

HB

854

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(5)

FURTHER: JUDICIARY
FINANCE

2/16/82

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 854

"An Act relating to protection of the elderly."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for 86354 same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Frank ...

CHAIRMAN

**Municipality
of
Anchorage**



POUCH 6-650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502-0650
(907) 264-6720

TONY KNOWLES,
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
Senior Citizens Program

March 26, 1982

M.F. Beirne, Chairman
HESS Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Dr. Beirne:

It has been requested that I write to you and inform you of action taken at the March meeting of the Municipal Senior Citizens Advisory Commission.

The meeting agenda included a discussion of HB 854 and 855 as drafted. Some members of the Commission had specific ideas or suggestions which they shared with the HESS committee during the recent teleconference. Other members may send written comments. A motion was made and passed that the Municipal Senior Citizens Advisory Commission endorses the concept of both HB 854 and 855.

Thank you for the opportunity to share action taken by this body on legislation which is directed towards improving the quality of life for all older Alaskans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Norma Lundy".

Norma Lundy, Manager
Senior Citizens Division



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 5, 1982

AGENDA

HB 854	Protection of the Elderly
HB 855	Right to a Natural Death

alaska
state
hospital
association

319 Seward St., Juneau, Alaska 99801 • (907) 586-1790

REPRESENTING ACUTE, LONG TERM AND OUTPATIENT FACILITIES

Chairman of the Board
Tom Mangan
Fairbanks Memorial
Hospital
Fairbanks

Chairman Elect
Ronald A. Pavone
Alaska Hospital and
Medical Center
Anchorage

Secretary/Treasurer
Mark Steenberg
City Community Hospital
Sitka

Immediate Past Chairman
Sister Barbara Cross
Ketchikan General Hospital
Ketchikan

Delegate to the American
Hospital Association
A-M Conference
Providence Hospital
Anchorage

Associate Delegate to the
Alaska Hospital Association
Eugene Deane
Central Community
Hospital
Central

Delegate to the Alaska
Nursing Home Association
John Hall
St. Ann's Nursing Home
Central

Member Delegate to the
American Health Care
Association
John Hall
St. Ann's Nursing Home
Central

Delegate to the Association
of Hospital Administrators
Michael Steenberg
City Community Hospital
Central

Member Delegate to the
Association of Medical
Administrators
Mark Steenberg
City Community Hospital
Central

Member Delegate to the
Association of Hospital
Administrators
Mark Steenberg
City Community Hospital
Central

Member Delegate to the
Association of Hospital
Administrators
Mark Steenberg
City Community Hospital
Central

Member
Mark Steenberg
City Community Hospital
Central

March 15, 1982

The Honorable Donald E. Clocks'n
State House of Representatives
Pouch V, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Don:

The Alaska State Hospital Association must respect-
fully inform you of our opposition to House Bill 854.

We believe that the listing of those required to report elderly abuse is far too broad and is duplicative of processes currently in place which provide protection to elderly patients of nursing homes in Alaska. We believe that House Bill 854 should be modified so as not to include those persons now included under proposed Section 47.24.010 (a)(11) nursing home administrator, (12) a nurse's aide or orderly in a nursing home facility, (13) a person paid to care for a patient in a nursing home facility, and (14) a staff person employed by a nursing home facility. We do not believe that the mere fact of employment in a nursing home confers any expertise on a clerk-typist or a maintenance engineer to assess elderly abuse nor should persons be subject to fines for failing to report what they are not qualified to judge.

Further, this legislation ignores the fact that nursing home patients are admitted to nursing homes by a physician's order (see 7 AAC 12.040(d)(3)) and remain the patient of the admitting physician. Nursing homes are licensed pursuant to 7 AAC 12.040 and may have that license revoked pursuant to 7 AAC 12.040(a)(4)(H) if "any illegal act affecting the welfare of a patient in the institution has been permitted".

The Division of Licensure and Certification has the power to respond to any complaint about the care and treatment of nursing home patients and indeed has responded to each complaint. I must note, however, that they rarely find merit in the complaints. In addition to this activity, the state has created a Senior Citizen ombudsman who has

authority to investigate complaints, except for those elderly persons in Pioneer's Homes. While this program is in its infancy, we believe that the working relationship between that office and members of this Association is developing well and in a nature beneficial to elderly patients.

Aside from the inappropriateness of including nursing homes and their employees, we would suggest that the structure of this bill only serves to further fragment services for the elderly. We have in the Department of Health and Social Services, a Division of Adult and Aging Services, the nursing home licensing in the Division of Licensing and Certification and payment for services in the Division of Public Assistance, a state office of Senior Citizen Ombudsman, and in the Department of Administration we have a Division of Pioneer's Benefits and the Older Alaskans Commission. Now enter into this morass the Division of Family and Youth Services in the Department of Health and Social Services. One must wonder how much paper gets shuffled and how many elderly concerns get resolved.

We believe more elderly Alaskans will be served and more needs met by organizing the current chaos than by adding a new head to this multi-headed beast. If it is your position that these other avenues have failed in their missions, let us dismantle them and clear the way for addressing the needs of elderly Alaskans. Perhaps what we need is a Department on Aging with a defined mission and the ability to accomplish that mission.

Sincerely,



Dennis L. DeWitt
President

DLD:bf
cc: House HEH Committee Members



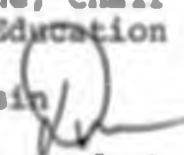
Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Fourth V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

TO: Rep. Mike Bairne, Chair
House Health, Education & Social Services Committee

FROM: Rep. Don Clocksin 

SUBJECT: HB 854/Protection of the elderly from abuse

DATE: March 3, 1982

Enclosed are materials relating to HB 854, which provides for protecting elderly Alaskans from abuse. The bill mandates the reporting and investigation of suspected cases of elder abuse and makes protective services available to elderly persons if they want them.

Three national studies and one recently completed in Anchorage all conclude that elder abuse, both physical and psychological, is a very serious problem. The Anchorage study was done by the Anchorage Community Mental Health Center and the results correspond closely to the national studies.

National studies indicate that in 95% of the cases of elder abuse, some effort has been made to report the abuse. That effort, unfortunately, is often unsuccessful and indicates a failure of social service systems to respond.

According to the Anchorage study, 76% of the reported elder abuse cases involved a woman victim, many of whom are the frail elderly unable to defend themselves. National studies indicate that 80-90% of the abusers are related to the victim, who resides with the relative who is also the elder's caretaker. The abuse is often a response to stress which may be a result of lack of income, crowded living conditions, and the high level of physical and emotional care required of the abuser. In a sense, the abuser is also a victim of a difficult situation.

HB 854 is based on draft legislation produced by the Elder Abuse Task Force, a coalition of over thirty agencies in Anchorage that has voluntarily studied the problem for the past year. Similar legislation based on that draft has also been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Bertulis (SB 773).

Enclosed is a bill summary, statistical findings of the Anchorage study, and an excerpt from a monograph on elder abuse.

Please contact this office if you need further information concerning this bill and the general problem of elder abuse. I urge early and favorable action to address this serious problem.

In the study conducted by A.C.M.H.C. of 75 cases documented, 34 cases (43.3%) of physical abuse were found. A breakdown of the abuse sustained follows:

lack of personal care	17.3% •
bruises and welts	13.3%
lack of food	10.7%
medicines withheld	6.0%
freezing	6.7%
malnutrition	6.7%
direct beatings	5.3%
abrasions and lacerations	2.6%
bone fractures	2.6%
sexual assault	1.3%
imprisonment	1.3%

Psychological abuse was sustained by 53 elders (70%)

fear	46.7% •
verbal assault	28.7%
threat	18.7%

Material abuse occurred in 43 cases (57.3%)

misuse of money or property	45.3% •
theft of money or property	26.7%

• categories are not mutually exclusive

There was violation of rights in 18 cases (24%)

forced social isolation	16.0% •
forced from home	6.7%
forced into nursing home	9.3%

STATISTICS ON VICTIM

Age of abused elder at the time of the abuse

60 - 70	41.3%
70 - 80	41.3%
80 - 90	13.3%
90 +	4.0%

Sex of Victim

Female	76.0%
Male	22.7%
Couple	1.3%

Race or Ethnic Group

White	69.3%
Lat. Am.	18.7%
Black	9.3%
Hispanic	1.3%
Unknown	1.3%

STATISTICS ON VICTIM (continued)

Economic Status of Victim

Low	54.7%
Middle	29.3%
High	12.0%
Unknown	4.0%

Degree of Physical or Mental Impairment

Physically or mentally disabled to a great degree	38.7%
Need some assistance with Activities of Daily Living (ADL's)	21.3%
Physically self-sufficient	40.0%

Resides at the same address as victim

Alone	17.3%
Family member(s)	41.3%
Husband/wife	14.7%
Girl/boyfriend	8.0%
Boarding home	4.0%
Nursing home	4.0%
Housekeeper	5.3%
Friend(s)	4.0%
Unknown	1.3%

STATISTICS ON ABUSER

Relationship to victim

Daughter	22.7%
Son	21.3%
Husband	10.7%
Granddaughter	1.3%
Grandson	1.3%
Girlfriend	4.0%
Boyfriend	1.3%
Son-in-law	1.3%
Daughter-in-law	9.3%
Hired caretaker/housekeeper	6.7%
Entire family	5.3%
Boarding home	4.0%
Friend	10.7%

Age of abuser

20's	6.7%
30's	22.7%
40's	36.0%
50's	12.0%
60's	14.7%
70's	2.7%
80's	1.3%
Unknown	4.0%

Ethnic Group of Abuser

White	65.3%
Native	20.0%
Black	8.0%
Hispanic	1/3%
Unknown	5.3%

Economic Status of Abuser

Low	44.0%
Middle	22.7%
High	16.0%
Unknown	17.3%

Does the Abuser Live With the Victim?

Yes	69.0%
No	22.7%
Unknown	1.3%

OTHER INFORMATION

Is alcohol a factor in this situation?

Yes	49.3%
No	4.3%
Unknown	9.3%

Has this mistreatment happened before?

No	2.7%
Once	9.3%
2 - 3 times	8.0%
4 or more	74.7%
Unknown	5.3%

How did you know about it?

Self report	49.3%
Private M.O.	5.3%
Hospital	22.7%
Police	0
Public Social Service Agency	5.3%
Private Social Service Agency	6.7%
Public Health	2.7%
Neighbor	1.3%
Professionals Observation	6.7%

Did the victim seek help?

Yes	53.3%
No	43.7%
Unknown	4.0%

Developing New Laws and Services

Studies by the UCLA/USC Long Term Care Gerontology Center, the House Select Committee on Aging (U.S. House of Representatives) and the Senate Special Committee on Aging (U.S. Senate) reveal that the States have greatly varying powers of authority for elderly protective services. Many have almost no authority. Almost all States, in one way or another, have an office with responsibility to provide protective services to some segment of the population. The House Select Committee on Aging Survey identified 28 States which have some type of adult protective services legislation. The provisions and coverage of these services and laws vary widely in scope. The following specifics of State laws and services are from the above-mentioned studies.

States may provide services under general health and welfare authorities and/or specific adult protective services legislation. The scope of their efforts and of their capabilities in addressing the problem depends on the shape of these laws. The House Committee on Aging found that the reports from its survey provided a very mixed picture. It is, however, evident that States have just begun to recognize the growing importance of this problem. The majority of the adult protective service laws have been passed in the last 5 years. Only one State reported having an adult protective service law in place prior to 1973.

There are many necessary provisions that these laws may or may not have. Some are as follows: (1) aid provided without regard to income, (2) reporting provisions, (3) provisions to enter and investigate, (4) provision to restrain the caretaker from interfering, (5) provisions for guardianship or conservatorship, (6) inpatient or emergency service provisions, (7) voluntary services provisions, (8) mandated time period for investigation or report, (9) case review mechanisms, (10) due process safeguards, (11) penalty provisions for failure to report and/or caretaker maltreatment, and (12) specific adult population groups covered.

Both studies looked at the specific authority for elderly protective services conferred by State statutes. They both found that the States have widely varying powers. The majority of State adult protective service divisions do have the authority to receive complaints and investigate them. However, some States have no provisions for investigations without the consent of the abused adult or guardian. In some States, services must wait until there is a request from the victim or his or her guardian. Other States have "voluntary" adult protective services. A few States (Oklahoma, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Colorado) reported having statutory authority not only to receive complaints but also to open investigations as well as following up on complaints without the prior consent of either party. It is apparent that State actions and capacity for action vary greatly.

The States also vary as to whom they service. Some have restrictions as to age and/or disability. Some also have restrictions as to income. In response to the House survey, which asked if services were provided without regard to income, all States said yes, with exception of Missouri and South Dakota which both reported applying the Title XX income test to determine eligibility. In the case of others, a sliding fee scale keyed to income may be used such as in the case of Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Virginia offers optional service free for 10 days, with services based on income eligibility criteria after that. In some instances, clients must be in the care or custody of the appropriate State agency. And, some, such as New Hampshire, provide services regardless of income when the victim is incapacitated as well as abused. In terms of money spent, according to the House Committee survey, the nationwide average is a modest \$679,254 for elderly protective services. Only 22 of the States had the necessary data to respond to this question, and the range went from a low of \$4,960 in Utah to a high of \$3,088,200 in New York.

It is apparent that State actions and capacity for action vary greatly. Some States have laws authorizing the provision of services to abused adults, but do not require that abuse cases be reported. Other States with adult protective service laws require the reporting of abuse, but do not provide for the delivery of services after the abuse has been cited. Sixteen of the 26 States with adult protective service laws (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia) indicated that they also require mandatory reporting of elderly abuse cases. Required reports, point of handling reports, and the penalties for failure to report and caretaker maltreatment vary widely.

Many States which do not have laws are providing protective services on a voluntary basis for adults under funds they receive under Title XX of the Social Security Act. Ten States (Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New York, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) have adult protective service laws enacted, but do not require individuals who suspect abuse has occurred to report the incident. Of the States without adult protective service bills, and/or mandatory reporting requirements, 20 have sponsored bills and/or mandatory reporting requirements. Only 10 States (Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Nevada, South Dakota, and Texas) have neither adult protective service statutes nor mandatory reporting requirements, nor any legislation pending consideration before their State legislature.

It was apparent from the House Committee Survey that most of the States have little data on elderly abuse or their response to the problem. Although data were too incomplete to draw any conclusions, States reported that prime sources of complaints about elderly abuse are hospitals or clinics, police, lawyers, or public service agencies. Respondents from 23 States said that their State has standardized forms for reporting elderly abuse. Slightly over one-half of the States have specific written instructions or procedures concerning intervention when elderly abuse is found to have occurred. When asked what was the most common course of action, the States said that the most common action was to call the police or to relocate the victim to another setting. They also felt that these methods of intervention were probably the least effective, preferring counseling and provision of services. Most of the States thought that the needs of the elderly in abuse situations were being met only occasionally to infrequently. Several were unsure due to lack of data. In total, 63 percent of the States said they lack appropriate statutory authority to adequately help the abused elderly. A frequently cited problem was the lack of authority to begin investigation unless requested to do so by the abused or his family—which often means the abuser. This places the protective service worker in a classic Catch 22 situation. The other problem most often cited was the lack of properly trained staff and other resources.

Excerpt from: "Abuse of the Elderly"
Human Services Monograph Series
Number 27, September 1981
Publication No. OS-76-130



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Don Clocksin

Pouch V
State Capitol

Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

SUMMARY OF HOUSE BILL 854

Protection of Elderly from Abuse

Purpose: To protect the elderly from harm resulting from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and abandonment, and to make protective services available to prevent or alleviate harm.

Reports of Harm: Requires health professionals, nursing home staff and others to report cases of harm to elderly persons which come to their attention in their work. Reports of harm are made to the division of family and youth services in the Department of Health and Social Services.

Action on Reports: Requires that the division promptly investigate reports of harm and determine what, if any, action or services are needed for the protection of the elderly person. Requires that the division prepare a written report of its investigation.

Protective Services: Provides for making protective services available to elderly persons if they consent. Outlines procedures for providing services if the caretaker is interfering in their provision.

Review and Referral: Requires regular review and evaluation of cases until closed.

Confidentiality: Makes investigative reports and reports of harm confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying. Makes special provision for judicial proceedings.

Annual Report: Provides for annual statistical report on cases of elder abuse to the legislature.

Regulations: Specifies that regulations adopted to implement the law be jointly approved by the division and the Older Alaskans Commission.

Definitions: Defines "abandonment," "abuse," "exploitation," "neglect," and other special terms used in the law.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OLDER ALASKANS COMMISSION

POUCH C, M.S. 0209
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3250

March 15, 1982

Representative Mike Beirne, Chairman
Health and Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Beirne:

Due to time constraints during the March 12 hearing for House bills 854 and 855 I indicated I would submit my testimony by letter. I request that these comment be included in the record for the benefit of the entire committee. These comments will supplement those of Dove M. Kull, a member of the Older Alaskans Commission who testified during the teleconference hearing.

The Older Alaskans Commission supports the enactment of a mandatory reporting law for older adults. National research indicates that approximately 4% of the population aged 60 years of age and older will be the victims of abuse, neglect or exploitation in a given year. There are 19,643 older Alaskans as of the 1980 census. Therefore, 786 older Alaskans will be victims of this hidden social problem this year. Statistics have shown Alaska to lead the lower 48 in the incidence of alcoholism, rape, and child abuse. If these trends also apply to elder abuse this estimate may be low.

The fastest growing segment of our population is among older persons. Among those 60 years of age and older the fastest growing segment is among those over 75 years of age. In the United States there are 14.3 million women age 65 or older as compared to 9.9 million men. Alaska has historically had a reversed ratio. However, this is rapidly changing. The number of older Alaskan women is increasing more rapidly than men. They now constitute 50% of the older population. I make these two points because women over the age of 75 are the most frequent victims of abuse. Elder abuse in Alaska can be expected to be an ever increasing phenomenon unless we act to intervene. Intervention must include; public education, adequate preventative programs such as; public education, respite care, and in-home services; mandatory reporting of elder abuse and the adequate provision of protective services in cases of abuse. Without mandatory reporting laws only 1 case in 6 are reported. Therefore, 655 older Alaskans will suffer repeated abuse with no intervention from others in 1982.

HB 854 will also assist to provide data and information which will assist the older Alaskans Commission to more effectively direct the efforts of existing programs such as our Senior Citizen Ombudsman program and Legal

Services Development Program for the Elderly. It will also guide the Commission in establishing funding priorities and determining what new protective service programs may be needed.

As we have expressed, the Commission is concerned regarding the provision in Section 47.24.030 paragraph (d) which provides for reimbursement to the division (DHSS) for the cost of protective services. While not necessarily opposed to the establishment of a sliding-fee scale for some protective services, this provision is a significant departure from current policy and should be carefully studied before implementation. Mandatory reporting and investigation should be made available to all, without regard to ability to pay.

The Commission supports Section 47.24.080 which provides for joint approval of regulations by the division and the Older Alaskans Commission. The Commission currently has regulatory and administrative oversight of programs for older Alaskans. Chapter 0079 SLA 81 sets forth the powers and duties of the Older Alaskans Commission. The following excerpts from Section 44.21.230 state the functions of the Commission which are related to the proposed act;

"(a) The commission shall

(1) formulate a comprehensive statewide plan that identifies the concerns and needs of older Alaskans and, with reference to the plan adopted, prepare and submit to the governor and legislature an annual analysis and evaluation of the services that are provided to older Alaskans;

(2) make recommendations directly to the governor and legislature with respect to Legislation, regulations, and appropriations for programs or services that benefit older Alaskans; ...

(5) help older Alaskans lead dignified, independent, and useful lives; ...

(6) request and receive reports and audits from state agencies and local institutions concerned with the conditions and needs of older Alaskans; ...

(b) To accomplish its duties, the commission may

(1) review, evaluate, and comment upon state programs concerned with the problems and the needs of older Alaskans;

(2) collect facts and statistics, and make studies of conditions and problems pertaining to the employment, health, financial security, social welfare, and other concerns that bear upon the well-being of older Alaskans;

(3) provide information about public programs that would be of interest or benefit to older Alaskans;

(4) appoint special committees, which may include person who are not members of the commission, to complete necessary studies;

(5) promote community education efforts regarding the problems and concerns of older Alaskans;

(6) contract for necessary services;

(7) consult and cooperate with persons, organizations, and groups interested in or concerned with programs of assistance to older Alaskans;

March 15, 1982

(8) advocate improved programs of benefit to older Alaskans; and
(9) set standards for levels of services for older Alaskans for programs administered by the commission."

We believe Legislative Acts that impact older Alaskans and regulations developed by state agencies to carry out those acts must contain language consistent with the intent for which the Commission was created. That intent in part reflects the concern which older Alaskans have expressed over the fragmentation of programs and services for older Alaskans throughout state government. The Older Alaskans Commission asserts that Section 47.24.080 of this proposed act is necessary in order to carry out its mandate in relation to programs which are not directly administered by the Commission itself.

Elder abuse is an aging issue. It cannot be considered identical to other forms of abuse. In elder abuse the victim is different, the aggressor is different, the motivation is different, the intervention and nature of protective services must be unique to the problem. There are, however, similarities between elder abuse and other forms of abuse.

1. The victim is without power and control,
2. The problem will continue until someone intervenes, and
3. It is a problem we have chosen to ignore too long and a problem which people choose to believe does not occur.

The Older Alaskans Commission also supports the enactment of legislation to provide legal recognition of "living wills". The Commission believes a person has the right to a painless and dignified death. We believe HB 855 contains sufficient sanctions against false documents and will clarify the legal status of medical professionals who now grant such requests solely on the basis of their humane regard for another person's wishes and dignity. The Commission believes the proposed act also allows sufficient recourse for professionals and the dying person in situations where professionals do not choose to carry out the provisions of a declaration due to personal benefits.

Opponents of living wills frequently assert that it is euthanasia. Living wills are neither euthanasia nor are they a step toward euthanasia. In the case of the death of a person having a terminal illness; death is but an end to dying, not to life.

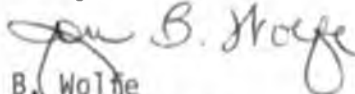
The book "Making Medical Choices-Who Is Responsible" states:

"The technical ability to keep people alive clouds the ethical issue of whether they should be kept alive. When physicians at the time of Hippocrates wrestled with the problem of not knowing how far they should go in trying to heal a very sick body, they relied on the classic Greek principle of restraint, and they refused to treat those who are overmastered by their diseases, realizing that in such cases medicine is powerless."

March 15, 1982

Physicians, moralists, theologians, and others concerned with the sanctity of life and the rights of the dying are wrestling with a modern version of the same problem when they debate whether to resuscitate people who are 'overmastered by their diseases.' Pope Pius XII grappled with the problem of the morality of resuscitation when he said, in a public statement in 1957, that man has a duty to preserve life and health, but is obliged to use only ordinary means to achieve this end - those which do not impose ponderous hardships on oneself or on others. ... The Pope stated that physicians are not obligated to use extraordinary means - specifically, modern respiratory technology - in cases 'considered to be completely hopeless' by the physician and when the treatment would go against the wishes of the family... The act of pulling the plug, according to the pope, should be considered neither a direct cause of death nor a direct assault on the life of the patient."

Sincerely,


Jon B. Wolfe
Executive Director

cc: R. Rehfeld
K. Ryals
Rep. Don Clocksin

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH N
ROOM 312, GOLDSTEIN BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE:

April 2, 1982

The Honorable Michael F. Beirne
House of Representatives
Chair, Health, Education & Social Services Comm.
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Representative Beirne:

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault reviewed House Bill 854, relating to Elder Abuse, but did not establish a position on the proposed legislation.

However, they did express some concerns:

- 1) The Council believes that the new Guardianship legislation provides protection for many of the individuals who would be protected under HB 854.
- 2) Sec. 47.24.010. REPORTS OF HARM assumes that all elderly people over the age of 60 are incompetent to make decisions about their own life-coping skills. If a person, whose decision making abilities are NOT impaired, chooses to live in an environment which may cause harm or is being exploited, certainly that is her/his decision, as an adult. If their decision making IS impaired, then this kind of legislation may be helpful, otherwise it appears to be an infringement on one's right to privacy, just because one is 60 years old. The Council suggests that the legislation be directed ONLY at people who are impaired.
- 3) Sec. 47.24.010. REPORTS OF HARM includes a list of 17 people responsible for reporting; it does NOT include a Social Worker, a Community Health Aide, who would be most likely to come in contact with such a situation in a rural area, nor does it include a shelter worker. Perhaps that shelter worker has been intentionally omitted, which is fine, as the philosophy of shelter workers is that residents are there voluntarily and should be not be reported to any one, unless the resident so chooses, except for child abuse and/or incest victims.
- 4) Sec. 47.24.030. PROTECTIVE SERVICES. (b) This section seems to contradict Sec. 47.24.010 which indicates ALL victims must be reported; once the report is made, then the victim has the right to choose her/his own protective service, if competent to do so; perhaps the choice should be given to the person PRIOR to the report.
- 5) Sec. 47.24.030. PROTECTIVE SERVICES. (d) This section appears to be in violation of the present policy of the state to provide all of its

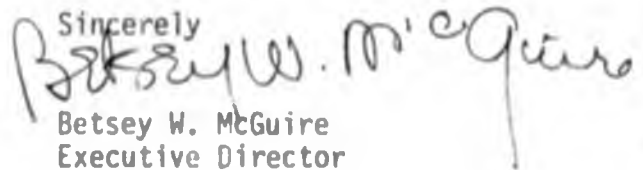
protective services free of charge; if adopted it would, indeed, establish a new policy which is questionable in the field of protective services, especially.

5) The Council did express some concerns at the arbitrary choice of "age 60" being defined as "elderly" and is concerned about the possibility of such a reporting law becoming more global in age range.

In general the Council does not support this bill in full context, but does believe more education for the elderly, their families, their physicians, etc. about services already available would be most helpful.

I would be pleased to work with you on this legislation at your convenience.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsey W. McGuire". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Betsey W. McGuire
Executive Director

BWMC

The Shocking Plight Of Abused Parents

Susan S. Lang and Harold Feldman, Ph.D.

Doris, an 80-year-old widow, lives with her 50-year-old daughter and 52-year-old son-in-law. Although Doris is somewhat feeble, she still enjoys walking around the house and being part of the family. But when a public-health nurse came to visit early one day, she found the old woman tied to her bed. Explained the son-in-law: "Grammy likes to wander but we're so busy today we couldn't watch

has summoned the police and has obtained orders of protection. Every time things calm down, however, she cries, "Oh, poor Billy. He didn't mean to do these awful things and he promised he would never hurt me again. I'm sure it's O.K. if he returns." Although it never is, Margaret insists on trying repeatedly because she desperately needs Billy's company and is unable to accept that he probably will harm her again.

Grandmothers, and to a lesser extent, grandfathers, are being bound to their beds, maimed, chained and beaten. Some are psychologically abused: insulted, threatened, ridiculed, humiliated, isolated and rejected by their families. Americans are also abusing their elderly parents by depriving them materially — neglecting to obtain adequate medical services, or not providing sufficient food or personal care — and by violating their parents' rights: forcing them from their homes and placing them against their will in institutions when other options are available.

Considered as common as child abuse, parent abuse is a widespread phenomenon in the United States, particularly among the middle class. According to a 1981 report of the House Select Committee on

Aging, one million older Americans, most of them women and most of them over 75 years old, are victims of abuse, neglect or exploitation by their own families.

Though the number of cases being reported each year is increasing, a study by Elizabeth E. Lau and Jordan I. Kosbert at the Chronic Illness Center in Cleveland, Ohio, estimates that only one in six cases is actually reported. While every state requires that child abuse incidents be reported and investigated, only 16 states have similar laws pertaining to elder abuse.

Victimized parents, as well as their abusive children, feel guilty, ashamed and embarrassed about the maltreatment and usually want no interference from outsiders. Parents, often dependent and without resources, fear that if they complain to the authorities, there will be reprisals — more beatings or possibly institutionalization. Also, they are more

(continued on page 23)

ABUSED PARENTS

(continued from page 21)

comfortable with their familiar, although distressing, situation than with the unknown.

Although modern medicine has managed to extend our average life span to 73 years, society continues to neglect its growing elderly population. Medicare, for example, provides funds for short-term emergency institutional care only, and in order to be eligible for Medicaid's long-term care funds, the aged person must be at the welfare level. Because long-term care costs approximately \$18,000 annually, only the very poor or wealthy can afford institutional care.

Thus, elderly parents are often economically, physically, socially, and emotionally dependent on their children. Only 5 percent of those older than 65 years are institutionalized, leaving the care of 22 million senior citizens to themselves or their families.

Parent abuse is the result of complex and interrelated factors. Some grown children are abusive because they regularly cope with stressful fami-

Are there solutions to the problem? Community programs could ease the stress for families by focusing on the family as a unit, and not just on the elderly. Short-term respite care, common in other countries, including France, Britain and Denmark, could provide temporary relief to care givers. New York State, for example, recently established respite care demonstration projects. Other needed services are support groups for families, cooperative family programs (groups of families, with elderly family members in residence, who exchange services), and senior citizen day care.

Changes in attitudes about the elderly and family violence also are critical. Older persons are not as highly valued in this society as they are in others (such as in Japan), and taking care of them is often perceived as a burden, rather than a duty, obligation or joy.

In a study of three-generation families, Harold Feldman, co-author of this article, and Margaret Feldman, professor of psychology at Ithaca College, found that children who believed caring for the elderly was their duty were more satisfied having an older parent living with them. They felt good about themselves because they could be depended upon and were fulfilling an obligation. The Feldman study also revealed that the more the different generations viewed each other as equals, the happier they were living together.

In the study, wives were found to be the least satisfied with having an elderly parent in the home, probably because the brunt of the burden of care fell upon them. If men shared more equally in the responsibilities of providing care, perhaps much of the stress in the family could be alleviated.

Finally, one way to provide protection would be to view elder abuse as a criminal crime and not as a private family affair. There is a bill now in Congress, the Prevention, Identification, and Treatment of Elder Abuse Act, that would establish a national center on elder abuse and provide financial assistance to prevent, identify and treat such abuse, neglect and exploitation. According to Barbara Callans, a Congressional fellow who has worked on the bill, "chances are pretty good" that it will pass this year.

Just as too many senior citizens are tucked away in corners and hidden out of the way, so is the prevailing problem of parent abuse. Before we find ourselves in an unbearable situation, resulting in abuse of those we love, we should work to protect ourselves and our families.

Old age may be inevitable, but the stress, strife and abuse often connected with it are not.

Abused parents fear reprisals if they complain.

ly situations in an aggressive manner. Others are abusive because long-term, unresolved, tense relationships with their parents become aggravated by the financial and emotional stress of having to care for a sick or frail parent.

Still others are caught between the demands of two generations — their parents and their own children — and find their energy and resources squeezed. Rather than being able to look forward to the financial freedom and leisure of children leaving the nest, they find themselves taking care of an ailing and needy parent, and often feel trapped, overburdened and resentful.

Suzanne Steinmetz, an associate professor of individual and family studies at the University of Delaware and an expert in elder abuse, compares the abuse of parents to the abuse of children. "Both are economically dependent, politically weak and lacking in adequate legal protection," states Steinmetz, who also co-authored (with Murray Straus and Richard Gelles) *Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family* (Anchor Press). "Both are presumed protected by virtue of the love, gentleness and caring which we assume the family provides, and both can be a source of emotional, physical and financial stress to the caretaker."



and didn't want her to hurt her-

But later Doris admitted privately to the nurse that she'd been tied up since the night before. When she had refused to give her children money to go out, they had bound her up — their usual way of punishing her. Doris resisted intervention or help from the nurse, however, fearing more severe consequences.

Margaret, in her late 70's, lives in her own home with her 35-year-old son, Billy. Sometimes when she refuses to do what he commands, he gets angry and beats her. Hospitalized recently after a harsh beating, Margaret ordered Billy to leave.

In the past, after such beatings, Margaret has moved out temporarily.

Susan S. Lang is a staff writer for the Cornell University News and Feature Service. Harold Feldman is professor emeritus of human development and family studies at the New York State College of Human Ecology at Cornell University.

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 854

Title "An Act relating to protection of the elderly."

Requested by Repr. Beirne. House HESS Committee Date March 10, 1982

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Law

Program Category Affected Administration of Justice

SRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Prosecution

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
500 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

Although enactment of this bill will add some additional duties to our prosecutor's offices, we do not believe that these additional duties, in sum, will require the addition of personnel or other significant resources. The bill provides that health providers and others who fail to report what they believe are cases of abuse, neglect, exploitation or abandonment of an elderly person are guilty of a criminal violation as defined in AS 11.81.900(55). The enactment of this and other pending crime bills, at a time when the legislature is considering diminishing the resources available to the department in FY83, could very well hamper the department's overall ability to prosecute criminal offenses.

IV. DATE March 10, 1982

PREPARED BY

Richard I. Pegues

Director, Admin. Svcs.

AGENCY Department of Law

PHONE 465-3672

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TRANSPORTATION SECTION

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3630

March 11, 1982

The Honorable Michael Beirne
Chairman
Health, Education & Social Services Committee
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch Y
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: HB 854 (protection of
the elderly)

Dear Representative Beirne:

Your committee's staff assistant, Jody Sutherland, has invited Department of Law comments on this bill for your March 12 hearing on it. Unfortunately, all the attorneys in our human services section are in Anchorage this week. We would very much appreciate the opportunity to offer additional comments next week. I have given the bill a very hasty look, and offer the following comments, which should not be interpreted as everything that the Department of Law has to say on this bill:

1. On page 2, line 26, insert a period after "AS 11.-81.900(55)" and delete the rest of the sentence. This will leave the provision on violations consistent with the generally applicable criminal code provision on violations, setting a maximum fine of \$300. In doing so, you will avoid questions of whether the substantiality of the maximum penalty necessitates such things as the state's provision of free attorney services to the indigent; this is a right not normally associated with this most minor level of offense ("violation").
2. On page 5, lines 2 and 3, and other places in the bill, the word "division" should be changed to read "department." On page 6 the term "division" is defined to mean the Department of Health and Social Services' Division of Family and Youth Services. By having the text of the bill specify the division instead of the department, it would

unnecessarily restrict the flexibility of the department to reorganize and reassign functions. See AS 44.17.010 and 44.17.070, which are consistent with the provisions of art. III of the Alaska Constitution. This is especially important in connection with paragraph 4 on page 5, lines 11 and 12, where the bill authorizes the adoption of regulations. In virtually all cases, with perhaps three or four exceptions, departments and not divisions within departments are granted the regulations-adoption authority. This helps assure that the regulations being adopted are adopted at the highest level in each department.

3. On page 5, line 11, the phrase "issue regulations" should be changed to read "adopt regulations" for consistency with other, similar provisions. (There is a question of whether "issue" means the same thing as "adopt," and it is easy to avoid that question by using consistent terminology.)
4. On page 5, line 24, there is a provision for regulations adopted under this chapter to be "jointly approved" by the division and the Older Alaskans Commission. There are two problems with this: (A) On line 11, the bill says that the division may issue (adopt) regulations, but on line 24 the bill says that they must be jointly approved. This is inconsistent. Does "approve" mean the same thing as "issue?" It does not appear to. (B) Assuming that "approve" means the same thing as "issue" (or adopt), there remains a procedural problem. Which entity is responsible for the adoption? If the intent is merely to require the Department of Health and Social Services to consult with or get the approval of the Older Alaskans Commission before final adoption of regulations, then that is the way the statute should read. This would make the responsibility and the procedure clear.

That's all I have for the moment, based on my quick look at this bill, but, as mentioned above, I would like our human services attorneys to have an opportunity to review this bill. Also, I understand that Representative Clocksin will be offering an amendment dealing with the

Hon Mike Beirne

-3-

March 11, 1982

question of liability of persons submitting reports under proposed AS 47.24.010 (sec. 2 of the bill). We would, of course, like to review those proposed amendments as well.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Yours truly,

WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


Arthur H. Peterson
Assistant Attorney General

AHP:cdd

cc: The Honorable Donald E. Clocksin
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature

Keith Specking
Legislative Assistant
Governor's Office

Bruce M. Botelho
Assistant Attorney General
Human Services Section
Juneau

HOUSE BILL NO. 854

100 PERSONAL SERVICES

First Year:

Four social workers assigned to Anchorage, Wasilla/Palmer, Fairbanks, and Ketchikan.

Total Salaries	\$	121,536
Total Benefits		32,814
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	\$	<u>154,350</u>

Second Year:

Increase of three social workers assigned to Anchorage, Nome, and Juneau.

Total Salaries	\$	96,864
Total Benefits		26,153
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	\$	<u>123,017</u>

An inflation factor of 9% is added in for the second year's total personnel budget and for each successive fiscal year.

200 TRAVEL

First Year:

Social Workers:

Anchorage	\$	500
Wasilla/Palmer		500
*Fairbanks		1,500
*Ketchikan	\$	<u>1,500</u>

*The Fairbanks and Ketchikan social workers will travel to outlying villages in each region.

Public Education:

Per Diem	\$	2,200	(5 trips @ 6.5 days ea.)
Transportation		2,300	
	\$	<u>4,500</u>	

TOTAL FIRST YEAR \$ 8,500

Second Year:

Social Workers:

Anchorage	\$	500
Nome		1,500
Juneau		<u>1,500</u>

TOTAL SECOND YEAR \$ 3,500

An inflation factor of 9% is added in for the second year's total travel budget and for each successive year.

HOUSE BILL NO. 854 (cont'd)

300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

First Year:

Communications: \$20/mo. x 12 mos. x SW's	=	\$	960
Printing and Advertising/Public Education	=		2,500
Copier Usage: \$20/mo. x 12 mos. x 4 SW's	=		960
Space Rental: \$2,700 for 4 positions	=		10,800
Professional Services (one time only):			
Modification for Computer Program for Central Registry	=		5,000
Development of Eligibility System for Regulations	=		5,000
			<hr/>
TOTAL FIRST YEAR	=	\$	25,220

Second Year:

Communications: \$20/mo. x 12 mos. x 3 SW's	=	\$	720
Copier Usage: \$20/mo. x 12 mos. x 3 SW's	=		720
Space Rental: \$2,700 for 2 positions (Space available in Juneau)	=		5,400
			<hr/>
TOTAL SECOND YEAR	=	\$	6,840

An inflation factor of 9% is added in for the second year's total contractual services (exclusive of Professional Services one time only) of \$22,060 and for each successive fiscal year.

400 COMMODITIES

First Year:

\$400/positions x 4 positions	=	\$	1,600
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Second Year:

\$400/position x 3 positions	=		1,200
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An inflation factor of 9% is added in for the second year's total commodities of \$2,800 and for each successive fiscal year.

500 EQUIPMENT

First Year: (one time only)

\$500/position x 4 positions	=	\$	2,000
------------------------------	---	----	-------

Second Year: (one time only):

\$500/position x 3 positions	=		1,500
------------------------------	---	--	-------

700 GRANTS

Benefits to Individuals:

Program Services to include Day Care, Foster Care, Respite Care, Residential Care, Homemaker and Home Health Aide Services

PROGRAM SERVICES = \$1,000,000

Transportation:

Some clients will need to be transported to different communities, e.g., villages to regional center, in order to receive protective services.

75 Estimated clients x \$500/trip = \$ 37,500

TOTAL GRANTS \$1,037,500

An inflation factor of 9% was added in for the second year and each successive fiscal year.

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III	RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT. GGU	LOCATION Anchorage	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY	FORM 12	PAGE/LINE
						LEG.	

3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT
	1	2
4	PERSONAL SERVICES: SALARY	29.6
5	BENEFITS	3.9
6	SBS	1.8
7	FIXED BENEFITS	2.2
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	37.5
9	TRAVEL	.5
10	CONTRACTUAL	3.2
11	COMMODITIES	.4
12	EQUIPMENT	.5
13	OTHER	
14	TOT. COST	42.1

JUSTIFICATION:

Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.

	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE
15		FED RCPTS. 1002
16		GF MATCH. 1003
17		GEN. FUND 1001 42.1
18		I-A RCPTS. 1005
19		PGM RCPTS 1028
20		OTHER

21 CONTINUATION

22 ADDITION FOR B&M USE ONLY

4A KEY NUMBER _____ COLUMN NO. _____

AGENCY Health and Social Services PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION.

COMPONENT _____

Page 1 of 4 REVISED DATE _____

FY 83

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III				RANGE/STEP 16/A	ORG. UNIT. G31	LOCATION Wasilla/Palmer	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY	FORM 12	PAGE/LINE	LEG.		
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		JUSTIFICATION: Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.				
	1	2	3							
4	PERSONAL SERVICES:									
	SALARY			29.6						
5	BENEFITS			3.9						
6	SBS			1.8						
7	FIXED BENEFITS			2.2						
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES			01	37.5					
9	TRAVEL			02	.5					
10	CONTRACTUAL			03	3.2					
11	COMMODITIES			04	.4					
12	EQUIPMENT			05	.5					
13	OTHER									
14	TOTAL COST				42.1					
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
15		FED RCPTS. 1002								
16		GF MATCH. 1003								
17		GEN. FUND 1004			42.1					
18		I-A RCPTS. 1005								
19		PGM RCPTS 1028								
20		OTHER								
21	CONTINUATION									
22	ADDITION	X	FOR B&M USE ONLY							

AGENCY Health and Social Services PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

COMPONENT _____

FY 83

Page 2 of 4 REVISED DATE _____

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III				RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT. GGU	LOCATION Fairbanks	GOV.	APPROV.	DIBAPP.
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY		FORM 12	PAGE/LINE		
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				JUSTIFICATION:					
	1	2	3		<p>Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.</p>					
4	PERSONAL SERVICES:									
	SALARY		32.9							
5	BENEFITS		4.7							
6	SBS		2.0							
7	FIXED BENEFITS		2.1							
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01	41.7						
9	TRAVEL		02	1.5						
10	CONTRACTUAL		03	3.2						
11	COMMODITIES		04	.4						
12	EQUIPMENT		05	.5						
13	OTHER									
14	TOTAL COST			47.3						
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
15		FED RCPTS. 1002								
16		GF MATCH 1003								
17		GEN. FUND 1004			47.3					
18		I-A RCPTS 1005								
19		PGM RCPTS 1008								
20		OTHER								
21	CONTINUATION									
22	ADDITION		X	FOR B&M USE ONLY						
4A KEY NUMBER _____ COLUMN NO. _____										

AGENCY Health and Social Services PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

COMPONENT _____

FY 83

Page 3 of 4 REVISED DATE _____

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III			RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT. GGU	LOCATION Ketchikan	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RF No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	LEG.		
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT					
	1	2	3						
4	PERSONAL SERVICES: SALARY		29.6						
5	BENEFITS		3.9						
6	SBS		1.8						
7	FIXED BENEFITS		2.1						
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01	37.5					
9	TRAVEL		02	1.5					
10	CONTRACTUAL		03	3.2					
11	COMMODITIES		04	4					
12	EQUIPMENT		05	5					
13	OTHER								
14	TOTAL COST			43.1					
JUSTIFICATION:									
Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.									
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE							
15		F-D RCPTS 1002							
16		GF MATCH 1003							
17		GEN FUND 1001			43.1				
18		I-A RCPTS 1005							
19		PGM RCPTS 1028							
20		OTHER							
21	CONTINUATION								
22	ADDITION		Y	FOR B&M USE ONLY					
4A KEY NUMBER _____ COLUMN NO. _____									

AGENCY Health and Social Services PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

COMPONENT _____

Page 4 of 4 REVISED DATE _____

FY 83



1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III				RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT. GGU	LOCATION Ketchikan	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RF No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY	FORM 12	PAGE/LINE	LEG.		

3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	
	1	2	3
4	PERSONAL SERVICES: SALARY	32.9	
5	BENEFITS	4.7	
6	SBS	2.0	
7	FIXED BENEFITS	2.1	
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	01	41.7
9	TRAVEL	02	1.5
10	CONTRACTUAL	03	3.2
11	COMMODITIES	04	.4
12	EQUIPMENT	05	.5
13	OTHER		
14	TOTAL COST		47.3

JUSTIFICATION:

Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.

	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE	
15		FED RCPTS 1002	
16		GF MATCH 1003	
17		GEN FUND 1004	47.3
18		I-A RCPTS 1005	
19		PGM RCPTS 1028	
20		OTHER	

21	CONTINUATION		FOR B&M USE ONLY
22	ADDITION	X	

4A KEY NUMBER _____

COLUMN NO. _____

AGENCY Health and Social Services

PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION.

COMPONENT _____

Page 4 of 4

REVISED DATE _____

FY 83



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

March 12, 1982
2:45 p.m.

ADENDA

- HB 492 Scholarship loans for part-time students.
 - HB 357 An Act relating to Public Assistance.
 - HB 497 Bearing and Adoption of Children
 - HB 498 Bearing Children and the parent child relationship.
 - HB 854 Relating to protection of the elderly
 - HB 855 Relating to the right to a natural death.
- } 3:065

WITNESSES:

HB 855/854 Teleconference

John Pugh, Div. of Youth and Family Services

Elizabeth Mukarian, Div of Adult & Aging Services

"An Act relating to protection of the elderly; and providing for an effective date."

OVERVIEW:

This Bill includes provisions for mandatory reporting of abuse, neglect, exploitation, or abandonment of elderly persons; evaluation reports by the Division of Family and Youth Services; maintenance of a central registry of investigation reports and reports of harm; provision of services; and the promulgation of regulations.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

In the past few years there has been increasing awareness across the nation and in Alaska of the problem of elder abuse and neglect. In 1981 an Elder Abuse Task Force was created in Anchorage and a pilot project grant was awarded to the Anchorage Community Mental Health Center to address the issue of elder abuse.

Elderly Alaskans in need of protective services are served by the Division of Family and Youth Services' Adult Protective Service program which serves adults age 18 and over. Since there is no adult or elder abuse statute in Alaska, services are voluntary and are provided based on a Federal mandate.

Division of Family and Youth Services staff have actively participated in the Task Force and worked with the Anchorage Community Mental Health Center's geriatric program and the Senior Citizen Ombudsman to address the problem.

The actual extent of the problem of elder abuse, neglect, exploitation, and abandonment in Alaska is not known. In October, 1981, the Geriatric Unit of the Anchorage Community Mental Health Center published the findings of a survey of service providers addressing elder abuse in Anchorage. This was the first research conducted on the problem of elder abuse in Alaska. Seventy-five (75) cases were related to interviewers.

The national incidence of elder abuse is estimated to be four percent of the 60 and over population. In Alaska that figure is 785 of the 19,600 60 and over population. Generally it is estimated that one in the six cases is reported without a mandatory reporting law. In conjunction with the chairman of the Elder Abuse Task Force, we estimate that in the first year of a mandatory reporting statute there would be a fifty percent increase in reporting, totaling 262 cases. Following public awareness and education during the first year, the number of cases reported in the second year is anticipated to increase significantly.

During the 1981 session of the Legislature, guardianship legislation was passed and became effective January 1, 1982. The Division of Family and Youth Services is working closely with the Office of the Attorney General and the Alaska Court System to facilitate implementation of the guardianship statute. This statute includes a provision for the protection of adults who may be in imminent danger.

The efforts to improve coordination and linkages among the various agencies participating in the Elder Abuse Task Force have been productive; and we support their continuation. The recently enacted guardianship legislation has already shown itself to be effective in providing protection to adults. This legislation permits any person, including the professional, who has reason to believe the adult has suffered harm and does not have the capacity to request services, to contact the Division to investigate the situation and, if necessary, petition the court for appointment of a guardian.

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

I. Mandatory Reporting

BILL PROVISION:

- a. Page 1, Lines 11-14, Section 1, the purpose statement, requires the reporting of cases involving elderly persons who have been or are being harmed or who may be in need of protection or care.
- b. Page 1, Line 20, Section 47.24.010(a) requires mandatory reporting by professionals who have cause to believe that an elderly person has suffered harm as a result of abuse, neglect, exploitation, or abandonment. This section also refers to elderly in need of protective services but does not require reporting of that class of elderly citizens.
- c. Page 6, Lines 8-9, Section 47.24.100(7) defines in need of protective services as "unable to perform or obtain services necessary to maintain one's own physical and mental health."

ISSUES:

- a. In addition to the ambiguity raised by these sections, they also raise the issue of criteria for mandating reporting. Reporting is mandated in all cases where there is cause to believe there has been harm irrespective of whether the elderly person is believed to be incapacitated in accordance with the Guardianship Act. This will result in the intervention by the State in the lives of senior Alaskans regardless of their capacity. Most seniors are self-sufficient and able to recognize what is happening to them. The mandatory reporting provision may be interpreted to mean that an elderly person per se lacks capacity.
- b. Expanding and redefining the State's role in the arena of protection of the elderly including mandatory reporting implicitly require that resources be available -- to investigate abuse and neglect complaints and to provide needed protective services. The Department does not have the staff resources to undertake the additional responsibilities which this Bill would impose. Furthermore, mandating the provision of protective services as that term is broadly defined in the

POSITION PAPER

HOUSE BILL NO. 854

PAGE 3

Bill requires the creation of alternatives to the elderly person's current situation, e.g., an alternative living situation for an elderly person whose adult child deprives him of his entitlement checks. The Department's budget does not include funds for expansion of existing programs for Adult Protective Service clients. As stated in Elder Abuse and Neglect: A Guide for Practitioners and Policy Makers, prepared for the Oregon Office of Elderly Affairs:

Most experts agree that mandatory reporting legislation unsupported by available and mandatory social and health services can result in serious harm to the elder person which can include displacement from the home, premature, and unnecessary institutionalization, and wholesale "dumping" of our elders onto an inadequate system. The key to effective mandatory reporting laws then is the availability of an array of supportive services.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- a. The Department recommends that a statewide study be conducted to determine the extent and nature of elder abuse and neglect problems in Alaska and that this study be presented to the 1983 Legislature. The findings of such a study could assist Legislators, the Older Alaskans Commission, and the Department to more effectively identify the additional resources necessary to meet the needs of older Alaskans in need of protection.
- b. In order to reduce potential confusion and inappropriate intervention, the Department recommends that reporting be required only in those circumstances in which the professional has cause to believe that the elderly person's ability to receive and evaluate information or to communicate decisions is impaired to the extent that he lacks the ability to provide for himself the essential requirements for his physical health or safety without court ordered assistance.
- c. The Department recommends that a statewide public education effort be undertaken in order to increase recognition of the problems of elder abuse and neglect and the availability of services.

II. Fees for Services

BILL PROVISION:

Page 4, Lines 7-9, Section 47.24.030(d) includes a provision requiring the elderly person to reimburse the Division on the costs of protective services received. The Division is to issue regulations establishing financial criteria and procedures for reimbursement and determine the person's capability for payment.

ISSUE:

This provision raises a major policy issue. Normally, protective services of any nature provided by Alaskan governmental units are provided without regard to income. The elderly persons who would fall under the provisions of this Bill are for the most part living on fixed incomes. Requiring reimbursement for protective services received by elderly persons based on financial capability would result in either applying different financial standards to these cases or providing all Adult Protective Services on a fee for service basis.

Under Adult Protective Services at the present time, direct social work services and homemaker-home health aide services are provided at no cost, without regard to income. Financial assistance is provided to cover all or a portion of the cost of care for adult residential and adult foster care. Financial eligibility criteria are established by the General Relief-Adult Foster Care and Adult Residential Care Assistance regulations. Financial eligibility for these programs is determined by the Division of Public Assistance. The income limits are those that apply to the Adult Public Assistance Program.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Department recommends that no charge be made for both social work services provided by the Department and for emergency services. However, the Department recommends that eligibility criteria and a sliding fee scale be established for those ongoing services for which the Department contracts. These services include homemaker and home health aide services and would include any additional services developed to meet the protective needs of the elderly.

III. Central Registry

BILL PROVISION

Page 4, Lines 19-21, Section 47.24.050(a) requires the Division to maintain a central registry of all investigation reports and reports of harm.

The purpose of this provision is to gather more specific data regarding the incidence of elder abuse and neglect, thereby enabling more adequate planning to address the problem.

ISSUE:

The Division's computerized case information system already enables us to track case information and can serve the purpose of a central registry. Furthermore, at the request of the Elder Abuse Task Force and the Senior Citizen Ombudsman, the Division plans to make some additions thereby enabling more specific data to be collected.

Given fiscal constraints and other priorities on programming time, this will not be completed until Fiscal Year 1983.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Department recommends that a separate central registry not be required since it would be costly and would duplicate the data which can be obtained from the current case information system.

IV. Availability of Protective Services

BILL PROVISIONS:

- a. Page 1, Lines 14-17, Section 1 states that the intent of this Bill is that protective services will be made available in an effort to prevent or alleviate harm to the elderly persons of the State.
- b. Page 3, Lines 11-15, Section 47.24.020(a) requires the Division to conduct an investigation of a report.
- c. Page 3, Lines 16-20, Section 47.24.020(b) requires the Division to make a determination of whether and what kind of protective services are to be provided to the elderly person.
- d. Page 3, Lines 21-24, Section 47.24.020(a) provides that the Division may provide or contract for the provision of protective services.
- e. Page 3, Lines 26-29, and Page 4, Line 1, Section 47.24.030 provides that if the Division has cause to believe that the elderly person lacks the capacity to consent to receiving protective services, it may petition the court for the appointment of a guardian or temporary guardian.

ISSUES:

There are currently eleven (11) social workers in the Division of Family and Youth Services located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel, Nome, Juneau, and Ketchikan who exclusively serve adult clients. The current statewide caseload is 1,557. The survey conducted by the Geriatric Unit of the Anchorage Mental Health Clinic only covered Anchorage and did not reach all of the professionals who would be aware of elder abuse. Out of that sample alone, seventy-five (75) cases of elder abuse were cited. That sample probably represents only a percentage of the total in Anchorage. Although the study did not indicate what percentage of those seventy-five (75) cases were referred to the Division of Family and Youth Services, since reporting is not mandatory, it is likely that the figure is low. As indicated earlier, we estimate that passage of this Bill will result in additional statewide caseload of 262 in the first year and should increase significantly in the second year. As a result, additional staff and funds will be required for implementation of the Bill.

RECOMMENDATION:

In order to effectively implement the provisions of this Bill, the Department views approval of the attached fiscal note as essential.

The Department strongly endorses efforts to promote the independence and well-being of older Alaskans and to improve service provision to those elderly persons in need of protection.

RECOMMENDED BY: John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Director
Division of Family and
Youth Services

DATE: 3/11/82

APPROVED BY: Helen D. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne
Commissioner

DATE: 3/12/82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 854

Title "An Act relating to the protection of the elderly."

Requested by Clocks in Date 2/16/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services

Program Category Affected Social Services

BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Adult Services

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		154.4	302.3	329.5	359.2	391.5
200 TRAVEL		8.5	13.1	14.3	15.5	16.9
300 CONTRACTUAL		25.2	24.0	26.2	28.6	31.1
400 COMMODITIES		1.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0
500 EQUIPMENT		2.0	1.5	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		1037.5	1130.9	1232.7	1343.6	1464.5
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		1229.2	1474.9	1606.0	1750.5	1908.0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND		1229.2	1474.9	1606.0	1750.5	1908.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

Passage of this Bill is anticipated to increase statewide Adult Protective Service caseloads. With the estimated increase of 262 cases in the first year additional staff and resources are necessary. Furthermore, since reports are expected to increase significantly in the second year, additional staff will be needed then. Given the complexity of elder abuse problems, it is essential to have experienced social work staff to serve these elderly clients.

IV. DATE

3/11/82

PREPARED BY

John R. Pugh, Director

AGENCY Division of Family and Youth Services

PHONE 465-3170

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

100 PERSONAL SERVICES

First Year:

Four social workers assigned to Anchorage, Wasilla/Palmer, Fairbanks, and Ketchikan.

Total Salaries	\$	121,536
Total Benefits		32,814
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	\$	<u>154,350</u>

Second Year:

Increase of three social workers assigned to Anchorage, Nome, and Juneau.

Total Salaries	\$	96,864
Total Benefits		26,153
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	\$	<u>123,017</u>

A 9% inflation factor is added in for the second year's total personnel budget and for each successive fiscal year.

200 TRAVEL

First Year:

Social Workers:

Anchorage	\$	500
Wasilla/Palmer		500
*Fairbanks		1,500
*Ketchikan	\$	<u>1,500</u>

*The Fairbanks and Ketchikan social workers will travel to outlying villages in each region.

Public Education:

Per Diem	\$	2,200	(5 trips @ 6.5 days ea.)
Transportation		2,300	
	\$	<u>4,500</u>	

TOTAL FIRST YEAR \$ 8,500

Second Year:

Social Workers:

Anchorage	\$	500
Nome		1,500
Juneau		<u>1,500</u>

TOTAL SECOND YEAR \$ 3,500

An inflation factor of 9% is added in for the second year's total travel budget and for each successive year.

300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

First Year:

Communications: \$20/mo. x 12 mos. x SW's	=	\$	960
Printing and Advertising/Public Education	=		2,500
Copier Usage: \$20/mo. x 12 mos. x 4 SW's	=		960
Space Rental: \$2,700 for 4 positions	=		10,800
Professional Services (one time only):			
Modification for Computer Program for Central Registry	=		5,000
Development of Eligibility System for Regulations	=		<u>5,000</u>
TOTAL FIRST YEAR	=	\$	25,220

Second Year:

Communications: \$20/mo. x 12 mos. x 3 SW's	=	\$	720
Copier Usage: \$20/mo. x 12 mos. x 3 SW's	=		720
Space Rental: \$2,700 for 2 positions (Space available in Juneau)	=		<u>5,400</u>
TOTAL SECOND YEAR	=	\$	6,840

An inflation factor of 9% is added in for the second year's total contractual services (exclusive of Professional Services one time only) of \$22,060 and for each successive fiscal year.

400 COMMODITIES

First Year:

\$400/positions x 4 positions	=	\$	1,600
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Second Year:

\$400/position x 3 positions	=		1,200
------------------------------	---	--	-------

An inflation factor of 9% is added in for the second year's total commodities of \$2,800 and for each successive fiscal year.

500 EQUIPMENT

First Year: (one time only)

\$500/position x 4 positions	=	\$	2,000
------------------------------	---	----	-------

Second Year: (one time only):

\$500/position x 3 positions	=		1,500
------------------------------	---	--	-------

700 GRANTS

Benefits to Individuals:

Program Services to include Day Care, Foster Care,
Respite Care, Residential Care, Homemaker and Home
Health Aide Services

PROGRAM SERVICES = \$1,000,000

Transportation:

Some clients will need to be transported to
different communities, e.g., villages to
regional center, in order to receive protec-
tive services.

75 Esimated clients x \$500/trip = \$ 37,500

TOTAL GRANTS \$1,037,500

An inflation factor of 9% was added in for the second year and each successive
fiscal year.

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III				RANGE/STEP 10, 1	BARG. UNIT. GGU	LOCATION Anchorage	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.						
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY	FORM 12	PAGE/LINE	LEG.								
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				AMOUNT											
	1	2	3		JUSTIFICATION:											
4	PERSONAL SERVICES:				Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.											
	SALARY		29.6													
5	BENEFITS		3.9													
6	SBS		1.8													
7	FIXED BENEFITS		2.2													
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01	37.5												
9	TRAVEL		02	.5												
10	CONTRACTUAL		03	3.2												
11	COMMODITIES		04	.4												
12	EQUIPMENT		05	.5												
13	OTHER															
14	TOTAL COST			42.1												
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE														
15		FED RCPTS. 1002														
16		GF MATCH. 1003														
17		GEN FUND 1001			42.1											
18		I-P RCPTS. 1005														
19		PGM RCPTS 1008														
20		OTHER														
21	CONTINUATION															
22	ADDITION	X			FOR B&M USE ONLY											
4A	KEY NUMBER				COLUMN NO.											

AGENCY Health and Social Services PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION.

COMPONENT _____

Page 1 of 4 REVISED DATE _____

FY 83

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III				RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT. GGU	LOCATION Wasilla/Palmer	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY		FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	LEG		
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		JUSTIFICATION: Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.				
	1	2	3							
4	PERSONAL SERVICES:									
	SALARY		29.6							
5	BENEFITS		3.9							
6	SBS		1.8							
7	FIXED BENEFITS		2.2							
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01	37.5						
9	TRAVEL		02	.5						
10	CONTRACTUAL		03	3.2						
11	COMMODITIES		04	.4						
12	EQUIPMENT		05	.5						
13	OTHER									
14	TOTAL COST			42.1						
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
15		FED RCPTS 1002								
16		GF MATCH 1007								
17		GEN FUND 1003		42.1						
18		I-A RCPTS 1005								
19		PGM RCPTS 1078								
20		OTHER								
21	CONTINUATION			FOR B&M USE ONLY						
22	ADDITION	X								
4A	KEY NUMBER			COLUMN NO.						

AGENCY Health and Social Services

PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION.

COMPONENT _____

Page 2 of 4 REVISED DATE _____

FY 83

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III				RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT. GBU	LOCATION Fairbanks	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY	FORM 12	PAGE/LINE	LEG.		
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		JUSTIFICATION: Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.				
	1	2	3							
4	PERSONAL SERVICES:									
	SALARY		32.9							
5	BENEFITS		4.7							
6	SBS		2.0							
7	FIXED BENEFITS		2.1							
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01	41.7						
9	TRAVEL		02	1.5						
10	CONTRACTUAL		03	3.2						
11	COMMODITIES		04	.4						
12	EQUIPMENT		05	.5						
13	OTHER									
14	TOTAL COST			47.3						
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
15		FED RCPTS. 1002								
16		GF MATCH. 1003								
17		GEN. FUND 1004			47.3					
18		I-A RCPTS. 1005								
19		PGM RCPTS 1028								
20		OTHER								
21	CONTINUATION									
22	ADDITION		X	FOR B&M USE ONLY						
4A KEY NUMBER _____ COLUMN NO. _____										

AGENCY Health and Social Services PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION.

COMPONENT _____

Page 3 of 4 REVISED DATE _____

FY 83

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III				RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT. GGU	LOCATION Ketchikan	GOV.	APPROV.	DIBAPP						
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY		FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	LEG.								
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				JUSTIFICATION:											
	1	2	3		Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.											
4	PERSONAL SERVICES: SALARY		29.6													
5	BENEFITS		3.9													
6	SBS		1.8													
7	FIXED BENEFITS		2.1													
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01	37.5												
9	TRAVEL		02	1.5												
10	CONTRACTUAL		03	3.2												
11	COMMODITIES		04	4												
12	EQUIPMENT		05	5												
13	OTHER															
14	TOTAL COST			43.1												
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE														
15		FED RCPTS 1002														
16		GF MATCH 1003														
17		GEN FUND 1004			43.1											
18		I-A RCPTS 1005														
19		PGM RCPTS 1008														
20		OTHER														
21	CONTINUATION															
22	ADDITION		FOR B&M USE ONLY													
4A KEY NUMBER		COLUMN NO.														

AGENCY Health and Social Services PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION.

COMPONENT _____

Page 4 of 7 REVISED DATE _____

FY 83

1	POSITION TITLE Social Worker III				RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT. GGU	LOCATION Ketchikan	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2	TYPE OF POSITION Full-Time	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP No.	PCN No.	PRIORITY	FORM 12	PAGE/LINE	LEG.		
3	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				AMOUNT					
	1				2		3			
4	PERSONAL SERVICES: SALARY			32.9						
5	BENEFITS			4.7						
6	SBS			2.0						
7	FIXED BENEFITS			2.1						
8	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01		41.7					
9	TRAVEL		02		1.5					
10	CONTRACTUAL		03		3.2					
11	COMMODITIES		04		.4					
12	EQUIPMENT		05		.5					
13	OTHER									
14	TOTAL COST				47.3					
15	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
16		FED RCPTS 1002								
17		GF MATCH 1003								
18		GEN FUND 1004		47.3						
19		I-A RCPTS 1005								
20		PGM RCPTS 1028								
21	CONTINUATION									
22	ADDITION	X		FOR B&M USE ONLY						
4A KEY NUMBER				COLUMN NO.						

JUSTIFICATION:

Passage of House Bill No. 854 would require additional staff to implement this program.

AGENCY Health and Social Services PROGRAM Social & Economic Assistance for the General Population

BRU Adult Services

FY 83

13 REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

COMPONENT _____

Page 4 of 4 REVISED DATE _____

AK HEALTH Council
AK .. Commission
HEALTH Council of AK, INC.

3-12-82

335 Ches. munnorff
854

31

yes

Pore Polinguest

854 - yes
855 - yes

Viv. Blanchard

Lois Millifant - Elderly TASK FORCE

SARA GWEELZ - SAP. ARMY

339 Agnes Lovell

343 TIM ZEMBAL, PATH. FR. e PRV. Hosp.

935 - 0

Norma - Connie Hollenbeck

Dillingham - K. WARD

Que - John Thomas

404 -

Norma Lundy

OTTO Schneid

Luanna Simons @ Council on D. I. A. albuc
A

Noel maltasi n works e

414 Marg. Restucker AK. LEGAL SVCS.

418 Donna Clemente Foster Grandparents

420 MORGAN, Fred

423 Janice Wills (read)

Ann - Dave Kull

H 854

① Hosp Assn, Dept HSS

Oppose
↘

② Older Alaskan Commission (Dept 4/ Admin)
Favor
↘

4-5-82

HRB 854

Study of elder abuse - Interim project?

- Shiz Munktorian

- Bruce Botello, att. - AG

Prast - penitent privilege

- Dennis Hewitt - ASHA op/pose