

**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE**  
**SENATE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES STANDING COMMITTEE**

February 14, 2018

1:30 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

Senator David Wilson, Chair  
Senator Natasha von Imhof, Vice Chair  
Senator Cathy Giessel  
Senator Peter Micciche  
Senator Tom Begich

**MEMBERS ABSENT**

All members present

**COMMITTEE CALENDAR**

PRESENTATION: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES~ OFFICE OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES "ALASKA TRIBAL CHILD WELFARE COMPACT"

- HEARD

**PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION**

No previous action to record

**WITNESS REGISTER**

MELANIE BAHNKE, President/CEO  
Kawerak, Inc.  
Nome, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Presented on the Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact.

CHRISTY LAWTON, Director  
Office of Children's Services (OCS)  
Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS)  
Juneau, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Presented on the Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact.

CARLA ERICKSON, Supervising Attorney  
Department of Law (DOL)  
Anchorage, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Answered questions about the Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact.

**ACTION NARRATIVE**

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**CHAIR DAVID WILSON** called the Senate Health and Social Services Standing Committee meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Present at the call to order were Senators von Imhof, Giessel, Begich, and Chair Wilson. Senator Micciche joined shortly thereafter.

**PRESENTATION: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, OFFICE OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES "ALASKA TRIBAL CHILD WELFARE COMPACT"**

CHAIR WILSON announced that the Office of Children's Services would give a presentation on the Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact.

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MELANIE BAHNKE, President/CEO, Kawerak, Inc., presented on the Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact. She shared that she is originally from St. Lawrence Island. Kawerak, Inc., in the Bering Strait region of Alaska, is a tribal consortium, a nonprofit that operates about 20 programs. She was pleased to be able to share information with the committee about the exciting partnership tribes are forging with the state.

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CHRISTY LAWTON, Director, Office of Children's Services (OCS), Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), presented on the Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact.

MS. LAWTON noted that Francine Eddie Jones, Director of Tribal Social Services at Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, was in the audience and Nicole Borrromeo with the Alaska Federation of Natives was attending by phone.

She said data shows why the compact is so important. As of yesterday, 2,855 Alaska children were in state custody, 1,734 of whom are Alaska Native/American Indian. That is 61 percent, even though they make up only 22 percent of the population in Alaska. Alaska Native/American Indian children are three times as likely to be in foster care as their Non-Native counterparts. In the eight years that she has been director of OCS, there has been no significant change to the disparity of who is in foster care.

She said Alaska Native children are more likely to have poorer outcomes than Non-Native children. The percent of Alaska Native/American Indian Children who were reunified in 2016 was 55%, while the number of Non-Native children who were reunified was 71%.

She said disparities exist in repeat maltreatment. The percent of Alaska Native/American Indian children who experienced repeat maltreatment in 2016 was 17.7% while the rate was 10.2% for Non-Native children. Maltreatment is defined as when a report of child abuse is substantiated and then another report is substantiated in the next 12 months.

According to the 2009-2011 surveys by the Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Project, an on-going survey of mothers of newborns initiated by the State of Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Maternal, Child and Family Health, one in three in Alaska children are reported to OCS before age 8. For Alaska Native children it is one in two. There could not be a more critical time for a new approach.

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SENATOR MICCICHE said it must be frustrating to feel that the state is not moving the needle in a better direction. He asked if the state is evaluating programs throughout the United States. These problems are shared with American Indians in the lower 48. He asked if anyone was moving the needle.

MS. LAWTON said they always pay attention to research and literature from across the country. American Indian children, and children of other ethnicities, across the country are overrepresented. Lots of states are trying many things and some have found some success, but none have solved this issue of disproportionality.

MS. BAHNKE said their work together was assisted by the Casey Family Foundation, a national philanthropic foundation focused on the well-being of children. If a silver bullet existed, it would have been identified. It is time to try a new approach. Doing the same thing over and over isn't working.

SENATOR BEGICH asked if he had the figures correct for OCS reports: one in two of Alaska Native children and one in three of all Alaskan children, so a third of kids are reported by age eight to OCS. He asked if that was a percentage of the total population or just raw reports.

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MS. LAWTON replied the data comes from the population surveyed by Public Health from 2009 to 2011.

SENATOR BEGICH said he really wanted to nail the figures down. One-third of kids in Alaska under age 8, probably about 65,000 kids, are reported to OCS. Some 20,000 individuals, not separate reports, are being reported to OCS.

MS. LAWTON said yes.

SENATOR VON IMHOF said then about 10 percent of kids reported go into state custody. She asked what happens to the other kids not in state custody.

MS. LAWTON said OCS receives over 15,000 reports a month, and those reports typically are about multiple children. OCS only screens in half of the reports for an investigation. The other half are just recorded. Of the 7,500 to 8,000 that are investigated, 10 percent of cases investigated involve taking children into custody.

SENATOR VON IMHOF asked if this is similar to other states.

MS. LAWTON said lots of reports exist of state-to-state comparisons in many outcomes. She can find those reports.

SENATOR BEGICH said the Casey Foundation Kids Count must have data.

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SENATOR MICCICHE said considering that Alaska is number one in so many of the wrong demographics, it is probably the same here. He said it is not an Alaska Native or rural issue. It is an Alaskan issue--suicide, substance abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault, adverse childhood experiences. If Alaska is number one on these issues, it probably is in child custody. It is all one problem. But he was curious if Alaska is number one in terms of child custody.

MS. LAWTON said the state and OCS have a long history working with tribes. They have been meeting face-to-face, multiple times a year, for almost 23 years. In the 1990s an agreement was signed about all the things that would be done differently following the Indian Child Welfare Act, in engaging and communicating to ensure they were doing the best service for Alaska's kids. That work has been fantastic. Everything in the

90s plan was accomplished and built into OCS's policy, practices, and training. Despite that, the state still has this data.

One of the results of the 23 years of the tribal state collaboration group is that 11 tribes receive federal reimbursement for administrative and short-term training centered on child welfare. The funding is provided via OCS through tribal Title IV-E agreements.

In the last five years two IV-E maintenance agreements were signed with Tanana Chiefs Conference and Tlingit and Haida that allow them to transfer children to tribal custody, which they have always had the authority to do, but now they can get the federal revenue to pay for foster care.

MS. LAWTON said OCS has been doing these legal agreements for many years. A compact is the next natural step in letting tribes do the work they already have the authority to do. They are already doing many programs. They are doing more prevention and early intervention services than OCS can. Despite the 23-year history, and Francine Eddie Jones has been at the table from the very beginning, there has been no transformation in the system improving outcomes. This is what they hope the compact will do.

SENATOR VON IMHOF said the DHSS audit several years ago stated that DHSS is not taking full advantage Title IV-E agreements. She asked if the compact is part of the response to the audit or something separate.

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MS. LAWTON said she could not recall the report exactly, but tribes have to decide to enter into an agreement. So far only 11 tribes or tribal organizations have done it. Many other tribes want to enter into Title IV-E agreements, but it takes infrastructure and administrative things to be put into place. The audit said DHSS hadn't done enough site visits.

SENATOR VON IMHOF said she may find the audit to discuss later, but it was something about federal money being left on the table that the state was not taking advantage of.

MS. LAWTON said she now recalled what Senator von Imhoff was referencing. That was about the ability to draw through what is called the penetration rate, which is another set of formulas. The department has made significant improvements. The IV-E

penetration rate is at an all-time high because of some innovative strategies.

MS. LAWTON said prior to her current role, DHSS Commissioner Valerie Davidson was part of a national commission that developed the report Attorney General's Advisory Committee on American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence: Ending Violence so Children Can Thrive. Alaska's issues were so striking that it had an entire chapter in the report.

She said one of the recommendations in the report was to create a task force to look at finding solutions. They started strategic meetings with tribal leaders and some attorneys from organizations that were often suing OCS for ineffectual services to some Alaska Native families and communities. It was a year of tough, intense conversations.

She said the result of that work, which was heavily sponsored by the Casey Family Programs, is a five-year strategic plan to transform child welfare outcomes for Alaska Native children. This is where the idea of the compact was birthed.

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MS. LAWTON shared the six strategic priorities of the plan.

1. Respectful Government-to- Government Collaboration & Partnership
2. Self-Governance
3. Embrace & Implement the Spirit of ICWA
4. State Government Alignment
5. Community Engagement
6. Continuum of Culturally Specific Services & Supports

She said they held the first tribal consultation in November in Anchorage that involved all the divisions of DHSS. All 229 tribes in Alaska and many tribal groups were invited. It was the first time to speak across disciplines with tribal colleagues in many fields, and the intent is to continue it annually.

MS. LAWTON said the compact is about self-governance without state oversight. They need some funding from the state of Alaska. The challenge with some of the Title IV-E maintenance agreements is that the federal portion only pays for a small portion of it.

CHAIR WILSON asked if DHSS had a fiscal note.

MS. LAWTON said nothing is in writing yet. The compact was signed in October, but they are still working on the last details of the funding agreements. That should be available soon. They hope to complete negotiations in the next week or so.

SENATOR VON IMHOF asked if DHSS should award grants vs additional state funds or the same state funds paid to a different entity.

MS. LAWTON said she was not sure she understood the question. They are evaluating all the existing funding at OCS and not asking for more. There is funding going to tribes through grants and contracts for various services. OCS is considering where there are efficiencies, what to end funding for to fund other things, fee for service in the future, perhaps. OCS is planning to use the Office of Rate Review to establish an analysis of services. She gave the example of how to analyze and quantify the cost of the many things a case worker does. Tribes have a vision for taking over all of this in their geographic areas, but it will take time to build infrastructure to do that. It is new territory and they are trying to figure that all out.

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SENATOR VON IMHOF said she likes what she is hearing--to prioritize work within the system to reallocate existing funding and to see what is available at the local level.

SENATOR MICCICHE said he assumed they would be discussing the actual compact during this meeting.

MS. BAHNKE addressed the question of why not just issue a grant. She explained that compacting is different than being a grantee. It is a formal relationship between sovereigns. It is not new. Tribes and tribal organizations have entered into compacts with the federal government for over 20 years. The Alaska Native health care system is an example of a compacting agreement. Kawerak has compacts for services formerly provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and compacts that allows Kawerak to use federal highway resources to build roads. But now they are entering into this type of relationship with the state of Alaska. The state is a partner, and Kawerak is not a grantee or contractor.

MS. BAHNKE said compacting is not something new for tribes. Kawerak has successfully administered state contracts and grants for over 20 years. Delivering services closer to the service

population has been successful. One example is the work requirements for public assistance. The Department of Labor was not successful in identifying work sites in their villages for beneficiaries of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Kawerak has human resources in the villages and is governed by tribes in the region. Kawerak was able to identify work sites in every village, and the state of Alaska is now in compliance for federal work requirements in their region. They believe they are capable. It is about stepping up and taking responsibility in finding solutions to the state's issues and the issues in their own backyards. It is a natural progression from being a contractor, a grantee, to a true partnership.

MS. BAHNKE made the following points about the Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact.

- It is a government-to-government agreement between the State of Alaska and Alaska tribes and tribal organizations.
- It recognizes tribes' inherent sovereign authority to serve their citizens as they have since time immemorial.
- It defines the services to be carried out by tribes and tribal organizations in a defined jurisdiction or service area.
- Alaska's first Tribal-State compact has opened the door to create other government-to-government agreements in other service areas beyond Child Welfare and beyond Health and Social Services.

She said certain efficiencies will be gained by the state entering into agreements with organizations like Kawerak, which has 200 employees and is in every single village. It is leveraging funds and resources.

She said 18 tribes and tribal organizations have signed the compact. A number of them jumped on this opportunity. They feel they are ready and have the capacity. Some will need to build that capacity to reach the level of sophistication that a larger organization like Kawerak has achieved.

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MS. LAWTON added that the compact describes how annual negotiations will be done and also specifies when new cosigners can join the compact or funding agreements. They expect the number of tribes and tribal organizations to grow every year.

MS. LAWTON said that for the remainder of Fiscal Year 18, tribes are working on program development, infrastructure and capacity building, and training and technical support through individual agreements.

She said that with the compact signed in October, some things are being implemented. One of the more exciting parts of the compact was spelling out the sharing of information, particularly the screened out protective services reports. The policy has been for many years to contact the tribe, if the tribe is known, prior to going out to see the family to investigate a report on an Alaska Native child, to see if the tribe wishes to have a staff person to join OCS. OCS is now automatically sending all reports, screened in and screened out reports, with the 18 cosigners and the tribes connected to those cosigners. More importantly, they also get the 50 percent of reports that OCS is not doing anything with. Some of them are already contacting those families to see if they can offer any services. This could slow down the trajectory of growing problems within families who then ultimately make their way back to OCS.

MS. LAWTON said the three priorities for Fiscal Year 19 came from negotiations with all the partners. It was difficult to choose three priorities out of the whole universe of what OCS does.

The FY2019 focus is primarily on

- Initial Diligent Relative Search
- Safety Evaluation for Unlicensed Relatives & Prospective Foster Parents
- Family Contact

She said tribes already know families to complete safety evaluations as compared to someone from Anchorage trying to fly out to do this.

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MS. LAWTON shared the long-term vision:

- Outcomes for all Alaska children will be improved.

- Families will be served closest to home, in their own communities in a way reflective of their culture and traditions.
- Families will be more receptive and engaged in changing behavior which will mean over time that the number of Alaska Native children in foster care will decline as does the rate of maltreatment.
- More tribes accessing Title IV-E funding to operate programs autonomously with both the state and federal funding required to be successful.

She said most of the time Alaska Native families will respond better to someone from tribal organization.

SENATOR MICCICHE asked if the number of groups in the compact will grow past 18.

MS. LAWTON said other tribes and organizations are welcome to join the compact every year when they do annual negotiations, but they cannot join outside of the annual negotiations period.

SENATOR MICCICHE asked if anyone is operational at this point.

MS. LAWTON said they are all in different places. Many are going on screen outs to offer services, for the reports not being investigated. They are still working on funding agreements for relative searches. All is in the process of gearing up.

MS. BAHNKE said they have not yet received a penny from the state, but some are already offering services. They need funding to ramp it up.

SENATOR MICCICHE said in the past the Native organizations were notified if there was a report on Alaska Native children. He asked if organizations kept a log of who was receiving services or if this was completely new.

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MS. BAHNKE said OCS is supposed to share information when it receives a report of harm and plans to do an initial investigation, but they were not receiving all the screened out reports. They are now receiving information on families who may need resources and family preservation services. With the compact, OCS is mandated to share information. She is not an expert in OCS systems, but the majority of children in OCS

custody are not there because of the first initial report of harm. They want to work with families at the first sign of support needed. Hopefully this will reduce children going into state or tribal custody.

SENATOR BEGICH said with the redeployment of funds with the funding agreements, they are talking about the pool of funding for what they both acknowledge is not a working system. With the partnerships these funds can reach further out, with more local expertise. He saw these as positive steps that should have been done decades ago. The funding agreement is key, how those funds are redeployed. He noted that the 18 signees represent more than 18 tribes. He asked how many tribes are with Kawerak.

MS. BAHNKE said Kawerak has 20 federally-recognized tribes in their region. One of them is an independent signer of the compact.

SENATOR BEGICH said that means that for those two entities they are talking about 27 tribes at least. He said, one, the idea of redeployment, which he wants to hear more about, two, the number is more than 18, and three, incremental growth. It is best not to do everything at once. He asked is it fair to say that as a tribe expresses readiness, OCS is embracing that tribe.

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MS. LAWTON responded yes, that is exactly what their strategy has been. She guessed that the cosigners probably represent over 100 tribes. Senator Begich is exactly right about incremental growth. They need to get it right and be successful. They are being strategic and thoughtful about how to start. The most exciting conversation has been about redeployment of resources, as they can imagine. They spent a lot of time looking at documents of the OCS budget and all the federal formula. "It's a big, complicated pile," she said.

She said they are looking at funds where they have a say about how they are used. Federal funds have little flexibility. They have the most flexibility with family preservation funds. In the long term, they will need to be creative about how to move resources. The other OCS budget components are heavily tied to federal requirements and federal funding.

SENATOR BEGICH said looking back on slide 9 of the presentation, the program development, infrastructure, etc., that also builds consistency. They are almost a provider of consistency.

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MS. LAWTON said she was not sure about the word consistency. Each tribe can approach how they are going to do these services in their own unique way.

SENATOR BEGICH said he should have said best practices. There are best, evidence-based practices that OCS will be stewards of and however they pick those best practices.

MS. LAWTON said there are many things in child welfare that have best practice and many things that don't. The tribes will diligently try to find what works.

SENATOR GIESSEL said this is a great idea. It is a concept being discussed in the education realm. Commissioner Michael Johnson of Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) had the Alaska Educational Challenge (AEC) last summer. One of the ideas that emerged was the idea of compacting with tribes for education. That was transformational.

She said that as a nurse practitioner, she often visualizes the substance abuse crisis as a river where we see people in a river heading toward a waterfall. We throw life preservers at them, we swim out to them to try to get them to shore, to get on solid ground, to get their lives back in order. She sees OCS that way also. We need to go up the river to find out why people are falling in the river and stop them. At the end of the day, it is about healthy families. That is a people issue, not a financial issue. When she worked at the Alaska Native medical center, there was a program, perhaps family warriors, for men on how to be fathers. Those kinds of things will stop people falling in and create healthy families. She asked if part of the mission will be to cultivate healthy families.

She said, "I think you took my notes." She cannot speak for other organizations, but this is true for Kawerak. The OCS mandate is safety of children first. Kawerak will look at the well-being of family units, as well as child safety. The data are not just numbers to them. They see faces behind the numbers. They are their cousins, nieces. They feel a true responsibility to the well-being of their family units and communities. This agreement allows a more holistic approach. She hopes that their social workers won't be viewed as just enforcers or there to take children away. They will know that Kawerak is there to provide support.

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MS. BAHNKE said the State of Alaska hasn't always gotten it right when it comes to tribes. She hopes that 20 years from now she can report the successes they have gained. The State of Alaska will be on the right side of history when it comes to this agreement.

SENATOR GIESSEL said government was never meant to deal with these kinds of issues. It is local families, local communities, that are best suited to deal with these kinds of issues.

CHAIR WILSON said the committee would like to ask questions about the agreement itself.

SENATOR MICCICHE said the immediate benefit from the compact is that he assumes a high proportion of screened out reports results in an eventual visit from OCS. Now, instead of someone from a different culture in Anchorage, a friendly face will show up to help with early intervention. He expects a dramatically different outcome just because of that. Capacity is going to vary dramatically from tribal organization to tribal organization. Looking at the section on licensing and certification, he asked about qa [quality assurance] and qc [quality check] to assure child safety and some measure of qualification and outcome.

SENATOR MICCICHE rephrased his comments to ask how the state is assured that the same capacity exists locally so people don't slip through the cracks and a child remains at risk.

MS. LAWTON said a great amount of thought went into that area. Tribes are going to receive state funding that OCS would have gotten. There will be a process for OCS to visit and evaluate programs. The compact has a provision to suspend or terminate on both sides. OCS will work to address problems. That language is built into the compact. No one wants to end an agreement. The tribes could go to OCS with problems they perceive with OCS.

SENATOR MICCICHE said he is from a small community and sometimes powerful people get a different outcome than others. He is concerned about that.

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MS. BAHNKE said it sounded as though he was seeking some assurances about whether OCS will be qualified to deliver services and comply with the requirements She feels OCS will be held to an even higher standard than currently.

CHAIR WILSON asked about blended families, with different tribal members or nontribal members. He asked about child support, such as whether a tribal jurisdiction can go after a nontribal member for child support.

MS. LAWTON said they do see a lot of blended families. With the compact, the definition that applies is whether the Indian Child Welfare Act applies to the child.

CHAIR WILSON asked about section 6.2.3.1, Child Support, about enforcement of child support, on page 18 of the agreement.

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CARLA ERICKSON, Supervising Attorney, Department of Law (DOL), answered questions about the compact. She said the section is about access to databases and information, not about who is entering child support orders. She will get back him on whether there is authority for a tribe to enter a child support order over a Non-Native child, but that was not the intent of the section.

SENATOR BEGICH responded to Senator Micciche's concerns about what happens at the local level. He recounted a story from when he worked with the Division of Juvenile Justice. The village of Togiak created a Community Court Tribunal under a fraternal community court agreement. Since Togiak was a divided community, there were questions about fair sentencing because of the factions in the community. When he reviewed the court records, he did not find one example of one group retaliating against another. He has been impressed by the commitment to community, whether Native or Non-Native, when given the ability to make decisions at the local level. He has seen it as a direct practitioner.

SENATOR MICCICHE said he is not brand new to Alaska and he is not brand new to areas that have tribal responsibilities. He said it goes both ways. He said their diligence must guarantee the safety of children. He doesn't doubt the compact, but there are examples in Alaska in smaller, rural communities where that is not the case. He hears what Senator Begich is saying, but for the isolated child who cannot get relief because of local protection, their job is to make sure it never happens.

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SENATOR BEGICH said he completely agrees. He asked if 5.3.5 on page 11 provides enough time for the Negotiating Cycle.

MS. LAWTON said they don't know since they haven't done it before but they will find out. She pointed out that both Senators Begich and Micciche were correct in their comments. Mistakes are going to happen. Mistakes happen every day under her watch, despite her very best efforts. Child welfare is not an exact science. They are going to try to support each.

MS. BAHNKE said it is like the stock market. Over the long run you do well. She brought up what tribes have done with health care in small communities. In her region some villages have built roads to federal highway standards. She said they can be trusted and counted on to ensure that they will do right by these children.

CHAIR WILSON said he was grateful that the department is looking for other ways to address problems. He was concerned about the definition of tribal law in 2.19 on page 8 of the agreement that states that tribal traditional law can be oral. He asked if that means tribes can change laws because of someone's whim.

MS. BAHNKE said the definition, in relationship to the agreement, is more about the authority of tribes to carry out the agreement. Section 3.3 Tribal Authority on page 9 delves into tribal authority. The definition is there to explain the authority that allows them to enter into these types of agreements.

CHAIR WILSON said the Division of Juvenile Justice(DJJ) is part of DHSS. DJJ is part of the information-sharing agreement. He asked if this means tribal organizations will take over some of those arrangements or is DJJ just in the agreement to share information for juveniles that may have a record.

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MS. LAWTON said they did not get into that specific conversation, but she knows her tribal colleagues are interested in delivering any services that could have better outcomes for their families. They might be interested in becoming involved in juvenile justice or any of the other DHSS services.

SENATOR VON IMHOF asked if the committee can get a report in a year. She asked if they are quantifying the data to be able to report on how it is going.

MS. BAHNKE said to expect great change in a year is a false expectation, but they will be collecting data to turn it into useful information. She wants to know 20 years from now that it

made a difference. She wants to know she contributed to meaningful change.

SENATOR BEGICH said fundamentally the legislature is responsible for the safety of every child. He looks forward to that report.

MS. BAHNKE said she sees everyone is concerned about the welfare of children. They are partners in this shared responsibility. She acknowledged Commissioner Davidson for her fearless leadership in trying to find a new way to address the long-term statistics the state faces. She feels very supported by the top leaders as they enter into this agreement with the state.

MS. LAWTON echoed Ms. Bahnke's comments.

SENATOR MICCICHE said when they are back home in their districts, they hear mixed messages on agencies from Native and Non-Native families, rural or urban. There is a gap with the local influence that could be beneficial in every one of the difficult statistics he talked about earlier. He thinks that it is the right way to go. The outside one-size-fits-all approach has not worked, and he is very supportive. The state has not gained ground on those issues. The reason he is in the legislature is that because one day he wants not to need a suicide task force, an OCS, because they have solved those problems. He knows that is not real life, but a new approach is needed.

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CHAIR WILSON said ensuring child safety is a key priority of the state of Alaska. He thanked the presenters for looking for creative solutions.

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There being no further business to come before the committee, Chair Wilson adjourned the Senate Health and Social Services Standing Committee at 2:52.