

S C R

19

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER

**FISCAL NOTE(S) MUST BE ATTACHED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035

2/9/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 5/4/89

Mr. President:

HESS

Committee considered SCR 19

alcohol and drug education programs

and recommended:

replace with CS _____ same title

attached amendment(s) and new title

_____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) attached zero

appropriation no FN attached

fiscal impact

Gov. FN introduced w/ bill

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Loy Jones

Tim Kelly

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Paul Grube (DOPan)
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee backup attached

APR 19 1989

Senator John Binkley


Senate Finance Committee
P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4985

Finance Committee
Co-Chairman

MEMORANDUM

April 17, 1989

TO: Senator Paul Fischer, Chairman
Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator John Binkley 

RE: SCR 19, relating to drug and alcohol education

The above-referenced Resolution is similar to a resolution I introduced last year that did not have the opportunity to be heard in your committee before the session ended. SCR 19 was referred to your committee on February 9; on March 23 I made my first request for a hearing.

Once again, we are coming up to the end of the session. Although the Resolution will survive to next year, the HESS committee is its first committee of referral and it would be my hope to get it moving before May 8.

I realize that, although you have co-sponsored this Resolution, you may have questions on it. If that is the case, please let me know. I will be happy to discuss it with you in detail. I would very much like to have the Resolution heard. Please let me know what your thoughts are on this.

Senator Johne Binkley

MAR 22 1989

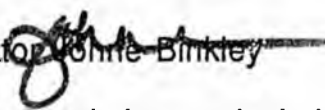
Senate Finance Committee
P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4985

Finance Committee
Co-Chairman

MEMORANDUM

March 23, 1989

TO: Senator Paul Fischer, Chairman
Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator  Binkley

RE: SCR 19, relating to alcohol and drug education programs.

The above-referenced resolution was referred to your committee on February 9. It asks that each of the fifty-five school districts around the State develop alcohol and drug education programs for their elementary grade students and that the programs be tailored to meet the particular problems of the district. It also asks that refusal skills be a part of those programs.

While there are many programs available to school districts through the Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse such as "Here's Looking at You, Kid", they have been developed for national use and do not recognize some of the unique circumstances of Alaskan life, particularly in rural Alaska.

With the age of experimentation being 11 to 12 years old, and with the finding by Dr. Segal of the University of Alaska Anchorage that alcohol and marijuana no longer appear to be "experimental" drugs for youth, but rather "have been incorporated into the lifestyle of many" we must do all we can to help our children learn how to make healthy choices before they are faced with them.

I have enclosed for the members of the committee copies of Resolutions I have received from Tanana Chiefs Conference and the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Mayor's Conference supporting this concept as well as a copy of an article entitled "Alaska Youth Drug Survey" which is a synopsis of the report prepared by Dr. Segal on Drug-Taking Behavior Among Alaskan Youth. I've also included a page from a report by SOADA on the economic cost of alcohol and other drug abuse in the State. It shows the total annual cost to be \$278,954,932. It's a *sobering* thought. The Department of Public Safety is also preparing a position paper in support of this Resolution.

A part of the duty of the State Office on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse is to assist in curriculum development. I think it's obvious that the importance of this kind of educational effort cannot be underestimated. A policy statement like this from the Legislature should go along way toward helping our children.

I would appreciate your scheduling this Resolution for a hearing at the earliest possible time. Please let either me or Janice Adair of my staff know when the hearing will be held so that I can attend personally.

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.,
Board of Directors
Resolution 88-73

ALCOHOL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION
FOR YOUTH

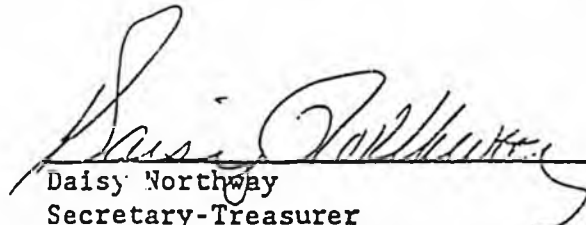
- WHEREAS, the Native Elders have declared a war against alcohol and drug abuse; and
- WHEREAS, an alarming number of minors use alcohol and drugs; and
- WHEREAS, problems related to alcohol and drug abuse such as suicide and motor vehicle accidents have become the major health problems in teenagers; and
- WHEREAS, education on alcohol and drug abuse needs to begin before the teenage years.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Board of Directors recommends that the Alaska State legislature direct the court system to order a drug and alcohol screening and evaluation be administered to minors convicted of alcohol and drug offenses by a program approved by the Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and that the program include community service; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature should request the 55 school districts to develop alcohol and drug education programs for their students in elementary schools that are tailored to meet the particular problems of the area.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I hereby certify that this resolution was duly passed by the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Board of Directors on March 17, 1988 at Fairbanks, Alaska and a quorum was duly established.


Daisy Northway
Secretary-Treasurer
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.

Submitted by: TCC Executive Board

BILL NO: SCR 19

DATE: March 13, 1989

TITLE: Relating to alcohol and
drug education programs

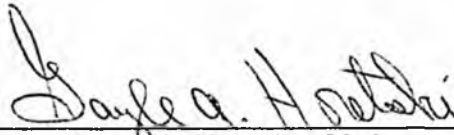
CONTACT: Gayle A. Horetski
Deputy Commissioner
465-4322

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

Senate Concurrent Resolution #19 encourages state school districts to develop alcohol and drug education programs to be used in the higher grades of elementary school. The Department of Public Safety supports this legislation.

The majority of felony crimes committed in Alaska are directly or indirectly connected with alcohol abuse or the use or sale of illegally obtained controlled substances. Law enforcement resources alone cannot eliminate this problem. Only by making the public aware of the dangers involved can the social and economic problems associated with drug and alcohol abuse be resolved on a long term basis.

If the future generations of Alaskans can be made aware of the problems involved with substance abuse it will likely change attitudes about its acceptability within society. Ultimately, this would result in healthier families and communities and a lower crime rate.


for Arthur English
Commissioner

YUKON KUSKOKWIM DELTA MAYOR'S CONFERENCE

BETHEL, ALASKA
OCTOBER 7, 8, and 9, 1987

RESOLUTION 87-01



A RESOLUTION OF THE 1987 YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA MAYOR'S CONFERENCE SUGGESTING THE ALLOCATION OF STATE AND LOCAL ~~SCHOOL DISTRICT~~ FUNDS FOR THE PROVISION OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE REGION IN THE AREAS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INFORMATION.

WHEREAS, the youth of the Y-K Delta are a living natural resource; and

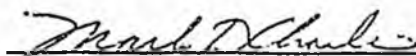
WHEREAS, the abuse of drugs and alcohol is the areas number one health concern; and

WHEREAS, as the number of alcohol and drug abuse cases are increasing dramatically; and

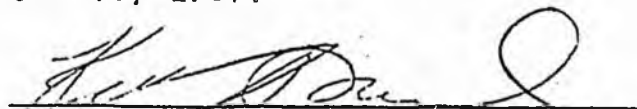
WHEREAS, the elementary and secondary schools are the logical and best place for education to occur.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Mayor's Conference supports the allocation of state and local school district funds for the provision of education programs throughout the region in the areas of alcohol and drug information.

PASSED and APPROVED BY THE NINTH ANNUAL YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA MAYOR'S CONFERENCE this 9th day of October, 1987.



President



Secretary

ALASKA YOUTH DRUG SURVEY

By Lisa Pieper

KIDS CAN NAME MORE ALCOHOLIC PRODUCTS THAN PRESIDENTS

Think about this the next time you wonder if the advertising of alcoholic beverages on television has any impact on your children and grandchildren...

A survey in Washington, D.C. has found that young children can usually name more alcoholic beverages than they can name American presidents. The survey, which involved 180 boys and girls living in Washington and suburban Maryland, was conducted by the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), a non-profit health advocacy group. It found that the average 8-12 year old could name 5.2 beverages but only about 4.8 presidents.

Children participating in the survey included:

A 10 year old girl who could only name four presidents but rattled off the names of 14 different booze products.

An 11 year old boy who spelled Matilda Bay, King Cobra and Bud Light correctly but couldn't do any better than "Nickerson" and "Rosselvet."

A 7 year old boy who named 10 brands of beer, wine coolers and liquors and six presidents, among them "Aprilham Linchon" and "Ragon."

Michael Jacobson, Executive Director of CSPI, said, "This survey indicates the extent to which booze is part of the daily life of children who cannot drink legally for another 10 years. It's not surprising that a recent survey by the Association for the Advancement of Health Education found that one out of four 8th graders drank five or more alcoholic drinks on a single occasion in the two weeks prior to the survey."

Budweiser, Miller Lite, Bud Light, and Coors, several of the most advertised brands, were among the most often name products. That is one indication of the strong influence of the billion dollars a year spent on beer and wine advertising on TV and radio.

Millie Waterman, vice president for legislative activities of the National PTA, said, "There's something disastrously wrong when kids can name as many alcoholic products as presidents. We need to work on both ends of the equation; alcohol advertising must be curtailed, and the quality of education improved."

American Council on Alcohol Problems, November 1988.

A survey of Alaskan students in grades 7 to 12 indicates that alcohol remains their primary drug of use. 74.5 percent of the students surveyed had consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime. This represents a slight increase in use from a 1983 study which found 71.7 percent of the sample consumed alcohol at least once.

The study, based on information gathered from 4,129 students during the 1987-88 school year, was conducted by the University of Alaska on behalf of the State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. The findings of this study are compared with those from a similar study conducted in 1983 in eight of the same school districts.

Students were asked specific questions about the availability of drugs and their decision to try various substances when presented with the opportunity. After alcohol, cigarettes were the most available and frequently tried substance, with 62% reporting having tried them at least once. Marijuana was the next most available and frequently tried drug, with 54% reporting having tried it when given the opportunity. Dr. Segal asked students similar questions regarding inhalants, hallucinogens, depressants, tranquilizers, crack, and heroin. Summarizing the findings Segal noted, "...it appears that a pattern of use has emerged, one that revolves around using selected drugs to obtain what might be characterized as a 'cheap high'."

Additional information gathered from the survey showed that the first use of most drugs (with the exception of cocaine) is prior

to age 15, with students at ages 12 and 13 being most highly at risk for experimentation. Initiation into inhalants, tobacco and alcohol generally begins before age 11. As initiation into these drugs declines, experimentation with marijuana, stimulants and cocaine increases.

Important among Dr. Segal's findings was the indication that neither alcohol nor marijuana appear to be "experimental" drugs for youth, but rather have been incorporated into the lifestyle of many.

Among Dr. Segal's conclusions was the statement that one of the most important influences on alcohol and drug usage by adolescents is family use; i.e., "Along with drinking, an extremely strong relationship between teenage drug use and drug use by family members has also been demonstrated." (Gfroerer, 1987; Kumphier, 1987) Stressful life events, and peer pressure also influence youth's decisions regarding drug usage.

Dr. Segal recommends education and prevention efforts which focus on health promotion and health protection as primary ways of preventing drug use. Important issues to consider include helping adolescents deal with "problems resulting from family disruptions, personal problems and peer influences, as well as reducing the availability of drugs" and "to foster new ideas that provide more desirable and more rewarding alternatives than using drugs."

Source: Drug-Taking Behavior Among Alaskan Youth, A Follow-up Study; Dr. Bernard Segal, University of Alaska, November 1988.

Comparison of 1983 and 1988 Findings
Lifetime Experience* with Chemical Substances
Eight School Districts

Substance	1988 Percent ^a	1983 Percent ^b	Percent Change
Marijuana	53.0	49.4	+ 3.6 ^c
Cocaine	14.4	18.3	- 3.9 ^c
Stimulants	24.2	27.2	- 3.0 ^d
Hallucinogens	13.2	8.7	+ 4.5 ^c
Depressants	9.8	14.3	- 4.5 ^c
Heroin	2.0	2.2	+ 0.2 ^d
Inhalants	25.9	16.5	+ 9.4 ^c
Tranquilizers	9.9	11.5	- 1.6 ^d

^aN=3814 (Unweighted) ^bN=3609 (Unweighted) ^cp<.01 ^dp<.05

* (Have tried during one's lifetime)

<p>SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED COSTS TO ALASKANS</p>
--

STATE COSTS:	AMOUNT:
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS:	\$ 14,731,829
SOCIAL SERVICES:	30,107,726
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:	130,441,069
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:	20,578,163
STATE HEALTH/MEDICAL CARE:	3,842,490
TOTAL STATE COSTS:	\$ 199,701,277
NET REVENUE TO STATE:	
Licensure Fees and Taxation	\$ 14,871,860
TOTAL COSTS LESS REVENUES:	\$184,829,417

<p>The State Spends \$13.42 in Services/Costs for Each \$1.00 of Revenue Collected for Alcoholic Beverages.</p>

COST TO RESIDENTS:	
Lost Alaskan Income	\$ 40,804,800
Property Loss	36,752,917
Excess Medical Costs	16,567,798
TOTAL COSTS:	\$ 94,125,515
TOTAL COSTS TO THE STATE AND RESIDENTS:	\$278,954,932

Source: The Economic Cost of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse in Alaska by the State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Department of Health and Social Services; 1989.

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.
Board of Directors
Resolution No. 89-104

EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

WHEREAS, the Elders of the Tanana Chiefs region have declared war on alcohol and drugs; and

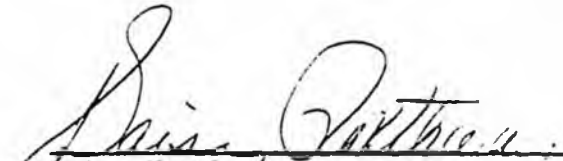
WHEREAS, education is an important element in solving the problems of alcohol and drug abuse in Alaska; and

WHEREAS, education about alcoholism and drug abuse must begin at an early age and continue through adolescence to be as effective as it can be in preventing alcohol and drug abuse.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tanana Chiefs Conference Board of Directors support legislation that directs and requires the Department of Education to begin alcohol and drug abuse education in kindergarten and continue through high school.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I hereby certify that this resolution was duly passed by the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Board of Directors on March 16, 1989 at Fairbanks, Alaska and a quorum was duly established.



Daisy Northway
- Secretary-Treasurer
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.

Submitted by: Alcohol Workshop



TIP

TARGET INTERACTIVE PROJECT

TARGET, a service organization of the National Federation of State High School Associations dedicated to helping students cope with alcohol and other drugs, proudly announces the introduction of the TARGET INTERACTIVE PROJECT (TIP).

TIP — an interactive experience to assist high-school students in developing decision-making skills relative to the use of alcohol and other drugs, and to be delivered via IBM InfoWindow™ touchscreens — has been under development since early '87. The full TIP system will be available to high schools across America for the 1988-89 academic year. Future offerings for the same delivery system are already in the advanced planning stages.

BENEFITS of TIP:

- is complementary to existing programs
- provides a consistent message
- teaches decision-making skills
- teaches refusal and coping skills
- delivers a message without moralizing
- capitalizes on positive peer pressure
- is user driven; not dictatorial
- kids relate to technology
- provides for confidentiality

TIP employs an exciting technology to create an environment far beyond that which high school students are used to experiencing. Here's what happens and how it works. . . .

Cathy's parents have left for the evening. A large group of friends appear for an impromptu 'surprise' party and Cathy is suddenly a hostess. The broad range of characters invites an evening of interesting encounters, fun and some very real challenges.

The viewer can select any one of seven different characters to be for the evening. As the party progresses, each character encounters situations that call for decisions . . . and every time the viewer can 'choose' which decision is made. . . .

The viewer shares each choice with his/her character . . . and the consequences of this choice. Some choices have immediate consequences, while others may not become obvious until the next day. A major advantage of TIP is that all choices are immediate — as quickly as the viewer makes a choice, the party continues. The result is an experience that closely mirrors a movie or television program . . . except the viewer controls what happens next!

Technically, the heart of the delivery system is the IBM InfoWindow. Two laserdiscs are utilized so that reaction to viewer choice is immediate. For example, if a drink is offered, the program responds with the character either taking or refusing the drink as soon as the viewer touches the screen. An integrated sync generator keeps the presentation 'visually seamless.' And an IBM Personal System/2 Model 30⁹ computer controls all forward and historical logic required for TIP to 'make sense.'

Computer control permits three additional breakthroughs. First, most characters make not one but several choices throughout the evening; what happens to each is a result of all these choices. Second, random elements can be introduced with statistical precision; this means that viewers may encounter different experiences even with identical decisions. Pedagogically, this feature is not only 'realistic' (since chance is always a factor in real life, and the good guys do not always win), but it enhances student interest (because the viewer never knows if he/she has seen all of the possible outcomes). Third, the computer permits the same program material to be used in many different ways. For example, the computer can 'replay' the last set of choices — or 'show' the alternate choices; a teacher can 'plan' a particular set of program decisions, and play this 'custom program' to a class without interruption for a special purpose; or the viewer can make all the alcohol decisions for all characters (rather than selecting a single character).

TIP is not a program on addiction or abuse. The intended viewer is the average high school student in North America — one who has, at most, used alcohol or drugs on an experimental or occasional basis. TIP does not moralize, although its message is very clear. Instead, TIP deals with the full complexity of realistic teenage situations in a realistic manner . . . and puts the viewer in full control.

TIP, recognizing its teenage audience as the most visually sophisticated in history, features a first-rate cast of teenage performers, network production values . . . and a very funny script. The entire project, from concept through production, is the work of Magnus Communications Design, one of the continent's leading firms in advanced interactive applications. The collection of talent assembled for TIP — from writers of 'Family Ties' to the location unit of Emmy-Award winning 'Degrassi Junior High' — has produced a quantum breakthrough in 'educational' programming and 'drug use' literacy.

This is a very entertaining, intriguing and provocative event. And it's downright fun!

A Final Word . . .

For TIP to become a major factor in helping students cope with alcohol and other drugs, it must be in the schools across America. Making this happen is not just a task for educators . . . we all must share responsibility for our children's future and knowledge. Like any worthwhile product, TIP costs money.

The hurdle is not the cost of the TIP program, but of the hardware needed to run this simulation of reality. The equipment is a one-time cost; once it is in schools, then many other programs like TIP will be possible and affordable within operating educational budgets. But first the hardware must be in place. . . .

TIP offers a world of sophisticated, intelligent drama to the high school student and classroom . . . it provides a level of realism previously not available for use by students in coping with alcohol and other drugs . . . every encounter is unique, the consequences real. . . .

TIP . . . the program of choice!

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The Videodisc Monitor



covering application, innovation, and technology within interactive video, compact disc, and related technologies

June 1988

Volume VI Number 6

Just Say "No," Interactively

In an initiative that could place interactive video systems in each of the nation's 81,000 public and private schools (K-12), the National Federation of State High School Associations has launched the Target Interactive Project (TIP). The program is part of NFSHSA's ongoing campaign to combat alcohol and drug abuse among the nation's youth.

TIP consists of a video dramatization of a typical teenage party attended by familiar characters. The program allows viewers to follow up to nine different characters through the evening's events.

As the party progresses, the characters are presented with choices, such as the opportunity to drink beer or light up a cigarette. After the viewer responds, the party continues accordingly — allowing the viewer to vicariously experience the consequences of his or her decisions.

Using a script authored by writers from the *Family Ties* television series (with assistance from Minnesota's Hazelden-Cork Foundation), the TIP dramatization attempts to provide realistic alternative responses for teens who face peer pressure to use alcohol and drugs. The program, produced by Magnus Communications, was developed with start-up funding from IBM Corporation.

"We're not preaching to anyone," said Paul Palmer (project director). "It's not a 'thou shalt not drink and use drugs' program. Here, the kids actually make their own decisions based on their reactions to the developing scenarios. Whatever decisions they make, the program takes a different, realistic path."

Although originally intended for use by individuals or small groups of junior and senior high school students, teachers



can pre-program the TIP equipment for group discussions. The program also can be customized by inserting local telephone numbers, such as the contact for a nearby Alcoholics Anonymous chapter.

The first TIP program addresses alcohol, tobacco, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and cocaine. In the planning stages are a program on AIDS and an adaptation of the alcohol and drug dramatization aimed at elementary school students.

Hardware for the program consists of an IBM InfoWindow touch monitor, two Pioneer LD-V6200A videodisc players, sync generator, and IBM PS/2 model 30 computer. The program is now installed at ten schools for pilot testing and evaluation (*see list, p3*).

School districts purchase equipment and software directly from the NFSHSA. The cost for each complete unit, including cabinet and software, is \$11,950.

NFSHSA TIP story continues on page 3



'Live party' video teaches teens to make choices

id Press International

ANSAS CITY, Mo. — The scene on the vision screen — teenagers at an impromptu party — is as realistic as their usual offerings of alcohol, drugs and cigarettes, but the characters' decisions change with every viewing. And they change at the whim of the viewer.

The teenage party depicted in a video called "Target Interactive Project" (TIP), the viewer makes choices for the partygoers. The party is populated by several recognizable types, including a party animal, jock, a smart-mouthed little sister and a designer-conscious girl who gave "daddy's charge cards a work-

developed by IBM Advanced Educational Systems in Atlanta and Magnus Communications Design, a Canadian computer firm, the video will be offered to school districts this fall by the National Federation of State High School Associations, which is using TIP in its campaign against alcohol and drug abuse among youth. The Kansas City-based

federation sets guidelines for U.S. high school sports, speech, drama and music.

In the video, the viewer follows seven selectable characters through a party made possible when Cathy's parents leave for the evening, and the storyline of each depends on the choices made by the viewer.

One character has 11 different ways to end or leave the party, again, depending on the viewer's choices. Four more characters have major roles in the storyline, but their lines are not selectable.

There are five drugs involved: alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, cocaine.

When a character is offered any one of the five, the scene freezes, and choices flash on the screen in separate boxes. For example, one box shows a picture of an opened beer can; the other shows a hand tossing the can back. The characters' thoughts sometimes are shown written in balloons, usually before they're about to make a decision.

"One of the things we wanted to do was to include as much high-level realism, as

possible so kids could vicariously experience the situations and learn something about decision skills," said Paul E. Palmer, director of TIP.

"What's unique here is that we're not preaching to anyone," Palmer said. "It's not a 'thou shalt not drink and use drugs' program. All of us would prefer that teenagers not do that. But realistically, that's not going to happen. Here, the kids actually make their own decisions based on their reactions to the scenarios that develop."

Federation officials took the video to 10 pilot schools last spring to see what youths thought of it.

"Kids felt it was overall extremely realistic," Palmer said. "They liked being able to make decisions rather than being lectured to."

At one point in TIP, a girl offers her boyfriend a cigarette, saying she thinks it's sexy to smoke. The boy responds by referring to his uncle, a smoker who died of lung cancer.

"It didn't look too sexy to me," he says of his uncle's illness.

One scene involves whether the quarterback, Burt, should have a beer or not. Rejecting the offer, he tosses it back to his friends and says, "Thanks but no thanks. We have a big game tomorrow."

His refusal prompts peer pressure, with his friends saying: "Oh come on Burt, it's only one beer. This is a party." But he sticks to his decision, asking: "Is this the last party we're ever going to have?"

If the viewer makes the "yes" choice, the friends toss a beer to Burt. The hostess' little brother then calls Burt's attention to the big game tomorrow. "So what. We're going to kill them," responds Burt, giving a signal to his friends for another beer. His peers, laughing and cheering him on, toss another to him.

The consequence of that decision is seen much later, when the video shows a dejected Burt in the locker room. His team lost and he did not perform well. Burt feels that he let the team down.

The script for the TIP video was penned by writers from the "Family Ties" television series, with help from the Hazelton-Cork Foundation.

TARGET program teaches students about the perils of alcohol and other drugs

On the surface, they appear to be wall-flowers.

They stand or sit, watching a party going on and pass judgment on social behavior exhibited by the partygoers.

But these teenagers are not social misfits choosing to remain uninvolved and on the sidelines.

They're intense observers in a high-tech, real-life decision making process designed to teach teens about the perils of alcohol and other drugs—to help students develop refusal skills to cope with peer pressure regarding alcohol and drug decisions.

The program, called TARGET Interactive Project (TIP), utilizes an IBM interactive videodisc system called InfoWindow™ to recreate real-life scenarios through computer-controlled branching and situational learning techniques.

The organization behind TIP is called TARGET and was formed in 1985 as a non-profit service of the National Federation of State High School Associations. The TIP program is a result of TARGET's work with Magnus Communications Design Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. Canada; Hazelden-Cork Foundation of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and IBM's Advanced Education Systems in Atlanta, Georgia.



▲

The top (left) video screen shows some of the people at "Cathy's party." The other screens illustrate typical dramatized party situations in the TIP program that students respond to by touching the appropriate symbols on the screen.

TIP features professional actors in a dramatized party situation. The party setting appears real in every respect, through the use of typical teenage role models and situations, as well as some contemporary language. The videodiscs allow random accessing.

Students use the system, either individually or in group sessions, by simply touching the video screen in response to symbols that step them through the material. This simplicity of operation requires no previous knowledge or use of computers.

The on-screen symbols allow the user to repeat a given sequence, move ahead to another scenario, choose a given alternative or stop the program.

In a typical high school environment, the program will enable students to assess their judgment and values regarding one of the most pressing issues facing the nation's youth.

The use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs is widely perceived as a major contributing factor in such youth problems as crime, suicide, pregnancy, auto accidents, youth unemployment and dropping out of school.

IBM

Group Aims at Keeping Kids Off Drugs

By CAROL DEEGAN
AP Newsfeatures Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — A common belief that young people who participate in sports are less likely than other students to use alcohol and other drugs may be a myth, one expert says.

Brice Durbin, executive director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, based in Kansas City, Mo., says surveys have found that young people who participate in sports are just as likely to use alcohol and other drugs as those who don't play sports.

These surveys conflict with the common belief that "if we can get young people involved in sports, they will be off the streets and out of the alcohol and drug scene," he notes.

Two recent surveys by the Hazelden-Cork Sports Foundation in Minnesota said that athletes actually reported more alcohol use than other students.

"When one examines the connection the media makes between athletic events and the use of alcohol, it is surprising that athletes don't use alcohol even more than the average student," Durbin said in an interview here.

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism says a survey of high school seniors indicates alcohol is the drug most widely used by American youth. More than half the students surveyed said they had tried alcohol prior to 9th grade; 15 percent said they had used marijuana; and 2 percent said they had used cocaine by the same grade.

The National Federation of State High School Associations is sponsoring TARGET, a program designed to educate school-age youth and to promote the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse among them.

TARGET seeks to provide



widespread understanding among high school students that healthy living is beneficial — and that abuse of alcohol and drugs has serious consequences, both now and in the future.

The federation, through its network of 51 associations, works with coaches and sponsors of activities. It created the rule books for virtually every high school sport in America and is involved with speech, debate, drama and music activities.

Durbin says the National Federation's influential network of state activity associations is the element that sets TARGET apart from all other organizations.

He points out that the federation has the unique ability to reach into the nation's schools state-by-state, from the top down, using valuable role models that include administrators, teachers, coaches and activity sponsors.

In addition, Durbin says, TARGET uses a peer approach, primarily through the most influential high school

student leaders — those involved in sports, music and debate.

Durbin says education and prevention are the keys to TARGET, and that faculty, students and parents are all needed for the program to be successful.

He says TARGET has four basic tools:

- A computerized reference bank of information on chemical abuse and prevention, especially as it relates to school-age youth and extracurricular activities, including high school sports.

- "On TARGET," a monthly publication that is scheduled to become biweekly in January 1988, which provides, among other things, information on alcohol and drug projects in schools throughout the nation.

- A nationwide insurance plan that covers all students. The insurance assures two stages of drug and alcohol treatment and is scheduled to go into effect for the 1987-88 school year.

- Training programs for adult volunteers and for high school students who are committed to promoting healthy behavior among their peers.

Durbin said TARGET is funded by the National Federation and receives outside support from corporations, foundations, endowments, organizations and individuals.

The president of TARGET is Bowie Kuhn, the former commissioner of major league baseball. The chairman of the board is William E. Simon, and First Lady Nancy Reagan is honorary chairman of the board.

"Typically, one student in the group would operate the system, getting frequent requests from other students in the group to change the choice of decisions and vary the outcome of a sequence. You can tell from the students' responses that they're taking something away from the experience. One example that TIP was getting through to them was that many came back to use it over and over again, to explore additional alternatives.

"It's very apparent they're eager to control the system," continues Stafford. "When the 'control' person sitting near the computer left, there was a scramble to occupy that seat. In today's environment, students have very strong opinions about different issues. And they're attuned to both television and video and many of them have their own computers at home.

"So this is a medium that is both very familiar to them and very effective for teaching and instruction," he adds. "This probably has something to do with the fact that students embrace the interactive videodisc—which is totally new technology—much faster than their teachers and administrators did."

Positive student reaction

High school students involved in the pilot programs at all locations have given it high marks, including a very positive reaction for not being "preachy."

Among the comments received during the study were:

- "The TIP program was much better than most other films/videos I've seen at school."
- "Thinking about the TIP situations, they were similar to situations that I've encountered at parties."
- "I think my parents would get something out of interacting with TIP. They should see it."
- "I would like my little brother and sister to see this."
- "I want to see more interactive programs like TIP available in my school."

Students also recommended other subjects to be treated in interactive videodisc instruction, including teen pregnancy and drinking and driving.

With the random sequencing of events and the near spontaneous feature of the TIP program, students may choose the same alternative each time and still have a different outcome for a given scenario. In fact, one character had different outcomes, including being killed in an auto accident.

Another of the advantages of interactive videodisc is that the system response time is instantaneous. As quickly as the viewer makes a choice the scenario is changed and the party continues. For example, if a drink is offered, the program responds with the character either taking or refusing the drink as soon as the viewer touches the screen.



▲ *TIP is so simple to operate that a student doesn't need any previous knowledge of computers.*

The IBM Personal System/2[®] controls all logic required for the TIP system to "make sense." The TIP system consists of an IBM InfoWindow, two laser videodisc players and an IBM Personal System/2 Model 30.

A strong educational tool

The program, according to TARGET officials, does not moralize but instead allows the student to see the consequences of his or her decisions. This introduces the element of chance as a factor in real life and the fact that good guys don't always win. This feature, according to TARGET officials, is meaningful and enhances student interest in using the system.

Developers of the program see TIP as a very positive step in the process of educating the nation's young people to the hazards of alcohol and drug abuse. Education and awareness, they feel, may be one of the strongest deterrents for teenagers to stay away from drugs.

TIP developers believe the system:

- Compliments existing awareness programs
- Provides a consistent message
- Teaches decision-making skills
- Teaches refusal and coping skills
- Delivers a message without moralizing
- Capitalizes on positive peer pressure
- Is user driven; not dictatorial
- Capitalizes on kids' identifying with technology
- Provides for confidentiality

As a follow-up to the White House Conference on Drug Abuse, Nancy Reagan recently held a celebrity fund raising event at the White House and a check for \$50,000 was awarded to TARGET to place four TIP units in schools across the country.

Program developers are optimistic about the potential of the TIP system. They point to a recent poll which revealed a wide-spread belief that effective programs can curb drug use if done properly and if young people are reached before it's too late.

Developers say TIP is not a program on addiction or abuse. The intended viewer is the average high school or middle school student in the United States—one who has, at most—used alcohol or drugs on an experimental or occasional basis. They see TIP as a prevention, not as a correction for drug abuse. But they feel it is, nevertheless, a solid step in the direction of curbing a serious drug abuse problem.

The TIP program combines high technology and a challenging approach to learning that students have referred to as "real-life," and "in touch with what's going on." It enables the student to play "what if" in determining the outcome of situations portrayed by any one of several different characters in the party setting.

Introduced and demonstrated in February of 1988 at the White House Conference for a Drug Free America, the TIP program was pilot tested at 10 regional U.S. high schools in May and June of 1988. Included in the pilot program were high schools in Baldwin City, Kansas; Caldwell, Idaho; Cedarburg, Wisconsin; Champaign, Illinois; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Long Beach, New York; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Tolleson, Arizona; Atlanta, Georgia; and Worthington, Ohio.



John Stafford, Athletic Trainer and Athletic Coordinator at Walton High School near Atlanta, Georgia, was a coordinator for one of the TIP pilot tests.

Dramatized high school party

In the course of the dramatized high school party, students are offered alcohol or other types of drugs. The party takes place when Cathy's parents leave for the evening. A large group of friends appear for an impromptu "surprise" party and Cathy is suddenly a hostess.

The broad range of characters invites an evening of interesting encounters and some very real challenges. The viewer can select to be any one of nine different characters for the evening.

As the party progresses, each character encounters situations that call for decisions...and every time a decision is made—by touching the appropriate symbol on the screen—the story is affected accordingly.

Some choices have immediate consequences, while others may not become obvious until the next day of the drama. The entire program has been compared by students to a real-life drama or "TV soap opera" with the viewer controlling what happens on the screen.

"TIP," says TARGET, "enables high school students to make decisions in a simulated social environment and to see the results of those decisions—whether good or bad. This system represents a knothole view of real life, providing students an opportunity to see the consequences of drug and alcohol use without having to suffer through the actual experience."

Decisions concern such things as how to handle party crashers. It also involves such choices as "having one more drink," "chugging beer" or using various types of drugs.

Subsequent events in the program, all of which are governed by the student's choices, graphically illustrate the positive outcome of refusing alcohol and drugs, as well as the sometimes nightmarish turn of events that can come out of drug or alcohol abuse.

In one scenario, a youth is killed in an automobile accident as a result of mixing heavy drinking and driving. Students may choose from several different choices in making decisions facing his or her assumed character role, and can see what happens to that character as a result of those decisions.



Students can use the TIP system, either individually, or in a group session like this one. These students are from Long Beach High School in Long Island, New York.

A real and believable environment

Among the high schools participating in the pilot test of TIP was Walton High School in suburban Atlanta, Georgia. Coordinator for the program there was John Stafford, Athletic Trainer and Athletic Coordinator.

"This program," says Stafford, "has a believability to it that most of the kids had never seen before in socially instructional material. Fundamentally, this provides an environment of realism and believability that contributes to student acceptance of what is being said."

The TIP system at Walton was installed in an open, high-traffic area used jointly as a study hall and library reference center. The system was made available for random and on-going student use as it fit their class schedules. In addition, the system was periodically moved to a large classroom for inclusion in social science class discussions.

According to Stafford, the Walton students were at first skeptical about using the system—particularly in a public area. "In peer group situations of this kind," he says, "it's frequently not cool to react openly to something like this. But the program caught on very quickly and students began to gather around the system in large numbers and participate as a group.



UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 348

BOX 67 BALDWIN CITY, KANSAS 66006

1-(913) 594-3535

May 23, 1988

Mr. Paul E. Palmer, Director
Target Interactive Project (TIP)
National Federation of State
High School Associations
11724 Plaza Circle, P. O. Box 20626
Kansas City, MO 64194

Dear Mr. Palmer:

It has been a great honour for Baldwin High School to have been selected as one of ten representative high schools for a TIP pilot site.

Since the arrival of the IBM InfoWindow touch-screen system our students and faculty have become very involved with the Target-Interactive Project. The only "down" time for TIP is provided when the lights have been turned off and the doors locked for the day. Not since the introduction of computers into the school system have I seen something capture the awareness and involvement of students with such immediate intensity as TIP has done for Baldwin High School. In fact, TIP has had an impact beyond the walls of Baldwin High School by touching members of our community and neighboring communities. The level of realism created by TIP can be credited for this contagious exposure.

Through its development of TIP, I believe TARGET has found a very viable and unique approach in its efforts dealing with teenage social aspects of alcohol and drug abuse. TIP will have an impact in assisting students to choose health lifestyles. TIP will make a difference!

Again, thank you for the opportunity to have been touched by this experience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Ginny Honomichi', is written over a horizontal line.

Mrs. Ginny Honomichi
Instructor / Coach
Baldwin High School
N.F.H.S.A. President-Elect
TARGET KANSAS Team Member
Baldwin City, KS 66006

FUNDING FOR TIP

1. The primary Federal programs which could be sources of funding for TIP purchases at the local level include: (a) Chapter 2, which sets aside twenty percent of the state set-aside for at-risk youth; (b) Dropout Prevention Program, created in 1988 and reauthorized for 1989; (c) the reauthorized "drug education program" which allocates funds to governor's offices and, in turn, to local districts; and (d) the secondary-level Chapter 1 set-aside program, for which \$200 million has been authorized. Enclosed are brief descriptions of these particular programs.
2. A significant market opportunity may also exist within the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) System. Refer to the JTPA information in the funding package recently distributed to the field for more information and key contacts.

**POTENTIAL FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE FOR TECHNOLOGY:
DROPOUT PREVENTION/DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS**

Appropriations		
FY87 \$0	FY88 \$23.9 Million	FY89 Request \$23.9 Million

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, ESEA Title VII was amended to authorize funding, ranging between \$10 million and \$20 million, for dropout prevention programs. This program funded a large number of "school-within-a-school", alternative school, and community-based organization dropout prevention programs. Many of these programs were also supported by the Model Cities Program, which provided additional funding to school districts. States also designed and funded similar dropout prevention programs (e.g., Illinois, Michigan). The school-within-a-school, dropout prevention, and other programs were often operated by firms under a performance contract. These firms included Alpha Learning Corporation (now Hartley Courseware), Behavioral Research Labs, Dorsett Educational Systems, Hoffman Learning Systems, Learning Unlimited, New Century Corporation, and Westinghouse Learning Corporation, among others.

Since the Title VII Dropout Prevention Program was phased out in 1972, Congress has become increasingly interested in secondary-level dropout prevention and related programs for at-risk youth. For FY88, Congress enacted the Dropout Demonstration Program and included \$23.9 million for two-year grants, which will be made to local education agencies and community-based organizations. The purpose of these demonstrations is to test approaches for identifying potential dropouts and encouraging them to remain in school; it will also encourage dropouts to resume their education (e.g., dropout recovery programs). The grants will be made to local education agencies of various sizes and in different regions of the country. Some funds are reserved for educational partnerships involving industry and other groups. The Administration will most likely give priority to projects which will: attempt to replicate approaches previously found to be successful, serve districts with high percentages of dropouts, and involve parents, or will attempt intervention with elementary and middle school children. Guidelines are currently being developed. The Administration's FY89 request is equal to the FY88 appropriation, to continue the demonstration programs. Also, Congress mandated that the Department of Education conduct a study of the "dropout problem" in 1989.

The Department of Education will most likely not develop specific regulations for this program. Rather, it will rely on EDGAR, a general set of regulations which all education programs must follow unless exemptions are made in specific regulations. For the most part, guidelines will follow the specific language in the amendment creating the program.

First, 25 percent of funds must be allocated to LEAs which have 100,000 or more enrollment; 40 percent to districts with enrollment between 20,000 and 100,000 students; 30 percent to districts with less than 20,000 enrollment; and five percent directly to community-based organizations (CBOs). CBOs can be involved, however, with LEAs on other proposed projects; however, the LEA

must submit the proposal. Second, the proposal must focus on: (a) programs which have been demonstrated to be successful in other sites with the intent of replicating these programs; and (b) schools with a high percentage of dropouts. Ten percent matching is required by applicants. The types of approaches which are encouraged include: (a) coordinated services with JTPA; (b) use of educational technologies -- telecommunications, computers, broadcast-TV; (c) development of competencies which link job skill preparation with jobs; and (d) early intervention approaches. At least 30 percent of projects must focus on dropout prevention; 30 percent on dropout recovery.

POTENTIAL FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE FOR TECHNOLOGY:
DRUG-FREE SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY PROGRAM

Appropriations		
FY87 \$200 Million	FY89 \$229.8 Million	FY89 Request \$250 Million

An Administration priority since the mid-1980s, the Drug-Free Schools and Community Program has experienced budget increases over the last several years. Approximately 83 percent of the total funds are allocated to the states and territories on the basis of school-age populations (e.g., \$191.5 million in 1988, and \$207 million requested for 1989). Thirty percent of each state grant is reserved for local programs administered from the Office of the Governor. The remaining 70 percent is administered by the state education agency which, in turn, must distribute at least 90 percent of its share to local education agencies. Eight percent of the grants go to institutes of higher education, which can be used for teacher training, workshops, and the development of model demonstration programs for elementary and secondary schools. The remaining funds are used for Federal activities (3.5 percent), mostly for the development and dissemination of audiovisual and other curriculum materials, research, and development; one percent is used for Indian youth; and 4.5 percent for five regional centers established to train school teams in effective approaches to drug and alcohol abuse prevention, assistance in developing training programs, and disseminating information on effective programs. Most of the funds for developing audiovisual materials, supporting information networks, evaluating curricula, and related purposes were discontinued in the FY88 budget and are not included in the proposed FY89 budget. In the FY88 appropriation, a provision was included to allow state education agencies to allocate funds to local and intermediate education agencies and consortia on the basis of their relative enrollments in public and private nonprofit schools.

In the pending reauthorization legislation for this program the Administration is proposing to introduce accountability requirements at the state and local level and to be given explicit authority to conduct evaluations.

Most of the expenditures at the Federal, and to some extent, the state and local levels have been used to develop and disseminate information in video formats. For example, using FY87 funding, the Department made eight awards to various institutions to produce and distribute videotapes and supporting materials as part of the Department's Challenge Campaign to reduce drug abuse in schools. A number of successful awardees propose to use interactive distance learning as a delivery system. Few, if any, proposals which relied heavily on microcomputer or interactive videodisc technologies received high evaluations.

On the other hand, funds under this program have been used at the local district level to purchase such microcomputer software programs as Drug Alert (Mindscape), such videodisc programs as What's Next (Interactive, Inc.), and adjustable programs which allow teachers to modify or expand the program (e.g., Word List), among others.

POTENTIAL FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE FOR TECHNOLOGY:
CHAPTER 1 PROGRAM

Appropriations		
FY87	FY88	FY89 Request
\$3.944 Billion	\$4.327 Billion	\$4.566 Billion

Chapter 1 reauthorization is currently pending in conference. The budget reconciliation act for FY1988 includes an increase of grants to LEAs from \$3.453 billion to \$3.829 billion. The Administration's request estimates an increase to approximately \$4 billion. However, in the proposed budget, the Administration stated that when Congress reauthorizes Chapter 1, a formal budget request will be transmitted.

Most observers feel that the reauthorization will attempt to introduce more accountability into the program, target resources more effectively, provide incentives to encourage innovation and more successful practice, and enhance parent involvement and choice. There also exist a number of issues regarding the Supreme Court's Aguilar vs. Felton decision, which affects private school participation.

In most states, Chapter 1 funds are a major source of funding software and to some extent hardware purchases for disadvantaged and LEP students served in Chapter 1 programs. Over 60 percent of Chapter 1 teachers currently use computers for instructional purposes within Chapter 1 programs. Some state have imposed rigorous criteria which have to be met before Chapter 1 funds can be used to purchase software for functions (e.g., computer literacy) which could be considered "supplanting" services required by state law. Several firms have provided private schools with networked and/or on-line computer-based instructional delivery systems to circumvent certain interpretations of the Aguilar vs. Felton Supreme Court case. The language in the Congressional reauthorization could affect future use of computers in this area.

POTENTIAL FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE FOR TECHNOLOGY:
CHAPTER 2 PROGRAM

Appropriations		
FY87 \$500 Million	FY88 \$478.7 Million	FY89 Request \$540.5 Million

For FY88 the budget reconciliation act also includes an additional \$29.7 million for the Secretary's discretionary funds which before were include in Chapter 2 programs (thereby explaining the apparent decrease in state block grants for FY88). In passing the FY88 appropriation, Congress earmarked several components of the Secretary's discretionary fund, including: (a) \$1.9 million to be used to develop and promote exemplary early intervention programs, including pre-kindergarten programs; and (b) \$10.2 for the National Diffusion Network.

In the proposed administrative request for FY89 which represents a 13 percent increase over FY88 (\$61 million), the Administration argues that such funds are to be used by state and local education agencies to continue and expand their efforts at achieving "school improvement and reform". The Administration's proposed reauthorization language pending in Congress requires that such funds focus specifically on education reform and at-risk students. Traditionally, since the creation of the block grant (e.g., ECIA Chapter 2), 80 percent of a state's allocation of Chapter 2 funds have flowed through directly to LEAs. In turn, LEAs had great discretion and flexibility in determining how these funds should be used. Twenty percent of these funds were reserved for administrative and state-level improvement initiatives. In 1985, approximately 20 percent of Chapter 2 funds expended at the state and local level were used to purchase hardware (\$85 million) and software (\$18 million).

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

TARGET

TIP - CONTRACT and ORDER FORM

Individuals, school districts, or other agencies wishing to purchase TIP, TARGET Interactive Project, are to read, complete and return this form.

SCHOOL/AGENCY NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE: () _____

I authorize the order and purchase of _____ TIP units, at the price of \$12,250* per unit, subject to the conditions listed below, and represent that I have authority to enter this order. If interested, LEASING options are available.

- * A price increase will be effective October 1, 1988. At that time TARGET will begin charging for the software. Total price, \$14,250.
- * The price is subject to change without notice.

Purchase Authorized By: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

TERMS OF PAYMENT: 30 Days from Order Shipment Date.

SHIPPING: Shipping will be by regular TARGET truck carrier unless the school specifies a different method of shipment at the time the order is placed.

Upon receipt of this order, TARGET will acknowledge and enter the order. Shipment should occur within thirty days and will include all the hardware (equipment necessary to run the program) as well as all the software, (the diskettes plus the videodiscs) including the TIP application.

DATE ORDER RECEIVED: _____ ORDER STAGED: _____ ORDER SENT: _____

TARGET
11724 Plaza Circle, P.O. Box 20626
Kansas City, Missouri 64195
816/464-5400



FISCAL NOTE

RECEIVED MAR 1 1989

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Relating to alcohol and drug education programs
Sponsor: Binkley, Kelly, et. al.
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Education
BRU: Education Program Support
Components: Basic education and instructional improvements

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4
TRAVEL		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
CONTRACTUAL		7.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
SUPPLIES		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EQUIPMENT		6.0				
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.4
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached analysis.

Prepared by: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 2/27/89
Approved by Commissioner: William G. Demmert Date: 2/27/89
Agency: Education

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

SCR 19: Relating to alcohol and drug education programs

Personal Services

1 FT Education Specialist, Office of Basic Education	\$54.4
1 PT Clerk Typist III	15.0
Subtotal	\$69.4

The Education Specialist in the Office of Basic Education will work with school districts in development and implementation of comprehensive alcohol and drug education programs in the higher grades of elementary school. The Specialist will coordinate efforts with Department of Health and Social Services and other agencies to optimise services and assistance to schools and children in the state. The position will also serve as a central coordinator of statewide efforts, providing information and materials to school districts on successful practices and efforts ongoing in Alaska and nationally. The part time clerical position will provide necessary support functions including correspondence, distribution of materials and information.

Travel

Travel to provide direct assistance to school districts and to serve as presenter/trainer at statewide training sessions and professional conferences. \$7.0

Contractual

1st year: Purchase of specific educational materials for training and distribution purposes, phone, postage, photocopying, and audioconferencing costs. \$7.0
2nd and subsequent years: Cost estimate includes the above, plus publication and distribution of resource guide and/or other materials requested by school staff; use of talent bank to provide professional expertise from a variety of disciplines to assist in program implementation. \$13.0

Commodities

Supplies for staff positions. \$1.0

Equipment

1st year: Desk, computer work station, and phone to support the two staff positions. \$6.0

Position Title		Education Specialist I		No. of Positions	1	Range/Step	19B	Barg. Unit	GGU
Time Status	FT	Staff Months	12.0	Location	Juneau		Election District	4	
				Justification					
				The Education specialist will be responsible for providing assistance to school districts in development and implementation of comprehensive alcohol and drug prevention education programs. The Specialist will coordinate efforts with Department of Health and Social Services and other agencies to optimise services and assistance to school districts and children in the state.					
Type of Expenditure		Amount							
1		2		3					
Salary		41.4							
Benefits		13.0							
Premium Pay									
Other									
Total Personal Services		54.4							
Travel									
Contractual									
Commodities									
Equipment									
Other									
Total Cost									
Funding Source for Total Cost									
Federal Receipts		1002							
G. F. Match		1003							
General Fund		1004		54.4					
I-A Receipts		1006							
CIP Receipts		1061							
Other									

**Request For
New Position**

Agency Education
 BRU Education Program Support
 Component Basic Education and
Instructional Improvement

Page 3 of 4
 Revised Date

FY 90

Position Title Clerk Typist III		No. of Positions 1	Range/Step 8B	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status FT	Staff Months 6.0	Location Juneau		Election District 4
Justification				
The half-time clerical position will provide all necessary staff support to the Education Specialist. Specific responsibilities of the position will include correspondence, distribution of materials and information, and response to general inquiries as to the drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs in Alaska.				
Type of Expenditure		Amount		
1	2	3		
Salary	10.1			
Benefits	4.9			
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services	15.0			
Travel				
Contractual				
Commodities				
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost				
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G. F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	15.0		
I-A Receipts	1006			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				

**Request For
New Position**

Agency Education
 BRU Education Program Support
 Component Basic Education and
Instructional Improvement

Page 4 of 4
 Revised Date

FY 90

THE ECONOMIC COST OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE IN ALASKA



STATE OFFICE OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE
BOX H05F, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0607
AK/DHSS/SOADA/89-1

<p>SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED COSTS TO ALASKANS</p>
--

STATE COSTS:	AMOUNT:
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS:	\$ 14,731,829
SOCIAL SERVICES:	30,107,726
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:	130,441,069
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:	20,578,163
STATE HEALTH/MEDICAL CARE:	3,842,490
TOTAL STATE COSTS:	\$ 199,701,277
NET REVENUE TO STATE:	
Licensure Fees and Taxation	\$ 14,871,860
TOTAL COSTS LESS REVENUES:	\$184,829,417

<p>The State Spends \$13.42 in Services/Costs for Each \$1.00 of Revenue Collected for Alcoholic Beverages.</p>

COST TO RESIDENTS:	
Lost Alaskan Income	\$ 40,804,800
Property Loss	36,752,917
Excess Medical Costs	16,567,798
TOTAL COSTS:	\$ 94,125,515
TOTAL COSTS TO THE STATE AND RESIDENTS:	\$278,954,932

INTRODUCTION

This document updates estimates of the cost of alcoholism and drug abuse published in 1986 by the State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse for fiscal year 1984. The data in this report covers the most recent year for which a majority of the statistical information could be gathered which is fiscal year 1985. Further updating of this report will be considered as new data becomes available.

The summary figures were calculated using a variety of sources to estimate the percent of each outlay of funds which was related to alcohol or drug abuse. Sources are listed under each table.

The following list describes what types of costs have been included in each cost category:

Assistance Payments: Includes AFDC, Aid to the Disabled, Food Stamps and Medicaid;

Social Services: Includes Youth Services, Foster Care, Day Care, Institutional Care for Children, Homemakers Services, Protective Services, and Substance Abuse Treatment;

Criminal Justice System: Includes Prosecution, Courts, Law Enforcement, and Corrections;

Department of Public Safety: Includes the Highway Safety Planning Agency and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, but not the State Troopers, who are counted with Law Enforcement;

Medical Care: Costs include API, Mental Health and State Insured Treatment Expenses.

Not all potential costs are included in this report due to scarcity of data in some areas. Some categories excluded are the cost of: health care and social services for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome children; insurance claims for non-state workers; increased insurance premiums due to injuries, property loss and illness; accidents on the job; most ambulance calls; private security; and out of state treatment.

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TABLE 1

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN--ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
FY 85

Average # of AFDC Cases per Month	Percent Estimated Alcohol- Related	of Alcohol- Related Cases per Month	Average Cost per Case per Month	Cost of all Alcohol-Related Cases	
				Per Month	Per Year
6,373*	15%**	956	\$ 571.92*	\$ 546,756	\$ 6,561,072

Source: *Div. of Public Assistance, DHSS, Caseload & Benefit Issuance Summary FY84-90; **Vol. I, The Economic Impact of Alcohol and Alcoholism in Alaska

TABLE 2

AID TO THE DISABLED--ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
FY 85

Average # of Aid to Disabled Per Month	Percent Estimated Alcohol- Related	of Alcohol- Related Cases per Month	Average Cost per Case per Month	Cost of all Alcohol-Related Cases	
				Per Month	Per Year
2,366*	20%**	473	\$ 224.24*	\$ 106,066	\$ 1,272,786

Source: *Div. of Public Assistance, DHSS, Caseload & Benefit Issuance Summary FY84-90; **Vol. I, The Economic Impact of Alcohol and Alcoholism in Alaska

TABLE 3

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
FY 85

Average # Food Stamp Cases Per Month	Percent Estimated Alcohol- Related	of Alcohol- Related Cases per Month	Average Cost per Case per Month	Cost of all Alcohol-Related Cases	
				Per Month	Per Year
7,208*	5.3%**	382	\$ 272.29*	\$ 104,015	\$ 1,248,180

Source: *Div. of Public Assistance, DHSS, Caseload & Benefit Issuance Summary FY84-90; **Research Triangle Institute, 1984

TABLE 4

MEDICAID PAYMENTS RELATED
TO ALCOHOL, FY 84 & 85

ESTIMATES FOR FY 84:

Medicaid Cost for AD's * Per Year	Estimated Percent Alcohol-Related AD Cases	Medicaid Alcohol-Related Costs for AD's Per Year	Medicaid Cost for AFDC & Under 21 Per Year	Estimated Percent Alcohol-Related AFDC & Under 21	Medicaid Alcohol-Related Costs for AFDC & Under 21 Cases/Year	Total Medicaid Costs for Alcohol-Related AFDC, 21 AD Cases Per Year
\$16,117,431	20%	\$3,233,486	\$16,182,708	15%	\$2,427,406	\$5,660,392

ESTIMATES FOR FY 85 -(Reduction of.02%):

\$16,114,292	20%	\$3,222,858	\$16,179,556	15%	\$2,426,933	\$5,649,791
--------------	-----	-------------	--------------	-----	-------------	-------------

Source: Division of Medical Assistance, Dept. of Health and Social Services; reduction based on actual funding from budget documents

* AD = Aid to the Disabled

TABLE 5

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AGGREGATED DIRECT COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE
TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, FY 85

Category	Cost of All Alcohol-Related Cases Per Year
Aid to Families (AFDC)	\$ 6,561,072
Aid to Disabled	1,272,786
Food Stamps	1,248,180
Total Pub. Assistance	\$ 9,082,038
Medicaid	5,649,791
Total Alcohol Related Assistance Payments	\$14,731,829

TABLE 6
ESTIMATED ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED COSTS
FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS, FY '85

Homemaker Services	Day Care	Residential Child Care	Protective Services	Foster Care
\$303,700	\$437,100	\$10,824,900	\$2,259,500	\$6,076,700
Total State Cost: \$ 19,901,900				

Percent Attributable to Alcohol/Drug Problems:

10%*	44%	44%	44%	44%
------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Estimated Alcohol/Drug Related Service Costs:

\$30,370	\$192,324	\$4,762,956	\$994,180	\$2,673,748
Total State Cost: \$ 8,653,578				

The percent attributable to alcohol/drug related problems is based upon a weighted average, determined by a prior survey of actual cases reported by social workers which showed child neglect to be 47% alcohol-related and child abuse to be 32% alcohol related. The resultant is 44%.

YOUTH SERVICES:

An estimated 48 % of all Youth Services (both detention and probation) are alcohol/drug related. Youth Service Costs for FY 85 were \$ 13,217,600; \$ 6,344,448 alcohol/drug related.

(* supplied by The Drug Abuse Report, Vol. 3, No. 18)

Source: Division of Family and Youth Service, DHSS

TABLE 7
ECONOMIC COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS
ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE
ALASKA, FY 85

Category:	Economic Cost:
Social Services	\$ 8,653,578
Youth Services	\$ 6,344,448
Total Social Services	\$14,998,026

TABLE 8
ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSS DUE TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE

TYPE OF LOSS:	ESTIMATED LOSS, FY85
DWI Fines (100.0%)	\$ 1,519,977
Theft/Fraud/ Forgery (53.7%)	14,710,291
Fire Loss (45.0%)	17,440,108
MV Accident (14.4%)	3,082,541
TOTAL PROPERTY LOSS:	\$ 36,752,917

Source: Table 9, Table 10, Table 14-B, and "Crime In Alaska, 1985"

TABLE 9
ECONOMIC COSTS OF EXCESS MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE
ALASKA, FY 85

Accident Catagory:	1 Number	2 Unit Cost (dollars)	3 Total Cost (dollars)	4 EAA	5 Excess Cost (dollars)
Fatalities	127	\$306,000	\$38,862,000	54.3%	\$21,114,000
Injuries	6,165	5,000	30,825,000	14.4%	4,438,800
PDO*		(average)			
Accidents	13,423	\$ 2,982	40,032,994	7.7%	3,082,541
Excess Cost Attributable to Alcohol Abuse:					\$31,903,046
* PDO = Property Damage Only					

Sources:

- Column 1. Provided by Alaska Department of Public Safety, and the Department of Highways.
- Column 2. Unit Costs for Alaska provided by Mr. Mike Lewis, Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency
- Column 3. Product of Columns 1 and 2. Total Cost for Property damage accidents provided by actual reported damages.
- Column 4. Excess proportion due to alcohol abuse.
- Column 5. Product of Columns 3 and 4.

TABLE 10
COST OF ALCOHOL RELATED FIRE LOSS, FY 85

Number of Fire Deaths	29	
Alcohol/Drug Related Fire Deaths	13	45 %
Number of Fires in Alaska	3,469	
Number of Fire Injuries*	116	
Estimated No. Alc/Drug Fire Injuries	52	45 %
Property Loss by Fire	\$ 38,755,796	
Est. Alc/Drug Property Loss	\$ 17,440,108	45 %
Est. Alc/Drug Death Expense**	\$ 50,050	
Total Estimate of Costs	\$ 17,490,158	

* Service & civilian injuries

** Funeral expenses & burial estimated at \$3,500;
ambulance \$200; emergency room & physician \$150

Note: Alaska leads the nation in deaths by fire per Capita

Source: Div. of Fire Prevention, Dept. of Public Safety

TABLE 11
COST ESTIMATION OF LOST INCOME
DUE TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE, 1985

CAUSE OF TIME LOSS:	ESTIMATED LOSS
Incarceration:	
DWI Incarceration	\$ 2,732,123
Other Incarceration	22,615,390
Parole/Probation	474,050
Premature Death	6,853,716
Related Injuries	2,342,623
Alcohol/Drug Treatment	5,318,752
Mental Health Treatment	
API (14.1% of pat. days)	458,143
CMHC (4717 hours)	10,083
TOTAL	\$ 40,804,880

Note:

Income estimate: \$18,726 - Dept. of Labor; time loss figured from estimates from the Mental Health Annual Report, Annual Corrections Report, SOADA M.I.S. Annual Report, Vital Statistics Annual Report, and Occupational Health Annual Reports

TABLE 12

STATE REVENUE FROM SALE AND CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL
FY '85*

SOURCE OF REVENUE:	AMOUNT OF REVENUE:	
LICENSE FEES:		
Liquor License Application Fees	101,850	
Liquor Licenses:		
Beverage Dispensary	852,275	
Club Fees	44,900	
Common Carrier Dispensary	36,575	
General Wholesaler	139,100	
Miscellaneous License	49,718	
Pub License	---	
Restaurant	91,850	
Retail Licenses	373,300	
Wholesale Malt Beverage & Wine	12,300	
TOTAL LICENSE FEES		\$ 1,701,968
EXISE TAXES:		
Liquor: (1,347,646 gal @ \$5.60)	7,546,820	
Wine: (1,642,709 gal @ \$.85)	1,396,303	
Beer: (13,900,198 gal @ \$.35)	4,865,069	
EXISE TAXES, TOTAL		\$ 13,808,192
Wholesale Industry Income Tax**		100,000
Multi State Tax		5,000
GROSS STATE REVENUE		\$15,615,160
Administrative Costs:		
Alcohol Beverage Control Office	667,500	
Audit and Collection Division	70,800	
Total Administrative Costs		738,300
NET STATE REVENUE		\$14,871,860

* All figures provided by Dept. of Revenue, Division of Audit and Collections, except as noted.

** Review of the Wholesale Liquor Industry, State of Alaska Legislative Council, Sub-committee of Taxation and Revenue Report. Figure is an estimate; direct information is not available.

Source: Department of Revenue

TABLE 13
ESTIMATED COST
OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED ENFORCEMENT, FY 85

COMPONENT	ESTIMATED TOTAL FY 85	ESTIMATED % ALC/DRUG RELATED	EST. TOT. ALC/DRUG REL. COST
Enforcement:			
State Troopers	\$ 33,786,800	45.4%	\$15,339,207
Narcotics Unit	2,557,200	100.0%	2,557,200
Municipal Police	60,017,975	45.4%	27,248,150
VPSO Program	6,505,600	45.4%	2,953,542
TOTAL	\$102,867,575	46.8%	\$48,098,109

TABLE 14-A
ESTIMATION OF COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED
CASES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, FY 85

Prosecution	\$ 10,421,400	35.0%	\$ 3,647,490
Pre-Trial			
Diversions	866,500	72.3%	626,480
Judicial*			
Appellate Court	3,907,770	31.5%	1,230,948
Trial Courts	34,792,330	12.9%	4,488,211
Public Defender	5,320,500	60.0%	\$ 3,192,300
TOTAL	\$ 55,308,500	23.8%	\$13,185,429

Contract Jails \$ 3,324,100 72.3% \$ 2,403,324

*Includes \$ 4,524,700 in Administration & Support Costs

Sources: Kelso Report, Vol.1; Alaska Judicial Council;
Alaska Court System Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1987
Operating and Capital Budget - Dept. of Law, Ak Court Sys

TABLE 14-B
AMOUNT SPENT ON ENFORCEMENT

I. AMOUNT SPENT BY MUNICIPALITIES:		
CITY/BOROUGH	1985	1986
ANCHORAGE	\$ 36,265,715	\$ 37,280,778
BRISTOL BAY	233,665	318,292
JUNEAU	1,958,381	1,885,686
NORTH SLOPE	5,297,000	5,726,053
SITKA	1,261,792	1,362,192
ALEKNAGIK	1,107	1,107*
ANIAK	23,591*	27,463
AKUTAN	12,706*	12,706
EMMONAK	52,274*	52,274
DILLINGHAM	478,560*	550,063
CRAIG	293,550	271,118
CORDOVA	420,885*	460,487
GALENA	158,698*	191,202
HAINES	313,482	338,277
HOMER	756,243	940,391
KAKE	75,000*	75,387
KENAI	968,576*	997,504
KETCHIKAN	1,619,746	2,090,905
KODIAK	1,855,313	1,785,349
KOTZEBUE	688,827*	559,567
MCGRATH	23,388	26,928
NOME	640,173	670,030
NORTH POLE	321,760	321,760*
PALMER	1,109,050	1,109,050*
PETERSBURG	878,323**	1,022,722**
SEWARD	953,198*	1,009,744
SKAGWAY	179,938	166,165
SELDOVIA	563,060	684,247
TANANA	93,802*	93,802***
UNALAKLEET	147,620*	147,620
UNALASKA	616,115	726,421
VALDEZ	1,236,056	1,272,537
WHITTIER	126,429*	126,429
WRANGELL	393,952	386,954
TOTAL MUNICIPAL	\$ 60,017,975	\$ 62,691,210
II. AMOUNT SPENT BY THE STATE FOR ENFORCEMENT:		
TROOPERS	\$ 33,846,700	\$ 31,852,100
NARCOTICS UNIT	2,557,200	2,457,700
VPSO PROGRAM	6,505,600	6,567,800
TOTAL STATE	\$ 42,909,500	\$ 40,877,600

Source: Dept. of Commerce & Econ. Development, Comprehensive annual fiscal reports 1985-86; State Operating Budget, 1987 & 1988

* Estimated expenditures; most using 1986 figures

** Includes public safety, may be other than police.

*** Includes jail expenses.

TABLE 15-A
 COST OF VIOLENT CRIME COMPENSATION
 TO INNOCENT VICTIMS, 1985

DWI ACCIDENT VICTIMS:			
Claim No.	Injury/ Fatality	Age of Victim	Amount of Compensation
84-162	Fatality	17	\$ 4,746.00
84-200	Injury	37	\$ 5,000.00
84-213	Injury	29	\$ 15,000.00
85-003	(same as 84-162)		\$ 500.00
85-032	Injury	32	\$ 285.75
85-037	Injury	21	\$ 834.61
85-068	Injury	31	\$ 1,000.00
85-069	Injury	28	\$ 11,500.00
85-076	Injury	24	\$ 25,000.00
85-083	Injury	33	\$ 4,488.00
85-092	(same as 85-032)		\$ 500.00
85-143	Injury	21	\$ 25,000.00
85-183	Injury	27	\$ 25,000.00
85-191	Injury	10	\$ 850.20
85-262	Injury	35	\$ 2,164.20
85-268	Injury	30	\$ 1,500.00
85-282	Injury	minor	\$ 15,000.00
TOTAL AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION:			\$ 138,368.76

VICTIMS OF OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES:	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL OTHER INNOCENT VICTIM AWARDS:	\$ 612,882.09
AMOUNT ESTIMATED RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE: (71.8%)	\$ 440,049.34
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL INNOCENT VICTIM AWARDS ESTIMATED RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE (77%):	\$ 578,418.10
ADMINISTRATION: (77 % OF TOTAL)	\$ 129,745.00
GRAND TOTAL:	\$ 708,163.10

Total victim compensation by the Violent Crimes Compensation Board for FY 1985 was \$ 751,250.85. DWI related injuries and fatalities are included as compensable. DWI's cost 18.4 % of the total amount given out. Other violent crimes estimated to be 71.8 % (source: Ak. Judicial Council Reports). Total administration costs were \$ 168,500. The DWI compensated cases represent only a small number of DWI injuries that were not compensated from another source, such as insurance. Data Source: Violent Crimes Comp. Board, Annual Report, 1985

TABLE 15-B
DWI SENTENCING

During 1985, 7,085 persons were booked into institutions for DWI's, 4,038 of these were booked to serve a sentence imposed by the courts. A study of persons entering an institution to serve a DWI sentence provided percentages, average jail days, and average fines that were used to figure the cost and time spent incarcerated for those serving sentences for DWIs in 1985.

Number of Offenses	Number of Persons	Estimated Jail Days	Estimated Fine
1st Offense	2,786	11,145	\$ 757,851.84
2nd Offense	969	21,320	\$ 478,745.28
3rd Offense	223	9,143	\$ 223,000.00
4th Offense	40	8,036	\$ 40,380.00
5th Offense	20	3,600	\$ 20,000.00
TOTAL	4,038	53,244	\$ 1,519,977.12

Total jail days available: 728,905 (Cost: \$82.49/day)
 CRC jail days available: 102,200 (Cost: \$46.16/day)
 DWI jail days are 6.4 % of total jail days available
 Administration & Support: \$ 17,760,700.

Cost to the State:

Expense of DWI jail time:	\$ 4,231,083.56
Administrative Support:	\$ 1,136,684.80
TOTAL EXPENSE:	\$ 5,367,768.36

DWI jail days in 1985 are equal to 145.9 years.
 Lost wages at per capita annual income of \$18,726 are equal to \$ 2,732,123.40.

Total Cost to the Offender:

Lost Wages:	\$ 2,732,123.40
Fines:	\$ 1,519,977.12
TOTAL EXPENSE:	\$ 4,252,100.52

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report
 Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

TABLE 15-C
COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED INCARCERATION OTHER THAN DWI

The average number of persons incarcerated in 1985 was 1,997; 90 % were incarcerated for a felony and 10 % for misdemeanors. 61 % of inmates were incarcerated for violent crimes, 15 % for property crimes, 9 % for substance abuse, and 15 % for other crimes. Estimated percentages of alcohol/drug relatedness are from the Alaska Judicial Council Reports, Dec., 1983, and are shown on page 11 of Alaska Substance Abuse Indicators, 1988. In Nov., 85, a study of inmate sentencing shows that 79.5 % were serving a sentence of over 1 year, 3.3 % were serving an average of 5 months each, and 17.2 % were serving DWI or other unknown time.

Type of Offense	Estimated Time Served FY85 (yrs)*	Estimated % Alcohol/Drug Rel.**	Jail Time Alcohol/Drug Rel.
Violence	1,208.7 yrs	72.3 %	873.9 yrs
Drug	179.1	100.0 %	179.1
Property	298.7	51.8 %	154.7
Other	unknown	33.3 %	----
TOTAL	1,686.5 yrs		1,207.7 yrs

* Adjusted for % serving less than 1 yr, & % unknown

* Adjusted for 90 % Felony, 10 % Misdemeanor

Based on 1,984 institutional beds and 280 CRC beds:

Total alcohol/drug related jail days: 440,810.5

Regular alc/drug jail days (87.8 %): 387,031.6

Cost @ \$82.49/day = \$ 31,926,236.68

CRC alc/drug jail days (12.2 %): 53,778.9

Cost @ \$46.16/day = \$ 2,482,434.02

Expense of alcohol and drug related jail time:

Admin. Support (53.3 %):

TOTAL EXPENSE

\$34,408,670.70

\$ 9,466,453.10

\$43,875,123.80

Alcohol/Drug related jail days in 1985 = 1,207.7yrs.

Lost wages at per capita annual income of \$18,726

are equal to \$ 22,615,390.20.

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report, 1985
Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

TABLE 15-D
COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED PAROLE/PROBATION, FY 85

The average number of persons on parole/probation was 2,310; 752 in the Northern Region, 1,312 in the Southcentral Region, and 246 in the Southeast Region. 40 percent of the parole/probation caseload were violent offenders, 32 percent were property offenders, 21 percent were substance abuse offenders, and all other offenses were 7 percent.

Type of Offense	Estimated Number of Prob./Parolees	Estimated % Alcohol/Drug Rel.**	Prob./Parolees Alcohol/Drug Related Off.
Violence	924	72.3 %	668
Drug	485	100.0 %	485
Property	739	51.8 %	383
Other	162	33.3 %	54
TOTAL	2,310		1,590

** Estimated percentages of alcohol/drug relatedness are from the Alaska Judicial Council Reports, Dec., 1983, and are shown on page 11 of Alaska Substance Abuse Indicators, 1988.

The 1,590 persons on probation/parole due to alcohol and drug related offenses represent 68.8 % of the total population of probationers/parolees. The total budget for probation/parole was \$4,174,000.

$68.8 \% \times \$ 4,174,000 = \$ 2,871,712$
 CRC alc/drug prob./parole days:
 $(16 \% \times 102,200 \text{ days}) (68.8 \%) = 11,250.2$
 Cost @ \$46.16/day = \$ 519,309.23

Expense of Alcohol/Drug related
 Probation/Parloe Supervision:
 CRC housing for Prob./Parole:
 TOTAL EXPENSE

\$ 2,871,712.00
\$ 519,309.23
\$ 3,391,021.23

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report, 1985
 page 3;

TABLE 16-A
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED
COST ESTIMATES FOR PROGRAMS AND PREVENTION, 1985

COMPONENT:	AMOUNT:
HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY:	
408 Alcohol Program Coordination	\$ 10,000
Alcohol Education & Prevention	103,000
Alcohol Safety Action Program*	1,255,700
Alcohol Prosecution	90,000
Chemical People	40,000
Administrative Revocation	26,698
Public Info. & Ed. (1/3 of \$74,000)	24,642
Field Sobriety Tests	12,000
Planning and Administration: ((\$337,400 x 20.1 %)	\$ 67,817
TOTAL HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY: \$1,629,827	
VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION: (Table 14-A) 708,163	
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
AND SEXUAL ABUSE (CDVSA): (Table 16)	2,265,350
Grand Total	\$4,603,340
*The ASAP program was transferred to SOADA in 1986	
Note: Troopers are not included in this table.	
Source: 1985 Highway Safety Plan	

TABLE 16-B
COSTS OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND CHILD ABUSE

COMPONENT:	TOTAL AMOUNT:	ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED PERCENT:**	AMOUNT:
Council on Domestic Violence/Sexual Abuse	\$ 4,530,700	50 %	\$ 2,265,350
**The percent was from Prevention Forum, Jan., 1989 page 19; Amount of component from Operating and Capital Budget, 1987			

TABLE 17
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED DEATHS
OCCURRING IN ALASKA , 1980-1986

CAUSE OF DEATH	%	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
CIRRHOSIS (1)	100	36	38	51	40	42	39	33
ALCOHOLISM (2)	100	23	28	27	19	20	28	24
FETAL DEATH (3)	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
OTHER DISEASES (4)	16	21	28	29	27	27	31	15
MV ACCIDENTS (5)	V	65	76	54	64	76	85	52
AIRPLANE ACC (6)	15	4	10	7	6	6	11	6
FALLS & FIRE (7)	25	-	16	16	25	27	26	29
SUFFOCATION (8)	35	-	6	4	6	7	7	8
OTH. ACCIDENTS (8)	68	30	37	25	20	14	12	
SUICIDE (9)	59	50	52	50	56	55	73	74
HOMOCIDE (10)	72	27	42	57	50	55	43	38
DROWNING + (11)	50	-	35	33	37	56	60	45
OTHER ALCOHOL (*)	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	
OTHER DRUG (*)	14	12	13	20	19	19	27	
TOTAL ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS		304	368	380	380	415	437	366
TOT. RES. DEATH **		1,734	1,739	1,808	1,913	1,972	2,080	2,118

NOTES:

SOURCE OF
NO./DEATHS:

- (1) Includes cirrhosis & chronic liver disease...VITAL STATS
- (2) ICDA codes listed in vital stats appendix...VITAL STATS
- (3) % from NIAAA, 1987, congenital anomalies....VITAL STATS
- (4) % from ARIS 1987.....VITAL STATS
- (5) Variable death % is provided by Highway Safety Planning No. Deaths, 79-83 & 86 is from Highway Safety Planning
- (6) % Source: DPH, Epidem. Office, Anchorage....VITAL STATS Study of Aviation Acc., '86 (table 11: 45/304)
- (7) Falls from Vital Stats; Fire deaths from Pub. Safety
- (8) % from ARIS, "The Bottom Line" Fall 87.....VITAL STATS
- (9) Suicide % is from AJPH, FEB. 88, p. 179.180..... No. is from DMHDD report "Suicides in Ak." 3/86...DMHDD
- (10) % Homicide source: Ak Judicial Council study..... No. is from DMHDD report "Suicides in Ak." 3/86...DMHDD
- (11) % source = U.S.C.Guard, includes all drowning & all water related deaths.....VITAL STATS
- (*) Other Alcohol/Drug Deaths are provided by...VITAL STATS
- (**) Total resident deaths from 1985 Vital Stat. Report.

An estimated 2,650 residents of Alaska died from alcohol or drug related causes from 1980 to 1986. This represents 20 % of all deaths (13,364). More research has been done on estimating alcohol deaths than drug deaths. All alcohol and drug deaths are assumed to be low due to under reporting.

TABLE 18

EXCESS DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Age Group	1 Total Deaths By Age	2 Percent Excess Deaths	3 Excess Deaths By Age	4 Years of Productive Life Lost
0-4	175	5.1 %	9	567
5-9	20	40.0 %	8	464
10-14	22	40.9 %	9	477
15-19	53	41.5 %	22	1,056
20-24	93	58.1 %	54	2,322
25-29	116	53.4 %	62	2,356
30-34	107	51.4 %	55	1,815
35-39	104	36.5 %	38	1,064
40-44	105	38.1 %	40	920
45-49	99	25.3 %	25	450
50-54	138	20.3 %	28	364
55-59	159	14.5 %	23	184
60-64	157	10.8 %	17	51
65-69	172	13.4 %	23	0
70+/Unk	560	4.3 %	24	0
TOTAL	2,080	21.0 %	437	12,090

Sources:

Column 1. Ak. Bureau of Vital Statistics, Annual Report, 1985

Column 2. Column 3 divided by column 1

Column 3. Table 17 applied to Vital Stats. Annual Report, 1965

Column 4. YPLL = mid range of age subtracted from age 65, then multiplied by Column 3

LOST WAGES DUE TO PREMATURE DEATH RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUGS:

\$ 18,726/year X 12,090 years = \$ 226,397,340

TABLE 19-A

NUMBER OF DISCHARGES AND PATIENT DAYS
FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE
FOR ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS, 1982*

HOSPITAL/REGION	DISCHARGES		INPATIENT DAYS	
	ALCOHOL	DRUG	ALCOHOL	DRUG
SOUTHEAST REGION:				
BARTLETT	48	7	169	22
KETCHIKAN	-	-	-	-
MT. EDGEcumBE	144	2	3,812	12
PETERSBURG	11	0	24	0
SITKA COMMUNITY	30	6	117	12
WRANGELL	24	2	53	4
TOTAL SOUTHEAST:	257	15	4,175	50
SOUTH CENTRAL REGION:				
ANMC/PHS	20	0	244	0
BBA/PHS	-	-	-	-
CENT. PENINSULA	-	-	-	-
CORDOVA	56	0	-	-
ELMENDORF	104	20	932	71
FAITH HOSPITAL	10	1	22	0
HUMANA HOSPITAL	-	-	-	-
KODIAK	89	14	263	35
NAVAL ADAK	10	0	27	0
NORTON SOUND	-	-	-	-
PROVIDENCE	71	9	479	57
SEWARD GENERAL	60	0	290	0
SO. PENINSULA	-	-	-	-
USCG KODIAK	-	-	-	-
VALDEZ COMMUNITY	12	1	39	3
VALLEY HOSPITAL	8	0	53	0
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM	36	0	71	0
TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL:	464	43	2,285	163
NORTHERN REGION:				
FAIRBANKS MEM.	131	32	657	106
BARROW PHS	31	2	84	3
KOTZEBUE PHS	48	0	215	0
TANANA PHS	-	-	-	-
BASSET ARMY	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NORTHERN:	210	34	956	109
TOTAL STATEWIDE:	756	83	7,416	322

Data is for the last year that an annual hospital report was completed (1983 using 1982 data) ICD-9 diagnostic codes used. With an estimated Cost per inpatient day of \$ 578.00, (Epidemiology bulletin No. 7, April 12, 1985), cost of 7,416 inpatient days is \$ 4,286,448. (Compare this amount with the total in Table 21-A)

TABLE 19-B

ESTIMATED STATE INSURANCE COSTS

Total Amount estimated costs to the State of Alaska through Insurance expenditures due to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment in FY 85:

Total Claims Paid for Fy 85	\$ 32,223,711
Estimated Total Inpatient Cost: (41% of total claims)	\$ 13,211,722
Estimated Alcohol/Drug Related Inpatient Costs (6 %):	\$ 792,703
Estimated Total Outpatient Cost: (40% of total claims)	\$ 12,889,484
Estimated Alcohol/Drug Related Outpatient Costs (5 %):	\$ 644,474
Estimated Total Alcohol/Drug Related State Medical Insurance Costs:	\$ 1,437,177

This estimate is only for treatment costs and does not include costs for injuries or diseases caused by alcohol or drug abuse.

Source: Aetna insurance report: "State of Alaska Task Force on Employee Healthcare Benefits Meeting " October 13, 1988, Juneau, Alaska

TABLE 20-A
PRESENTING PROBLEM AT ADMISSION,
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS,
ALASKA, FY 84 TO FY 87

Principal Diagnosis At Admission	Number Of Admissions							
	FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol Related	15	.23	14	.22	17	.26	18	.29
Alcohol Abuse	370	5.70	332	5.31	310	4.98	263	4.27
Drug Abuse	81	1.25	86	1.37	93	1.40	97	1.57
Tot. Alc./Drug	466	7.18	432	6.91	420	6.64	378	6.14
TOTAL ADMITS	6490		6255		6620		6161	

TOTAL COST OF CMHC's, FY 85: \$ 6,893,600
COSTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE:
(\$ 6,893,600 X .0691) = \$ 476,348

TABLE 20-B
PROVISIONAL DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION
ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
FY 84 TO FY 87

Provisional Diagnosis	API Admissions							
	FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol Related	50	4.7	55	4.8	51	4.5	58	5.5
Alcohol Abuse	71	6.7	66	5.7	98	8.6	72	6.8
Drug Abuse	35	3.3	40	3.5	42	3.7	21	2.0
Total Alc./Drug	156	14.8	161	14.1	191	16.8	151	14.3
TOTAL ADMITS	1056	100%	1141	100%	1138	100%	1056	100%

TOTAL COST OF API, FY 85: \$ 13,680,600
COSTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE:
(\$ 13,680,600 X .141) = \$ 1,928,965

Source: Annual Reports, 1984-87, Division of Mental Health,

TABLE 21-A
ESTIMATED INSTITUTIONAL COSTS OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL
CARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE*

Type of Facility: Acute Care Hospitals:	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Average
Non-Native Private	2,364,553	3,715,807	3,040,180
Public Health Service	1,411,715	2,270,228	1,840,972
Military Hospitals	437,939	700,131	569,035
SUB-TOTAL	4,214,207	6,686,166	5,450,187
Physician's Services			
Non-Native/ Military	5,341,125	15,435,000	10,388,063
Public Health Service	116,600	856,069	486,335
SUB-TOTAL	5,457,725	16,291,069	10,874,397
Other Costs			
Drug & Drug Sundries	546,840	614,960	580,900
Nursing Services	1,782,198	1,782,198	1,782,198
TOTAL	12,000,970	25,374,393	18,687,682

TOTAL LESS STATE PORTION: \$18,687,682 - \$2,119,884=\$16,567,798

*Update of previous estimate completed by Dennis Kelso, Ph. D., "The Economic Impact of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse in Alaska", 1975 Volume 1. pp. 63-99. It is estimated that this 1984 update is approximately the same as the 1985 figures would be.

TABLE 21-B
ESTIMATED STATE INSTITUTIONAL COSTS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL
CARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE*

API	\$ 1,928,965
Community Mental Health	476,348
State Insured Medical*	1,437,177
Total State Med.	\$ 3,842,490
SOADA FUNDS:	\$15,109,700

* From Table 19-B