

Alaska Education Update

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HB 7 – Sex Education

1/7/2019 – Profile Released; by Rep. Rauscher

2/20/2019 – Introduced; referred to the House Education and Health & Social Services Committees

[HB 7](#) adds a new subsection to statutes stipulating that a program in sex education, human reproductive education, or human sexuality education must:

- Be age appropriate and medically accurate
- Must include information regarding the physiological changes that occur during adolescence and subsequent stages of human development, including:
 - The life of an unborn child begins at conception
 - Prenatal development
 - Childbirth
 - The financial and emotional responsibilities of raising a child
 - Parenting is a lifelong commitment
- Information on sexually transmitted diseases
- Must teach:
 - Skills necessary for students to remain abstinent and maintain good sexual and reproductive health
 - Information on the involvement and responsibility of males and females in making decisions about sexual activity
 - Abstinence is the preferred choice for unmarried students because it is the only 100 percent effective way to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, and it is effective in preventing the emotional trauma associated with adolescent sexual activity
 - A preadolescent or adolescent who engages in sexual activity may suffer emotional or psychological consequences because of the sexual activity, that sexual activity out of wedlock is likely to have harmful psychological or physical effects, and that there may be social, psychological, or health benefits to abstaining from sexual activity
 - The importance of communication between a student and parent about sexuality and abstinence, and becoming self-sufficient before engaging in sexual activity
 - Sexual activity increases the likelihood that a student will drop out of school because of a sexually transmitted disease or unplanned pregnancy
 - Abstinence from sexual activity is the expected standard for an unmarried student, and a mutually faithful and monogamous relationship within a marriage is the expected standard for sexual activity
- Instruction must not include or advocate the intricacies of sexual intercourse, sexual stimulation, or erotic behavior; homosexuality; gender identity or

expression; the use of contraceptive methods or devices; sexual activity out of wedlock; means or methods that encourage the violation of criminal law; the teaching or promotion of religious doctrine

- Instruction does not preclude the discussion of moral ethical, or religious views related to sexual activity

HB 24 – Limited Teacher Certificates; Languages

1/7/2019 – Profile Released; by Reps. Kreiss-Tomkins, Fields, Johnston, LeDoux, Story

2/20/2019 – Introduced; referred to the House Education and Labor & Commerce Committees

3/29/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

4/1/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

4/3/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

4/5/2019 – Heard in and moved from the House Education Committee; no changes made to bill; Reps. Drummond, Johnson, Story, Tuck, & Zulkosky recommended the bill pass; Reps. Hopkins and Revak made no recommendation

4/24/2019 – Heard and held in the House Labor & Commerce Committee

5/3/2019 – Heard and held in the House Labor & Commerce Committee; public testimony

5/13/2019 – Heard and held in the House Labor & Commerce Committee

2/17/2020 – Heard and held in the House Labor & Commerce Committee

2/28/2020 – Heard in and moved from the House Labor & Commerce Committee

3/10/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee; amendment that makes the bill only for immersion schools

3/16/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the House Finance Committee

[HB 24](#) allows the Dept. of Education & Early Development to issue limited teacher certificates to qualified persons for:

- Alaska Native culture
- Military science
- Vocational or technical education
- Any subject, if the language of instruction is not English

The school board in which an applicant will be teaching must submit a request to DEED for a certificate to be issued to the applicant. The request must specify the subject and instructional language. The applicant must demonstrate instructional skills and subject matter expertise sufficient to assure the public that the person is competent as a teacher. The applicant may be required to undertake academic training and to show satisfactory progress in that academic training.

DEED may adopt regulations necessary to implement HB 24, but they may not require an applicant to achieve a minimum score on an examination unless the examination is given in the instructional language for which the limited certificate is valid. Certificates will initially be valid for one year, but they may be extended or renewed at the request of the school board that initially requested the certificate, and the school board certifies that the person has demonstrated skills in classroom instruction and student assessment.

HB 24 is identical to [SB 203](#), by Sen. Olson.

HB 28 – Equal Pay & Minimum Wage Act

1/11/2019 – Prefile Released; by Reps. Tarr, Drummond, Josephson, Hopkins

2/20/2019 – Introduced; referred to the House State Affairs and Labor & Commerce Committees

5/9/2019 – Heard and held in the House State Affairs Committee

[HB 28](#), identical to [SB 26](#), by Sen. Begich, would, among other things, increase the minimum wage to \$15 an hour, effective January 1, 2020.

I'll let you know if this bill has any action, but won't follow the hearings.

HB 29 – Insurance Coverage for Telehealth

1/11/2019 – Prefile Released; by Reps. Spohnholz, Drummond, Lincoln, Tarr, Josephson, Story

2/20/2019 – Introduced; referred to the House Health & Social Services and Labor & Commerce Committees

3/26/2019 – Heard and held in the House Health & Social Services Committee

3/28/2019 – Heard in and moved from the House Health & Social Services Committee; no changes made to bill

4/24/2019 – Heard and held in the House Labor & Commerce Committee

4/29/2019 – Scheduled to be heard in the House Labor & Commerce Committee; public testimony

5/3/2019 – On the House Calendar

5/7/2019 – Passed the house by a vote of 30 yeas, 7 nays, 3 excused; transmitted to the senate

5/8/2019 – Read for the first time in the senate and referred to the Senate Health & Social Services Committee

[HB 29](#) requires healthcare insurers that offer a healthcare insurance plan in the group or individual market to provide coverage for benefits provided through telehealth by a health care provider licensed in the state, and may not require prior in-person contact to occur before payment is made for covered services.

I'll let you know if this bill has any action, but won't follow the hearings.

HB 30 – Workers' Comp: Death; Permanent Partial Impairment

1/11/2019 – Prefile Released; by Reps. Josephson, Tuck

2/20/2019 – Introduced; referred to the House Labor & Commerce and Finance Committees

3/25/2019 – Heard and held in the House Labor & Commerce Committee

3/29/2019 – Scheduled but not heard in the House Labor & Commerce Committee

4/5/2019 – Heard and held in the House Labor & Commerce Committee

4/8/2019 – Heard in and moved from the House Labor & Commerce Committee

4/24/2019 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee; public testimony

[HB 30](#) relates to workers' compensation requirements. I'll let you know if this bill has any action, but won't follow the hearings.

HB 59 – Repeal Municipal Levy of Oil & Gas Tax/Credit

2/20/2019 – Introduced & referred to the House Resources, Community & Regional Affairs, and Finance Committees; by the House Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

[HB 59](#) repeals the ability of municipalities to tax oil and gas exploration, production, and pipeline property. The senate version is [SB 57](#). The bill is part of Governor Dunleavy's FY20 Operating Budget package. The state would assess and collect all taxes on these properties, with no revenue going to municipalities.

According to the [Fall 2018 Revenue Sources Book](#):

“Property subject to state oil and gas property tax includes property used in the exploration, production, and pipeline transportation of unrefined oil and gas. Each year, the Department of Revenue determines the assessed value for taxable oil and gas petroleum property as of the Jan. 1 assessment date. The state levies a tax on its assessments at a rate of 20 mills (2%) of the assessed value. When oil and gas property is located within a municipality, the municipality may also levy a tax on the department's assessments at the same rate the municipality taxes all other property within its municipal boundary. The tax paid to a municipality on oil and gas property acts as a credit toward payment to the state on those same assessments. The North Slope Borough, the primary recipient of municipal petroleum property tax, currently levies a rate of 17.99 mills. This forecast assumes this rate will remain constant through the forecast period.” [Pages 66-67]

“In FY 2018, the state collected \$122 million in unrestricted revenue from petroleum property tax. About \$126 million is expected in FY 2019 with a gradual decline to \$104 million in FY 2028. These amounts represent only the state share of property tax. The total assessment roll for the state is approximately \$28 billion, resulting in total petroleum property tax collection of roughly \$560 million including the municipal share.” [Page 67]

HB 59 changes the amount that communities that currently collect this tax would contribute toward schools. Those communities would also have less local revenue overall, so the ability to contribute above the cap would be impacted. Below is a chart from the Fall 2018 Revenue Sources Book (page 64) showing, currently, how much revenue municipalities receive from this tax.

Chapter 4		Petroleum Property Tax¹			
8		Distribution and local mill rates, FY 2018			
Millions of Dollars					
Taxing Jurisdiction	Gross Tax	Local Share	State Share	Local Effective Mill Rate	
Unorganized	62.0	0.0	62.0	N/A	
North Slope Borough	413.9	372.1	41.8	17.99	
Fairbanks North Star Borough	14.9	11.8	3.0	16.00 ²	
Municipality of Anchorage	3.0	2.4	0.6	16.40	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	30.1	15.0	15.2	9.95 ²	
City of Valdez	38.4	38.4	0.0	20.00	
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.49 ²	
City of Whittier	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.00	
City of Cordova	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.81	
Total FY 2018	562.6	439.9	122.7		

¹Tax amounts shown here represent the total certified tax roll for the 2018 tax year, due June 30, 2018. These amounts may not exactly match cash revenue received in the fiscal year as presented elsewhere in this book due to a combination of credits and late payments. Gross Tax is total tax paid to both the local government and the State of Alaska. The Local Share and State Share columns represent revenue primarily received in June 2018.

²The Fairbanks North Star Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough, and Matanuska-Susitna Borough do not have a uniform mill rate for petroleum properties. The rate presented here is the weighted-average effective mill rate based on the 2018 certified tax roll.

HB 59 has two Dept. of Education & Early Development fiscal notes:

- **Fiscal note 2: A zero fiscal note** that says, “*This legislation amends AS 14.17.510(a) by repealing the language that excluded the assessed property values*

of oil and gas production and pipeline property from the required local contribution calculation if the municipality as not levying a tax on those properties. This bill would expand the exclusion on the assessed values of oil and gas production and pipeline property to all municipalities, since they would no longer be able to collect taxes on the value of those properties effective July 1, 2019.

The funding mechanism is a general fund transfer to the Public Education Fund (PEF). The fiscal note effect for FY2020 through FY2025 is reported in the fiscal not for the PEF [Fiscal Note 4; see below], as the funding is deposited to the PEF not into the Foundation Program funding component. The above analysis is presented here for explanation purposes only.”

- **Fiscal Note 4, for \$22,355,200** for FY20 – FY25, “*This legislation amends AS 14.17.510(a) by repealing the language that excluded the assessed property values of oil and gas production and pipeline property from the required local contribution calculation if the municipality was not levying a tax on those properties. This bill would expand the exclusion on the assessed values of oil and gas production and pipeline property to all municipalities since they would no longer be able to collect taxes on the value of those properties effective July 1, 2019.*”

There are seven school districts with oil and gas property that would be affected by this legislation (Anchorage, Cordova, Fairbanks, Kenai, Mat-Su, North Slope, and Valdez). The fiscal note’s general fund appropriation was calculated by removing the associated full value of the oil and gas property from the school district’s total full value determination, in order to establish a new required local contribution amount under AS 14.17.410. By removing the oil and gas property, each school district’s required local contribution decreased. With the reduced required local contribution, the state aid portion of the foundation formula increased by a total of \$22,355,200 for these seven districts. This ensures that each school district receives their respective basic need as calculated under AS 14.17.”

HB 61 – Repeal Debt Reimbursement: Capital Projects

2/20/2019 – Introduced & referred to the House Education and Finance Committees; by the House Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

[HB 61](#) repeals statutes for debt reimbursement for the University of Alaska, municipalities (including school bond debt reimbursement), and power projects. [SB 59](#) is the senate version.

Table 4.8 on page 43 of the Dept. of Revenue’s publication “[Alaska Public Debt 2018-2019](#)” shows the following bond debt (in thousands) for individual municipalities.

boroughs and cities within boroughs	G.O. debt ¹	revenue debt ¹	total debt ¹	school G.O. total ²	% of debt state's share ²
Adak	\$ 680	\$ -	\$ 680	\$ -	-
Aleutians East	26,201	-	26,201	10,178	61%
Anchorage	965,345	501,750	1,467,095	453,667	65%
Bethel	-	2,175	2,175	-	-
Cordova	17,666	1,464	19,130	11,885	66%
Craig	1,695	-	1,695	-	-
Dillingham	9,150	-	9,150	9,148	70%
Fairbanks NSB	137,260	-	137,260	122,843	67%
Haines	9,939	1,050	10,989	9,785	70%
Hoonah	1,295	-	1,295	40	70%
Juneau	83,706	53,380	137,086	56,035	69%
Kenai	1,445	-	1,445	-	-
Kenai Borough	85,905	32,127	118,032	36,790	70%
Ketchikan	57,697	47,803	105,500	-	-
Ketchikan Bor.	33,495	-	33,495	18,782	67%
King Cove	4,012	-	4,012	-	-
Kodiak	8,000	7,000	15,000	-	-
Kodiak Bor.	74,080	13,180	87,260	74,080	69%
Lake Peninsula	16,500	-	16,500	16,500	68%
Mat-Su	349,795	22,975	372,770	264,318	69%
Nome	2,803	6,705	9,508	1,703	67%
North Pole	755	488	1,243	-	-
North Slope	253,580	40,315	293,895	833	60%
Northwest Arctic Bor	35,442	-	35,442	23,844	72%
Palmer	710	1,786	2,496	-	-
Petersburg	10,260	-	10,260	5,217	63%
Saint Paul	-	6,006	6,006	-	-
Sand Point	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
Seward	3,210	27,325	30,535	-	-
Sitka	20,745	118,940	139,685	20,745	68%
Skagway	19,993	-	19,993	-	-
Soldotna	1,900	-	1,900	-	-
Unalaska	5,825	55,810	61,635	2,170	70%
Valdez	48,515	-	48,515	1,552	64%
Wasilla	800	-	800	-	-
Wrangell	980	794	1,774	880	70%
Total	\$ 2,293,184	\$ 941,073	\$ 3,234,257	\$1,140,995	

1 Alaska Taxable, from most recent 6/30/2017 report.

2 Current as of 6/30/2018

Source: Alaska Taxable, Alaska Dept. of Community & Economic Development and Dept. of Education and Early Development

HB 66 – Repeal State Debt Reimbursement for Schools

2/20/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Community & Regional Affairs, Education, and Finance Committees; by the House Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

[HB 66](#) repeals state aid for the costs of school construction debt. [SB 64](#) is the senate version of the bill.

[HB 53](#), [HB 54](#), and HB 66 are interconnected. HB 53 (Appropriation: Supplemental, Capital, & Disaster Relief) appropriates \$21,901,000 from the general fund for capitalization of the Disaster Relief Fund. HB 54 (FY19 Supplemental) takes the \$20 million in FY19 one-time education funding plus some other funding from the School Fund and reappropriates it for school debt reimbursement. HB 66 then ends school debt reimbursement.

Here's [the spreadsheet](#) that the Office of Management & Budget provided to the Senate Finance Committee at their January 29 hearing showing the administration's intent that the \$20 million in one-time funding for FY19 go into the Disaster Relief Fund. It's like a shell game – take the FY19 one-time education funding of \$20 million, reappropriate it for school debt reimbursement, then end school debt reimbursement, and use that \$20 million to capitalize the Disaster Relief Fund.

Table 4.8 on page 43 of the Dept. of Revenue's publication "[Alaska Public Debt 2018-2019](#)" shows the following school bond debt (in thousands) for individual municipalities.

boroughs and cities within boroughs	G.O. debt ¹	revenue debt ¹	total debt ¹	school G.O. total ²	% of debt state's share ²
Adak	\$ 680	\$ -	\$ 680	\$ -	-
Aleutians East	26,201	-	26,201	10,178	61%
Anchorage	965,345	501,750	1,467,095	453,667	65%
Bethel	-	2,175	2,175	-	-
Cordova	17,666	1,464	19,130	11,885	66%
Craig	1,695	-	1,695	-	-
Dillingham	9,150	-	9,150	9,148	70%
Fairbanks NSB	137,260	-	137,260	122,843	67%
Haines	9,939	1,050	10,989	9,785	70%
Hoonah	1,295	-	1,295	40	70%
Juneau	83,706	53,380	137,086	56,035	69%
Kenai	1,445	-	1,445	-	-
Kenai Borough	85,905	32,127	118,032	36,790	70%
Ketchikan	57,697	47,803	105,500	-	-
Ketchikan Bor.	33,495	-	33,495	18,782	67%
King Cove	4,012	-	4,012	-	-
Kodiak	8,000	7,000	15,000	-	-
Kodiak Bor.	74,080	13,180	87,260	74,080	69%
Lake Peninsula	16,500	-	16,500	16,500	68%
Mat-Su	349,795	22,975	372,770	264,318	69%
Nome	2,803	6,705	9,508	1,703	67%
North Pole	755	488	1,243	-	-
North Slope	253,580	40,315	293,895	833	60%
Northwest Arctic Bor	35,442	-	35,442	23,844	72%
Palmer	710	1,786	2,496	-	-
Petersburg	10,260	-	10,260	5,217	63%
Saint Paul	-	6,006	6,006	-	-
Sand Point	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
Seward	3,210	27,325	30,535	-	-
Sitka	20,745	118,940	139,685	20,745	68%
Skagway	19,993	-	19,993	-	-
Soldotna	1,900	-	1,900	-	-
Unalaska	5,825	55,810	61,635	2,170	70%
Valdez	48,515	-	48,515	1,552	64%
Wasilla	800	-	800	-	-
Wrangell	980	794	1,774	880	70%
Total	\$ 2,293,184	\$ 941,073	\$ 3,234,257	\$1,140,995	

1 Alaska Taxable, from most recent 6/30/2017 report.

2 Current as of 6/30/2018

Source: Alaska Taxable, Alaska Dept. of Community & Economic Development
and Dept. of Education and Early Development

HB 67 – Dept. of Labor: Technical Education Programs

2/20/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Education, Labor & Commerce, and Finance Committees; by the House Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

4/5/2019 – Heard and held House Education Committee

5/10/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

[HB 67](#) adds a new duty to the Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development, specifying that they, “*coordinate and monitor state career and technical education programs through a cooperative effort with Dept. of Education & Early Development, the University of Alaska, and any other entities involved in providing or funding the programs.*” [SB 65](#) is the senate version of the bill.

HB 70 – Mandatory Physical Activity Schools; PLAAY Day

2/25/2019 – Introduced & referred to the House Community & Regional Affairs and Education Committees; by Reps. Rasmussen, Hopkins

4/2/2019 – Heard and held in the House Community & Regional Affairs Committee; public testimony

[HB 70](#) relates to health education and physical activity requirements for students in kindergarten through 8th grade, and establishes the Thursday in February immediately following President’s Day as PLAAY Day. See the bill for details. HB 70 is identical to [SB 56](#) by Sen. Costello.

HB 75 – Internet for Schools; Funding

2/25/2019 – Introduced & referred to the House Education and Finance Committees; by Reps. Rasmussen, Tuck, Hopkins, Foster

4/1/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony

5/1/2019 – Heard in and moved from the House Education Committee; committee substitute adopted which changes fund source to general fund, and takes out the words “a minimum of;” Reps. Drummond, Hopkins, Revak, Story, and Zulkosky recommended the bill pass

5/7/2019 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee

[HB 75](#) states:

“Each Fiscal year, a district in which one or more schools qualify for a discounted rate for Internet services under the federal universal services program is eligible to receive an amount for each school that is equal to the amount needed to bring the applicant’s share to a minimum of 25 megabit [currently 10 megabits] of download a second of the Internet services.”

Funding for HB 75 would come from the Alaska Higher Education Investment Fund.

HB 106 – School Bond Debt Reimbursement

3/25/2019 – Introduced & referred to the House Finance Committee; by Rep. Wilson

4/1/2019 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee; public testimony

4/8/2019 – Heard in and moved from the House Finance Committee; no changes made to bill

4/15/2019 – Passed the house by a vote of 37 yeas, 1 nay, 2 excused; Rep. Jackson voted nay

4/17/2019 – Read for the first time in the senate; referred to the Senate Finance Committee

5/6/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

2/14/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; school facilities funding overview

[HB 106](#) extends the suspension date for school bond debt reimbursement to July 1, 2025. The suspension is currently set to expire on July 1, 2020.

HB 108 – School District Reading Program

3/25/2019 – Introduced & referred to the House Education & Finance Committees; by Reps. LeDoux, Revak

4/16/2019 – Sponsor substitute introduced; referred to the House Education & Finance Committees

[HB 108](#) requires:

- Establishment of a reading program for grades K-3. See the [full text](#) of the bill for details, as it's very prescriptive.
- School districts to publish on their website:
 - Overall student progress for the reading program
 - School board policies & procedures on student retention & promotion, and any revisions to those policies from the previous school year
 - The number and percent of students in 1st-10th grade who are retained
 - The number and percent of students promoted for good cause in each category (the only two absolute exceptions are students with limited English proficiency, and students with IEPs who are exempt from taking statewide, standards-based assessments; there are several stringent, conditional exceptions, but otherwise, retention of students in first grade who do not meet grade level standards is mandatory; see the [full text](#) of the bill for details)

See the full text of the bill for all the details.

HB 109 – Military Children Residency Waiver

- 3/25/2019 – Introduced & referred to the House Military & Veterans' Affairs and Education Committees; by Reps. LeDoux, Tuck, Revak, Jackson, Sullivan-Leonard, Spohnholz, Josephson, Tarr, Story
- 4/16/2019 – Heard and held in the House Military & Veterans' Affairs Committee
- 4/23/2019 – Heard in and moved from the House Military & Veterans' Affairs Committee
- 5/8/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony
- 5/10/2019 – Heard in and moved from the House Education Committee
- 2/3/2020 – Passed the house by a vote of 37 yeas, 1 nay. Rep. Eastman voted nay
- 2/5/2020 – Read for the first time in the senate and referred to the State Affairs and Education Committees
- 2/18/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate State Affairs Committee; public testimony
- 2/25/2020 – Heard in and moved from the Senate State Affairs Committee; public testimony
- 3/3/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

[HB 109](#) requires school districts to consider a student a resident of the district and admit the student to a public school in the district if a parent of the student is serving on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States and is transferred or pending transfer to a military installation in the state under an official military order.

HB 128 – Teachers: National Board Certification

- 4/9/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Education & Community & Regional Affairs Committees; by Reps. Kreiss-Tomkins, Hopkins, Tuck, Story, Drummond
- 4/17/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee
- 4/22/2019 – Heard in and moved from the House Education Committee
- 4/30/2019 – Heard and held in the House Community & Regional Affairs Committee; public testimony

[HB 128](#) requires public schools to display in a prominent location the name of each teacher at that school who has achieved national board certification. It is the goal of the legislature that by the year 2025 at least four percent of public school teachers in the state will have achieved national board certification. HB 128 is identical to [SB 113](#).

The Sponsor Statement for HB 128 states:

“National Board certification is reserved for educators who voluntarily undertake, and successfully complete, a rigorous certification process administered by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. The certification process is recognized as an invaluable learning experience for educators that also results in improved student outcomes. In Alaska and across the country, National Board

certification is considered the gold standard of professional development for teachers.”

HB 130 – Repealing Funds; Community Assistance

4/12/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Special Committee on Energy, Education, Community & Regional Affairs, Judiciary, and Finance Committees; by the Rules Committee at the request of the Governor (being referred to 5 committees is generally a death sentence for a bill)

[HB 130](#) repeals various funds in the general fund:

- Civil Legal Services Fund
- Power Cost Equalization Fund
- Rural Electric Capitalization Fund
- Curriculum Improvement and Best Practices Fund
- Higher Education Investment Fund
- Community Assistance Fund (community revenue sharing; this fund wouldn't be entirely repealed – the fund designation would be removed from statute, but appropriations from the fund would still be allowed for community assistance)

[SB 110](#) is the senate version of the bill. HB 130 has [nine fiscal notes](#).

HB 136 – Public Schools: Social/Emotional Learning

4/16/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Education and Finance Committees; by Reps. Hopkins, Drummond, Zulkosky

5/8/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony

2/28/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony

3/2/2020 Heard and held in the House Education Committee

[HB 136](#) requires 0.5 percent of state aid received under AS 14.17.410 to be allocated to social and emotional learning. The funding allocated under this section may not be used for costs associated with administrative expenses or instruction in general literacy, mathematics, or job readiness.

HB 153 – Pre-Elementary Programs/Funding

5/7/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Education and Finance Committees; by Reps. Drummond, Story, Hopkins

3/9/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

3/11/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

3/14/2020 Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony

[HB 153](#) is identical to [SB 6](#), by Sen. Begich. HB 153 allows school districts to count children who are at least four but not more than five years of age, and who are not enrolled in kindergarten, in a school district's average daily membership for Pre-K programs. Students may not be counted in a district's ADM until after the Dept. of Education & Early Development determines that the district's early education program complies with DEED standards, and the district's early education program is approved. Students in approved programs will be counted as one-half of a full-time equivalent student.

DEED shall provide training and assist districts in the development of early education programs, and shall approve programs that meet the standards adopted by the state board. If DEED determines that a school district's early education program does not comply with the standards, DEED shall provide assistance to the district to improve the early education program to meet the standards.

DEED may award grants to eligible districts for a three-year period for the development of district-wide early education programs. Grants are subject to legislative appropriation, and may not supplant other early education funding available to school districts. At the end of the grant period, DEED shall assess the program to determine whether the program complies with standards.

Before awarding grants, DEED shall rank all school districts in the state in accordance with the accountability system and performance designations required by statute. DEED shall identify five groups of districts by performance ranking, with 20 percent of school districts in each group. The following groups of school districts are eligible for a three-year grant in the following fiscal years:

- FY20: The lowest performing 20 percent of school districts
- FY21: The second-lowest performing 20 percent of school districts
- FY22: The third-lowest performing 20 percent of school districts
- FY23: The second-highest performing 20 percent of school districts
- FY24: The highest performing 20 percent of school districts

HB 153 sunsets on July 1, 2029. Please see [the bill](#) for more details.

HB 155 – Alaska Performance Scholarship; Eligibility

5/9/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Education and Finance Committees;
by Rep. Story

5/10/2019 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

2/19/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

2/28/2020 – Heard in and moved from the House Education Committee

3/10/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee

3/18/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the House Finance Committee; public testimony

[HB 155](#) allows students to replace two years of world language with two years of CTE courses for their qualifying courses for the APS program.

HB 156 – Public School/University Health Insurance

5/13/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Education, Labor & Commerce, and Finance Committees; by Rep. Vance

[HB 156](#) allows the University of Alaska and school districts to participate in a health insurance policy selected by the Dept. of Administration commissioner

HB 181 – Public Schools: Mental Health Education

1/10/2020 – Prefile Released; by Reps. Claman, Drummond, Hopkins, Story, Zulkosky

1/21/2020 – Introduced; referred to the Education and Finance Committees

2/17/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony

2/19/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

2/28/2020 – Heard in and moved from the House Education Committee

3/10/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee

3/16/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the House Finance Committee

[HB 181](#) directs the Dept. of Education & Early Development to develop guidelines for instruction in mental health, in consultation with several mental health organizations. The bill encourages school districts to include mental health in their health education programs.

HB 181 is identical to [SB 197](#).

HB 188 – Education Tax Credit: Employer Child Care Cost

1/10/2020 – Prefile Released; by Rep. Fields

1/21/2020 – Introduced; referred to the Education and Finance Committees

[HB 188](#) allows education tax credits for childcare facilities.

HB 194 – School District Consolidation

1/10/2020 – Prefile Released; by Rep. Vance

1/21/2020 – Introduced; referred to the Community & Regional Affairs, Education, and Finance Committees

[HB 194](#) mandates that all school districts in the state be consolidated into 18 school districts. [SB 126](#), by Sen. Shower is the senate version of the bill.

HB 196 – Alaska Performance Scholarship Amount

1/10/2020 – Prefile Released; by Rep. Fields

1/21/2020 – Introduced; referred to the Education and Finance Committees

[HB 196](#) changes the amount of the highest level of the Alaska Performance Scholarship from \$4,755 to “an amount equal to the average cost of resident tuition at the University of Alaska.”

HB 204 – Pre-K/Elementary Education Programs/Funding; Reading

1/21/2020 – Introduced; by the Rules Committee at the request of the Governor; referred to the Education, Community & Regional Affairs and Finance Committees

3/9/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

According to information from the Dept. of Education & Early Development, [HB 204](#) has provisions for:

- *Statewide teacher training on reading instruction and job-embedded training through department-employed reading specialists*
- *Focusing existing state and federal funds*
- *Early literacy screening tool*
- *Timely parent notification*
- *Individual reading plans*
- *Monitored student progress*
- *Home reading strategies and/or programs*
- *Interventions*
- *Appropriate grade-level progression for students severely below grade level*
- *Multiple pathways to demonstrate reading proficiency*
- *Good cause exemptions*

The bill is almost identical to [SB 6](#), by Sen. Begich. The only difference between SB 6 and the governor’s bill are:

- Drafting differences between Legislative Legal Services and the Department of Law will be visible in the sectional analyses.
- The Early education grants fiscal year cycles diverge in years four through six.
- HB 204 and SB 151 include intent language.

- SB 6 establishes a deadline of August 1, 2020 for when the Department of Education & Early Development must conduct a performance ranking of all districts.

See the [sectional analysis](#) for SB 6 for details on the bill. The senate version of HB 204 is [SB 151](#).

HB 205 – FY21 Operating Budget

- 1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Finance Committee; By the Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor
- 1/22/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee: Department Overview, Legislative Finance Division
- 1/22/2020 – House Finance Committee: FY21 Fiscal Overview, Legislative Finance Division
- 1/24/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee: Department Overview, OMB
- 1/24/2020 – House Finance Committee: FY21 Fiscal Overview, OMB
- 1/27/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee: Div. of Libraries, Archives & Museums
- 1/31/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee: Residential School Programs
- 2/3/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee: State Board of Education; Mt. Edgecumbe High School; DEED Early Education Programs
- 2/4/2020 – House Finance Committee: Overview of DEED’s budget, by DEED & OMB
- 2/5/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee: Pre-K Programs, Anchorage & Kodiak; Parents as Teachers
- 2/7/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee: ACPE
- 2/11/2020 – Senate Finance DEED Subcommittee; overview
- 2/12/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee; partial budget closeout
- 2/14/2020 – House Finance DEED Subcommittee; budget closeout
- 2/19/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee; public testimony
- 2/20/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee; public testimony
- 2/21/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee; public testimony
- 2/22/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee; public testimony
- 2/24/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee
- 2/25/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee
- 2/26/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee
- 2/27/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee
- 2/28/2020 – Heard in and moved from the House Finance Committee
- 3/2/2020 – In second reading on the House Calendar
- 3/3/2020 – Passed the house by a vote of 23 yeas, 16 nays, 1 excused
- 3/5/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance DEED Subcommittee

3/18/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

3/19/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the Senate Finance DEED Subcommittee;
budget closeout

[HB 205](#) is the house version of the FY21 operating budget. This is the bill that will pass the legislature. The base student allocation remains at \$5,930. There are very few changes from the FY20 operating budget. The main education differences are:

- \$900,200 for two new residential schools, one in the North Slope Borough School District and one in the Lower Yukon School District
- \$137,000 for the State Board of Education to hold monthly meetings
- \$3,945,900 federal literacy grant
- -\$474,700 for transfer of the Parents as Teachers program to the Dept. of Health & Social Services
- -\$5,045,700 reversal of the carry forward of the unexpended balance from a multi-year appropriation for Pre-K grants, since the grant program is ending (there is still \$2 million for Pre-K grants in the budget)
- -\$232,900 for elimination of Online with Libraries
- -\$586,300 from the ACPE for outsourcing of loan servicing

See the budget report for more details on the items above and DEED budget details. [SB 152](#) is the senate version of the operating budget, but it's the house version that will pass the legislature.

HB 206– FY21 Mental Health Budget/Covid-19 Funding

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Finance Committee; By the Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

2/24-2/27/20 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee

2/28/2020 – Heard in and moved from the House Finance Committee

3/2/2020 – In second reading on the House Calendar

3/3/2020 – Passed the house by a vote of 37 yeas, 2 nays, 1 excused

3/11/2020 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Finance Committee; emergency funding added for Covid-19 response

3/11/2020 – Passed the senate by a vote of 19 yeas, 1 excused

3/11/2020 – House concurred with the senate changes by a vote of 36 yeas, 2 nays, 2 excused

3/11/2020 – Transmitted to the governor

[HB 206](#) is the house version of the FY21 mental health budget. This is the bill that will pass the legislature. The senate version of the bill is [SB 153](#).

HB 206 contains \$427,800 for Student & School Achievement and \$262,200 for the Governor's Council on Disabilities & Special Education.

HB 207– FY21 Capital Budget

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Finance Committee; By the Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

3/20/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the House Finance Committee

[HB 207](#) is the FY21 capital budget. The senate version is [SB 154](#), which is the version that will pass the legislature. There are no school projects in the capital budget.

HB 234 – FY20 Supplemental Budget

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Finance Committee; By the Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

2/14/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee; public testimony

2/24/2020 – Heard in and moved from the House Finance Committee

2/26/2020 – Passed the house by a vote of 35 yeas, 2 nays, 3 excused

3/4/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

[HB 234](#) is the FY20 Supplemental Budget. The senate version is [SB 174](#). There are two education items in the supplemental budget:

- \$100,000 in UGF (unrestricted general funds) and \$150,000 in receipt authority for operation of the Mt. Edgecumbe High School aquatic center
- \$10 million in receipt authority for federal Title grants to school districts

Total spending in the FY20 supplemental budget is:

- \$262,546,500 in unrestricted general funds
- \$12,826,100 in designated general funds
- \$6,605,000 in other funds
- \$225,932,800 in federal funds
- **\$507,910,400 Total**

HB 236 – Increase Base Student Allocation

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Finance Committees; By Reps Story, Drummond, Fields, Spohnholz, Tuck, Josephson, Zulkosky, Hopkins, Claman

2/26/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony

3/4/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony

3/6/2020 – Heard in and moved from the House Education Committee

[HB 236](#) increases the BSA from \$5,930 to \$6045 in FY21, and \$6,155 in FY22.

HB 237 – Appropriation: Early Literacy Programs

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Finance Committees; By Reps. Story, Drummond, Spohnholz

3/11/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

[HB 237](#) makes an appropriation of \$10 million for early literacy programs in public schools for FY21, and \$10,225,000 for FY22. The money shall be distributed based on the average daily membership for each district.

School districts shall report to the Dept. of Education & Early Development no later than January 15, 2021 on how the money was used, and DEED shall report that information to the legislature by January 31, 2021.

HB 254 – Alaska Educators Standards Commission

2/17/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Finance Committees; By Rep. Johnston

[HB 254](#) establishes a commission for Alaska Educator Standards within the Dept. of Education & Early Development and eliminates the Professional Teaching Practices Commission. The bill will make some changes for requirements for licensing teachers.

From the [Sponsor Statement](#):

“HB 254 seeks to create an evidence-based Alaska Educator Standards Commission to address educator quality by approving district-developed educator preparation programs for new teachers in Alaska, developing and monitoring teacher certifications, and taking corrective action when necessary. The Alaska Educator Standards Commission replaces the Alaska Professional Teaching Practices Commission. The proposed commission would take on some of the responsibilities and relieve overcapacity of the Alaska Board of Education and Department of Education.

The bill would also ensure high-knowledge and high-demand educators get into the classrooms by offering alternative avenues for meeting teacher certification requirements for future teachers who might not have had the time to meet all the bureaucratic hurdles currently posed as barriers to educators entering the classrooms.”

See [the bill](#) for more information.

HB 256 – Teachers Workforce Enhancement Program

2/19/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Labor & Commerce Committees; By Reps. Hopkins, Story

[HB 256](#) establishes a workforce enhancement program for teachers to address the shortage of teachers in the state. The program makes payments for incentives and student loan repayments. See [the bill](#) for details on the program.

HB 260 – State Education Policy: Early Childhood

2/19/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Health & Social Services Committee; by Rep. Tarr

2/28/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee; public testimony

3/2/2020 – Heard and held in the House Education Committee

[HB 260](#) states that it is the policy of the state to acknowledge and take into account the principles of early childhood and youth brain development and, whenever possible to consider the concepts of early adversity, toxic stress, childhood trauma, and the promotion of resilience through protective relationships, supports, self-regulation, and services.

HB 269 – School Employee Breaks: Nursing Mothers

2/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Labor & Commerce Committees; By Rep. Hopkins

[HB 269](#) requires a reasonable break time and location for nursing mothers.

HB 294 – High School Start Time

2/24/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and House Community & Regional Affairs Committees; By Reps. Rasmussen, Tuck

[HB 294](#) is identical to [SB 149](#) by Sen. Costello. The bill requires high schools to start their day no earlier than 8:30 a.m.

HJR 17 – Allow Tribes to Use Federal Education Money

4/22/2019 – Introduced and referred to the House Special Committee on Tribal Affairs and Education Committees; by Reps. Kopp, Lincoln, Zulkosky

[HJR 17](#) urges Congress to repeal the federal law prohibiting Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act funds from being used for education.

SB 6 – Pre-K/Elementary Education Programs/Funding; Reading

- 1/16/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Finance Committees; by Sens. Begich, Kawasaki, Stevens, Olson, Kiehl, Gray-Jackson, Giessel
- 3/21/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee
- 4/16/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee
- 1/21/2020 – Sponsor Substitute Introduced
- 1/23/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee: overview
- 1/28/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee: fiscal note review
- 2/4/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee: grade-level reading program
- 2/7/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee: invited testimony
- 2/11/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee; discussion of committee substitute and amendments; presentation on teacher training at University of Alaska
- 2/12/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee; public testimony
- 2/13/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee; discussion of committee substitute and amendments
- 2/14/2020 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Education Committee; amendments
- 2/26/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

[SB 6](#) was identical to [HB 153](#), by Rep. Drummond. However, a sponsor substitute was introduced on 1/21/2020 which makes the bill almost identical to [HB 204](#) and [SB 151](#), Governor Dunleavy’s Alaska Reads Act legislation. The only difference between SB 6 and the governor’s bill are:

- Drafting differences between Legislative Legal Services and the Department of Law will be visible in the sectional analyses.
- The Early education grants fiscal year cycles diverge in years four through six.
- HB 204 and SB 151 include intent language.
- SB 6 establishes a deadline of August 1, 2020 for when the Department of Education & Early Development must conduct a performance ranking of all districts.

According to information from the Dept. of Education & Early Development, these three bills have provisions for:

- *Statewide teacher training on reading instruction and job-embedded training through department-employed reading specialists*
- *Focusing existing state and federal funds*
- *Early literacy screening tool*
- *Timely parent notification*

- *Individual reading plans*
- *Monitored student progress*
- *Home reading strategies and/or programs*
- *Interventions*
- *Appropriate grade-level progression for students severely below grade level*
- *Multiple pathways to demonstrate reading proficiency*
- *Good cause exemptions*

See the [sectional analysis](#) for SB 6 for details on the bill.

SB 26 – Equal Pay & Minimum Wage Act

1/18/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Labor & Commerce and Finance Committees; by Sen. Begich

[SB 26](#), identical to [HB 28](#) by Rep. Tarr, would, among other things, increase the minimum wage to \$15 an hour, effective January 1, 2020. I'll let you know if this bill has any action, but won't follow the hearings.

SB 30 – College Credit for High School Students

1/23/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Education and Finance Committees; by Sens. Stevens, Begich

1/29/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

2/12/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee; public testimony

3/12/2019 – Scheduled but not heard in the Senate Education Committee (hearing was cancelled)

3/21/2019 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Education Committee; public testimony; Sens. Stevens, Birch, & Begich recommended the bill pass, Sen. Costello recommended the bill be amended; SB 30 is now in the Senate Finance Committee

4/15/2019 – The provisions of SB 30 have been rolled into [SB 114](#), the education omnibus bill

3/6/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

[SB 30](#) establishes a middle college program for public school students and requires the Dept. of Education & Early Development's annual report to the legislature to include information on the number of students, types of courses, and total number of credits that students have earned in the middle college program.

The middle college courses will be offered by the University of Alaska, and students will earn dual high school and college credit for courses. Eligible students must be enrolled in a public school, must have completed the 10th grade, have not earned a high school diploma, and must comply with the requirements of the program.

All Alaska school districts must participate in the middle college program. School districts must pay students' tuition at the UA resident tuition rate. Students are responsible for all other expenses, including fees, books, and transportation. Students participating in the middle college program are considered a full-time student of the school district in which the student is enrolled.

School districts and the University of Alaska may release to each other student transcripts to determine a student's eligibility for the middle college program and for graduation.

SB 30 also authorizes the University of Alaska to enter into agreements with school districts for the purpose of carrying out the middle college program.

SB 45 – School Board term Limits; Municipalities

2/6/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Education and Community & Regional Affairs Committees; by Sen. Shower

[SB 45](#) allows voters within a regional education attendance area or municipality to enact term limits, if ratified by the voters of the REAA or municipality.

SB 46 – Teachers & Public Employee Retirement Plans

2/6/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Community & Regional Affairs and Finance Committees; by Sens. Kiehl, Gray-Jackson, Bishop, Kawasaki

4/16/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee; at the end of the hearing, Chair Bishop announced that the bill would not be heard again until next session

[SB 46](#) allows teachers and public employees the opportunity to choose between the defined benefit and defined contribution plans of PERS and TRS. According to the [sponsor statement](#), *“The bill shares the risk of rising health costs between workers and employers. The new pensions won't cost employers more than the defined contribution system, and analyses of past versions of the bill show it saves the state roughly \$70 million in the first ten years.”*

SB 48 – Energy Policy: Public Buildings/Clean Energy

2/11/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Community & Regional Affairs and Resources Committees; by Sen. Begich

[SB 48](#) sets a goal that by 2025, at least 50 percent of the energy used by the state and state-funded facilities be obtained from clean energy sources. The definition of “public building” includes public school buildings and any community facility for which a utility receives power cost equalization. The definition does not include charter schools.

SB 48 defines a clean energy source as wind; solar; geothermal; wasteheat recovery; hydrothermal; wave; tidal; river in-stream; hydropower; low-emission nontoxic biomass based on solid or liquid organic fuels from wood, forest, and field residues, or animal or fish products; landfill gas; digester gas; or a heat pump.

SB 49 – Energy Efficiency of Public Buildings

2/11/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Community & Regional Affairs and State Affairs Committees; by Sen. Begich

The intent language for [SB 49](#) states:

“It is the goal of this legislation that the state, by 2025, enter into energy service performance contracts valued at \$100,000,000 to retrofit public facilities, public buildings, and public school buildings in a manner that will result in a net savings in energy costs to the state within 15 years after completion of the retrofits. It is the intent of the legislature that those entities be able to capitalize on the abundant cost-saving potential afforded by energy efficiency upgrades, while avoiding an upfront cost to the state, that will ultimately result in reduced costs to building owners, the state, and the power cost equalization program.”

SB 50 – Employment Tax for Education Facilities

2/11/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Labor & Commerce and Finance Committees; by Sens. Bishop, Stevens, Kiehl

4/16/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

1/28/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

1/30/2020 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

1/31/2020 – Referred to the Senate Finance Committee

2/28/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

[SB 50](#) imposes an annual tax of \$30 on wages and net earnings from self-employment for educational facilities maintenance and construction.

SB 56 – Mandatory Physical Activity Schools; PLAAY Day

2/13/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Education Committee; by Sens. Costello, Gray-Jackson

3/5/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

3/12/2019 – Scheduled but not heard in the Senate Education Committee (hearing was cancelled)

4/9/2019 – Scheduled but not heard in the Senate Education Committee (hearing was cancelled)

[SB 56](#) relates to health education and physical activity requirements for students in kindergarten through 8th grade, and establishes the Thursday in February immediately following President’s Day as PLAAY Day. See [the bill](#) for details. SB 56 is identical to [HB 70](#), by Rep. Rasmussen.

SB 57 – Repeal Municipal Levy of Oil & Gas Tax/Credit

2/13/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Community & Regional Affairs and Finance Committees; by the Senate Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

[SB 57](#) repeals the ability of municipalities to tax oil and gas exploration, production, and pipeline property. [HB 59](#) is the house version. The bill is part of Governor Dunleavy’s FY20 Operating Budget package. The state would assess and collect all taxes on these properties, with no revenue going to municipalities.

According to the [Fall 2018 Revenue Sources Book](#):

“Property subject to state oil and gas property tax includes property used in the exploration, production, and pipeline transportation of unrefined oil and gas. Each year, the Department of Revenue determines the assessed value for taxable oil and gas petroleum property as of the Jan. 1 assessment date. The state levies a tax on its assessments at a rate of 20 mills (2%) of the assessed value. When oil and gas property is located within a municipality, the municipality may also levy a tax on the department’s assessments at the same rate the municipality taxes all other property within its municipal boundary. The tax paid to a municipality on oil and gas property acts as a credit toward payment to the state on those same assessments. The North Slope Borough, the primary recipient of municipal petroleum property tax, currently levies a rate of 17.99 mills. This forecast assumes this rate will remain constant through the forecast period.” [Pages 66-67]

“In FY 2018, the state collected \$122 million in unrestricted revenue from petroleum property tax. About \$126 million is expected in FY 2019 with a gradual decline to \$104 million in FY 2028. These amounts represent only the state share

of property tax. The total assessment roll for the state is approximately \$28 billion, resulting in total petroleum property tax collection of roughly \$560 million including the municipal share.” [Page 67]

SB 57 would change the amount that communities that currently collect this tax would contribute toward schools. Those communities would also have less local revenue overall, so the ability to contribute above the cap would be impacted. Below is a chart from the Fall 2018 Revenue Sources Book (page 64) showing, currently, how much revenue municipalities receive from this tax.

Chapter 4		Petroleum Property Tax¹			
8		Distribution and local mill rates, FY 2018			
Millions of Dollars					
Taxing Jurisdiction	Gross Tax	Local Share	State Share	Local Effective Mill Rate	
Unorganized	62.0	0.0	62.0	N/A	
North Slope Borough	413.9	372.1	41.8	17.99	
Fairbanks North Star Borough	14.9	11.8	3.0	16.00 ²	
Municipality of Anchorage	3.0	2.4	0.6	16.40	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	30.1	15.0	15.2	9.95 ²	
City of Valdez	38.4	38.4	0.0	20.00	
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.49 ²	
City of Whittier	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.00	
City of Cordova	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.81	
Total FY 2018	562.6	439.9	122.7		

¹Tax amounts shown here represent the total certified tax roll for the 2018 tax year, due June 30, 2018. These amounts may not exactly match cash revenue received in the fiscal year as presented elsewhere in this book due to a combination of credits and late payments. Gross Tax is total tax paid to both the local government and the State of Alaska. The Local Share and State Share columns represent revenue primarily received in June 2018.

²The Fairbanks North Star Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough, and Matanuska-Susitna Borough do not have a uniform mill rate for petroleum properties. The rate presented here is the weighted-average effective mill rate based on the 2018 certified tax roll.

SB 57 has two Dept. of Education & Early Development fiscal notes:

- **Fiscal note 2: A zero fiscal note** that says, *“This legislation amends AS 14.17.510(a) by repealing the language that excluded the assessed property values of oil and gas production and pipeline property from the required local contribution calculation if the municipality as not levying a tax on those properties. This bill would expand the exclusion on the assessed values of oil and gas production and*

pipeline property to all municipalities, since they would no longer be able to collect taxes on the value of those properties effective July 1, 2019.

The funding mechanism is a general fund transfer to the Public Education Fund (PEF). The fiscal note effect for FY2020 through FY2025 is reported in the fiscal not for the PEF [Fiscal Note 4; see below], as the funding is deposited to the PEF not into the Foundation Program funding component. The above analysis is presented here for explanation purposes only.”

- **Fiscal Note 4, for \$22,355,200** for FY20 – FY25, “*This legislation amends AS 14.17.510(a) by repealing the language that excluded the assessed property values of oil and gas production and pipeline property from the required local contribution calculation if the municipality was not levying a tax on those properties. This bill would expand the exclusion on the assessed values of oil and gas production and pipeline property to all municipalities since they would no longer be able to collect taxes on the value of those properties effective July 1, 2019.*

There are seven school districts with oil and gas property that would be affected by this legislation (Anchorage, Cordova, Fairbanks, Kenai, Mat-Su, North Slope, and Valdez). The fiscal note’s general fund appropriation was calculated by removing the associated full value of the oil and gas property from the school district’s total full value determination, in order to establish a new required local contribution amount under AS 14.17.410. By removing the oil and gas property, each school district’s required local contribution decreased. With the reduced required local contribution, the state aid portion of the foundation formula increased by a total of \$22,355,200 for these seven districts. This ensures that each school district receives their respective basic need as calculated under AS 14.17.”

SB 57 was referred to the Senate Community & Regional Affairs and Finance Committees. It is not yet scheduled for any hearings.

SB 59 – Repeal Debt Reimbursement: Capital Projects

2/13/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate Finance Committee; by the Senate Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

[SB 59](#) repeals statutes for debt reimbursement for the University of Alaska, municipalities, and power projects.

Table 4.8 on page 43 of the Dept. of Revenue’s publication “[Alaska Public Debt 2018-2019](#)” shows the following bond debt (in thousands) for individual municipalities.

boroughs and cities within boroughs	G.O. debt ¹	revenue debt ¹	total debt ¹	school G.O. total ²	% of debt state's share ²
Adak	\$ 680	\$ -	\$ 680	\$ -	-
Aleutians East	26,201	-	26,201	10,178	61%
Anchorage	965,345	501,750	1,467,095	453,667	65%
Bethel	-	2,175	2,175	-	-
Cordova	17,666	1,464	19,130	11,885	66%
Craig	1,695	-	1,695	-	-
Dillingham	9,150	-	9,150	9,148	70%
Fairbanks NSB	137,260	-	137,260	122,843	67%
Haines	9,939	1,050	10,989	9,785	70%
Hoonah	1,295	-	1,295	40	70%
Juneau	83,706	53,380	137,086	56,035	69%
Kenai	1,445	-	1,445	-	-
Kenai Borough	85,905	32,127	118,032	36,790	70%
Ketchikan	57,697	47,803	105,500	-	-
Ketchikan Bor.	33,495	-	33,495	18,782	67%
King Cove	4,012	-	4,012	-	-
Kodiak	8,000	7,000	15,000	-	-
Kodiak Bor.	74,080	13,180	87,260	74,080	69%
Lake Peninsula	16,500	-	16,500	16,500	68%
Mat-Su	349,795	22,975	372,770	264,318	69%
Nome	2,803	6,705	9,508	1,703	67%
North Pole	755	488	1,243	-	-
North Slope	253,580	40,315	293,895	833	60%
Northwest Arctic Bor	35,442	-	35,442	23,844	72%
Palmer	710	1,786	2,496	-	-
Petersburg	10,260	-	10,260	5,217	63%
Saint Paul	-	6,006	6,006	-	-
Sand Point	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
Seward	3,210	27,325	30,535	-	-
Sitka	20,745	118,940	139,685	20,745	68%
Skagway	19,993	-	19,993	-	-
Soldotna	1,900	-	1,900	-	-
Unalaska	5,825	55,810	61,635	2,170	70%
Valdez	48,515	-	48,515	1,552	64%
Wasilla	800	-	800	-	-
Wrangell	980	794	1,774	880	70%
Total	\$ 2,293,184	\$ 941,073	\$ 3,234,257	\$1,140,995	

1 Alaska Taxable, from most recent 6/30/2017 report.

2 Current as of 6/30/2018

Source: Alaska Taxable, Alaska Dept. of Community & Economic Development and Dept. of Education and Early Development

SB 64 – Repeal State Debt Reimbursement for Schools

2/18/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Education and Finance Committees;
by the Senate Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

3/19/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

4/15/2019 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Education Committee; on the
committee report Sens. Birch, Begich, Costello, and Stevens recommended the bill
not pass; Sen. Hughes made no recommendation

[SB 64](#) repeals state aid for the costs of school construction debt. [HB 66](#) is the house
version of the bill.

[SB 38](#), [SB 39](#), and SB 64 are interconnected. SB 38 (Appropriation: Supplemental,
Capital, & Disaster Relief) appropriates \$21,901,000 from the general fund for
capitalization of the Disaster Relief Fund. SB 39 (FY19 Supplemental) takes the \$20
million in FY19 one-time education funding plus some other funding from the School
Fund and reappropriates it for school debt reimbursement. SB 64 then ends school debt
reimbursement.

Here's [the spreadsheet](#) that the Office of Management & Budget provided to the Senate
Finance Committee at their January 29 hearing showing the administration's intent that
the \$20 million in one-time funding for FY19 go into the Disaster Relief Fund. It's like a
shell game – take the FY19 one-time education funding of \$20 million, appropriate it for
school debt reimbursement, then end school debt reimbursement, and use that \$20
million to capitalize the Disaster Relief Fund.

Table 4.8 on page 43 of the Dept. of Revenue's publication "[Alaska Public Debt 2018-
2019](#)" shows the following school bond debt (in thousands) for individual municipalities.

boroughs and cities within boroughs	G.O. debt ¹	revenue debt ¹	total debt ¹	school G.O. total ²	% of debt state's share ²
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Craig	1,695	-	1,695	-	-
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North Slope	253,580	40,315	293,895	833	60%
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Petersburg	10,260	-	10,260	5,217	63%
Saint Paul	-	6,006	6,006	-	-
Sand Point	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
Seward	3,210	27,325	30,535	-	-
Sitka	20,745	118,940	139,685	20,745	68%
Skagway	19,993	-	19,993	-	-
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Unalaska	5,825	55,810	61,635	2,170	70%
Valdez	48,515	-	48,515	1,552	64%
Wasilla	800	-	800	-	-
Wrangell	980	794	1,774	880	70%
Total	\$ 2,293,184	\$ 941,073	\$ 3,234,257	\$1,140,995	

1 Alaska Taxable, from most recent 6/30/2017 report.

2 Current as of 6/30/2018

Source: Alaska Taxable, Alaska Dept. of Community & Economic Development and Dept. of Education and Early Development

SB 65 – Dept. of Labor: Technical Education Programs

2/20/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Labor & Commerce and Finance Committees; by the Senate Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

3/19/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

3/21/2019 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee; Sens. Reinbold, Birch, Bishop, Costello, & Gray-Jackson recommended the bill pass

4/4/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

[SB 65](#) adds a new duty to the Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development, specifying that they, “*coordinate and monitor state career and technical education programs through a cooperative effort with Dept. of Education & Early Development, the University of Alaska, and any other entities involved in providing or funding the programs.*” [HB 67](#) is the house version of the bill.

SB 74 – Internet for Schools

3/6/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Education and Finance Committees; by Sens. Hoffman, Bishop, Olson, Stevens, Gray-Jackson, Hughes, von Imhof, Micciche, Costello, Begich, Shower

3/19/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

3/29/2019 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Education Committee; Sens. Stevens, Costello, Birch, & Hughes recommended the bill pass; SB 74 is now in the Senate Finance Committee

4/24/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

5/4/2019 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Finance Committee; committee substitute removes “a minimum of” and adds conditional language that the bill will only go into affect if the state gets a waiver from the federal government not to count E-Rate funding toward the federal disparity test

5/9/2019 – Passed the senate by a vote of 19 yeas, 1 nay; Sen. Reinbold voted nay

5/10/2019 – Read for the first time in the house and referred to the House Finance Committee

5/11/2019 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee

2/7/2020 – Heard and held in the House Finance Committee

2/13/2020 – Heard in and moved from the House Finance Committee; committee substitute removes language regarding disparity test, which was found to be not needed

2/14/2020 – referred to the House Rules Committee

2/16/2020 – On the House Calendar

[SB 74](#) brings the broadband requirement for school districts in which one or more schools qualifies for a federal E-Rate discount up to 25 megabits of download per

second (up from 10). School districts will be eligible to receive, through the Broadband Assistance Grant program (BAG), an amount for each school that is equal to the amount needed to bring the applicant's share up to 25 Mbps.

According to the [fiscal note](#) from the Dept. of Education & Early Development, SB 74 will cost approximately \$7,165,400 for FY21. DEED estimates that there are 172 schools that would benefit from the program, based on data from the FCC.

SB 79 – Virtual Education/Teacher Exam/Course Exam

3/6/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Education and Finance Committees;
by Sen. Hughes

3/26/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

4/4/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee; public testimony

4/15/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee; proposed committee substitute adds “Read by Nine” provision to SB 79

4/15/2019 – The provisions of SB 79 have been rolled into [SB 114](#), the education omnibus bill

[SB 79](#) requires school districts to provide opportunities for students in grades 9-12 to challenge math, language arts, science, social studies, and world language courses for credit. It requires school districts to give credit for CTE, PE, music, and art classes for activities that occur outside school hours if the school district determines that the activity meets the requirements of a course. It also requires the Dept. of Education & Early Development to include additional information in its annual report to the legislature, and also requires DEED to report that information to school districts; school districts must make that information available to the public.

SB 79 makes additional provisions for teacher certification. See the bill for more details.

SB 79 allows school districts to keep a fund balance of up to 25 percent of its annual expenditures, increased from the current allowed balance of 10 percent. A district can accumulate an additional amount over 25 percent that is equal to the amount of savings resulting from a cooperative arrangement grant. See [the bill](#) for more details on cooperative arrangement grants.

SB 79 directs DEED, in cooperation with school districts, to establish a virtual education consortium for the purpose of making virtual education and professional development resources available to students and teachers. See [the bill](#) for more details on the consortium.

SB 97 – Art in Public Buildings & Facilities

3/25/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate State Affairs and Finance Committees;
by Sen. Wilson

4/18/2019 – Scheduled but not heard in the Senate State Affairs Committee

[SB 97](#) repeals the requirement that a percent of the construction cost of public facilities be spent on art.

SB 102 – RIP for Public Employees/Teachers

4/3/2019 – Introduced & referred to the Senate State Affairs and Finance Committees;
by Sens. Kawasaki, Gray-Jackson, Begich

[SB 102](#) is a retirement incentive program for members of PERS and TRS who are in a defined benefit retirement plan. The bill states:

“This Act will enable [PERS and TRS employers] to reduce operating costs by allowing certain positions to become vacant and then eliminating those positions or leaving them vacant. The legislature intends that employers that adopt retirement incentive programs under this Act adopt an accompanying policy that prohibits the hiring of new employees.”

SB 110 – Repealing Funds; Community Assistance

4/12/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Community & Regional Affairs and Finance Committees; by the Rules Committee at the request of the Governor

[SB 110](#) repeals various funds in the general fund:

- Civil Legal Services Fund
- Power Cost Equalization Endowment Fund
- Rural Electric Capitalization Fund
- Curriculum Improvement and Best Practices Fund
- Higher Education Investment Fund
- Community Assistance Fund (community revenue sharing; this fund wouldn't be entirely repealed – the fund designation would be removed from statute, but appropriations from the fund would still be allowed for community assistance)

The bill has [nine fiscal notes](#).

[HB 130](#) is the house version of the bill.

SB 113 – Teachers: National Board Certification

4/15/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Education Committee; by Sen. Hughes

2/18/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

3/12/2020 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Education Committee; public testimony

[SB 113](#) requires public schools to display in a prominent location the name of each teacher at that school who has achieved national board certification. It is the goal of the legislature that by the year 2025 at least four percent of public school teachers in the state will have achieved national board certification. SB 113 is identical to [HB 128](#).

SB 114 – Virtual Education: College Credit for HS; Miscellaneous Ed. Admin.

4/15/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Education and Finance Committees; by the Senate Education Committee

4/25/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

[SB 114](#) full title:

“An Act relating to course credit for students; relating to annual reports regarding school district performance and school district employees; relating to cooperative arrangements between school districts; relating to school operating fund reserves; relating to competency examinations for teacher certificates; relating to the duties and powers of the Department of Education and Early Development; relating to the Professional Teaching Practices Commission; relating to a virtual education consortium; establishing a reading intervention program for students in grades kindergarten through three; establishing the Alaska middle college program for public school students; relating to the powers of the University of Alaska; relating to reporting requirements of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska; and providing for an effective date.”

SB 114 is a merger of [SB 30](#), [SB 53](#), and [SB 79](#).

SB 125 – Student Transportation Planning

5/15/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Education and Finance Committees; by Sen. Shower

[SB 125](#) requires the Dept. of Education & Early Development to adopt regulations that *“require implementation of a bus logistics plan that increases the efficiency of school transportation using an airline or other private sector spoke-and-wheel type of model to reduce multiple individual runs on the same routes and proactive planning of school schedules to ensure maximum efficiency.”*

SB 126 – School District Consolidation

5/15/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Education and Finance Committees;
by Sen. Shower

[SB 126](#) mandates that all school districts in the state be consolidated into 18 school districts. [HB 194](#), by Rep. Vance is the house version of the bill.

SB 136 – State-Tribal Education Compact Schools

1/10/2020 – Prefile Released; by Sen. Stevens

1/21/2020 – Introduced, referred to the Education and Judiciary Committees

1/30/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

2/27/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

[SB 136](#) allows the Dept. of Education & Early Development to approve state-tribal education compact schools. It allows the commissioner of DEED to enter into compacts with federally recognized tribes in the state for the establishment of state-tribal education compact schools.

SB 136 mandates the commissioner to set up an application procedure for the approval of compacts, and lays out what the application will include. It also includes requirements for compacts. Compact schools may not limit admission of types of students, but they will be allowed to prioritize enrollment of members of the tribe and siblings of students already enrolled in the school.

SB 136 contains other provisions regarding state-tribal compact schools. See the bill for further information.

SB 142 – Microwave Radiation Exposure in Schools

1/17/2020 – Prefile Released; by Sen. Begich

1/21/2020 – Introduced; referred to the Education and Health & Social Services
Committees

[SB 142](#) requires the Dept. of Health & Social Services to submit a report to the Dept. of Education & Early Development and the House and Senate Education Committees on the health effects of exposure to radiofrequency radiation in schools, including exposure resulting from the use of wireless network technologies in schools and similar environments. DEED shall develop recommendations based on the findings of the report to advise schools on best practices and alternative technologies that would reduce student exposure to potentially harmful radiofrequency radiation.

SB 149 – High School Start Time

1/21/2020 – Introduced; by Sen. Costello; referred to the Education and Finance Committees

2/20/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

3/12/2020 – Scheduled but not heard in the Senate Education Committee

3/17/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the Senate Education Committee; public testimony

[SB 149](#) requires high schools to start their day no earlier than 8:30 a.m. [HB 294](#), Rep. Rasmussen, is identical to SB 149.

SB 151 – Pre-K/Elementary Education Programs/Funding; Reading

1/21/2020 – Introduced; by the Rules Committee at the request of the Governor; referred to the Education and Finance Committees

1/23/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

According to information from the Dept. of Education & Early Development, [SB 151](#) has provisions for:

- *Statewide teacher training on reading instruction and job-embedded training through department-employed reading specialists*
- *Focusing existing state and federal funds*
- *Early literacy screening tool*
- *Timely parent notification*
- *Individual reading plans*
- *Monitored student progress*
- *Home reading strategies and/or programs*
- *Interventions*
- *Appropriate grade-level progression for students severely below grade level*
- *Multiple pathways to demonstrate reading proficiency*
- *Good cause exemptions*

The bill is almost identical to [SB 6](#), by Sen. Begich. The only difference between SB 6 and the governor's bill are:

- Drafting differences between Legislative Legal Services and the Department of Law will be visible in the sectional analyses.
- The Early education grants fiscal year cycles diverge in years four through six.
- HB 204 and SB 151 include intent language.

- SB 6 establishes a deadline of August 1, 2020 for when the Department of Education & Early Development must conduct a performance ranking of all districts.

See the [sectional analysis](#) for SB 6 for details on the bill. The house version of SB 151 is [HB 204](#).

SB 152 – FY21 Operating Budget

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Finance Committee; By the Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

2/27/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee

[SB 152](#) is the senate version of the FY21 operating budget. The base student allocation remains at \$5,930. There are very few changes from the FY20 operating budget. The main education differences are:

- \$900,200 for two new residential schools, one in the North Slope Borough School District and one in the Lower Yukon School District
- \$137,000 for the State Board of Education to hold monthly meetings
- \$3,945,900 federal literacy grant
- -\$474,700 for transfer of the Parents as Teachers program to the Dept. of Health & Social Services
- -\$5,045,700 reversal of the carry forward of the unexpended balance from a multi-year appropriation for Pre-K grants, since the grant program is ending (there is still \$2 million for Pre-K grants in the budget)
- -\$232,900 for elimination of Online with Libraries
- -\$586,300 from the ACPE for outsourcing of loan servicing

See the budget report for more details on the items above and DEED budget details.

[HB 205](#) is the house version of the operating budget, and it's the house version that will pass the legislature.

SB 153– FY21 Mental Health Budget

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Finance Committee; By the Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

2/27/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee

[SB 153](#) is the senate version of the FY21 mental health budget. The house version of the bill is [HB 206](#), and that's the bill that will pass the legislature.

HB 206 contains \$427,800 for Student & School Achievement and \$262,200 for the

Governor's Council on Disabilities & Special Education.

SB 154– FY21 Capital Budget

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Finance Committee; By the Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

2/27/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee

3/5/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee

3/18/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

3/19/2020 – Scheduled to be heard in the Senate Finance Committee; public testimony

[SB 154](#) is the FY21 capital budget. This bill is the one that will pass the legislature. The house version is [HB 207](#). There are no school projects in the capital budget.

SB 174– FY20 Supplemental Budget

1/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Finance Committee; By the Rules Committee at the Request of the Governor

2/6/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee; overview

2/27/2020 – Heard and held in the Senate Finance Committee

[SB 174](#) is the FY20 Supplemental Budget. The house version is [HB 234](#). There are two education items in the supplemental budget:

- \$100,000 in UGF (unrestricted general funds) and \$150,000 in receipt authority for operation of the Mt. Edgecumbe High School aquatic center
- \$10 million in receipt authority for federal Title grants to school districts

Total spending in the FY20 supplemental budget is:

- \$262,546,500 in unrestricted general funds
- \$12,826,100 in designated general funds
- \$6,605,000 in other funds
- \$225,932,800 in federal funds
- **\$507,910,400 Total**

SB 197– Public Schools: Mental Health Education

2/19/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Finance Committees, by Sen. Gray-Jackson

[SB 197](#) directs the Dept. of Education & Early Development to develop guidelines for instruction in mental health, in consultation with several mental health organizations. The bill encourages school districts to include mental health in their health education programs.

SB 197 is identical to [HB 181](#).

SB 203 – Limited Teacher Certificates; Languages

2/19/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Labor & Commerce Committees, by Sen. Olson

[SB 203](#) allows the Dept. of Education & Early Development to issue limited teacher certificates to qualified persons for:

- Alaska Native culture
- Military science
- Vocational or technical education
- Any subject, if the language of instruction is not English

The school board in which an applicant will be teaching must submit a request to DEED for a certificate to be issued to the applicant. The request must specify the subject and instructional language. The applicant must demonstrate instructional skills and subject matter expertise sufficient to assure the public that the person is competent as a teacher. The applicant may be required to undertake academic training and to show satisfactory progress in that academic training.

DEED may adopt regulations necessary to implement HB 24, but they may not require an applicant to achieve a minimum score on an examination unless the examination is given in the instructional language for which the limited certificate is valid. Certificates will initially be valid for one year, but they may be extended or renewed at the request of the school board that initially requested the certificate, and the school board certifies that the person has demonstrated skills in classroom instruction and student assessment.

SB 203 is identical to [HB 24](#) by Rep. Kreiss-Tomkins.

SB 211 – Board Certified Teacher Bonuses

2/21/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Finance Committees, by Sen. Costello

[SB 211](#) creates a system providing bonuses of not less than \$10,000 annually for a person who is a national board certified teacher.

SB 235 – Student Data & Assessments

2/24/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Finance Committees, by Sen. Reinbold

[SB 235](#) restricts the collection, storage, and handling of student data.

SB 236 – Crime of Teaching Common Core

2/24/2020 – Introduced and referred to the Education and Finance Committees, by Sen. Reinbold

[SB 236](#) prohibits state money to be spent on common core curriculum. Violation of SB 236 would be punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000.

SJR 9 – Constitutional Amendment: Appropriation Bill for Public Education

3/6/2019 – Introduced and referred to the Senate Education, Judiciary, and Finance Committees; by Sens. Costello, Gray-Jackson, Hoffman, Olson, Stevens

3/14/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Education Committee

3/29/2019 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Education Committee; no changes were made to the resolution; Sen. Costello recommended the bill pass; Sens. Stevens, Birch, & Hughes made no recommendation SJR 9 is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee

4/10/2019 – Heard and held in the Senate Judiciary Committee

4/23/2019 – Scheduled but not heard in the Senate Judiciary Committee

4/26/2019 – Heard in and moved from the Senate Judiciary Committee; committee substitute adopted that changes the resolution so that it requires forward funding of education instead of early funding of education; Sens. Hughes and Kiehl recommended the resolution pass; Sen. Micciche made no recommendation

[SJR 9](#) amends the Alaska Constitution, requiring that the legislature pass and transmit to the governor a separate education budget bill by the 45th day of the legislative session.