

To: President Christopher Constant and the FCC Executive Board

From: Dan Loring

Subject: Fairview Education Plan

Date: May1 2014

What a great May Day to start the process of discussing the creation of a "Neighborhood Education Plan".

As you know at the April FCC general membership meeting you asked me to provide you and the Executive Board a recommendation of a "Process" for the board to consider concerning the creation of a "Fairview Education Plan".

First I would like to thank you and the Board for asking for my opinion and recommendation.

My recommendation is short as I believe for a Neighborhood Education Plan to be effective it must be created, owned, and implemented by neighborhood leaders, neighbors, and neighborhood friends.

Therefore I believe the "Process" should be determined by the FCC "Neighborhood Education Plan", planning committee.

Further I recommend that the Executive Board appoint a Executive Neighborhood Plan, Planning committee comprised of between 20 and 25 partners. This executive committee would meet a maximum of 6 times a year, be open to the public, make decisions by consensus, and, as often as possible proceed under the State of Alaska, and the Municipality of Anchorage open meetings act's.

This committee would report to the FCC Executive Board and be responsible for creating a draft "Fairview Education Plan" for consideration by the Executive Board and neighborhood.

Additionally this committee would solicit input and ideas from the neighborhood and community, by scheduling at least 3 community forums and 1 neighborhood youth forum.

In my opinion a reasonable time line for completion of the draft "Neighborhood Education Plan" by the committee would be Thanksgiving 2015 (18 months)

Suppose that we have a function  $f(x)$  defined on the interval  $[a, b]$ .

Let  $\Delta x$  be a positive number such that  $\Delta x < b - a$ .

Let  $n$  be a positive integer such that  $n \Delta x = b - a$ .

Let  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  be points in  $[a, b]$  such that

$x_0 = a, x_1 = a + \Delta x, \dots, x_n = b$ .

Then the Riemann sum of  $f(x)$  over  $[a, b]$  with respect to the partition  $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  is defined by

$$R_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$$
 where  $x_i^*$  is any point in the subinterval  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ .

If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ , then the limit of the Riemann sum as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  exists and is equal to the definite integral of  $f$  over  $[a, b]$ .

That is,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ .

Let  $f$  be a function defined on the interval  $[a, b]$ .

Let  $\Delta x$  be a positive number such that  $\Delta x < b - a$ .

Let  $n$  be a positive integer such that  $n \Delta x = b - a$ .

Let  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  be points in  $[a, b]$  such that  $x_0 = a, x_1 = a + \Delta x, \dots, x_n = b$ .

Then the Riemann sum of  $f(x)$  over  $[a, b]$  with respect to the partition  $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  is defined by

$$R_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$$
 where  $x_i^*$  is any point in the subinterval  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ .

h7 copy