

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE - HOUSE / SENATE FINANCE COMM. FILES 8879

SB 49 cont. SB 50 597 / 88

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

Purpose

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 (sunset legislation), we conducted an examination of the Department of Public Safety, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA), to determine if the Council has been operating in a efficient and effective manner and also if there is a public need for the program.

As required by legislative intent, this report shall be considered during legislative hearings in determining whether the CDVSA should be reestablished. Currently, the law specifies that this program will terminate as of June 30, 1989.

Scope

Our review consisted of evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the Council in (1) coordinating services provided by State and community agencies in response to domestic violence and sexual assault (DVSA) incidents; (2) developing, implementing, maintaining, and monitoring DVSA programs; (3) developing and implementing a standardized data collection system; (4) awarding grants and contracts; and (5) providing fiscal and technical assistance to grantee programs.

We reviewed the following sources of information:

1. Applicable statutes and legislative intent;
2. Budget documents;
3. Minutes of Council meetings;
4. Grantee performance and fiscal reviews prepared by Council and Public Safety personnel;
5. Interviews with various grantees;
6. Review of data collection forms and quarterly reports;
7. Interviews with various Council members; and
8. Office of the Ombudsman, State Equal Employment Opportunity Office, and the Human Rights Commission were contacted for information about complaints.

The policy and audit approach utilized by the Division of Legislative Finance for Performance Review can best be described as "audit by exception".

This methodology focuses audit efforts on areas of an auditee's operations that have been identified by a preliminary survey as having a high degree of probability for needing improvements.

Therefore, by design, finite audit resources are used to identify where and how improvement can be made, and little time is devoted to reviewing well-run operations or programs. Consequently, this report highlights those areas needing improvement and does not emphasize those operations and programs that are properly functioning.

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ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

Title 18 of the Alaska Statutes gives the Department of Public Safety the authority to ". . . provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their families and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs." The Department has met these statutory duties by the establishment of the CDVSA.

A large part of the Council's responsibility is their directive to "receive and dispense State and Federal money and award grants and contracts from appropriations for the purpose to qualified local community entities for domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention programs." The Council is also responsible to provide technical assistance and monitor the activities of various contractors and grantees.

The Council consists of seven members, of which four are the commissioners, or their designees, of the Departments of Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Education, and Law. The balance of the Council is comprised of persons recommended by the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (a non-profit, private organization), and appointed at the Governor's discretion.

As of the date of this report, the Council is staffed by an executive director, a project coordinator, and a statistical technician.

The community programs, funded by the council, provide a variety of services to the public. Most importantly, their efforts are directed toward providing the victim with a safe environment by use of shelter and safe home networks. In addition, the programs are involved in educating and counseling the victim about domestic violence and sexual assault issues.

The counseling approach used by the programs is described as "empowerment". Empowerment's objective is to acquaint the victim with the law and victim rights; the cycle of domestic violence; the availability of jobs, child care, food stamps, and medical assistance; and to support and encourage the victim while she is learning self-dependence. The goal of this counseling method is to change the victim's beliefs about herself and to provide her with alternatives. It attempts to teach self-reliance.

The Council also grants funds provided by the Department of Corrections for batterers programs at the correctional centers in Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome. These programs are directed toward abusers and concentrate on reducing violent behavior.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

Policy Issues

This report contains policy and/or procedural issues raised as a result of our evaluation of various Council endeavors. The final decisions affecting these endeavors are not within the scope of this review but require legislative consideration. In debating these issues, the legislative oversight committees should consider the findings presented in this report so that the potential impact of changes can be evaluated.

Report Conclusions

In our opinion, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault should be reestablished. The statutory requirement to provide planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault and for crisis intervention and prevention programs is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare. The Council provides this service by development, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

The Findings and Recommendation Section (see page 7) describes areas where weaknesses or conflicts exist. We have made recommendations which, if implemented, will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Council.

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FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The Council should increase the availability and awareness of its yearly teleconference hearing to the general public.

Alaska Statute 18.66.040 requires that the Council hold at least one statewide public teleconference hearing a year. Since 1985, the teleconference sites have been limited to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and the rural community with a council member.

The limited number of teleconference sites and the lack of newspaper advertising of the meeting restricts the availability of the teleconference to the general public, especially in rural areas.

To comply with the statutory mandate for a yearly statewide public teleconference hearing, we recommend that the location of public notices and the number of teleconference sites be increased to improve public participation throughout the state.

Recommendation No. 2

The Council should continue to improve the data collection system by increasing its efficiency and improving the usefulness of the information for the grantees.

Alaska Statute 18.66.050(5) requires that the Council implement a standardized data collection system on domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention. The Council has complied with this requirement and has achieved a high level of compliance and awareness of the data reporting requirements among the grantees. The system which has developed, however, can be improved to reduce the number of secondary records which need to be kept. For example, the quarterly reports require that transportation services be broken down by "rural" and "other". The monthly reports do not break down data by this distinction, requiring additional records be kept.

Most of the grantees do not collect or maintain any other data than that required by the Council. For their own management needs, some grantees are performing hand tallies of statistics based on the monthly data recording forms. The information which the grantees count is easily available from the Council's computerized data base. We recommend that the Council work with the grantees to develop data collection forms which meet all of the Council's requirements and that provide information which meets the grantees' management reporting needs such as monthly management reports.

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ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses of board activities relate to the public need factors defined in the "sunset" law. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but address those areas we were able to cover within the scope of our review.

I. The extent to which the Council has operated in the public interest.

The Council has operated in the public interest by fulfilling its statutory responsibility to provide coordination of services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, crisis intervention and prevention, development, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of domestic violence and sexual assault programs, data collection, grants and fiscal and technical assistance.

II. The extent to which the operation of the Council has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resources, and personnel matters.

A. The Council, through program evaluations and financial reviews, has provided valuable technical assistance to grantees. Through these reviews, the Council not only safeguards State funds but also ensures the quality of services to the public.

B. The Council should continue to improve the data collection system required by AS 18.66.050(5) to increase its efficiency and improve the usefulness of the information (see Recommendation No. 2).

III. The extent to which the Council has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest.

The Council has aided in the passage of legislation covering a variety of subjects such as protection of children, family members and dependent adults, criminal violations and proceedings in child physical and sexual abuse cases, personal safety curriculum in public schools and recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect.

- IV. The extent to which the Council has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effects of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service which it has provided.

The Council encourages interested parties to comment on its decisions or regulations by publicly announcing its meetings. The Council also encourages input about its policies from the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

- V. The extent to which the Council has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

A. The Council encourages public participation by advertising their meetings and teleconferences. The Council works with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and their membership in the development of regulations and policy decisions.

B. The Council can expand public participation by increasing the availability and awareness of its yearly teleconference hearing to the general public (see Recommendation No. 1).

- VI. The efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the Council filed with it, with the department to which the Council is administratively assigned, or with the Office of the Ombudsman have been processed and resolved.

The Office of the Ombudsman, Equal Employment Opportunity, Human Rights Commission and the Department of Law do not have any outstanding complaints regarding the Council. We did not discover any additional complaints during our interviews with grantees.

- VII. The extent to which a Board or Commission which regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.

This section does not apply to the Council.

- VIII. The extent to which state personnel practice, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the Council to its own activities and the area of activity or interest.

We found no problems in this area.

IX. The extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the Council to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

Please refer to the previous section, Findings and Recommendations.

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APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX A

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
CLIENT STATISTICS

FY 87 to FY 88 Comparison

	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>
% Child Victims to Total Victims	8.4	9.1
% Adult Victims to Total Victims	91.6	90.9
% Child Clients to Total Clients	26.6	27.4
% Shelter Clients to Total Clients*	43.6	44.4
% New Clients to Total Clients	66.5	64.3

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY ISSUE

Crisis Intervention	750	497
Domestic Violence	5,915	6,012
Incest	526	528
Marital Rape	344	480
Sexual Assault	898	971
Unknown	<u>194</u>	<u>94</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>8.627</u>	<u>8.582</u>

*Includes Shelter/Safe Home Programs Only

SOURCE: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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APPENDIX B

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
SHELTER USE BY PROGRAM

FY 87 to FY 88 Comparison

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>TOTAL SHELTER NIGHTS POSSIBLE</u>	<u>FY 87 SHELTER NIGHTS</u>	<u>USAGE RATE</u>	<u>FY 88 SHELTER NIGHTS</u>	<u>USAGE RATE</u>
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis - Anchorage (52 beds)	18,980	10,040	52.9%	9,148	48.2%
Advocates for Victims of Violence - Valdez (10 beds)	3,650	261	7.2%	520	14.2%
Aiding Women From Abuse & Rape Emergencies - Juneau (48 beds)	17,520	3,939	22.5%	4,187	23.9%
Arctic Women in Crisis - Barrow (8 beds)	2,920	1,499	51.3%	1,725	59.1%
Bering Sea Women's Group - Nome (12 beds)	4,380	2,377	54.3%	1,748	39.9%
Emmonak Women's Shelter (9 beds)	3,285	139	4.2%	209	6.4%
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource & Crisis Center (20 beds)	7,300	3,243	44.4%	3,913	53.6%
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (12 beds)	4,380	693	15.8%	2,721	62.1%
Sitkan's Against Family Violence (15 beds)	5,475	1,108	20.2%	1,372	25.1%
Tundra Women's Coalition - Bethel (18 beds)	6,570	2,296	34.9%	2,723	41.4%
Valley Women's Resource Center - Palmer (20 beds)	7,300	1,452	19.9%	1,448	19.8%
Women in Crisis Counseling & Assistance - Fairbanks (34 beds)	12,410	5,468	44.1%	5,023	40.5%
Women in Safe Homes - Ketchikan (25 beds)	<u>9,125</u>	<u>4,092</u>	<u>44.8%</u>	<u>3,465</u>	<u>38.0%</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>103,295</u>	<u>36,607</u>	<u>35.4%</u>	<u>38,202</u>	<u>37.0%</u>

SOURCE: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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APPENDIX C

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
GRANT AWARDS

FY 87 to FY 88 Comparison

	<u>FY 87 REV AMT FUND</u>	<u>FY 88 AMT FUND</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE IN FUNDING</u>
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis - Anchorage (52 beds)	524.9	554.7	5.7%
Advocates for Victims of Violence - Valdez (10 beds)	94.0	94.0	0.0%
Aiding Women From Abuse & Rape Emergencies - Juneau (48 beds)	381.5	381.6	0.0%
Alaska Women's Resource Center - Anchorage	105.9	133.7	26.3%
Arctic Women in Crisis - Barrow (8 beds)	222.7	215.0	-3.5%
Bering Sea Women's Group - Nome (12 beds)	289.6	316.0	9.1%
Bristol Bay Family Resource & Crisis Center - Naknek	0.5	0.0	-100.0%
Cordova Women's Resource Center	2.5	0.0	-100.0%
Emmonak Women's Shelter (9 beds)	49.4	49.4	0.0%
Hooper Bay	9.0	0.0	-100.0%
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource & Crisis Center (20 Beds)	223.1	244.0	9.4%
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (12 Beds)	169.5	169.5	0.0%
MEN, Inc. - Juneau	89.7	89.8	0.1%
Safe & Fearfree Environment - Dillingham	105.9	112.5	6.2%
Sitka's Against Family Violence (15 beds)	143.8	169.5	17.9%
South Peninsula Women's Services - Homer	93.8	108.8	16.0%
Standing Together Against Rape - Anchorage	216.5	226.6	4.7%
Tanana Chiefs Conference - Fairbanks	39.5	39.5	0.0%
Tundra Women's Coalition - Bethel (18 beds)	349.1	384.0	10.0%
Unalaskan's Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence	31.4	31.5	0.3%
Valley Women's Resource Center - Palmer (20 beds)	216.8	247.3	14.1%
Women in Crisis-Counseling & Assistance - Fairbanks (34 beds)	422.2	450.5	6.7%
Women in Safe Homes - Ketchikan (25 beds)	283.8	286.6	1.0%
Prison Programs - BSWG, MEN, WICCA	91.0	93.0	2.2%
Named Recipient Grants - TWC/VWRC	<u>38.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-100.0%</u>
TOTALS	<u>4,194.4</u>	<u>4,397.5</u>	<u>4.8%</u>

SOURCE: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX N
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1200
PHONE: 465-4322

DEC 13 1988

December 9, 1988
AUDIT

Mr. Randy S. Welker
Legislative Auditor
Finance Division
Division of Legislative Audit
P.O. Box W
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Welker:

I am writing in response to the preliminary audit report of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). My response to the proposed recommendations follows.

Recommendation No. 1:

The Council should increase the availability and awareness of its yearly teleconference hearing to the general public.

I agree that the limited number of sites used for CDVSA teleconferences in the past has limited the public participation possible. The limited number of sites is the direct result of budget constraints.

Representative Koponen sponsored CDVSA's November, 1988 teleconference. His sponsorship meant that there were no teleconference costs to the Council. Members of the public in 11 different communities participated in the November teleconference. The teleconference focused on problems in obtaining and enforcing domestic violence restraining orders throughout the state, and identified some problems which the Council hopes to address in the future.

The Council has agreed to try to increase public awareness of and participation in its teleconference meetings. Of necessity, however, the number of teleconference sites will continue to depend on the availability of funding or the willingness of individual legislators to sponsor teleconferences.

Recommendation No. 2:

The Council should continue to improve the data collection system by increasing its efficiency and improving the usefulness of the information for the grantees.

I believe that, overall, CDVSA staff have done an outstanding job of developing the data collection system now in place. Council staff have

December 9, 1988

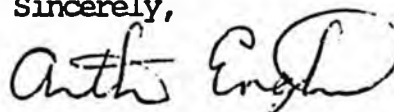
worked with the programs to reduce their data collection efforts. The statistical technician sends quarterly and yearly data reports to programs, and responds to individual requests for assistance. During on-site visits to programs, Council staff also confer with program staff concerning data collection.

As with just about anything we fallible humans undertake, however, I'm sure there is room for improvement. Council staff have assured me that they will continue to provide assistance to grantees to streamline data collection efforts, and will focus on providing information and technical assistance to programs in the upcoming year. The Council is also planning to review all data collection forms, including individual client forms and quarterly reports, to ensure that all data collected is really necessary and is collected in the most efficient manner.

I am committed to improving operations throughout the Department of Public Safety, and will follow up with the Council to encourage compliance with your recommendations to the extent possible under budget constraints.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the recommendations. If you have questions, please contact me at 465-4322, or Barbara Miklos at 465-4356.

Sincerely,



Arthur English
Commissioner

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Dept./Health & Soc. Services
 Title An Act continuing the existence of the BRU: _____
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
 Sponsor: Fahrenkamp, Kelly, et al Components: _____
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Yvonne M. Chase, ACSW ^{HMC} Director Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family and Youth Services Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: Mora M. Munson ^{Jan Long for} Date: 1-16-88
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

HESS FN ϕ 1-16-89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Public Safety
 Title: "An act extending the termination date of the Council on DV/SA..." BRU: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
 Sponsor: Fahrenkamp, Kelly, et al Component: _____
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Since the funds for operation of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault are included in the Governor's FY90 budget, there is no additional fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Barbara Miklos *Bf* Phone: 465-4356
 Division: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Date: 1/12/89
 Approved by Commissioner: Arthur English *AE* Date: 1/12/89
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

Rec'd 1-30-89
After Bill R/O

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 49
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/26/89
Title: "An act extending the termina-
tion date of the Council on DV/SA..."
Sponsor: Fahrenkamp, Kelly, et al
Requestor: House Finance

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Council on Domestic Violence
and Sexual Assault
Component: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Since the funds for operation of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault are included in the Governor's FY90 budget, there is no additional fiscal impact.

The amount included in the Governor's Budget is as follows: Federal Receipts: 225.0; General Funds: 5698.9; and Interagency Receipts: 106.5

received
1-27-89

JM
1/27/89

Prepared by: Barbara Miklos
Division: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual
Assault

Phone: 465-4356
Date: 1/26/89

Approved by Commissioner: Arthur English
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 1/26/89

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B

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9

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: January 20, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 1/31/89

The FINANCE Committee recommends that:

SENATE BILL NO. 49 EXTEND COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE]
"An Act extending the termination date of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; and providing for an effective date."

[] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
[] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

- do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- [] fiscal impact
- [] zero fiscal note
- [XX] zero with analysis

- [] fiscal note(s) published: _____
- [XX] zero fiscal notes(s) published: 1/9/89

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

Lyman Hoffman Lyman Hoffman
Ronald Larson Ronald Larson
C.E. Swackhammer C.E. Swackhammer
Kay Brown Kay Brown
Niilo Koponen Niilo Koponen
Fran Ulmer Fran Ulmer
Ramona Barnes Ramona Barnes
Steve Rieger Steve Rieger
F. Kay Wallis F. Kay Wallis

Dick Schultz Dick Schultz
Chairman's signature
Ronald Larson Ronald Larson
Lyman Hoffman Lyman Hoffman

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Dept./Health & Soc. Services
 Title An Act continuing the existence of the BRU: _____
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
 Sponsor: Fahrenkamp, Kelly, et al Components: _____
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Yvonne M. Chase, ACSW, Director Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family and Youth Services Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Mira M. Munson Date: 1-16-88
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

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- Impacted Agency(ies)

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 49
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/26/89
Title: "An act extending the termination date of the Council on DV/SA..."
Sponsor: Fahrenkamp, Kelly, et al
Requestor: House Finance

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Component: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Since the funds for operation of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault are included in the Governor's FY90 budget, there is no additional fiscal impact.

The amount included in the Governor's Budget is as follows: Federal Receipts: 225.0; General Funds: 5698.9; and Interagency Receipts: 106.5

SEE ATTACHED DETAIL INFORMATION

Prepared by: Barbara Miklos
Division: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Approved by Commissioner: Arthur English
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Phone: 465-4356
Date: 1/26/89
Date: 1/26/89

07-12-14-00-00 (0-12-46727-0521)

STATE OF ALASKA -- COMPONENT BUDGET SUMMARY

SALSFRMA 15:28 1/03/89

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CATEGORY: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICEPROGRAM: DOMESTIC VIOL & SEXUAL ASSAULT
SUB-PROGRAM:

LEG. FIN.

----- F I S C A L Y E A R 1 9 9 0 -----

EXPENDITURES & FUNDING	(01) FY88 ACT	(02) FY89 CC	(03) COL 03	(24) FY89 ATH	(25) FY90BASE	(26) FY90ADJB	(27) FY90 AGY	(28) FY90 GOV	(09) HOUSE	(10) SENATE	(11) C. C.	(12) BILLS	(13) LEG.PEC.
01 PERS. SERV.	186.8	180.3		180.3	185.1	192.4	227.6	192.4					
02 TRAVEL	20.5	22.4		22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4					
03 CONTRACTUAL	24.1	43.8		73.8	73.8	73.8	133.8	323.8					
04 COMMODITIES	2.3	4.3		4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3					
05 EQUIPMENT	6.7												
06 LANDS/BLDGS													
07 GRANTS, CLMS	4397.5	4417.5		5287.5	5287.5	5287.5	7527.5	5487.5					
08 MISC.													
** TOTAL EXPEND	4637.9	4668.3		5568.3	5573.1	5580.4	7915.6	6030.4					
09 I-A TRANSFER													
1002 FED RCPTS	204.5	225.0		225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0					
1004 GEN FUND	4331.0	4336.8		5236.8	5241.6	5248.9	7584.1	5698.9					
1007 I/A RCPTS	102.4	106.5		106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5					
15 FULL TIME	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0					
16 PART TIME	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0					
17 TEMPORARY													
18 STAFF MONTHS	40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0	40.0	48.0	40.0					

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
 CATEGORY: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

PROGRAM: DOMESTIC VIOL & SEXUAL ASSAULT
 SUB-PROGRAM:

LFG. FIN.

*** FY90 GOV ANALYSIS ***

OBJECT GROUP	VARIATION		DESCRIPTION: FY90 GOV (\$6,030.4) VERSUS FY89 AUTH (\$5,568.3)
01 PERS. SERV.	12.1	6.7%	
03 CONTRACTUAL	250.0	338.8%	
07 GRANTS, CLMS	200.0	3.8%	
** TOTALS	462.1	8.3%	

*** FY90 GOVERNOR (OMB NOTES) ***

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF VETOS, TRANSFERS, INCREMENTS, & DECREMENTS
 CHANGES FROM FY89 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TO FY89 AUTHORIZED

REF#	DESCRIPTION	WHO:	PFT	PPT	AGENCY / GOVERNOR TOTAL	GEN FUND	OTHER	LINE ITEM IMPACT	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
1035	CH 154/SLA 88, SEC 21: SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN VIOLENT HOMES															
	AGY:	0.0	0.0		650.0	650.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	635.0	0.0
	GOV:	0.0	0.0		650.0	650.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	635.0	0.0
1040	CH 154/SLA 88, SEC 21: SERVICES FOR PHYSICALLY AND SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AND YOUTH															
	AGY:	0.0	0.0		250.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.0	0.0
	GOV:	0.0	0.0		250.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.0	0.0

CHANGES FROM FY89 AUTHORIZED TO FY90 BASE

REF#	DESCRIPTION	WHO:	PFT	PPT	AGENCY / GOVERNOR TOTAL	GEN FUND	OTHER	LINE ITEM IMPACT	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
2243	PROJECTED FY '90 HEALTH BENEFIT ADJUSTMENT (\$4.8)															
	AGY:	0.0	0.0		4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GOV:	0.0	0.0		4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHANGES FROM FY90 BASE TO FY90 ADJUSTED BASE

REF#	DESCRIPTION	WHO:	PFT	PPT	AGENCY / GOVERNOR TOTAL	GEN FUND	OTHER	LINE ITEM IMPACT	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
3082	REALLOCATION OF RIP SAVINGS															
	AGY:	0.0	0.0		7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GOV:	0.0	0.0		7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

BY FAHRENKAMP, KELLY,
STURGULEWSKI, KERTTULA,
PEARCE, UEHLING, ELIASON,
BODEY, DUNCAN

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL 49

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act extending the termination date of the Council

7

on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; and provid-

8

ing for an effective date."

9

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10

* Section 1. AS 44.66.010(a)(11) is amended to read:

11

(11) Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

12

(AS 18.66.010) -- June 30, 1993 [1989];

13

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Position Paper

Senate Bill No. 49

For an Act entitled: "An Act continuing the existence of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; and providing for an effective date."

Domestic violence is a pervasive problem, both nationally and in Alaska. It affects not only the adults who may be directly involved, but the children in these families, who frequently become victims of physical abuse, neglect, or sexual abuse. Not only does research indicate the continuation of the cycle of violence continuing, and a high percentage of children who grow up in homes where domestic violence exists becoming involved in the same cycle as adults, but both the numbers and percentage of violent "teens" are increasing as well. The problem of domestic violence belongs to everyone, and the availability and coordination of a continuum of services is essential.

The Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) supports SB 49. The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is essential for the coordination of activities within the State of Alaska designed to reduce family violence. The disbursement of funds and technical assistance to, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of domestic violence programs in local communities, has been a function which the Council and staff have carried out in an outstanding manner, as indicated by the most recent audit of the Council's activities. DHSS has appointed the Director of the Division of Family and Youth Services to fill this Department seat on the Council, in an effort to maximize DHSS's ability to coordinate services for families involved in violence, including child abuse and neglect. DFYS's ability to intervene effectively with such families is possible only if domestic violence programs are also there as part of that intervention strategy.

Recommended by: Yvonne M. Chase
Yvonne M. Chase, ACSW
Director
Division of Family
and Youth Services

Date: 1-16-88

Approved by: Myra M. Munson
Myra M. Munson
Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

Date: 1-16-88

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

BILL NO: SENATE BILL NO. 49

DATE: January 13, 1989

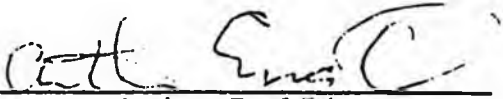
TITLE: "An Act extending the termination date of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; and providing for an effective date."

CONTACT: Barbara Miklos
Executive Director
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Senate Bill 49 provides for the continuation of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Council fulfills its statutory duties very efficiently and effectively. These duties include to fund and monitor domestic violence and sexual assault programs; to provide for planning of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault; to coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault services provided by State agencies and community groups; to develop and implement a standardized data collection system; and to provide fiscal and technical assistance to domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

The Council has been very successful in accomplishing its coordinating functions. Council members, who represent the Departments of Law, Health and Social Services, Public Safety and Education as well as the public, work together effectively. "The Child Sexual Abuse Agreement for Alaska" which sets out general guidelines for agreement among the four state departments with the most significant responsibilities relating to child sexual abuse, is an example of the kind of coordinating efforts the Council has sponsored.

The Department of Public Safety is in full support of the continuation of the Council.


Arthur English
Commissioner

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
GRANT AWARDS

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY88 GRANT AMOUNT</u>	<u>FY89 GRANT AMOUNT</u>	<u>SERVICES FUNDED IN FY89</u>
<u>ANCHORAGE</u> ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (AWAIC)	\$554.7	\$641.0	domestic violence: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, batterers' counseling, elder abuse services, prevention/education
<u>ANCHORAGE</u> ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (AWRC)	133.7	151.0	domestic violence: crisis intervention, advocacy, counseling, prevention/education, children's program
<u>ANCHORAGE</u> STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE (STAR)	226.6	294.2	sexual assault: crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, prevention/education
<u>BARROW</u> ARCTIC WOMEN IN CRISIS (AWIC)	215.0	216.5	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's program, rural outreach, prevention/education
<u>BETHEL</u> TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION (TWC)	384.0	446.0	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education, client advocacy
<u>DILLINGHAM</u> SAFE AND FEAR-FREE ENVIRONMENT (SAFE)	112.5	157.9	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, rural outreach, prevention/education, children's program
<u>EMMONAK</u> EMMONAK WOMEN'S SHELTER (EWS)	49.4	68.4	domestic violence: shelter, crisis intervention
<u>FAIRBANKS</u> WOMEN IN CRISIS-COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE (WICCA)	450.5	552.0	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, batterers' counseling, elder abuse services, rural outreach, prevention/education
<u>FAIRBANKS</u> TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE (TCC)	39.5	39.5	domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis intervention, advocacy, rural outreach
<u>HOMER</u> SOUTH PENINSULA WOMEN'S SERVICES (SPWS)	108.8	152.1	domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis line, advocacy, children's prog., counseling, rural outreach prevention/education, batterers' prog.

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
GRANT AWARDS

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY88 GRANT AMOUNT</u>	<u>FY89 GRANT AMOUNT</u>	<u>SERVICES FUNDED IN FY89</u>
<u>JUNEAU</u> AIDING WOMEN FROM ABUSE AND RAPE EMERGENCIES (AWARE)	381.6	408.6	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, rural outreach, prevention/education
<u>JUNEAU</u> MEN, INC. (MEN)	89.8	113.0	domestic violence: batterers' counseling, children's services, prevention/education
<u>JUNEAU</u> PARENT AIDE PROGRAM (PAP)		17.7	parent education and counseling
<u>KENAI/SOLDOTNA</u> WOMEN'S RESOURCE AND CRISIS CENTER (K/SWRCC)	244.0	295.4	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, elder abuse, counseling, children's prog., prevention/ed., batterers' counseling
<u>KETCHIKAN</u> WOMEN IN SAFE HOMES (WISH)	286.6	348.9	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education
<u>KODIAK</u> WOMEN'S RESOURCE & CRISIS CENTER (KWRCC)	169.5	195.5	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, rural outreach, prevention/ education
<u>NOME</u> BERING SEA WOMEN'S GROUP (BSWG)	316.0	366.2	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, batterers' counseling, rural outreach, prevention/education
<u>PALMER</u> VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (VWRC)	247.3	300.6	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, prevention/education
<u>SEWARD</u> SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL (SLAC)		18.5	domestic violence/sexual assault; counseling
<u>SITKA</u> SITKANS AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE (SAFV)	169.5	211.6	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis intervention, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
GRANT AWARDS

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY 88 GRANT AMOUNT</u>	<u>FY89 GRANT AMOUNT</u>	<u>SERVICES FUNDED IN FY 89</u>
<u>UNALASKA</u> UNALASKANS AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT AND FAMILY VIOLENCE (USAFV)	31.5	38.1	domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis intervention, advocacy, prevention/education, elder abuse, counseling, crisis line
<u>VALDEZ</u> ADVOCATES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE (AVV)	94.0	125.4	domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, counseling, children's services, prevention/education, client advocacy, rural outreach



Alaska Women's Political Caucus

**Alaska Women's Political Caucus Legislative Agenda
January 1989**

1. Improve the economic and social status of women.
 - * Legislatively reestablish and fund the Alaska Women's Commission.
 - * Revise **divorce and dissolution** statutes. Promote economic equity for women and children following divorce by increasing judicial scrutiny of property settlements in dissolution cases where there is a potential imbalance of power between the parties. Include career assets as marital property that can be divided at the time of divorce or dissolution.
 - * Adopt legislation to guarantee sex equity in insurance.
 - * Oppose tort reforms that include caps on non-economic damages.
2. Improve protection for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.
 - * Continue the **Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**.
 - * Extend the **Violent Crime Compensation** program to allow victims of third and fourth degree assaults to apply for compensation (AS 18.67.101) and increase funding accordingly.
 - * Amend AS 25.24.150(c) to require consideration of domestic violence when awarding **child custody**.
3. Improve the care of Alaska's children.
 - * Continue to implement recommendations of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth (**GICCY**). Continue funding, with a \$10-12 million increment, of those provisions adopted in 1988. Increase funding for Head Start programs and emphasize prevention of child abuse.
 - * Expand efforts to improve **child care** by increasing funding for day care assistance, child care grants, and education and training, and establishing funding for a statewide network of child care resource and referral networks.
 - * Establish a state policy on **parental leave**, ensuring job security for those who take time off (unpaid leave, if necessary) to care for newborn or newly adopted children.
4. Re-establish public trust in campaigns and in elected officials.
 - * Amend **campaign financing laws** to address inequities in raising funds.
 - * Adopt a resolution to amend the Alaska constitution to allow the courts to enforce the **open meetings laws**.

For more information about the Alaska Women's Political Caucus, call 274-9308 or write to AWPC at the address listed below.

P.O. Box 1571
Anchorage, Alaska
99510

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

MAJOR COUNCIL INITIATIVES IN 1988

1. Coordination

Coordination of services with local, state and national agencies is one of the Council's major roles. The Council has four state members representing the Departments of Law, Education, Public Safety, and Health and Social Services. In addition, there are three public members who bring their unique backgrounds and talents from diverse areas of the state. The makeup of the Council encourages coordination by combining the knowledge, experience and programmatic resources of its members so that issues of domestic violence and sexual assault can be addressed in a comprehensive and effective manner.

In 1988 the Council was involved in two major coordination activities: the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth, and the Child Sexual Abuse Working Group. The Executive Director of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault represents the Department of Public Safety on the Children's Commission, which developed a number of far reaching recommendations to improve the services and opportunities for Alaska's children. One of their major issues of concern is the effect of family violence on children. As a result of the support from the Governor and the bipartisan Children's Caucus of the 15th Alaska Legislature, additional funds were provided in the FY89 budget to address the needs of children who are victims or witnesses of domestic violence or sexual assault.

The Executive Director of the Council served as Chair of the Child Sexual Abuse Working Group, appointed by the Governor to develop recommendations to better protect victims of child sexual abuse. Participants included representatives of the Departments of Law, Public Safety, Health and Social Services, and Corrections as well as private citizens who are children's advocates. The Committee developed both no cost and cost recommendations regarding legal intervention, treatment, primary prevention, and coordination and training. The Group is following up with state departments to ensure that recommendations will be implemented to the extent that fiscal resources allow.

Through a Reimbursable Services' Agreement with the Department of Corrections, the Council funded and monitored prison batterers' programs in Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome. The focus of these programs is to offer inmates, especially those convicted of violent crimes or who were victimized themselves, with anger control counseling, both individual and group, and to provide alternatives to violence.

Following are the amounts of funding provided to each program in FY89:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Amount Funded</u>
*Fairbanks Correctional Center	WICCA	\$28,500
*Lemon Creek Correction Center and Glacier Manor Halfway House	MEN, Inc.	41,685
*Nome Correctional Center	BSWG	20,815

In addition to routine coordination activities, the Council and its staff also:

- * Developed, distributed and advertised a Request for Proposals for training for staff of domestic violence and sexual assault programs serving children. A contractor was selected to provide training and technical assistance in issues relating to children from violent homes and sexual and physical abuse of children.
- * Coordinated and facilitated a meeting for programs that provide services to batterers.
- * Revised the Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Corrections regarding the provision of anger control programs in three of the State's jails.
- * Participated in the Department of Public Safety's Planning Meeting.
- * Coordinated with the Trooper Academy regarding domestic violence, sexual assault and child sexual assault content in the Academy's curriculum.
- * Presented information regarding domestic violence and sexual assault to participants in the Department of Education's Youth at Risk National Forum.
- * Developed and implemented a training contract regarding sexual assault services and prevention services.
- * Worked with the Alaska State Troopers on developing protocols for responding to cases of domestic violence and child abuse and a plan for training Troopers and Village Public Safety Officers on children's services.
- * Worked with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault on program training, coordination and legislation.
- * Worked with the Alaska State Troopers to have temporary restraining orders entered on the Department's computer system, APSIN. This will enable troopers to better enforce these court orders and ensure better protection for victims.

2. Planning of Services for Victims of Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault, their Families and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

The Council has begun to develop a new Work Plan which focuses on activities that carry out the Council's mandates. After reviewing the previous plan, the Council found it was outdated.

The Council has continued to develop a Planning Guide for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services, which will identify necessary elements of a comprehensive service delivery system. It will describe the service models, the philosophical context of service provision to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and strategies communities can use in developing these services. Input is being received from agencies that provide services.

3. Public Meetings and Hearings

The Council held 5 meetings in 1988. Council meetings are advertised and open to the public. The November, 1988 meeting was by teleconference and included a public hearing on the topic of domestic violence restraining orders. There were participants and testimony from 16 sites statewide.

4. Staffing and Budget

The Council maintained a full time Executive Director, Program Coordinator and Statistical Technician through 1988. Due to lack of funding, the Secretary position was filled with a temporary Clerk Typist for five months. The Secretary position was filled in August, 1988.

In FY88, the Council expended the following:

<u>PERSONNEL:</u> for the Council Office	\$126,800
<u>TRAVEL:</u> to fund program evaluations, and Council Meetings (7 Council members and staff)	20,500
<u>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:</u> to fund basic telephone, printing, word processing, copying, etc.	24,000
<u>SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:</u> to purchase Council office supplies and films and domestic violence and sexual assault pamphlets for distribution	2,300
<u>GRANTS:</u> grants to community-based programs	4,397,500

Since the FY87 revised budget had reduced the Council's administrative budget by 12.5%, and these cuts were continued in FY88, services provided by the Council office have been severely curtailed. Not all programs could be evaluated in 1988, and there were limited resources for printing and technical assistance materials. The Council could not function any longer without a Secretary, so \$28,400 was transferred from grants in FY89 to fully fund the Council's four positions.

Besides the state general funds in the Council's FY88 budget, there were \$203,000 in federal funds (\$153,000 from the Victims of Crime Act and \$50,000 from the Family Violence Prevention Services Act). In addition, the Council received \$100,000 from a Reimbursable Services Agreement from the Department of Corrections to fund and administer batterers' programs in prisons, and \$6,500 from a Reimbursable Services Agreement from the Department of Health and Social Services to provide rape prevention training.

5. Capital and Special Grants

In March, 1988, the Council received and administered twelve "Jobs Bill" grants, which were used to upgrade and remodel shelters throughout the state. The twelve "Jobs Bill" grantees and the grant amounts are as follows:

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis	\$106,500
Alaska Women's Resource Center	83,000
Emmonak Women's Shelter	25,500
Women in Crisis-Counseling Assistance	45,000
Aiding Women from Abuse Rape Emergencies	91,000
K/S Women's Resource and Crisis Cntr.	105,000
Women in Safe Homes	103,000
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Cntr.	39,000
Bering Sea Women's Group	102,800
Valley Women's Resource Center	125,000
Sitkan's Against Family Violence	25,000
Advocates for Victims of Violence	26,000

Three of the grants were completed in the fall of 1988. Of the remaining grants, eight are in progress and some are close to completion; Bering Sea Women's Group has run into some delays in implementing their planned renovation.

There were two capital grants received in July, 1987, for projects which were completed in 1988. These included the leveling and painting of the shelter building in Bethel, Tundra Women's Coalition (\$35,000), and the renovation of the Women in Safe Homes shelter building in Ketchikan to make it accessible to persons with physical disabilities and to meet fire, safety and sanitation codes (\$25,000). The installation of a sprinkler system in the AWARE shelter in Juneau was completed in 1988. The sprinkler system and driveway and parking lot paving were included in a \$75,000 grant received in 1985.

6. Development of Educational Materials on the Cause, Prevention and Treatment of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

The Council makes its film library available and distributes pamphlets, upon request, to any agency in Alaska. Materials that are routinely distributed are the Council's Sexual Assault Curriculum and companion video tapes for grades K-6 and 7-12 and the booklet "Village to Village" and its accompanying video tape.

In 1988, the Council revised and updated a booklet on Child Sexual Assault, called "He Told Me Not to Tell". In addition, the Council developed and distributed Victims' Services training packets for use in training law enforcement officers.

7. Data System

The Council developed and implemented a standardized data collection system for its funded programs in July, 1982. In FY88, current data was entered for all programs. Computer reports were distributed to programs and anyone else requesting the information. The data system was improved and modified to take advantage of software upgrades, as well as changes in reporting requirements from other agencies. The Council office provided statistical information to state, federal and local agencies as requested.

8. Regulations

The Council has adopted regulations for grants' administration, which were clarified and simplified in 1987, and for program standards. One section of the program standards, relating to the reporting of abuse of elderly persons, was revised in 1988.

9. Evaluations and Audits

The Council staff monitored all funded programs through written fiscal and narrative reports. Due to a reduction in travel and personnel funds, the Council made a decision not to conduct yearly evaluations for those programs which had been in existence for three years, received good evaluations for three years, have no known problems and have maintained the same director for at least a year. On-site program evaluations were conducted for 15 programs in 1988.

On-site evaluations of programs funded by the Council were conducted by the Program Coordinator or the Executive Director and averaged 2½ days per program. Each evaluation included interviews with program staff and volunteers, relevant community agencies, clients and the governing board. The program's policy and procedure manuals, client files, and other materials pertinent to compliance with State regulations and grant award conditions were reviewed. As a result of each on-site visit, a report outlining findings and making recommendations for change was written.

10. Technical Assistance

The Council provides domestic violence and sexual assault information to any group or individual requesting it. The Council and its staff understand the importance of assisting community groups and programs, particularly in rural areas, in improving services to meet local needs. Technical assistance is provided through telephone calls, by written materials, and through on-site visits as travel resources permit.

11. Sunset Audit

In accordance with Alaska statutes, the Council is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1989. An audit was conducted in the summer and fall in order to determine whether the Council is still needed and if it has been operating in an efficient and effective manner. The audit report recommended that the Council be reestablished.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN, RESOURCES COMMITTEE
119 N. CUSHMAN STREET, SUITE 201
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
OFFICE (907) 452-4882
HOME (907) 456-2899



Senate

WHILE IN JUNEAU
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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
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MEMORANDUM

TO: House Finance Committee Members

FROM: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

DATE: January 27, 1989

RE: SB 49 An Act extending the termination date of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; and providing for an effective date.

BILL SUMMARY:

SB 49 would extend the Council until 1993, effective upon passage. Since its inception, it has been reestablished for four years at a time.

ABOUT THE COUNCIL:

The Council was created in 1981. It is scheduled to sunset June 30, 1989. Statutes require the Council to provide planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault and for crisis intervention and prevention programs. The Council does this by the development, implementation, maintenance, and monitoring of domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

Representatives from the Departments of Public Safety, Health & Social Services, Law, and Education serve on the Council with three public members. They serve two year terms and may be reappointed once.

The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee recommends reestablishment.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The bill has zero fiscal notes from the Departments of Public Safety and Health & Social Services. Funds for the operation of the council are in the Governor's proposed FY 90 submittal.

DEPARTMENT POSITION

The Departments of Public Safety and Health & Social Services support this bill.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1988

Audit Control Number

12-1344-89-R

Commissioner, Department of
Public Safety

Arthur English

Deputy Commissioner, Department of
Public Safety

Gayle A. Horetski

Members of the
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Chair

Drena McIntyre

Public Member

Mary Pete

Public Member

Paula Haley

Commissioner,

Department of Public Safety

Arthur English

Designee of the Attorney General,

Department of Law

Stephanie Joannides

Designee of the Commissioner,

Department of Education

Mary Hakala

Designee of the Commissioner,

Department of Health & Social Services

Yvonne Chase

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

FINANCE DIVISION
P.O. BOX WF
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3795

September 26, 1988

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), the attached report is submitted for your review.

A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1988

Audit Control Number

12-1344-89-R



Mike Greany, Director
Division of Legislative Finance

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE
BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT DIVISION
P.O. BOX W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3300

November 1, 1988

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

According to the provisions of Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes, the Division of Legislative Audit is required to conduct a "Sunset" review of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

At the request of the Chairman, during Fiscal Year 1988 budget deliberations, Audit Division's budget was revised to reflect certain changes in the organization of the Committee's two Divisions. The revised budget of the Audit Division reflected efficiencies that might be obtained by utilizing the staff of the Legislative Finance Division on selected audit assignments during the interim.

As a result, the audit of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault was conducted and this report has been prepared by the Legislative Finance Division. We feel this report discharges our responsibility under Titles 24 and 44. The report is submitted for your review.

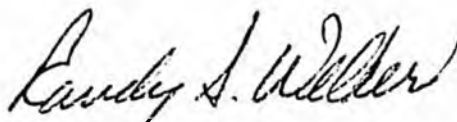

Randy S. Welker, CPA
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

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PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

Purpose

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 (sunset legislation), we conducted an examination of the Department of Public Safety, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA), to determine if the Council has been operating in a efficient and effective manner and also if there is a public need for the program.

As required by legislative intent, this report shall be considered during legislative hearings in determining whether the CDVSA should be reestablished. Currently, the law specifies that this program will terminate as of June 30, 1989.

Scope

Our review consisted of evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the Council in (1) coordinating services provided by State and community agencies in response to domestic violence and sexual assault (DVSA) incidents; (2) developing, implementing, maintaining, and monitoring DVSA programs; (3) developing and implementing a standardized data collection system; (4) awarding grants and contracts; and (5) providing fiscal and technical assistance to grantee programs.

We reviewed the following sources of information:

1. Applicable statutes and legislative intent;
2. Budget documents;
3. Minutes of Council meetings;
4. Grantee performance and fiscal reviews prepared by Council and Public Safety personnel;
5. Interviews with various grantees;
6. Review of data collection forms and quarterly reports;
7. Interviews with various Council members; and
8. Office of the Ombudsman, State Equal Employment Opportunity Office, and the Human Rights Commission were contacted for information about complaints.

The policy and audit approach utilized by the Division of Legislative Finance for Performance Review can best be described as "audit by exception".

This methodology focuses audit efforts on areas of an auditee's operations that have been identified by a preliminary survey as having a high degree of probability for needing improvements.

Therefore, by design, finite audit resources are used to identify where and how improvement can be made, and little time is devoted to reviewing well-run operations or programs. Consequently, this report highlights those areas needing improvement and does not emphasize those operations and programs that are properly functioning.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

Title 18 of the Alaska Statutes gives the Department of Public Safety the authority to ". . . provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their families and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs." The Department has met these statutory duties by the establishment of the CDVSA.

A large part of the Council's responsibility is their directive to "receive and dispense State and Federal money and award grants and contracts from appropriations for the purpose to qualified local community entities for domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention programs." The Council is also responsible to provide technical assistance and monitor the activities of various contractors and grantees.

The Council consists of seven members, of which four are the commissioners, or their designees, of the Departments of Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Education, and Law. The balance of the Council is comprised of persons recommended by the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (a non-profit, private organization), and appointed at the Governor's discretion.

As of the date of this report, the Council is staffed by an executive director, a project coordinator, and a statistical technician.

The community programs, funded by the council, provide a variety of services to the public. Most importantly, their efforts are directed toward providing the victim with a safe environment by use of shelter and safe home networks. In addition, the programs are involved in educating and counseling the victim about domestic violence and sexual assault issues.

The counseling approach used by the programs is described as "empowerment". Empowerment's objective is to acquaint the victim with the law and victim rights; the cycle of domestic violence; the availability of jobs, child care, food stamps, and medical assistance; and to support and encourage the victim while she is learning self-dependence. The goal of this counseling method is to change the victim's beliefs about herself and to provide her with alternatives. It attempts to teach self-reliance.

The Council also grants funds provided by the Department of Corrections for batterers programs at the correctional centers in Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome. These programs are directed toward abusers and concentrate on reducing violent behavior.

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REPORT CONCLUSIONS

Policy Issues

This report contains policy and/or procedural issues raised as a result of our evaluation of various Council endeavors. The final decisions affecting these endeavors are not within the scope of this review but require legislative consideration. In debating these issues, the legislative oversight committees should consider the findings presented in this report so that the potential impact of changes can be evaluated.

Report Conclusions

In our opinion, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault should be reestablished. The statutory requirement to provide planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault and for crisis intervention and prevention programs is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare. The Council provides this service by development, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

The Findings and Recommendation Section (see page 7) describes areas where weaknesses or conflicts exist. We have made recommendations which, if implemented, will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Council.

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FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The Council should increase the availability and awareness of its yearly teleconference hearing to the general public.

Alaska Statute 18.66.040 requires that the Council hold at least one statewide public teleconference hearing a year. Since 1985, the teleconference sites have been limited to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and the rural community with a council member.

The limited number of teleconference sites and the lack of newspaper advertising of the meeting restricts the availability of the teleconference to the general public, especially in rural areas.

To comply with the statutory mandate for a yearly statewide public teleconference hearing, we recommend that the location of public notices and the number of teleconference sites be increased to improve public participation throughout the state.

Recommendation No. 2

The Council should continue to improve the data collection system by increasing its efficiency and improving the usefulness of the information for the grantees.

Alaska Statute 18.66.050(5) requires that the Council implement a standardized data collection system on domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention. The Council has complied with this requirement and has achieved a high level of compliance and awareness of the data reporting requirements among the grantees. The system which has developed, however, can be improved to reduce the number of secondary records which need to be kept. For example, the quarterly reports require that transportation services be broken down by "rural" and "other". The monthly reports do not break down data by this distinction, requiring additional records be kept.

Most of the grantees do not collect or maintain any other data than that required by the Council. For their own management needs, some grantees are performing hand tallies of statistics based on the monthly data recording forms. The information which the grantees count is easily available from the Council's computerized data base. We recommend that the Council work with the grantees to develop data collection forms which meet all of the Council's requirements and that provide information which meets the grantees' management reporting needs such as monthly management reports.

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ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses of board activities relate to the public need factors defined in the "sunset" law. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but address those areas we were able to cover within the scope of our review.

I. The extent to which the Council has operated in the public interest.

The Council has operated in the public interest by fulfilling its statutory responsibility to provide coordination of services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, crisis intervention and prevention, development, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of domestic violence and sexual assault programs, data collection, grants and fiscal and technical assistance.

II. The extent to which the operation of the Council has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resources, and personnel matters.

A. The Council, through program evaluations and financial reviews, has provided valuable technical assistance to grantees. Through these reviews, the Council not only safeguards State funds but also ensures the quality of services to the public.

B. The Council should continue to improve the data collection system required by AS 18.66.050(5) to increase its efficiency and improve the usefulness of the information (see Recommendation No. 2).

III. The extent to which the Council has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest.

The Council has aided in the passage of legislation covering a variety of subjects such as protection of children, family members and dependent adults, criminal violations and proceedings in child physical and sexual abuse cases, personal safety curriculum in public schools and recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect.

- IV. The extent to which the Council has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effects of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service which it has provided.

The Council encourages interested parties to comment on its decisions or regulations by publicly announcing its meetings. The Council also encourages input about its policies from the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

- V. The extent to which the Council has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

A. The Council encourages public participation by advertising their meetings and teleconferences. The Council works with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and their membership in the development of regulations and policy decisions.

B. The Council can expand public participation by increasing the availability and awareness of its yearly teleconference hearing to the general public (see Recommendation No. 1).

- VI. The efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the Council filed with it, with the department to which the Council is administratively assigned, or with the Office of the Ombudsman have been processed and resolved.

The Office of the Ombudsman, Equal Employment Opportunity, Human Rights Commission and the Department of Law do not have any outstanding complaints regarding the Council. We did not discover any additional complaints during our interviews with grantees.

- VII. The extent to which a Board or Commission which regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.

This section does not apply to the Council.

- VIII. The extent to which state personnel practice, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the Council to its own activities and the area of activity or interest.

We found no problems in this area.

IX. The extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the Council to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

Please refer to the previous section, Findings and Recommendations.

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APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX A

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
CLIENT STATISTICS

FY 87 to FY 88 Comparison

	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>
% Child Victims to Total Victims	8.4	9.1
% Adult Victims to Total Victims	91.6	90.9
% Child Clients to Total Clients	26.6	27.4
% Shelter Clients to Total Clients*	43.6	44.4
% New Clients to Total Clients	66.5	64.3

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY ISSUE

Crisis Intervention	750	497
Domestic Violence	5,915	6,012
Incest	526	528
Marital Rape	344	480
Sexual Assault	898	971
Unknown	<u>194</u>	<u>94</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>8,627</u>	<u>8,582</u>

*Includes Shelter/Safe Home Programs Only

SOURCE: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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APPENDIX B

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
SHELTER USE BY PROGRAM

FY 87 to FY 88 Comparison

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>TOTAL SHELTER NIGHTS POSSIBLE</u>	<u>FY 87 SHELTER NIGHTS</u>	<u>USAGE RATE</u>	<u>FY 88 SHELTER NIGHTS</u>	<u>USAGE RATE</u>
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis - Anchorage (52 beds)	18,980	10,040	52.9%	9,148	48.2%
Advocates for Victims of Violence - Valdez (10 beds)	3,650	261	7.2%	520	14.2%
Aiding Women From Abuse & Rape Emergencies - Juneau (48 beds)	17,520	3,939	22.5%	4,187	23.9%
Arctic Women in Crisis - Barrow (8 beds)	2,920	1,499	51.3%	1,725	59.1%
Bering Sea Women's Group - Nome (12 beds)	4,380	2,377	54.3%	1,748	39.9%
Emmonak Women's Shelter (9 beds)	3,285	139	4.2%	209	6.4%
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource & Crisis Center (20 beds)	7,300	3,243	44.4%	3,913	53.6%
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (12 beds)	4,380	693	15.8%	2,721	62.1%
Sitka's Against Family Violence (15 beds)	5,475	1,108	20.2%	1,372	25.1%
Tundra Women's Coalition - Bethel (18 beds)	6,570	2,296	34.9%	2,723	41.4%
Valley Women's Resource Center - Palmer (20 beds)	7,300	1,452	19.9%	1,448	19.8%
Women in Crisis Counseling & Assistance - Fairbanks (34 beds)	12,410	5,468	44.1%	5,023	40.5%
Women in Safe Homes - Ketchikan (25 beds)	<u>9,125</u>	<u>4,092</u>	<u>44.8%</u>	<u>3,465</u>	<u>38.0%</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>103,295</u>	<u>36,607</u>	<u>35.4%</u>	<u>38,202</u>	<u>37.0%</u>

SOURCE: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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APPENDIX C

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
GRANT AWARDS

FY 87 to FY 88 Comparison

	FY 87 REV <u>AMT FUND</u>	FY 88 <u>AMT FUND</u>	PERCENT CHANGE <u>IN FUNDING</u>
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis			
- Anchorage (52 beds)	524.9	554.7	5.7%
Advocates for Victims of Violence			
- Valdez (10 beds)	94.0	94.0	0.0%
Aiding Women From Abuse & Rape Emergencies - Juneau (48 beds)	381.5	381.6	0.0%
Alaska Women's Resource Center			
- Anchorage	105.9	133.7	26.3%
Arctic Women in Crisis - Barrow (8 beds)	222.7	215.0	-3.5%
Bering Sea Women's Group - Nome (12 beds)	289.6	316.0	9.1%
Bristol Bay Family Resource & Crisis Center - Naknek	0.5	0.0	-100.0%
Cordova Women's Resource Center	2.5	0.0	-100.0%
Emmonak Women's Shelter (9 beds)	49.4	49.4	0.0%
Hooper Bay	9.0	0.0	-100.0%
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource & Crisis Center (20 Beds)	223.1	244.0	9.4%
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (12 Beds)	169.5	169.5	0.0%
MEN, Inc. - Juneau	89.7	89.8	0.1%
Safe & Fearfree Environment			
- Dillingham	105.9	112.5	6.2%
Sitka's Against Family Violence (15 beds)	143.8	169.5	17.9%
South Peninsula Women's Services			
- Homer	93.8	108.8	16.0%
Standing Together Against Rape			
- Anchorage	216.5	226.6	4.7%
Tanana Chiefs Conference			
- Fairbanks	39.5	39.5	0.0%
Tundra Women's Coalition - Bethel (18 beds)	349.1	384.0	10.0%
Unalaskan's Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence	31.4	31.5	0.3%
Valley Women's Resource Center			
- Palmer (20 beds)	216.8	247.3	14.1%
Women in Crisis-Counseling & Assistance - Fairbanks (34 beds)	422.2	450.5	6.7%
Women in Safe Homes - Ketchikan (25 beds)	283.8	286.6	1.0%
Prison Programs - BSWG, MEN, WICCA	91.0	93.0	2.2%
Named Recipient Grants - TWC/VWRC	38.3	0.0	-100.0%
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>4,194.4</u>	<u>4,397.5</u>	<u>4.8%</u>

SOURCE: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

DEC 13 1988

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT
December 9, 1988
AUDIT

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX N
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-7200
PHONE: 465-4322

Mr. Randy S. Welker
Legislative Auditor
Finance Division
Division of Legislative Audit
P.O. Box W
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Welker:

I am writing in response to the preliminary audit report of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). My response to the proposed recommendations follows.

Recommendation No. 1:

The Council should increase the availability and awareness of its yearly teleconference hearing to the general public.

I agree that the limited number of sites used for CDVSA teleconferences in the past has limited the public participation possible. The limited number of sites is the direct result of budget constraints.

Representative Koponen sponsored CDVSA's November, 1988 teleconference. His sponsorship meant that there were no teleconference costs to the Council. Members of the public in 11 different communities participated in the November teleconference. The teleconference focused on problems in obtaining and enforcing domestic violence restraining orders throughout the state, and identified some problems which the Council hopes to address in the future.

The Council has agreed to try to increase public awareness of and participation in its teleconference meetings. Of necessity, however, the number of teleconference sites will continue to depend on the availability of funding or the willingness of individual legislators to sponsor teleconferences.

Recommendation No. 2:

The Council should continue to improve the data collection system by increasing its efficiency and improving the usefulness of the information for the grantees.

I believe that, overall, CDVSA staff have done an outstanding job of developing the data collection system now in place. Council staff have

Mr. Randy S. Welker

- 2 -

December 9, 1988

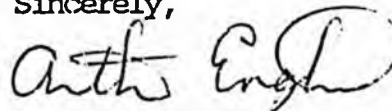
worked with the programs to reduce their data collection efforts. The statistical technician sends quarterly and yearly data reports to programs, and responds to individual requests for assistance. During on-site visits to programs, Council staff also confer with program staff concerning data collection.

As with just about anything we fallible humans undertake, however, I'm sure there is room for improvement. Council staff have assured me that they will continue to provide assistance to grantees to streamline data collection efforts, and will focus on providing information and technical assistance to programs in the upcoming year. The Council is also planning to review all data collection forms, including individual client forms and quarterly reports, to ensure that all data collected is really necessary and is collected in the most efficient manner.

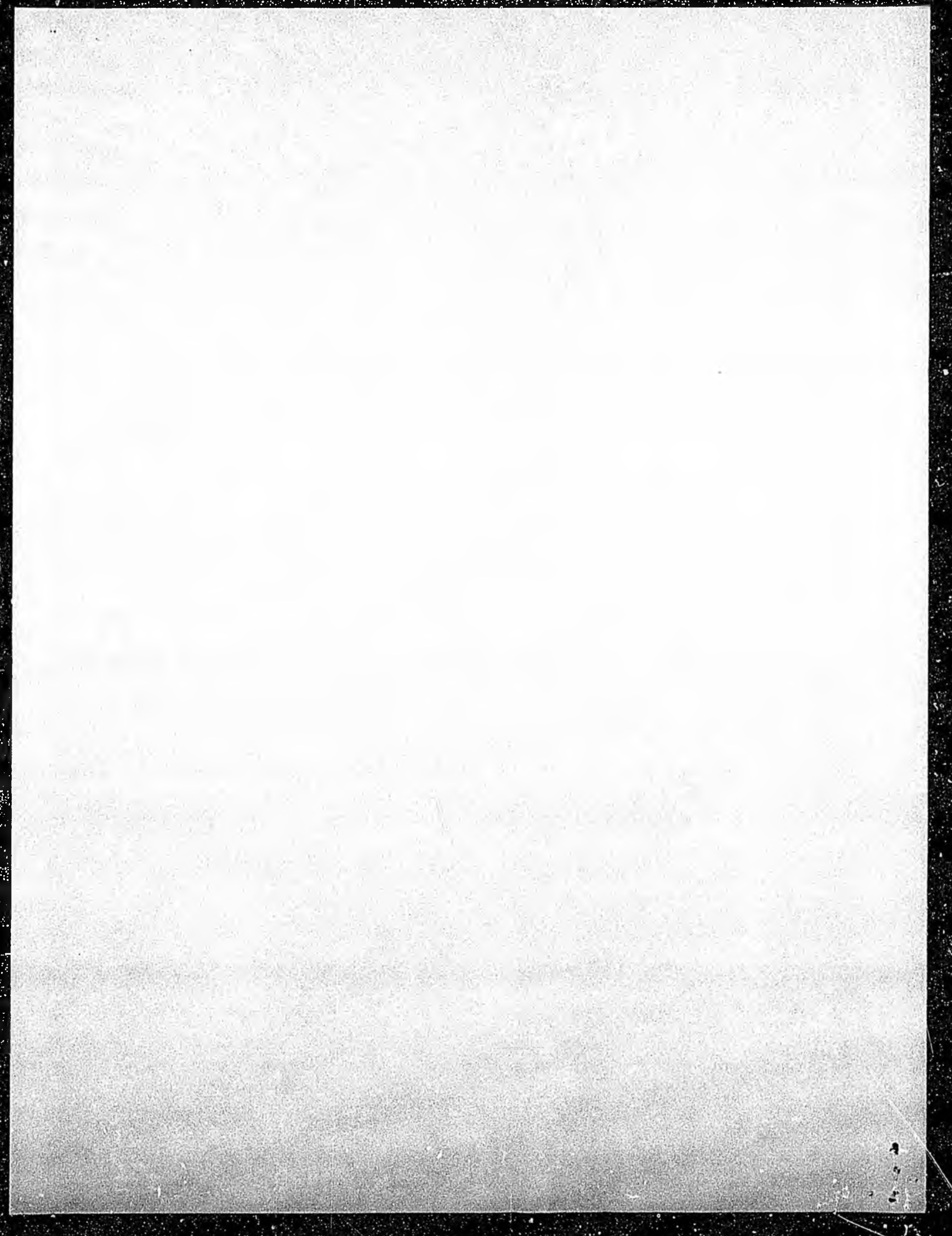
I am committed to improving operations throughout the Department of Public Safety, and will follow up with the Council to encourage compliance with your recommendations to the extent possible under budget constraints.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the recommendations. If you have questions, please contact me at 465-4322, or Barbara Miklos at 465-4356.

Sincerely,



Arthur English
Commissioner



S

B

5

0

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

3/30/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 2/28/90

Mr. President:

FINANCE

Committee considered SB 50

persons who are handicapped or mentally ill; efd
and recommended

- replace with _____ CS _____) same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____) new title
- attached amendment(s) and technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) zero fiscal impact appropriation no FN
 new updated previous
 same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Tom Dunne
[Signature]
Robert [Signature]
Paul [Signature]
Co-Chair Rich Heby (no pass)

Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Trust for persons who are
handicapped or mentally ill
Sponsor: Senator Duncan
Requestor: Senate Finance

Agency Affected: Health & Social Services
Institutions & Administration
Components: Mental Health Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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: Senator Rick Uehling, Co-chairman
Division: Senate Finance Committee

Phone: 465-4821
Date: 2/28/90

Approved by Commissioner: _____
Agency: _____

Date: _____

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

1 IN THE SENATE

BY DUNCAN

2

SENATE BILL NO. 50

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to persons who are handicapped or
7 mentally ill; and providing for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 47.80 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10

ARTICLE 3A. SPECIAL FUNDS.

11

Sec. 47.80.200. SELF-SUFFICIENCY TRUST FUND. (a) There is
12 established in the state treasury the self-sufficiency trust fund. It
13 consists of money deposited in the trust fund by the commissioner of
14 health and social services under AS 47.80.210.

15

(b) The commissioner of revenue is the custodian of the trust
16 fund in the same manner as provided for the public school trust fund
17 in AS 37.14.160 - 37.14.170, except where the provisions of AS 47.80.-
18 200 - 47.80.290 conflict.

19

Sec. 47.80.210. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND. (a) The department
20 shall deposit into the trust fund money accepted by the department
21 from a self-sufficiency trust under an agreement with the trust. The
22 agreement must name a beneficiary who is a resident person with a
23 handicap or mental illness and specify the care or treatment to be
24 provided for the beneficiary. The agreement may name more than one
25 qualified beneficiary.

26

(b) The commissioner of revenue shall keep separate accounts in
27 the trust fund for each beneficiary named under (a) of this section
28 and allocate interest earned on the fund pro rata to the respective
29 accounts.

1 Sec. 47.80.220. USE OF THE TRUST FUND. (a) Money in the ac-
2 counts established under AS 47.80.210 may only be used by the depart-
3 ment under its regulations to provide care and treatment to the named
4 beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of the agreements by which
5 the money was accepted and to pay the costs incurred by the Department
6 of Revenue and the Department of Health and Social Services in admin-
7 istering AS 47.80.200 - 47.80.290. The commissioner of revenue shall
8 direct payments from the trust fund upon vouchers properly certified
9 by the Department of Health and Social Services.

10 (b) If the department determines that the money in an account
11 cannot be used consistent with the agreement by which it was accepted
12 or the regulations of the department, or upon request of the self-
13 sufficiency trust that deposited the money, the balance of the ac-
14 count, together with any accumulated interest on it, shall be promptly
15 returned to the self-sufficiency trust.

16 Sec. 47.80.230. EFFECT ON OTHER ASSISTANCE. The receipt by a
17 beneficiary of money from the trust fund, or of care or treatment
18 provided with that money, does not in any way affect the benefits to
19 which the beneficiary is otherwise entitled by law.

20 Sec. 47.80.240. CHARITABLE ACCOUNT. (a) There is established
21 in the trust fund a handicap and mental illness charitable account.
22 The account consists of money from any source that is deposited with
23 the commissioner of revenue for the account.

24 (b) Subject to appropriation, the department may use money in
25 the account to provide care and treatment of low-income persons with
26 handicaps or mental illnesses.

27 Sec. 47.80.290. DEFINITIONS. In AS 47.80.200 - 47.80.290

28 (1) "mental illness" has the meaning given in AS 47.30.915;

29 (2) "person with a handicap" has the meaning given in

1 AS 47.80.900, except that it does not include "gifted children" as
2 defined in AS 14.30.350;

3 (3) "self-sufficiency trust" means a trust established by a
4 nonprofit organization that

5 (A) has as its purpose the provision of care or treat-
6 ment of persons with handicaps or mental illnesses;

7 (B) is incorporated under AS 10.20; and

8 (C) meets the requirements of 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);

9 (4) "trust fund" means the fund established under AS 47.-
10 80.200.

11 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1989.

Alaska State Legislature

SB 50
File

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
VICE CHAIR -
HEALTH EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SERVICES
BUDGET & AUDIT
BANKING &
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT



SENATOR JIM DUNCAN

P. O. Box V JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3100
(907) 465-4766

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 15, 1990
TO: Senator Rick Uehling, Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee
FROM: Senator Jim Duncan
SUBJECT: Senate Bill 50, an act relating to persons who are handicapped or mentally ill - establishing the Self Sufficiency Trust

I again request that you schedule SB 50, Trust Fund for the Disabled for a hearing by the Finance Committee as soon as possible.

Senate Bill 50 will establish what is known as a "Self Sufficiency Trust" (SST) to be paid for by the parents of disabled dependents, minors or adults. Currently, parents of such dependents are not able to establish trust funds to provide for the current or future care of their children without jeopardizing that dependent's eligibility for government means-tested entitlement funds.

The State of Illinois was the first state to establish a Self Sufficiency Trust program for its residents in 1986. The program was designed and is maintained by a private sector board of trustees appointed by the National Foundation for the Handicapped. Their maintenance efforts include insuring that the program design continues to retain client eligibility for federal benefits.

The Self Sufficiency Trust is a private sector initiative administered by a Board of Trustees in cooperation with a nonprofit corporation which establishes life care plans to address the lifetime needs of each person with disabilities. The nonprofit agency would, working in conjunction with the parents, design services to augment those provided to the child by social services agencies and determine the cost of providing those services.

A life-care plan delineates the priorities for supplemental services to be funded by the individual private Self-Sufficiency Trust. The Trust can be funded either by testamentary provisions or as a living trust while the parents are still alive, or a combination of both methods.

Senator Rick Uehling
February 15, 1990
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The primary focus of the program is outside state government, but the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities would be responsible for issuing vouchers to pay the claims certified by the non-profit for payment. The funds for that payment would be transferred from the private trust to the state treasury. The intent is that the State provide the administrative structure for bill payment without adding to the staffing level of the Department.

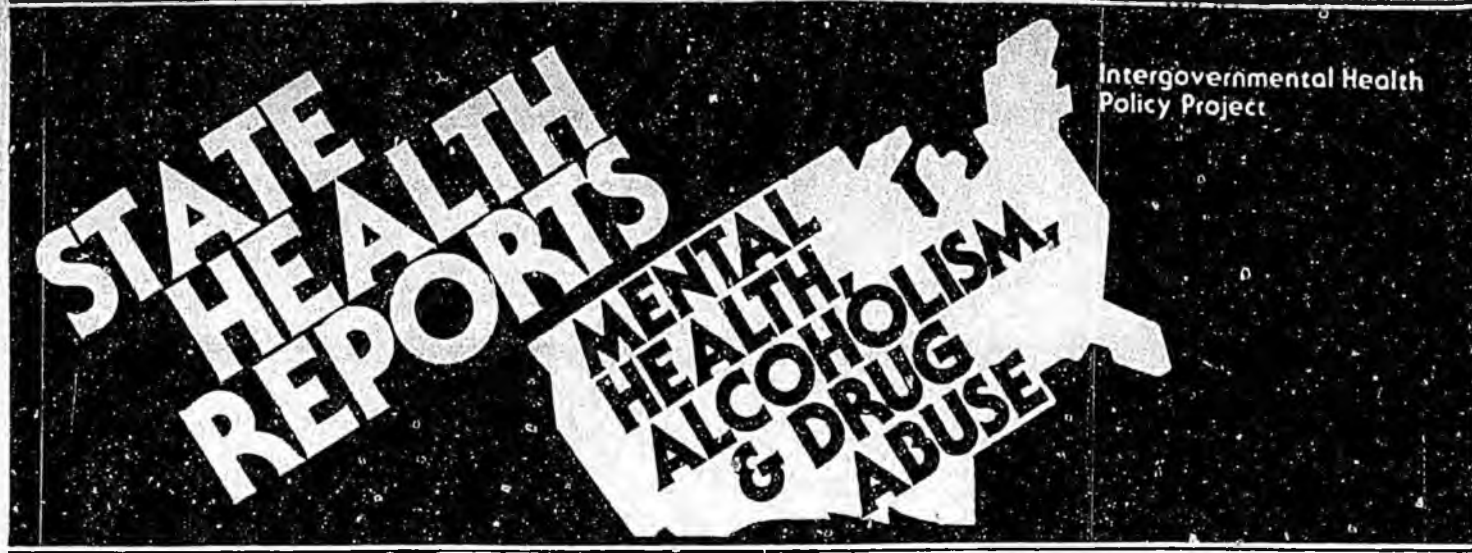
In addition to the individual Private Trusts established by the parents of disabled children, a Charitable Trust is also established which consists of assets left to the Charitable Trust by grantors of private trusts at the death of the disabled beneficiaries in addition to contributions from private donors, and bequests from corporations or foundations. These funds would be used to augment supplemental services provided to low-income and indigent persons with disabilities who are unable to participate in the private trust. The earnings from the Charitable Fund are to be used subject to appropriations to enhance and expand services to the disabled over and above what state and federal sources provide.

The Self Sufficiency Trust creates an additional non-State source of money to provide for the needs of people with disabilities and enables parents to plan for their disabled dependents' futures with certainty that their wishes will be carried out.

I would request that a teleconference be established with Mr. Paul Medlin from the National Foundation for the Handicapped who will be available to testify on SB 50. Roxanne Stewart of my staff will be happy to assist you in contacting Mr. Medlin.

I urge you to schedule the Self Sufficiency Trust Bill and lend it your support.

Attachments



In This Issue: o System Integration o Self-Sufficiency Trusts

No. 46 March 1989

States Look At System Integration

Spurred by reports documenting fragmentation of services, a shortage of community residential programs, an over-reliance on inpatient care, and gaps in community support services, state lawmakers have come to recognize major changes are needed in the way mental health services are organized and delivered.

At least three states (Washington, Pennsylvania, Kansas) are considering proposals that would significantly alter the delivery of mental health services. A fourth state (Montana) is planning to develop a proposal to reorganize their mental health system. The common thread in all of these initiatives is "decentralization" -- transferring authority, accountability and responsibility for providing a range of community and inpatient treatment and rehabilitation services from the state to local agencies. It reflects a shift from state control to greater participation by local governments and usually involves a redistribution of funds directly to communities for community and inpatient services. Among several states that have already moved in this direction are Wisconsin, Ohio and Virginia.

Washington. After a year of study and evaluation, the state of Washington is considering a proposal to revamp its mental health system (SHB 1876). A recent report to the legislature documents a shortage of residences for mentally ill individuals and describes the current administration and delivery of mental health services as fragmented and overly focused on providing expensive inpatient acute care. It also reports on current national trends

and models of integrated, community-based mental health systems, which have assisted in stabilizing state hospital populations and provided incentives for the development of community residential options.

Consistent with these national trends, testimony from several public hearings indicated that counties, mental health providers, consumers, and advocates wanted to design and participate in an integrated, decentralized, community-based delivery system that provides the entire continuum of care.

Based on the testimony, the report recommends that the authority and responsibility for delivering mental health services be decentralized to the local communities, along with adequate funds to expand residential facilities and supports.

Early versions of the bill would have vested almost total authority at the local level for state hospital and community-based services. As it stands now, however, the bill has been modified somewhat, giving counties some but not all authority for public mental health services. As of this writing, it is proceeding through the legislative process with the possibility of more amendments.

HB 1876 attempts to pool the various mental health funds into block grants to counties and authorizes the formation of 10 or fewer regions of counties, called Regional Support Networks (RSNs). The bill calls for assumption of the block grant by regional networks according to

HB 2016, drafted by the Special Committee, would transfer responsibility for both inpatient and outpatient mental health services to the counties. The committee emphasized in its report that it is responding to the federal mandate of PL 99-660, the State Comprehensive Mental Health Services Planning Act, which requires states to establish community-based systems of care, including case management services for chronically mentally ill individuals.

Under the proposal, effective February 1991, each county or group of counties would be mandated to establish a mental health authority responsible for providing an array of services to the chronically mentally ill. These services would be provided either directly or indirectly by the local authority. All court ordered commitments would be made to county mental health authorities rather than to state hospitals. The counties would make the determination as to where patients would be placed.

County authorities would act as "gate-keepers" by screening all admissions to state hospitals and assuring those denied admission would receive appropriate services in the community. In addition, the counties would assist in discharge planning by making sure patients receive necessary support services in the community.

HB 2016 would establish a pilot program in one state catchment area by February, 1990 to test the proposed system. The goal would be to reduce the size of one state hospital by one ward, or approximately 35 beds. Additional

funds would be provided to the counties in the pilot area to finance the additional services required.

The bill also mandates that community support services be provided in all counties and specifies adult chronically mentally ill individuals as the priority population. As of this writing, no firm appropriation has been attached to the bill.

The measure has been assigned to the House Appropriations Committee, where a special subcommittee has been appointed to study it further. Because there has been negative reaction to the bill from various agencies and organizations in the state, the special subcommittee is now considering alternative proposals addressing different methods of financing and service provision.

Montana. Although there was talk among providers, advocates and some legislators to revise the organization and funding of the state mental health system this year, the issue is now being examined in the long-range planning process. Montana's new draft mental health plan for FY 1990-93 contains an objective stating that a proposal will be developed to restructure the mental health system through the mental health system planning process. The proposal which must be completed by October 1990, in time for consideration by the 1991 legislative session, will include increased incentives for serving people locally and mechanisms for local (CMHC) decision making on appropriate services for adults with severe mental illness.

Financing Issues: Self-Sufficiency Trusts

An innovative idea in estate planning, established first in the state of Illinois, removes the complications that have traditionally stymied effective estate planning efforts by parents with disabled children. The Self-Sufficiency Trust ("SST") is the first trust of its kind to provide a mechanism to facilitate the coordination and integration of private family financing for individuals with disabilities while maintaining their eligibility for government entitlement programs. As a truly private sector initiative, the SST makes possible the flow of private monies into the state's network of publicly-sponsored programs to supplement, enhance and expand services to all disabled residents.

Conceived in Illinois, the "SST" evolved from research by the National Foundation for the Handicapped under the direction of James H. DeOre. Funded in part by the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the "SST" was enacted into law (P.A. 84-1373) by a unanimous vote of the Illinois Legislature in September 1986. Maine is the only other state to enact such legislation but this year eight states (Alaska, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New York, Oregon) have introduced model "SST" legislation, and twelve others have expressed interest and are in various stages of pre-legislative review. Legislation with similar goals, has also been introduced in Missouri,

though technicalities of the trust deviate from the Illinois model.

The SST is an irrevocable, "pooled-income trust" with spendthrift and discretionary trust language and clearly defined "charitable" and "private" trust provisions. Its structure and benefits are uniquely designed to facilitate active parental financing of supplemental care of the disabled without disruption of SSI and Medicaid.

Two wholly separate pooled-income trust funds make up the structure of the SST. The first, a Private Trust Fund, accepts, holds, and invests the "pooled" assets of each participating family. Although assets are commingled, all returns on investments are credited proportionately to the private trust. Interest earned on the private trust is transferred to the counterpart State Trust Fund, which immediately disburses the assets for supplemental goods or services that are to be provided. Because monies technically become State Trust Fund monies, they are not viewed as earned or unearned income to the disabled beneficiary, therefore do not affect entitlement eligibility.

Monies may also be disbursed to non-profit vendors such as advocacy groups or human service providers who will monitor the status and condition of the designated beneficiary. This service provision sets the SST apart from generic trusts devoid of life-care monitoring.

A second fund controlled by the Board of Trustees is the Charitable Fund. This fund is a repository to accept residual and donated assets earmarked for low-income and indigent persons with disabilities who are unable to participate in the Private Trust. Upon the death of the beneficiary, 50 percent of the residual principal of each private trust is donated to the Charitable Fund. The fund is also financed by donations.

A Volunteer Board of Trustees is appointed from the private sector to manage and control the Private and Charitable Trust Funds. Parents or family members serve as co-trustees and share in decisions concerning disbursements. A Life-Care Plan developed for each participant embodies the wishes of the parent and defines the intent and nature of supplemental services

that will be provided to the beneficiary. Trained Self-Sufficiency Trust Advisors provide direction for parents to develop a realistic and need-specific plan. A Life-Care Planning Service Survey helps families target the services they want and reinforces areas that the SST is unable to finance.

SST fund monies may be spent for social services, recreational programs, rehabilitation services, educational services, rehabilitation and remedial services and training programs to assist in managing activities of daily living. The major restriction on the SST is that the dollars cannot be used to meet the same needs as those intended to be met through available public assistance programs.

The Self-Sufficiency Trust concept evolved from the realistic acknowledgement that a state's capacity to provide these services is diminished by increased demand, the changing economic climate and national policies. The SST embodies the search for alternative service capabilities and the generation of resources necessary to provide them in the future.

The National Foundation for the Handicapped's goal is to see the SST available in all 50 states, allowing transferability and universal benefits for all disabled individuals. The potential benefit of a nationwide trust network is economy of scale, resulting in trust management savings, larger principal investment and return and, most importantly, a stronger private sector (parent and family) voice in services and financing of those services for the disabled.

For states, the advantages are: new sources of private funds to expand services; a computerized data collection system to identify type and scope of services; potentially reduced dependence on federal support; and a private-public partnership that actively involves each working toward improved and expanded services for disabled people. For the families, the trust fund gives them the peace-of-mind that their loved ones will be adequately cared for when they are not able to do so. *[This feature was prepared from excerpts of previous articles written by Paul L. Medlin, Senior Vice President for Corporate Development, National Foundation for the Handicapped, Elmhurst, Illinois (312) 832-9700.]*

The New York Times

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1988

Illinois Project Gives Families a New Way To Aid Disabled Kin

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO — Danny and Fay Moore have lived with anxiety since the births of their daughter and their son, both mentally retarded as a result of the genetic disorder Down's syndrome. The Moores shape their family life around providing special schooling and counseling for Stacey, 7 years old, and Aaron, 4, who are growing into adventurous, fun-loving children.

"Our concern is what happens to the children when we die," said Mr. Moore, a 36-year-old food service manager. "We're not wealthy people."

Some of the Moores' worries — and those of other families here in Illinois — have now eased with the beginning of an innovative trust fund to provide long-term care for the mentally or physically disabled.

The aim is to offer families a way to make a sound investment for their children's future, without affecting eligibility for government disability aid, impoverishing the family or adding a huge new burden on the state treasury.

It is an idea already being explored by other states to help millions of Americans who are mentally ill, physically incapacitated or developmentally disabled. Maine expects to enroll families in a program based on the Illinois model later this year.

The Illinois program, the Self Sufficiency Trust, is not intended as a substitute for Social Security disability or Medicaid benefits — what social workers sometimes refer to as the "sheets and exits" government services. Rather, it seeks to insure the extra care that would enhance the quality of life such as special therapy, transportation or recreation.

Avoiding a Catch-22

The concept of the Self Sufficiency Trust was developed by the National Foundation for the Handicapped, based in the Chicago suburb of Elmhurst. According to James H. DeOre, the group's executive director, the aim was to eliminate a Catch-22 situation that hampered relatives from bettering the lives of disabled family members. Many wanted to provide income or make bequests, but doing so risked a cutoff or reduction of government aid restricted to those with limited resources.

At least four million disabled Americans now receive Federal benefits, but the Federal Department of Health and Human Services has estimated that the country has 35 million disabled residents.

Illinois's Self Sufficiency Trust actually consists of three trust funds. Participating families will pool assets into a federally insured Private Trust Fund for investment. The interest earned on these investments will be transferred to a State Trust Fund, and spent on services for the disabled family members, beginning soon after enrollment

in the program. A Charitable Trust Fund is being set up for families not financially able to invest.

Developing a Care Plan

In joining the program, relatives or guardians and the trust's guidance counselors develop a life-care plan for the disabled family member. The program uses a computer data base in assessing the disabled participant's abilities and needs and in projecting the cost of current and future services.

The family then decides, in consultation with the program officials, what services are wanted for the disabled family member. The amount of the investment and whether it is immediate or delayed, lump sum or periodic, are determined in these negotiations. There is no minimum investment required, but families who want more services would have to invest more.

The services provided to the disabled family member are not regarded as "income" and thus do not affect eligibility for other government help.

Eight families are expected to be enrolled in the Private Trust Fund by mid-April and 50 families by the year's end, when assets in the Private Trust Fund are expected to reach \$10 million.

Charity Fund for Others

The Charitable Trust Fund will provide equivalent services for low-income or indigent disabled individuals who do not have financial support from relatives to enroll them in the Private Trust Fund. This fund is being built on contributions from foundations, corporations and private donors. In addition, when participants in the Private Trust Fund die, at least half the principal from the family contribution is turned over to the charity fund. The rest of the principal reverts to the family.

The legislation was sponsored in Illinois by Lee Daniels, a state legislator who has a handicapped 23-year-old daughter. The program was inaugurated at ceremonies March 29 when Dr. Dennis O'Connell, superintendent of a Chicago school district, contributed \$16,090 to the trust for his 25-year-old son, John.

Young Mr. O'Connell has Tourette's syndrome, a neurological disease afflicting 100,000 Americans and characterized by involuntary muscular spasms, verbal outbursts and intense restlessness. He works for a food distributor and receives Social Security disability aid. He now lives with his parents at home, but because of the trust program, in July he and 14 other handicapped residents will move into a new supervised housing complex.

The prospect of living on his own with friends is "exciting," he said.

The Moores also plan to create the maximum possible independence for their children when they grow up. They want them to live in some semi-supervised environment but to know "they still have family," Mr. Moore said.

Plans for More Group Homes

For now, the opportunities for placement in group residences are limited, and there is a waiting list. However, Mr. DeOre said the foundation was seeking grants and loans to develop at least four additional group homes.

Developing the trust so that a disabled participant's entitlement to government benefits will not be jeopardized involved satisfying a dozen agencies and working through a tangle of 1,000 pages of rules and regulations, said Ann Kiley, director of the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

The department helped pay for the foundation's development of the trust concept. A number of state agencies, including the Attorney General's office with its legal expertise, are supervising the operations.

An incidental benefit of the program is that the computer data base being used will give Illinois officials a more accurate picture of the state's disabled population and its needs, thereby allowing improved government assistance.

Illinois has been praised for pioneering the trust concept, but critics say the state lags behind many others in providing group residences for the mentally ill and mentally retarded.

'More Than the Bare Minimum'

Larry Russell, executive director of the National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Depression, said five state agencies had been sued for failure to provide adequate care. The suit, brought by the Association for Retarded Citizens of Illinois, charges that 3,000 retarded adults are inappropriately "warehoused" and receiving inadequate care in nursing homes meant for elderly people.

Mr. Russell intends to enroll his 40-year-old son, Jon, in the trust program. He said the son now lived in a group home in Austin, Tex., because there was no such place for him in Illinois.

Harold Unger, a Chicago chemical engineer who is the trust program's secretary, said he and his wife, Dorothy, were preparing to enroll their 24-year-old daughter, Carol Ann, who has Down's syndrome. She works in a sheltered workshop operated by Ray Graham Association for the Handicapped and in her spare time enjoys playing the piano.

"We want a quality of life for her that will supply more than the bare minimum," said Mr. Unger. "That is what the Self Sufficiency Trust is all about."

News Summary

National

A trust fund to help the disabled in Illinois allows families to make investments to provide extra care for mentally and physically handicapped relatives without affecting eligibility for Federal aid. A1