

HB

4

Housing and household statistics from the 1990 census show that for persons age 65 years and over, 74.3% of their housing units were owner occupied. Only 67.2% of housing units were owner occupied for the age group 35-64 years. In Alaska 22.1% of all households consist of one person living alone, with 13.7% of these households consisting of persons over the age of 65. The number of persons age 65 years and older living alone increased 108% from 1980-1990 from 2,758 to 5,737. The United States' 1990 figures show 39.1% of one person households are persons over the age of 65.

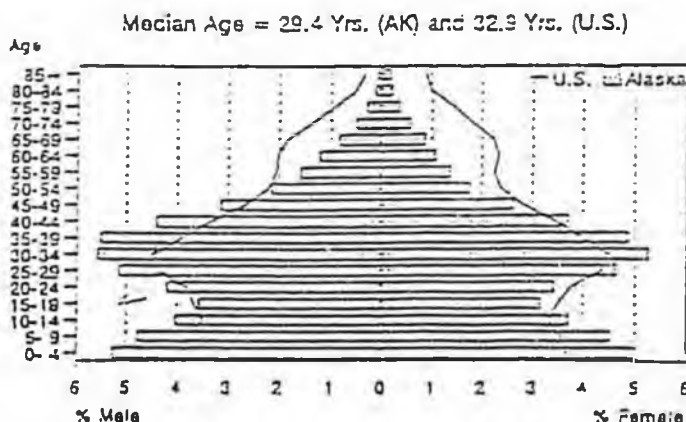
There is no single explanation for the large increase in Alaska's older population during the 1980s. However, the primary factor is likely the aging of the population that migrated to Alaska during the post statehood period. Alaska's median age has increased from 22.9 in 1970 to 29.4 in 1990. The United States' median age in 1990 was 32.9 years. Other factors that have contributed to keeping Alaska's older population in Alaska include improved health care and long term care facilities, elimination of Alaska's income tax, the Permanent Fund Dividend program, the Longevity Bonus program, and property and sales tax exemptions.

Table 1
Population Comparison for
Persons 65 Years and Older for the
State/Census Areas/Boroughs — 1980 & 1990

	1980	1990	Change 1980-90	Percent
Alaska	11,547	22,269	10,322	93.72
Aleutians East Borough	45	58	13	28.89
Aleutians West C.A.*	62	82	20	32.26
Anchorage Borough	3,520	8,256	4,736	134.50
Bethel C.A.	431	657	226	52.44
Bristol Bay Borough	25	42	17	68.00
Dillingham C.A.	122	205	83	68.03
Fairbanks North Star Borough	1,276	2,540	1,264	99.06
Haines Borough	78	182	104	133.33
Juneau Borough	771	1,364	593	76.91
Kenai Peninsula Borough	327	2,015	1,153	143.55
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	642	907	265	41.29
Kodiak Island Borough	255	425	170	66.67
Laurel and Peninsula Borough	47	85	38	80.85
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	730	1,366	1,136	155.62
Nome C.A.	339	419	80	23.50
North Slope Borough	148	197	49	33.11
Northwest Arctic Borough	249	251	32	12.85
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	151	216	65	43.05
Sitka Borough	361	492	131	36.29
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C.A.	192	235	43	22.40
Southeast Fairbanks C.A.	142	223	81	57.04
Valdez-Cordova C.A.	295	463	168	56.95
Wade Hampton C.A.	178	258	80	44.94
Wrangell-Petersburg C.A.	353	507	154	43.63
Yukon-Koyukuk C.A.	308	392	84	27.27

*C.A. = Census Area
Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF 1A

Alaska and U.S. Population Percent Distribution by Age and Sex 1990



Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis
Demographics Unit

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The state agency responsible to carry out adult protective services is the Division of Family and Youth Services or grantee in the case on Manniiaq or Kawarek. A protective services response generally should include the following activities:

- (1) the operation of a system to receive reports and referrals of suspected elder abuse, as defined by state law (i.e., abandonment, abuse, neglect, and economic harm); younger vulnerable adults are included under the division's Title XX Plan;
- (2) the investigation of cases of maltreatment by gathering evidence from the victim, family members, appropriate professionals, neighbors and friends, and others determined to be appropriate;
- (3) the substantiation or unsubstantiation of abuse reports based on evidence and agency policy;
- (4) the provision of emergency services to victims or their family members, as needed and as resources permit;
- (5) the administration of assessments, tests, or evaluations, as needed;
- (6) the preparation of legal procedures, as needed;
- (7) the referral of cases to treatment and rehabilitation programs, substitute care programs, long-term care programs, and law enforcement agencies, as appropriate;
- (8) arrangements for the removal of the victim or the perpetrator from the home, when necessary;
- (9) the provision of support, protective, and advocacy services;
- (10) the training of agency staff, related professions, and volunteers;
- (11) the administration of public awareness programs; and
- (12) the collection of statistics for clients and services.

There are currently three workers specializing in Adult Protective Services (two in Anchorage and one in Fairbanks). In all other areas of the state adult protective services are provided by staff who are assigned to provide protective services to both children and adults.

ACTIVITIES INCLUDED
WITHIN ADULT PROTECTIVE
SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Division of Family and Youth Services

Adult Protective Services Reports of Harm*

<u>Number of Reports:</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Ave.</u>	<u>%</u>
65 and over:	137		155	275	225	198	54
60 - 64	21		40	28	39	32	9
18 - 60	87		122	185	143	134	37
<u>Sex of Victim:</u>							
Male	85		118	185	161	137	38
Female	160		199	303	247	227	62
<u>Type of Harm:</u>							
Abandonment	10	11	11	17	7	11	3
Abuse	128	117	65	171	126	121	34
Economic Harm	40	69	133	127	98	93	26
Neglect	67	129	100	173	177	129	37
<u>Relationship of Perpetrator to Victim:</u>							
Wife	18		8	7	8	10	4
Husband	41		30	40	31	36	14
Son	40		24	43	64	43	17
Daughter	16		18	19	41	24	10
Other Male Family Member	32		10	30	34	27	10
Other Female Family Member	25		15	19	25	21	8
Other Male	31		54	46	63	51	20
Other Female	20		38	62	51	43	17
<u>Did the Victim Request That the Investigation be Terminated?</u>							
Yes	61		80	117	163	105	44
No	116		85	160	183	136	56
<u>Type of Report</u>							
Mandatory	88		123	169	151	133	67
Other	63		79	77	48	67	33
<u>Was the Report Continued?</u>							
Yes	142	202	152	150	223	174	62
No	31	94	145	124	139	105	38

REPORTS OF HARM*

	<u>65 and older</u> (all ages combined)	<u>60-65</u>	<u>18-59</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FY84				72
FY85	137	21	87	245
FY86	98	39	195	332
FY87	155	40	122	317
FY88	275	28	185	488
FY89	226	39	143	408

*Due to a transition in data collection to Probnet, Reports of Harm to adults data is not available after FY89.

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES CLIENTS AND DFYS SERVICES

<u>Age</u>	<u>FY87</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90*</u>	<u>FY91*</u>
18-59	609	577	568	362	279
60 & up	1326	1326	1272	894	846
<u>Sex</u>					
Female	1268	1289	1256	810	725
Male	666	656	625	446	400
<u>Race</u>					
AK Native	792	790	672	461	483
Black	58	59	69	42	36
Caucasian	1020	1000	976	603	511
Unknown	65	91	117	148	178
<u>Services Turnover</u>					
Clients Exiting					
System in the FY	556	438	445	177	137
Clients Began in the FY	301	487	446	122	50
Clients Continued Thru to the next FY	554	543	569	871	853
Clients Interrupted During the FY	87	47	51	2	5
Clients Entered and Exited in the FY	437	428	371	34	86
<u>Homemaker Services</u>					
Number of Clients	1260	1430	1363	76	61
<u>Adult Foster Care</u>					
Number of Clients	27	41	38	28	28
<u>Adult Residential Care</u>					
Number of Clients	66	69	70	77	63

*Homemaker Services were transferred to Public Health in FY90, resulting in a substantial drop in DFYS delivered homemaker services to "at risk" elders and vulnerable adults under the APS program. In addition beginning in FY90 social workers began to transition from the mainframe data system to a new system called Prober. Figures given for FY 90 and 91 are fewer than actual cases, as some cases were recorded only in the new Prober system and are not represented here.

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

INCIDENCE

In the fall of 1990, the Division of Family and Youth Services in collaboration with the Older Alaskan's Commission sponsored the first Adult Protective Services Conference held in Alaska. More than 100 concerned Alaskans attended.

Dr. Sue Parkins of St. Vincent Medical Center of Toledo, Ohio, spoke on Elder Abuse: A Front Line and National Perspective. She noted that Alaska's reporting of abused and neglected elders and other vulnerable adults is higher than reporting in other states. Yet she also noted that the actual incidence of abuse and neglect to elders is believed to be much higher than the number reported in any state.

Alaska's abused and neglected vulnerable adult profile can be seen in the attached chart of statistics. Due to a transition in statistical record keeping, adult protective services reports of harm statistics after 1989 are not available.

In the 1990 conference, Dr. Parkins indicated nationally there are 9.8 incidents reported per 1000 seniors or about 10 per thousand. About one in eight cases of abuse are actually reported, so perhaps 80 cases per 1000 seniors would reflect actual incidence of abuse and neglect. National incidence data for abused disabled adults younger than age 65 is not available, however, about 1/3 of adult protective services cases nationally and in Alaska are under age 65. Conferees set about exploring actual incidence and an Alaskan response to the problem. Rough projections done in 1990 for Alaska's elder abuse situation follow:

CITY	# SENIORS	PROJECTED ELDER ABUSE/YEAR
Statewide	20,000	1,600
Anchorage	7,300	584
Fairbanks	2,300	184
Mat-Su	1,600	128
Kenai	1,900	152
Juneau	1,200	96
Bethel	700	56
Wrangell/Petersburg	500	40

All other communities in Alaska: probably fewer than 40 cases of elder abuse. These figures do not include abused vulnerable adults under age 65.

ELDER ABUSE

WHO IS AN ELDERLY PERSON?

Under AS 47.24 an elderly person means a resident of Alaska who is 65 years of age or older.

WHAT CONSTITUTES ELDER ABUSE?

Elder abuse means the infliction of physical pain or injury that requires medical attention, or the infliction of mental anguish that requires medical attention or the deprivation by a caretaker of services which are necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of an elderly person.

WHO IS A CARETAKER?

AS 47.24 defines a caretaker as any individual who is responsible for the care of an elderly person as a result of family relationship or who has assumed responsibility for the care of an elder person voluntarily, by contract, or by court order.

WHO SHOULD REPORT ELDER ABUSE?

Anyone who suspects that abuse may be occurring should report it. Additionally, the following persons are required to report suspected abuse within 24 hours: physicians or other licensed health care provider; mental health professionals; pharmacists; administrators of nursing homes, residential care or health care facilities; guardians/conservators; police officers; village public safety officers; village health aides; social workers; clergy; employees of a project funded by the Older Alaskans Commission; employees of a homemaker program or home health aide program; and emergency medical technicians or paramedics in the mobile intensive care program. Reports are confidential and persons reporting are immune from any civil or criminal liability.

WHERE DO I REPORT ELDER ABUSE?

Call the nearest office of the Division of Family and Youth Services. If immediate action is necessary to protect the elderly person from imminent harm, report the harm to a police officer or a village public safety officer. The police officer will take immediate action to protect the elderly person and will notify the Division.

WHAT WILL THE DIVISION OF FAMILY AND YOUTH SERVICES DO?

The social worker interviews the suspected victim to verify the report and explain possible options for resolving the problem. Together, they will decide which steps to take. It is important to remember that the social worker may act only if the elderly person consents.

WHAT RIGHTS DOES THE ELDERLY PERSON HAVE?

The elderly person has the right to privacy and self-determination and to deny the need for services. If someone is unconscious or otherwise lacks capacity to give consent, the social worker may ask the court to appoint a guardian.

WHAT IF I'M ACCUSED OF ELDER ABUSE?

The social worker would talk with you and the elderly person to determine the extent of the problem and explore possible solutions. Depending on the circumstances, the elderly person may elect to file charges. In most instances however, the problems can be resolved with adequate support services.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE INVESTIGATION?

The Division only provides services with the consent of the elderly person. If the person lacks capacity to give consent, or requests Division assistance, the social worker will provide supportive services to reduce stress and prevent further abuse.

WHAT TYPES OF SERVICES WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE ELDERLY PERSON AND HIS FAMILY?

Individual and family counseling, respite care, homemaker or home health aide services, transportation, home delivered meals, day activity center, adult residential care, adult foster homes, etc., may be provided. However, not all services are available in all communities. Occasionally it is necessary to request the appointment of a conservator or guardian to safeguard the individual and his resources.

WILL OTHER PEOPLE KNOW?

All information will be kept confidential. The elderly person must give consent for information to be shared.

Alaska State Legislature

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REPRESENTATIVE
JERRY MACKIE



House of Representatives

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SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR CSHB 4 (JUD)

HB 4, An Act relating to failure to report harm or assaults of the elderly or disabled, will place into state law deterrents to crimes against the elderly and disabled.

HB 4 will amend the protection of the elderly and disabled adult protection laws to consistently provide a penalty of a class B misdemeanor for conviction of failure to report a crime under these statutes; it would also require the court to report convictions to the appropriate licensing/regulatory entity. Conviction of a professionally licensed person for failure to report a crime against an elderly or disabled person could lead to disciplinary actions or sanctions.

Elderly and handicapped persons are more vulnerable and disproportionately damaged by crimes against them because they are less able to escape offenders and tend to suffer greater relative deprivation. Additionally, the elderly and disabled take longer to recover from the impacts of financial, emotional and physical abuse.

The senior citizen population in Alaska is rapidly growing; between the 1980 and 1990 census, four areas of the state have seen over 130% growth in the senior population (Anchorage, Kenai, Mat-Su and Haines); the statewide average growth for this population group is 93.7%. The number of seniors living alone has grown by 108%.

28 states have adult protection laws, although many of them are underfunded as our services are here in Alaska. About 200 reports of elderly abuse are made in Alaska each year; HB 4, if enacted, will provide both an incentive to report abuse and a deterrent to crimes against the elderly.

I believe this legislation is timely and urge your support.

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TEN

SPONSOR STATEMENT

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VAN • KLAWOCK • KLUKWAN • LABOUCHERE BAY • LONG ISLAND
ER • PORT ALICE • PORT PROTECTION • SKAGWAY
• WHALE PASS • YAKUTAT

Alaska State Legislature

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House of Representatives

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS - HB 4

"AN ACT RELATING TO FAILURE TO REPORT HARM OR ASSAULTS OF THE ELDERLY OR DISABLED"

Section 1 Amends the centralized licensing statute by adding a new section which provides that conviction of a person licensed or regulated by a board or the department under the adult protection or protection of disabled persons statutes may be grounds for disciplinary actions or sanctions.

Section 2 Amends AS 47.24.010(c) to provide that a person required to report harm to an elderly person under the Protection of the Elderly statute who knowingly fails to report is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. The section also requires the court to report convictions under this section to the appropriate professional regulatory body.

Section 3 Amends AS 47.24.110(b) to provide that a person required to report physical and sexual assault of a disabled person under the Protection of the Disabled statute who knowingly fails to report the assault is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. The section also requires the court to report convictions under this section to the appropriate professional regulatory body.

HOUSE DISTRICT 05 • ANGOON • CAPE POLE
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SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

BAY • EDNA BAY • ELFIN COVE • ENCURSION INLET
LAWOCK • KLU'KWAN • LABOUCHERE BAY • LONG ISLAND
RT ALICE • PORT PROTECTION • SKAGWAY
JE PASS • YAKUTAT

by
National Association of State Units on Aging

Individual and collective advocacy is the essential core of the Older Americans Act and a central mission of the network of state and area agencies that the Act has established across the nation. The OAA network's primary purpose is to assure that individual older people have their civil rights, autonomy and dignity protected, their claims to entitlements honored and their contracts and covenants for care and benefits fulfilled. This responsibility is paramount with respect to those who are unable to secure and protect their own interests. This advocacy mission calls for enhanced federal, state and community leadership and action to design and implement comprehensive and coordinated elder rights systems for older persons.

In our increasingly complex society, we find continuing and growing evidence of threats to and violation of the rights of older persons:

□ The incidents of elder abuse and exploitation in domestic settings are estimated at approximately 1.5 million per year and only 1 in 8 individuals receives protective services. Law enforcement is reluctant to prosecute even serious cases. The interventions of key community services which address alcohol and substance abuse, domestic

violence, protective service and mental health are seldom linked. Health care professionals, financial institutions and other important gatekeepers are not adequately involved in prevention, reporting and assistance activities.

□ Approximately 2 million older persons reside in an estimated 90,000 long term care facilities with growing reports of abuse, loss of autonomy and complaints concerning the quality of care. Although enforcement of protections has been strengthened under OBRA, the full scope and spirit of the Nursing Home Reform Act has yet to be realized. The public is not knowledgeable of these new protections; residents are not aware of avenues of redress.

□ In growing numbers, older persons lose their rights often with no due process safeguards. Guardianship may be awarded with little or no consideration of alternative services or limited orders. The availability of training or support services for guardians and the courts are limited. Required reporting is not reviewed and the courts have little capacity to exercise oversight.

□ More than any other age group older persons rely on increasingly complex and

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Elder Rights

changing public benefit programs, services and protections to meet income, housing, health and supportive service needs. Yet millions of older individuals eligible for benefits under the Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamp, Medicaid and the Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMB) programs are not currently enrolled. Older people are shifted among various providers and levels of government in order to apply for or receive benefits. Restrictive eligibility criteria, exclusionary and complex application rules and appeal procedures deter too many eligible older people from pursuing benefits. In addition, insensitivity to racial and cultural issues further impedes access to benefits for many older persons.

- In the paramount area of health care, millions of older people are denied benefits to which they are entitled under the Medicare program. Claims processing errors, denials of benefits, provider over billing and inconsistent Medigap coverage add substantially to the confusion older persons face in attempting to pay for their health care and results in substantial and unnecessary out-of-pocket costs.
- Many older persons lose their autonomy and their financial, legal, or personal rights through actions outside the formal legal system. Family members, caregivers and medical and social service providers often assume power and control over the older person's choices and resources, both through quasi-legal transfers of authority and through failure to fully inform elders. As a result elders can not make a truly informed and dignified choice about services,

treatments, residential choices, and expenditures of their resources.

- A growing number of private sector services and products are targeted to older consumers. Fraud and exploitation are on the rise in the marketing of insurance, retirement housing, investment and financial planning, private care management, homecare and medical services and supplies.
- Opportunities for employment are constricted by discriminatory practices. The recent and dramatic 12% increase in the numbers of age discrimination cases brought before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1991 illustrates that discriminating practices continue to force older people into involuntary retirement, low wage jobs, and limited employment choices.

These growing and increasingly complex threats to, and violation of, the rights of older persons call for the development of a comprehensive system of programs, services, and protections at the community, state and national levels which assist older persons to:

- > Understand and exercise their rights.
- > Exercise choice through informed decisionmaking.
- > Benefit from support and opportunities promised by law.
- > Maintain autonomy consistent with capacity.
- > Resolve grievances and disputes through appropriate representation and assistance.

A Call For Enhanced Leadership and Action

These emerging elder rights needs have resulted in recent years in numerous initiatives at the federal, state and community levels. Protections in federal law provide an important foundation for the rights of vulnerable citizens. The Older Americans Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the National Affordable Housing Act, the Spousal Impoverishment Protections, the Nursing Home Reform Amendments, the Age Discrimination Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act — all include provisions to protect the rights of older persons. However, these laws are difficult to understand, not enforced uniformly and pose a significant challenge for older persons who want to take advantage of their protections.

At the state level, laws have addressed new issues such as guardianship reform, insurance regulation, consumer protection, financial exploitation, surrogate decisionmaking, advance directives, board and care regulation, and elder abuse intervention. However, progress in these areas has been uneven and incremental, often due to a lack of coordination among agencies and a lack of available resources to ensure enforcement and compliance.

At the community level, the demand for services provided under the long term care ombudsman program, legal assistance, insurance and benefits counseling, elder abuse/protective service, employment and consumer education initiatives far exceeds the capacity to respond. Though they constitute the vanguard for elder rights, these programs are severely constricted by limited resources.

Thus, today the rights of older persons are addressed by a collection of problem specific laws, programs and services — each with its own source of limited funds, its own plan, its own administrative mechanisms, delivery system and, ultimately, its own beneficiaries. While such specialization has merit, it also contributes to the current situation which:

- discourages coordination among the various laws/programs/services;
- remains unresponsive to the vulnerable older person with multiple problems;
- hinders effective management;
- encourages competition for resources;
- lacks flexibility in responding to changing needs and priorities;
- frustrates targeting of resources;
- discourages innovation, except around service specific issues;
- diffuses responsibility and accountability for advocacy; and
- duplicates outreach and access.

NASUA recommends that a systematic effort be undertaken across the nation to address the current and emerging threats to the rights of older persons; to assess the ability of current laws, programs and services to address those threats; to improve the effectiveness of those current protections and interventions; and to make recommendations for new laws and programs as well as new resource, design and implementation strategies. The success of

such an undertaking will require leadership by the Older Americans Act network and other appropriate agencies and organizations at the federal, state and community levels working in partnership to design and develop a truly comprehensive, coordinated and responsive elder rights system for older persons.

Further, NASUA recommends that this national effort be built upon the following framework for action:

- Establish consumer centered elder rights programs which facilitate choice, promote autonomy and support decisionmaking with a minimum of administrative intrusion or confusion.
- Inform and empower older persons to act on their own behalf in exercising their rights.
- Give priority to older persons unable to secure benefits to which they are entitled or protect their own interests.
- Establish a full continuum of laws, programs and services responsive to elder rights needs ranging from information to legal representation and advocacy.
- Secure adequate resources to supply needed services and to enforce laws and protections.
- Identify and address emerging elder rights issues and needs.
- Ensure that new elder rights initiatives be coordinated with and built upon the strengths of the existing infrastructure.

- Identify and respond to needs for collective advocacy on behalf of older persons.
- Respond flexibly to the complex rights and diverse needs of older persons.

The way in which each state will use this framework to build an effective elder rights system will vary according to its elders' needs, current structures and prevailing customs. However, across the country each state agency on aging must assume the primary leadership role in advocating for and designing such a system. It is the aging network which must serve as a vehicle to convey policy relevant information to older people; involve older persons and their families in expressing their values and preferences about the principles, benefits and organization of elder rights systems; and be a forum through which empowered and informed older people can influence the social, economic and political directions of their communities, states and country.

NASUA recognizes the complexity of this undertaking and the need for partnerships among a wide and diverse group of organizations and agencies to quickly advance the elder rights agenda of older persons. NASUA commits itself to this important partnership in meeting the challenges of developing national, state and community strategies to address the elder rights needs of the older population.

NASUA Board of Directors
Adopted March 13, 1992

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB4 (JUD)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act relating to Failure to Report Harm BRU: Family & Youth Services
Of the Elderly/Disabled Component: NRO
 Sponsor: Representative Mackie
 Requestor: S (JUD) COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0255

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGES IN REVENUES						
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: 0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Alaska, like many states in the early 80's, passed but failed to fund a Protection of the Elderly statute. A decade after Alaska's law was passed, the Department still is not adequately funded for this mandate. There is concern over raising the penalty when mandated professionals fail to report abuse and neglect to elderly persons to the Department now as the existing response system is inadequate. This bill, if passed, would not directly create an additional workload on the Department.

Prepared by: Deborah R. Wing, Director
 Division: Division of Family & Youth Services
 Approved by Commissioner: Margaret R. Lowe
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-3191
 Date: 01/26/94
 Date: 1-31-94

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1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB4 (JUD)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act relating to Failure to Report Harm BRU: Family & Youth Services
Of the Elderly/Disabled Component: SERO
 Sponsor: Representative Mackie
 Requestor: S (JUD) COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0258

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGES IN REVENUES						
---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
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FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-3191
 Date: 01/26/94
 Date: 1-31-94

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB4 (JUD)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act relating to Failure to Report Harm BRU: Family & Youth Services
Of the Elderly/Disabled Component: SCRO
 Sponsor: Representative Mackie
 Requestor: S (JUD) COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0254

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGES IN REVENUES						
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL - TIME						
PART - TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: 0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Alaska, like many states in the early 80's, passed but failed to fund a Protection of the Elderly statute. A decade after Alaska's law was passed, the Department still is not adequately funded for this mandate. There is concern over raising the penalty when mandated professionals fail to report abuse and neglect to elderly persons to the Department now as the existing response system is inadequate. This bill, if passed, would not directly create an additional workload on the Department.

Prepared by: Deborah R. Wing, Director *Deborah R. Wing*
 Division: Division of Family & Youth Services
 Approved by Commissioner: Margaret R. Lowe *Margaret R. Lowe*
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 4 (Jud)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title: "An Act relating to failure to report harm...." BRU: Office of Public Advocacy
 Component: Office of Public Advocacy
 Sponsor: Rep. Mackie
 Requestor: (S) Jud COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 43

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of current year (FY94) cost: none

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Brant McGee, Public Advocate Phone: 274-1684
 Division: Office of Public Advocacy Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usura Date: 2/17/94
 Agency: Administration

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 4 (Jud)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title: "An Act relating to failure to report harm..." BRU: Public Defender Agency
 Component: Public Defender Agency
 Sponsor: Rep. Mackie
 Requestor: (S) Jud COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1631

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY(10)
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of current year (FY94) cost: none

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: John Salemi, Public Defender Phone: 264-4400
 Division: Public Defender Agency Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usara Date: 2/17/94
 Agency: Administration

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