

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

HOUSE AND SENATE

FINANCE COMMITTEE

FILES, 1993-1994

10330

1994

1 * Sec. 3. AS 12.55.055(c) is amended to read:

2 (c) The court may offer a defendant convicted of an offense the option of
3 performing community work in lieu of a fine, surchage, or [A] portion of a fine or
4 surchage if the court finds the defendant is unable to pay the fine. The value of
5 community work in lieu of a fine is \$3 [\$3.00] per hour.

6 * Sec. 4. AS 18.65 is amended by adding a new section to read:

7 Sec. 18.65.225. ALASKA POLICE TRAINING FUND. The Alaska police
8 training fund is created in the general fund. The fund consists of appropriations made
9 by the legislature to the fund. The legislature may appropriate to the fund the annual
10 estimated balance in the account maintained under AS 37.05.142 for money collected
11 under AS 12.55.039 and AS 28.05.151. The legislature may make appropriations from
12 the fund to the Alaska Police Standards Council to provide training for the law
13 enforcement and corrections community of the state under AS 18.65.230. Nothing in
14 this section creates a dedicated fund.

15 * Sec. 5. AS 28.05.151 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

16 (c) The supreme court shall require as a condition of the disposition of an
17 offense without appearance that a person charged with any offense for which a bail
18 forfeiture amount has been adopted shall pay a surcharge of \$10 in addition to the bail
19 forfeiture amount established by the supreme court. The surcharge required to be paid
20 under this subsection shall be deposited into the general fund and accounted for under
21 AS 37.05.142.

22 * Sec. 6. APPLICABILITY. The surcharge required to be assessed and collected under
23 AS 12.55.039 and AS 28.05.151 applies only to offenses and violations occurring after
24 December 31, 1995.

25 * Sec. 7. This Act takes effect January 1, 1996.

AMENDMENT I Failed

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE BROWN

TO: CSHB 319() 3/16/94 Draft

Page 2, line 16:

Delete subsection

Page 2, line 19:

Delete "(2)"

Back-up

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 319 (JUD)

Revision Date: 03/23/94

Dept. Affected: Alaska Court System

Title: An Act relating to the training of law enforcement and corrections officers...

BRU: Trial Courts

Sponsor: Reps. Phillips, MacLean, Sanders, Kott

Components: _____

Requestor: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 768

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS & CLAIMS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other InterAgency RSA	See note below.					
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY 94) cost: \$ None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
See attached fiscal analysis. The Police Standards Council will transfer funds to the court system via a reimbursable services agreement to cover supply and program conversion costs.

Prepared by: C. S. Christensen III, Staff Counsel
Agency: Alaska Court System

Phone: 264-8228
Date: 03/23/94

Approved by: Arthur H. Snowden, II, Administrative Director
Agency: Alaska Court System

Date: 03/23/94

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

Alaska Court System
Fiscal Analysis
CSHB 319 (JUD)

This legislation will require revision of various court forms, traffic booklets, operating procedures and minor computer reprogramming. The fiscal impact of this legislation is detailed below.

Contractual

Postage for reprinting traffic booklet

The court system provides two version of a traffic offense booklet to all law enforcement agencies and courts in the state. Approximately 3,500 copies of the booklet are distributed at a cost of \$.75 each.

\$2,625

Contractual programming of rural court computers to facilitate the new forms and procedures.

4,800

Supplies

Supplies for reprinting traffic booklet

The traffic offense booklets contain approximately 15 duplex pages each. The court must prepare 3,500 copies of the 15 page booklet at a cost per page of \$.035.

1,838

Non-computerized courts use a DWI judgment form for certain traffic offenses, which must be revised and reprinted.

700

Estimated one-time cost ***

\$9,963

*** These costs will be funded through an RSA with the Police Standards Council.

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

DRAFT

BILL NO: CSHB 319FIN

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Public Safety

Title: Peace Officers Training Fund BRU: Alaska Police Standards Council

Component: Alaska Police Standards Council

Sponsor: REP. PHILLIPS

Requestor: H. FIN COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 519

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

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.	52.6	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2
TRAVEL	0.	6.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.	115.3	535.0	580.7	580.7	580.7
SUPPLIES	0.	.4	.7	.7	.7	.7
EQUIPMENT	0.	175.0	45.7	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.	349.3	698.6	698.6	698.6	698.6
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CHANGE IN REVENUES (1005)	0.	349.3	698.6	698.6	698.6	698.6
Revenue Code						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0	349.3	698.6	698.6	698.6	698.6
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.	349.3	698.6	698.6	698.6	698.6

Estimate of current year (FY 94) impact: \$ _____

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	2	2	2	2	2
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) APSC's Basic Operating Budget provides funding for staff travel for council members and contractual services for basic police training. HB319 would supplement training for 2200 officers statewide and increase funding for training of additional peace officers.

Prepared By: Laddie Shaw Phone: 465-4378

Division: Alaska Police Standards Council Date: 2-14-94

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: 2-14-94

Agency: Richard L. Burton, Dept. of Public Safety

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

For further distribution information call the Governor's Legislative Office

The Alaska Police Standards Council is responsible by legislation (AS 18.65.230) to establish and maintain training programs for law enforcement agencies and correctional institutions. In-service training is essential to support the special requirements of peace officers throughout the state.

CSHB319 FIN establishes a training fund that would allow for a much needed continuing education and training support of the law enforcement and corrections community throughout Alaska.

Presently the Alaska Police Standards council is funded to support the basic level training of 15 officers. No additional funds are available for any in-service training from the Alaska Police Standards Council.

In-service and specialized training are being addressed in a fragmented fashion by taking advantage of training whenever and wherever it is offered.

The establishment of this fund will come about in the development of a user fee assessment, as where violators will pay for police and corrections training.

In charging a \$10 assessment on all uniformed traffic citations and court judgements, projected revenue to the fund will be \$539.3.

A \$25 assessment on operating a motor vehicle or aircraft while intoxicated, reckless driving, refusal to submit to a chemical test, driving while license canceled, suspended or revoked, and failure to stop and give aid when a motor vehicle accident occurs, equate to a projected revenue of \$159.3.

To deal with the additional tasks necessary to implement this legislation, two full-time positions will be needed. One position is a Training Coordinator, who will be a point of contact for all information in regards to training. A Training Coordinator will provide a cost savings as training currently offered will be maximized and be more cost effective. The position will coordinate activities of training programs with all law enforcement agencies and correctional institutions throughout the state. Duties will

Department of Public Safety
CSHB 319 FIN
Page 3 of 5

also include the development and coordination of in-service, instructor and recertification training programs. Travel is required of this position to insure the training and educational needs of the law enforcement and corrections are being carried out.

The position of a Data Processing Clerk is needed to set up and maintain files of correspondence and records for the ongoing training reports submitted by the peace officer network, and assist in processing the 2200 officer certification updates, new certificates, and decertification processes.

Initial equipment cost will be in setting up computer-based interactive multimedia training, distance learning, and simulator systems.

The Alaska Police Standards Council is willing to explore options in the development and placement of satellite distance learning and teleconferencing capabilities with other state agencies. By coupling the interactive multimedia program with a participating agency satellite distance learning system it would then allow for a larger number of training sites to deliver telecourse and videotaped training material to Alaska's widely dispersed target audience.

If the Alaska Police Standards Council is to be effective in delivering programs on a statewide basis to all law enforcement agencies and corrections institutions, the satellite downlike system has the potential to deliver the best training at the most reasonable cost.

Due to the administrative conversion within the court system to allow them to collect and process the assessment fee under HB319, and change over the uniform traffic citations, there will be a reimbursable service agreement of \$10,000.00 from the Alaska Police Standards Council to the Alaska Court System. This RSA is included under contractual within the FY 96 operating costs.

Basic level training grants and in-service training will encompass the additional portion of the funds.

CSHB319 FIN will supplement the existing Police Standards budget to allow for the much needed growth of recruits in the basic level academies.

In-service training would be relevant to continuing enforcement education in areas of investigation, community relations, multi-cultural diversity, officer safety, use of force, etc. Training is also needed for recertification, i.e.: first aid, intoximeter, defensive tactics, firearms, etc.

The following is a summary of the costs that are anticipated to be incurred the first full year of operations under this legislation.

Personal Services	105.2
Travel	12.0
Contractual	220.7
Supplies	.7
Equipment	<u>360.0</u>
TOTAL	698.6

Costs not included after the first year are the equipment costs (400.0) which will be moved to contractual for basic and in-service training needs the following years.

Personal Services

Training Coordinator Range 18 Step A	
Salary	\$48,876
Benefits	<u>19,654</u>
(includes 200 hours overtime)	\$ 68,530
Data Processing Clerk II Range 9 Step A	
Salary	\$24,288
Benefits	<u>12,366</u>
	\$ 36,654
Total Personal Services	\$ 105,184

Contractual

Basic Level Training 10 Students @ 10 Weeks	\$ 53,000
In-Service/Field Training and Executive Level Training	\$ 155,700
Alaska Court System RSA	\$ 10,000
Long Distance Phone Costs	\$ 2,000
Total Contractual Costs	\$ 220,700

Supplies

Stationary, copy machine paper,
Calculator, etc. \$ 700

Equipment

Two Desks	\$ 1500	
Credenza	500	
Two Chairs	1000	
Two Side Chairs	600	
Work Station (Technical)	2500	
Work Station (Support)	2500	
Two Bookcases	400	
Four File Cabinets	2100	
Two PC Systems	7000	
PC Hookup Charge	500	
Work Table	500	
Cellular Phone	500	
Two Telephone & Installation	<u>400</u>	
	SUBTOTAL	\$ 20,000
Inter Active Video System X 10		
Large Screen TV, CD-Rom (PC)		
Software, Hardware (Set-up)	40,000	
Driving Simulators X 2	140,000	
Firearms Training System X 2	160,000	
	SUBTOTAL	<u>\$ 340,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$ 360,000



HOONAH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

P.O. BOX 450

HOONAH, ALASKA 99829-0450

PHONE: (907) 945-3656 or 945-3655

FAX: (907) 945-3658

FEB 10 1994

MILTON J. HAKEN
Chief of Police

February 07, 1994

Honorable Gail Phillips
State of Alaska, House Representative
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Ref: ~~House Bill 319~~ **Training of law enforcement and corrections officers.**

Dear Representative Phillips,

This letter is presented for your consideration *in favor of and support for* House Bill 319, introduced by you. First off, let me thank you for initiating this bill! For over the past ten years, the Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC) has been unable to meet the increasing training demands for law enforcement and correctional officers in our state. The increasing demands are largely being driven by court decisions affecting the civil liability incurred by government bodies. A fact of life is: civil actions resulting from inadequate training are on the increase. Turnover and retirement in the ranks is another contributor.

Our society is changing, we all are seeing an increase in violence in our neighborhood. Drug abuse and the lack of jobs due to the economic conditions are facts of life. This department is small and has very limited resources for training. My officers have the bare bones basic training. Last year I solicited and received donations from businesses outside our community to raise money to send Officers to training outside the State of Alaska because the training was not available or slots for attendance were limited and filled by the larger agencies in the State. This training was in drug enforcement and investigation, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) and Community Oriented Policing. There are several areas our department needs training in, but we just don't

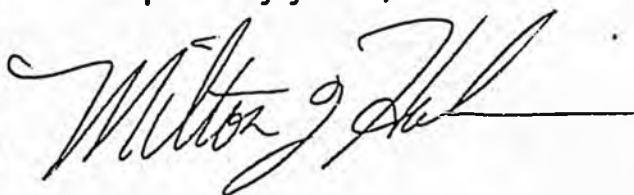
have the resources and/or the training isn't being offered or available in the State of Alaska.

This, I believe, is a sad commentary. Our neighboring State of Washington, is fast becoming recognized nationally as progressive and a leader in training it's law enforcement and corrections officers. Bill 319 is not an original idea, in most states in the lower forty-eight, laws similar to Bill 319 are already in place. Small law enforcement agencies in Alaska, like ours, need APSC to take a leadership role in delivering and meeting training needs, demands and opportunities. The costs of providing adequate training is a small fraction when equated to the price paid for associated costs of lawsuits and judgements.

Please support Bill 319. This Bill will put in place a "user fee assessment funding system" where the court imposes a fine or orders a bail forfeiture as a part of the penalty for an offense. This funding is in addition to the fine/bail system already in place. This source of funding can go a long way to enable APSC to provide professional training and education statewide.

Please feel free and do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Milton J. Haken". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Milton J. Haken
Chief of Police



2., Second Street, Suite 200 ■ Juneau, Alaska 99801 ■ Tel (907) 586-1325, Fax (907) 463-5480

February 4, 1994

TO: Brian Porter, Chair
and Members,
House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Kent E. Swisher, Executive Director

RE: **HB 319 - Training of law enforcement and corrections officers**

The Alaska Municipal League supports the intent of **HB 319**, to ensure that Alaska's public safety personnel have access to an efficient professional law enforcement training network.

The League's *1994 Policy Statement*, adopted by AML members in November 1993, includes the following statement in support of general training opportunities:

The League urges the legislature to assure, through state assistance, that local full-time and volunteer police, fire, emergency medical, and other emergency preparedness personnel throughout the state have access to adequate facilities and program resources for training. Further, the League endorses public fire education and arson education. (*1994 Policy Statement*, Part III-Public Safety, B-Training)

94LEGIS:HB319.2-4

*State of Alaska
Alaska Police Standards Council
Pouch N - Juneau, Alaska 99811*

1
2 BILL NO: HB319

DATE:

3
4 TITLE: "An Act relating to the training of law enforcement
5 and corrections officers... creating the Alaska
6 Police Standards Training Fund" CONTACT: Laddie Shaw
7 Executive Director
8 Alaska Police
9 Standards Council
10 465-4378

11
12 This bill addresses the ongoing problem of fulfilling the in-
13 service and specialized training requirements of law enforcement
14 and corrections statewide.

15
16 HB319 would generate the funding necessary to provide Alaska law
17 enforcement and corrections officers the level of training they
18 need to adequately perform their roles in an ever-changing
19 contemporary society.

20
21 HB319 would allow for sufficient staff and funding to allow the
22 Alaska Police Standards Council to fulfill their obligation under
23 AS 18.65.230 by making available criminal justice education and
24 training to peace officers, and corrections, probation, and
25 parole officers.

26
27 This bill would allow the Alaska Police Standards council to re-
28 emphasize its mission in providing quality service to the public
29 by maximizing the training investment in our law enforcement and
30 corrections personnel.

31
32 The goals of the Alaska Police Standards Council is to enhance
the ability of its peace officers to provide that level of
service desired by the citizens of Alaska through:

- 21 - Prescribing essential training requirements and curriculum;
- 22 - Promoting advanced and executive level training;
- 23 - Implementing and enforcing prerequisite standards for the selection and retention of officers;
- 24 - Maximizing the utilization of the training fund;
- 25 - Fostering a spirit of professional and community cooperation.

26
27 Civil actions resulting from inadequate training are on the
28 increase. The end costs of providing adequate training is
29 negligible when compared to the cost associated with lawsuits and
30 their resultant judgement.

31
32 In developing a user fee assessment funding system the violators
pay for police and corrections training.

This bill is supported by the Alaska Police Standards Council.

LETTERS

State of Alaska
Alaska Police Standards Council
Pouch N - Juneau, Alaska 99811

1
2 APSC Mission Objectives

3 To produce a highly-trained and positively motivated
4 professional, capable of meeting contemporary law enforcement
5 standards of performance.

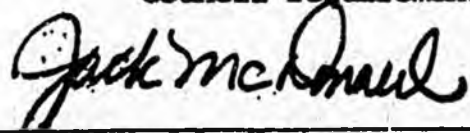
- 6 - To build on the foundation of skill and knowledge
7 acquired at the basic academy, with continued
8 education and training where the officer may
9 enhance those skills and increase proficiency in
10 all aspects of job performance.
- 11 - To cooperatively establish a career path within the
12 respective agencies, by providing qualified members
13 with advanced training and opportunities to develop
14 leadership and supervisory skills.
- 15 - To ultimately increase the overall efficiency and
16 effectiveness of the law enforcement and
17 corrections community by assuring a climate of
18 professionalism and conscientious standards of law
19 enforcement and corrections.

20 APSC Responsibilities

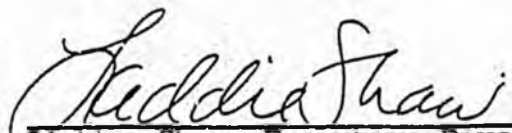
21 The Council is appointed by the Governor, to represent state and
22 municipal police and correction's administrators, individual
23 officers, and the private sector.

24 Statutory requirements:

- 25 (1) establish minimum employment, training and
26 educational standards for all full-time state,
27 municipal police, probation, parole and
28 correctional officers in Alaska;
- 29 (2) establish minimum curriculum requirements for
30 all police, probation, parole and correctional
31 officers training programs, courses and classes;
- 32 (3) consult and cooperate with all agencies concerning
the development of police, probation, parole and
correctional officers training schools and programs
of instruction;
- (4) establish and maintain police, probation, parole
and correctional officers training programs;
- (5) issue certificates evidencing satisfaction of
Council requirements.



Jack McDonald, Chairman
Alaska Police Standards Council



Laddie Shaw, Executive Director
Alaska Police Standards Council

CITY/BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

JAN 21 1994

POLICE DEPARTMENT

210 ADMIRAL WAY • JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

RICHARD W. GUMMOW
CHIEF OF POLICE

Alaska's Capital City

BUSINESS 586-2780
EMERGENCY 9-1-1

January 20, 1994

The Honorable Gail H. Phillips
Alaska State Capitol
Room 216
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Phillips:

I would like to take a moment to express my unqualified support of HB 319, *The Alaska Police Standards Training Fund*.

The legislation you have sponsored is absolutely vital to Alaska law enforcement. Policing in the 1990's is much more demanding and complex than ever before. Pressing social issues including dysfunctional families, poverty, homelessness, drug addiction, gang warfare, and escalating crimes of violence have created an overwhelming burden for our peace officers. We have ever increasing expectations of the quality of service and levels of professionalism delivered by our peace officers. We demand more sensitivity, more productivity, and greater accountability, all with diminishing financial resources.

Police managers and elected officials from small and mid-sized cities throughout the United States have learned from experience that they seriously underestimated their communities' ability to remain free from the devastating influence of crime that has long plagued large urban cities. Until recently, Alaskans have been insulated from serious crime and its destructive effect on our communities. However, occurrences of gang violence, drive-by shootings, homicides, hate crimes, armed robberies, and other acts of senseless violence committed by Alaskans against Alaskans are reported in our newspapers with increasing regularity.

Alaska's peace officers now face an enormous challenge that will require a significant increase in the level of professional development, skills, and training to meet the rigorous demands of contemporary policing.

The provisions of your Bill will finally provide a long overdue stable funding source for Alaska Police Standards Council, without levying additional general tax increases. I am convinced that the professional standard and quality of Alaska law enforcement will improve dramatically with the passage of this Bill, as will the general safety of all Alaska residents.

I am available to discuss any questions you may have regarding the importance of peace officer training, and I am willing to testify at any subsequent hearings should you find it helpful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard W. Gummow".

Richard W. Gummow
Chief of Police

cc: Laddie Shaw
Alaska Police Standards Council

HB

319

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

#12

DATE: 4/27/94

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 5-1-94

The Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 319(FIN)

Training of law enforcement and corrections officers; to the establishment of surcharges to be assessed for violations of certain traffic offenses; allowing defendants who are unable to pay the surcharge to perform community work; creating the Alaska police standards training fund; efd.

and recommends:

- replace with _____ CS _____ (FINANCE)
- or adopt previous 5 CS CS HB 319 (Jud.)
- attaches amendment(s)

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

- adopts _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to the _____

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
Courts	3/23/94	0	
DOLaw	2/17/94	0	
DPS	4/25/94	0	

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

DO PASS:

Reit Sharp
Watt
Angie
Tim Kelly
Steve

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. David Depass
 Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

2. 10/28/94
 Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL

Revision Date: 03/23/94
Title: An Act relating to the training of law enforcement and corrections officers...
Sponsor: Reps. Phillips, MacLean, Sanders, Kott
Requestor: _____

Dept. Affected: Alaska Court System
BRU: Trial Courts
Components: _____
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 768

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SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS & CLAIMS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other InterAgency RSA	See note below.					
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY 94) cost: \$ None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
See attached fiscal analysis. The Police Standards Council will transfer funds to the court system via a reimbursable services agreement to cover supply and program conversion costs.

Prepared by: C. S. Christensen III, Staff Counsel *[Signature]* Phone: 264-8228
Agency: Alaska Court System Date: 03/23/94

Approved by: Arthur H. Snowden, II, Administrative Director *[Signature]* Date: 03/23/94
Agency: Alaska Court System

PREPAPER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

COMMITTEE

date 4/24/94 Comte Aide *[Signature]* (initial)
Changes in SSCS HB 319 (JUD)
have no fiscal impact. This
fiscal note is appropriate.

Alaska Court System
Fiscal Analysis
CSHB 319 (JUD)

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Supplies for reprinting traffic booklet

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700

Estimated one-time cost ***

\$9,963

*** These costs will be funded through an RSA with the Police Standards Council.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 4

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: CSHB 319(FIN)
(H) Publish Date: 3/25/94

Revision Date: February 17, 1994
Title: "...relating to the training of law enforcement and correction officers...surcharges..."
Sponsor: Representative Phillips
Requestor: Representative Phillips

Department Affected: Department of Law
BRU: Legal Services
Component: Operations
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0093

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND &						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

FUNDING:

1002 Federal						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: -0-

4/26/94 date Monte Aide (initial)
Changes in SCS CS HB 319 (J4D)
have no fiscal impact. This
fiscal note is appropriate.

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
Please see the attached analysis.

Prepared by: Richard I. Peques, Director
Division: Administrative Services Division

Phone: 465-3672
Date: February 17, 1994

Approved by Commissioner: Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General
Agency: Department of Law

Date: February 17, 1994

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 319 (JUD)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION:

This bill amends AS 12.55 to add a surcharge of \$10 to any fine or penalty assessed as a result of a violation of a vehicle or traffic offense under AS 28, except the surcharge would be \$25 if the offense was driving while intoxicated or if the offense was refusal to submit to a chemical test. The bill also amends AS 18.65 to establish the Alaska police training fund in the general fund, consisting of appropriations made by the legislature to the fund. The bill provides that the legislature may appropriate from the funds collected as surcharges; however, the bill also makes it clear that nothing in the bill creates a dedicated fund. Finally, the bill also provides that the state may initiate proceedings to collect unpaid surcharges.

It appears that about 70 percent of fines and penalties that accrue from traffic offenses are paid voluntarily, and it is anticipated that the same high ratio of surcharges would also be paid voluntarily. Because of the costs involved in attempting to collect the remaining 30 percent of unpaid surcharges, state efforts to collect the unpaid amount would not be undertaken until their value substantially exceeds the cost for collection. Consequently, there will not be a fiscal impact for the Department of Law.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL No. 5
Bill Version: SCS CSHB 319 (Sub)
(S) Publish Date: 4-27-94

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Public Safety
Title: Police Officers Training Fund BRU: Alaska Police Standards Council
Component: Alaska Police Standards Council
Sponsor: REPRESENTATIVE PHILLIPS
Requestor: (S)JUD COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 519

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

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.	52.6	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2
TRAVEL	0.	6.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.	105.3	395.7	580.7	580.7	580.7
SUPPLIES	0.	.4	.7	.7	.7	.7
EQUIPMENT	0.	185.0	185.0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.	349.3	698.6	698.6	698.6	698.6
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CHANGE IN REVENUES (1006)	0.	349.3	698.6	698.6	698.6	698.6
<small>Revenue Code</small>						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

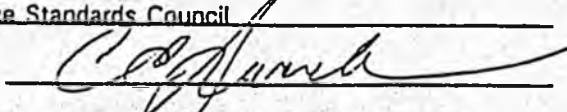
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0	349.3	698.6	698.6	698.6	398.6
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.	349.3	698.6	698.6	698.6	698.6

Estimate of current year (FY 94) impact: \$ _____

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	2	2	2	2	2
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) APSC's Basic Operating Budget provides funding for staff travel for council members and contractual services for basic police training. HB319 would supplement training for 2200 officers statewide and increase funding for training of additional peace officers.

Prepared By: Laddie Shaw Phone: 465-4378
Division: Alaska Police Standards Council Date: 04-25-94
Approved by Commissioner:  Date: 04-25-94
Agency: Richard M. Burton, Dept. of Public Safety

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

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The Alaska Police Standards Council is responsible by legislation (AS 18.65.230) to establish and maintain training programs for law enforcement agencies and correctional institutions. In-service training is essential to support the special requirements of peace officers throughout the state.

SCS CSHB 319(JUD) establishes a training fund that would allow for a much needed continuing education and training support of the law enforcement and corrections community throughout Alaska.

Presently the Alaska Police Standards council is funded to support the basic level training of 15 officers. No additional funds are available for any in-service training from the Alaska Police Standards Council.

In-service and specialized training are being addressed in a fragmented fashion by taking advantage of training whenever and wherever it is offered.

The establishment of this fund will come about in the development of a user fee assessment, as where violators will pay for police and corrections training.

In charging a \$10 assessment on all uniformed traffic citations and court judgements, projected revenue to the fund will be \$539.3.

A \$25 assessment on operating a motor vehicle or aircraft while intoxicated, reckless driving, refusal to submit to a chemical test, driving while license canceled, suspended or revoked, and failure to stop and give aid when a motor vehicle accident occurs, equate to a projected revenue of \$159.3.

To deal with the additional tasks necessary to implement this legislation, two full-time positions will be needed. One position is a Training Coordinator, who will be a point of contact for all information in regards to training. A Training Coordinator will provide a cost savings as training currently offered will be maximized and be more cost effective. The position will coordinate activities of training programs with all law enforcement agencies and correctional institutions throughout the state. Duties will

Department of Public Safety
SCS CSHB 319(JUD)
Page 3 of 5

also include the development and coordination of in-service, instructor and recertification training programs. Travel is required of this position to insure the training and educational needs of the law enforcement and corrections are being carried out.

The position of a Data Processing Clerk is needed to set up and maintain files of correspondence and records for the ongoing training reports submitted by the peace officer network, and assist in processing the 2200 officer certification updates, new certificates, and decertification processes.

Initial equipment cost will be in setting up computer-based interactive multimedia training, distance learning, and simulator systems.

The Alaska Police Standards Council is willing to explore options in the development and placement of satellite distance learning and teleconferencing capabilities with other state agencies. By coupling the interactive multimedia program with a participating agency satellite distance learning system it would then allow for a larger number of training sites to deliver telecourse and videotaped training material to Alaska's widely dispersed target audience.

If the Alaska Police Standards Council is to be effective in delivering programs on a statewide basis to all law enforcement agencies and corrections institutions, the satellite downlike system has the potential to deliver the best training at the most reasonable cost.

Due to the administrative conversion within the court system to allow them to collect and process the assessment fee under HB 319, and change over the uniform traffic citations, there will be a reimbursable service agreement of \$10,000.00 from the Alaska Police Standards Council to the Alaska Court System. This RSA is included under contractual within the FY 96 operating costs.

Basic level training grants and in-service training will encompass the additional portion of the funds.

SCS CSHB 319(JUD) will supplement the existing Police Standards budget to allow for the much needed growth of recruits in the basic level academies.

In-service training would be relevant to continuing enforcement education in areas of investigation, community relations, multi-cultural diversity, officer safety, use of force, etc. Training is also needed for recertification; i.e., first aid, intoximeter, defensive tactics, firearms, etc.

The following is a summary of the costs that are anticipated to be incurred the first full year of operations under this legislation.

Personal Services	105.2
Travel	12.0
Contractual	220.7
Supplies	.7
Equipment	<u>360.0</u>
TOTAL	698.6

Costs not included after the first year are the equipment costs (400.0) which will be moved to contractual for basic and in-service training needs the following years.

Personal Services

Training Coordinator Range 18 Step A	
Salary	\$48,876
Benefits	<u>19,654</u>
(includes 200 hours overtime)	\$ 68,530
Data Processing Clerk II Range 9 Step A	
Salary	\$24,288
Benefits	<u>12,366</u>
	\$ 36,654
Total Personal Services	\$ 105,184

Contractual

Basic Level Training 10 Students @ 10 Weeks	\$ 53,000
In-Service/Field Training and Executive Level Training	\$ 155,700
Alaska Court System RSA	\$ 10,000
Long Distance Phone Costs	\$ 2,000
Total Contractual Costs	\$ 220,700

Department of Public Safety
SCS CSHB 319 (JUD)
Page 5 of 5

Supplies

Stationary, copy machine paper,
Calculator, etc. \$ 700

Equipment

Two Desks	\$ 1500	
Credenza	500	
Two Chairs	1000	
Two Side Chairs	600	
Work Station (Technical)	2500	
Work Station (Support)	2500	
Two Bookcases	400	
Four File Cabinets	2100	
Two PC Systems	7000	
PC Hookup Charge	500	
Work Table	500	
Cellular Phone	500	
Two Telephone & Installation	<u>400</u>	
		\$ 20,000

Inter Active Video System X 10		
Large Screen TV, CD-Rom (PC)		
Software, Hardware (Set-up)	40,000	
Driving Simulators X 2	140,000	
Firearms Training System X 2	160,000	
		<u>\$ 340,000</u>

TOTAL		\$ 360,000
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Back-up

HB 319



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Representative Gail Phillips

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Drue Pearce, Co-Chairman *Drue*
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Representative Gail Phillips *Gail*

SUBJECT: SCSCSHB 319 (Judiciary)
(training of law enforcement and corrections officers)

DATE: April 27, 1994

In preparation of your committee schedule, I would appreciate your considering the above bill for a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee at your earliest possible convenience.

This bill passed the House on Monday, March 10, by a vote of 38 yeas and 1 nay and out of Senate Judiciary yesterday.

I have attached background materials on the bill as well as updated fiscal notes.

Your consideration of my request would be greatly appreciated.

GP/sgn
Attachments

cc: Senator Steve Frank, Co-Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Official Business



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-3718

House Majority Leader

MEASURE TO FUND LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS PASSES HOUSE

4/11/94

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: REP. GAIL PHILLIPS, 465-2689

The House of Representatives voted by a margin of 38-1 today to approve a measure sponsored by House Majority Leader Gail Phillips (R) Homer, that would create a training fund for law enforcement and corrections officers.

"This bill will allow the Legislature to appropriate, on a yearly basis, funds to provide training to officers through the Alaska Police Standards Council. This will not only result in better training for officers, but it will mean more protection for the public," said Representative Phillips.

The measure (HB 319), provides for a \$10 surcharge to be paid by those convicted of moving vehicle violations, and a \$25 surcharge for individuals convicted of driving while intoxicated. It is estimated that the surcharge will generate about \$700,000 a year, which will be available to the Legislature to appropriate for training programs.

"During the interim, I served on the Governor's Contract Jails Task Force, and learned that law enforcement training is sorely needed in most areas of the state," said Phillips. "This bill creates a stable, reliable source of revenue to be used to fund training programs that will benefit all Alaskans."

The measure now goes to the Senate. It is supported by the Department of Public Safety and law enforcement agencies statewide.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Representative Gail Phillips

CSHB 319 (FINANCE) (RELATING TO THE TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS OFFICERS)

BILL WOULD DO THREE THINGS:

- 1) CREATE AN ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS TRAINING FUND WITHIN THE GENERAL FUND**
- 2) PROVIDE A SOURCE OF "RECEIPTS" FOR THE TRAINING FUND PAID FOR BY THE VIOLATORS OF CERTAIN TRAFFIC OFFENSES - MOVING VIOLATIONS AND DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED**
THOSE UNABLE TO PAY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO PERFORM COMMUNITY WORK
- 3) ALLOWS THE LEGISLATURE TO APPROPRIATE EACH YEAR FOR THE TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION OFFICERS STATEWIDE - THROUGH THE ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL**

(TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IS SORELY NEEDED AND IN TOO MANY INSTANCES IS NON-EXISTENT AS WAS LEARNED BY REPRESENTATIVE MACLEAN AND MYSELF WHILE SERVING LAST INTERIM AS MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNORS TASK FORCE ON THE CONTRACT JAILS PROGRAM)

PHRASEOLOGY "SURCHARGE" USED ONLY TO AVOID APPEARANCE OF DEDICATED FUND AND A WAY FOR MUNICIPALITIES AND/OR STATE COURT SYSTEM TO ACCOUNT FOR THE AMOUNT THAT WOULD BE TRANSMITTED TO THE STATE TREASURY ULTIMATELY FOR TRAINING.

\$10 AND \$25 INCREASE TO TRAFFIC FINES SHOULDN'T BE CONSTRUED AS A "TAX" - "SURCHARGE" - "USER FEE", ETC. SINCE LEGISLATURE DOES NOT SET FINE SCHEDULES - SUPREME COURT AND MUNICIPALITIES RAISE (ADJUST) BAIL FORFEITURE SCHEDULES AND COULD DO SO WITHOUT GIVING THE LEGISLATURE THE OPPORTUNITY TO DIRECT WHERE THE INCREASE COULD BE USED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.

ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS ON ONLY THE "COLLECTABLE" FINES AMOUNTS TO APPROXIMATELY \$700,000 ANNUALLY.

THESE ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A COMPARISON TO CUTS MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY'S OPERATING BUDGET. THE ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL NOW RESIDES UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY - HOWEVER - THE COUNCIL WAS FORMALLY UNDER THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

OVERVIEW

PAGE TWO

**CSHB 319 (FINANCE) (RELATING TO THE TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
CORRECTIONS OFFICERS)**

**THE MAIN REASON FOR THE DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATES IN THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
SUBSTITUTE IS TO ALLOW THE COURT SYSTEM TO IMPLEMENT THEIR NEW ACCOUNTING
SYSTEM AND TO AMEND THEIR BAIL FORFEITURE SCHEDULES TO REFLECT THIS
PROPOSED INCREASE AND WOULD ALSO ALLOW THE MUNICIPALITIES ADEQUATE TIME
TO PREPARE IN-HOUSE ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND THE ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS
COUNCIL TIME TO ADOPT REGULATIONS AND POLICY AND PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT
THIS LEGISLATION.**

1993 TOTAL VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES

AS 12.55.039(a) (1) includes violations under AS 18, 13 AAC, 17 AAC and comparable municipal ordinances:

53,934 - Uniform Traffic Citations Issued

** 53,934 - Total \$10 Violations = \$539,340 projected Revenue

AS 12.55.039(a) (2) includes the following:

4,618 - DWI/Refusals (Under AS 28.33.030, 28.33.031, AS 28.35.030, 28.35.032)

1,752 - All other at court suspensions, revocations, limitations (Under AS 28.15.291, AS 28.35.040, 28.35.060)

** 6,370 - Total \$25 violations = \$159,250 Projected Revenue

*** \$ 698,590 Combined Total Projected Revenue

*State of Alaska
Alaska Police Standards Council
Pouch N - Juneau, Alaska 99811*

1
2 BILL NO: HB319

DATE:

3
4 TITLE: "An Act relating to the training of law enforcement and corrections officers... creating the Alaska Police Standards Training Fund"
5
6 CONTACT: Laddie Shaw
Executive Director
Alaska Police
Standards Council
465-4378
7

8 This bill addresses the ongoing problem of fulfilling the in-service and specialized training requirements of law enforcement and corrections statewide.
9

10 HB319 would generate the funding necessary to provide Alaska law enforcement and corrections officers the level of training they need to adequately perform their roles in an ever-changing contemporary society.
11
12

13 HB319 would allow for sufficient staff and funding to allow the Alaska Police Standards Council to fulfill their obligation under AS 18.65.230 by making available criminal justice education and training to peace officers, and corrections, probation, and parole officers.
14
15

16 This bill would allow the Alaska Police Standards council to re-emphasize its mission in providing quality service to the public by maximizing the training investment in our law enforcement and corrections personnel.
17
18

19 The goals of the Alaska Police Standards Council is to enhance the ability of its peace officers to provide that level of service desired by the citizens of Alaska through:
20

- 21 - Prescribing essential training requirements and curriculum;
- 22 - Promoting advanced and executive level training;
- 23 - Implementing and enforcing prerequisite standards for the selection and retention of officers;
- 24 - Maximizing the utilization of the training fund;
- 25 - Fostering a spirit of professional and community cooperation.
26
27

28 Civil actions resulting from inadequate training are on the increase. The end costs of providing adequate training is negligible when compared to the cost associated with lawsuits and their resultant judgement.
29
30

31 In developing a user fee assessment funding system the violators pay for police and corrections training.

32 This bill is supported by the Alaska Police Standards Council.

State of Alaska
Alaska Police Standards Council
Pouch N - Juneau, Alaska 99811

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APSC Mission Objectives

To produce a highly-trained and positively motivated professional, capable of meeting contemporary law enforcement standards of performance.

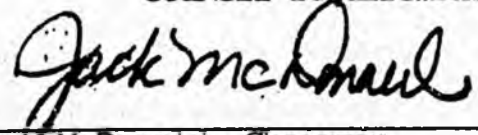
- To build on the foundation of skill and knowledge acquired at the basic academy, with continued education and training where the officer may enhance those skills and increase proficiency in all aspects of job performance.
- To cooperatively establish a career path within the respective agencies, by providing qualified members with advanced training and opportunities to develop leadership and supervisory skills.
- To ultimately increase the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the law enforcement and corrections community by assuring a climate of professionalism and conscientious standards of law enforcement and corrections.

APSC Responsibilities

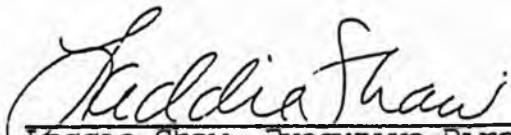
The Council is appointed by the Governor, to represent state and municipal police and correction's administrators, individual officers, and the private sector.

Statutory requirements:

- (1) establish minimum employment, training and educational standards for all full-time state, municipal police, probation, parole and correctional officers in Alaska;
- (2) establish minimum curriculum requirements for all police, probation, parole and correctional officers training programs, courses and classes;
- (3) consult and cooperate with all agencies concerning the development of police, probation, parole and correctional officers training schools and programs of instruction;
- (4) establish and maintain police, probation, parole and correctional officers training programs;
- (5) issue certificates evidencing satisfaction of Council requirements.



Jack McDonald, Chairman
Alaska Police Standards Council



Laddie Shaw, Executive Director
Alaska Police Standards Council



HOONAH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

P.O. BOX 450

HOONAH, ALASKA 99829-0450

PHONE: (907) 945-3656 or 945-3655

FAX: (907) 945-3658

FEB 10 1994

MILTON J. HAKEN
Chief of Police

February 07, 1994

Honorable Gail Phillips
State of Alaska, House Representative
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Ref: ~~House Bill 319 - Training of law enforcement and corrections officers~~

Dear Representative Phillips,

This letter is presented for your consideration ***In favor of and support for*** House Bill 319, introduced by you. First off, let me thank you for initiating this bill! For over the past ten years, the Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC) has been unable to meet the increasing training demands for law enforcement and correctional officers in our state. The increasing demands are largely being driven by court decisions affecting the civil liability incurred by government bodies. A fact of life is: civil actions resulting from inadequate training are on the increase. Turnover and retirement in the ranks is another contributor.

Our society is changing, we all are seeing an increase in violence in our neighborhood. Drug abuse and the lack of jobs due to the economic conditions are facts of life. This department is small and has very limited resources for training. My officers have the bare bones basic training. Last year I solicited and received donations from businesses outside our community to raise money to send Officers to training outside the State of Alaska because the training was not available or slots for attendance were limited and filled by the larger agencies in the State. This training was in drug enforcement and investigation, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) and Community Oriented Policing. There are several areas our department needs training in, but we just don't

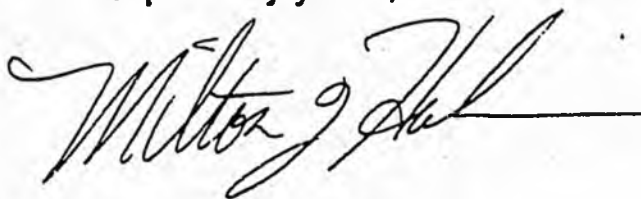
have the resources and/or the training isn't being offered or available in the State of Alaska.

This, I believe, is a sad commentary. Our neighboring State of Washington, is fast becoming recognized nationally as progressive and a leader in training it's law enforcement and corrections officers. Bill 319 is not an original idea, in most states in the lower forty-eight, laws similar to Bill 319 are already in place. Small law enforcement agencies in Alaska, like ours, need APSC to take a leadership role in delivering and meeting training needs, demands and opportunities. The costs of providing adequate training is a small fraction when equated to the price paid for associated costs of lawsuits and judgements.

Please support Bill 319. This Bill will put in place a "user fee assessment funding system" where the court imposes a fine or orders a bail forfeiture as a part of the penalty for an offense. This funding is in addition to the fine/bail system already in place. This source of funding can go a long way to enable APSC to provide professional training and education statewide.

Please feel free and do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Milton J. Haken", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Milton J. Haken
Chief of Police

CITY/BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT

210 ADMIRAL WAY • JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

RICHARD W. GUMMOW
CHIEF OF POLICE

Alaska's Capital City

BUSINESS 586-2789
EMERGENCY 9-1-1



April 18, 1994

Senator Robin L. Taylor
Alaska State Capitol
Room 30
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Taylor:

As Juneau's new Chief of Police I have not yet had the opportunity and pleasure of meeting you, however I do need your assistance and ask for your support of HB 319, *The Alaska Police Standards Training Fund*, sponsored by Representative Gail H. Phillips.

The legislation sponsored by Representative Phillips is absolutely vital to Alaska law enforcement. Policing in the 1990's is much more demanding and complex than ever before. Pressing social issues including dysfunctional families, poverty, homelessness, drug addiction, gang warfare, and escalating crimes of violence have created an overwhelming burden for our peace officers. We have ever increasing expectations of the quality of service and levels of professionalism delivered by our peace officers. We demand more sensitivity, more productivity, and greater accountability, all with diminishing financial resources.

Police managers and elected officials from small and mid-sized cities throughout the United States have learned from experience that they seriously underestimated their communities' ability to remain free from the devastating influence of crime that has long plagued large urban cities. Until recently, Alaskans have been insulated from serious crime and it's destructive effect on our communities. However, occurrences of gang violence, drive-by shootings, homicides, hate crimes, armed robberies, and other acts of senseless violence committed by Alaskans against Alaskans are reported in our newspapers with increasing regularity.

Alaska's peace officers now face an enormous challenge that will require a significant increase in the level of professional development, skills, and in-service training to meet the rigorous demands of contemporary policing.

The provisions of House Bill 319 will finally provide a long overdue stable funding source for Alaska Police Standards Council, without levying additional general tax increases. This Bill has the unqualified and enthusiastic support of all Southeast Alaska Chiefs. We are convinced that the professional standard and quality of Alaska law enforcement will improve dramatically with the passage of this Bill, as will the general safety of all Alaska residents.

I will schedule an appointment with you shortly to answer any questions you may have and to discuss the importance of in-service peace officer training and the positive impact HB 319 will have on the citizens of Alaska. Thank you in advance for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard W. Gummow". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "R".

Richard W. Gummow
Chief of Police

cc: Laddie Shaw
Alaska Police Standards Council



217 Second Street, Suite 200 ■ Juneau, Alaska 99801 ■ Tel (907) 586-1325, Fax (907) 463-5480

February 4, 1994

TO: Brian Porter, Chair
and Members,
House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Kent E. Swisher, Executive Director

RE: **HB 319 - Training of law enforcement and corrections officers**

The Alaska Municipal League supports the intent of **HB 319**, to ensure that Alaska's public safety personnel have access to an efficient professional law enforcement training network.

The League's *1994 Policy Statement*, adopted by AML members in November 1993, includes the following statement in support of general training opportunities:

The League urges the legislature to assure, through state assistance, that local full-time and volunteer police, fire, emergency medical, and other emergency preparedness personnel throughout the state have access to adequate facilities and program resources for training. Further, the League endorses public fire education and arson education. (*1994 Policy Statement, Part III-Public Safety, B-Training*)

94LEGIS:HB319.2-4

HVB

320

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: March 2, 1994

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/6/94

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 320

HOUSE BILL NO. 320

PUBLIC SCHOOL HEALTH AND SAFETY EDUCATION

"An Act relating to public school health personal safety education."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HB 320 (HESS) the same title
 a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____ | fiscal note(s) DOE 3/2/94

zero fiscal note _____ | zero fiscal note(s) DHSS, 3/2/94

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER REGCOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
		<i>Ronald J. Larson</i>		X	
<i>Grassendorf</i>		<i>Mark Hanley</i>		X	
<i>Ben Simonson</i>	X	<i>Larry Martin</i>			X
<i>Kay Brown</i>	✓	<i>Larry Martin</i>			X
		<i>John Hoffman</i>		✓	
		<i>Richard Foster</i>		X	
		<i>Richard Foster</i>		X	

Ronald J. Larson
 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

(. 2)
 Bill Version: CSHB 320(HES)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/2/94

STATE OF ALASKA
 1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: Healthy Students Act BRU: State Health Services
 Component: Community Health Services
 Sponsor: Toohy, Hudson
 Requestor: House HES COMPONENT SERIAL NO. #1963

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGES IN REVENUES						
---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) cost \$ NONE

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The financial impact would be borne by the local school districts.

Prepared by: Peter M. Nakamura, MD, MPH *P.M.N.*
 Division: Public Health

Phone: (907) 465-3090
 Date: 01/20/94

Approved by Commissioner: Margaret R. Love, M.Ed., Ed.S. *M. Love*
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Date: 1-21-94

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 1
Bill Version: CSHB 320(HES)
(H) Publish Date: 3/2/94

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act relating to public school health personal safety education.

Dept. Affected: EDUCATION
BRU: Educational Program Support
Component: Basic Education and Instructional Improvement

Sponsor: Representative Toohy
Requestor: Representative Toohy

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 171

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	38.4	39.6	40.7	42.1	43.2	44.5
SUPPLIES	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	39.4	40.6	41.8	43.1	44.3	45.7

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	39.4	40.6	41.8	43.1	44.3	45.7
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other:						
TOTAL	39.4	40.6	41.8	43.1	44.3	45.7

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: \$ _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

(SEE ATTACHED)

Prepared by: Helen Mehrkens, Health Promotion Specialist
Division: Educational Program Support

Phone: 465-8730

Date: 23-Feb-94

Approved by Commissioner: 
Agency: Department of Education

Date: 2-24-94

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Narrative Outline - Proposed Fiscal Note for C.S.H.B.320

Year 1:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>
<i>Personal Services</i>	0	Assumes that no monitoring of state mandates would occur, and that any technical assistance could be provided through the assistance of the currently funded cooperative agreement with Division of Adolescent and School Health, Centers For Disease Control and Prevention (CDC.)
<i>Travel</i>	0	Assumes that current level of training and technical assistance to local districts would be maintained through use of CDC funds.
<i>Contractual</i>	38,400.0	Contracts 7,000. Academy Training of Trainers staff costs - Fbks: Anc. & Jnu. 17,000. Training videos - purchase rights for use by districts 8,400. Presenter/district packets for ACSA or AASB meeting 5,000. Small pamphlet developed for district advisory committee use
<i>Supplies</i>	1.0	Supplies
<i>Equipment</i>	0	None
<i>Grants, Claims</i>	0	This assumes that districts would pick up all training costs for their staff. These costs are not known to the Department. A limited survey among seven of the largest districts yielded an estimated total of \$262,400 for a K-12 requirement to pay for substitute time, curriculum development, materials purchase and limited travel costs. The amount for the bill as written is not known. In addition, it would cost districts an estimated \$54,600. to send their local trainer(s) to the Academy Training of Trainers listed above.
<i>Total Operating</i>	39,400.0	= Year 1

Changes:

Year 2	3% inflation included
Year 3	3% inflation
Year 4	3% inflation
Year 5	3% inflation

failed

8-LS1255R.1 ✓

Ford

4/6/94

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE TOOHEY

TO: CSHB 320(HES)

Page 3, line 8:

Delete "(b)(3)"

Insert "(b)"

Page 3, line 9, after "from":

Insert "part or all of"

HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

STATE CAPITOL, JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4954



SPONSOR STATEMENT CS HB 300(JUD)

An Act Relating to Civil Liability for Commercial Recreational Activities

The Adventure Travel Society estimates that adventure travel and ecotourism segments of the travel industry are growing at a rate of 20% a year. The economic contributions of Alaska's wilderness based tourism, while undocumented, are undoubtedly important. AWRTA estimates that there are over 2,000 natural resource dependent tourism businesses in Alaska. Although few of these businesses employ upwards of 50 people, many are small, supporting or contributing to the income of only a few families. They are, however, Alaskan-based and vital to local employment. Unlike larger recreational outfits, these businesses keep their dollars in Alaska. They purchase their goods here, employ local residents, remain in-state, and spend the dollars they make here, thus providing both economic diversity and stability to many communities.

Many of these small businesses, however, are facing an uncertain future due to the high costs associated with insurance premiums and operation of such businesses. In order to encourage the continuance and survival of increasingly popular outdoor recreational activities, some kind of structure is needed to assure that both operators and participants become knowledgeable of, and assume, responsibility for inherent risks. House Bill 300 was introduced to establish the responsibilities of persons who operate and participate in commercial recreational activities. HB 300 in no way relieves recreational businesses/operators from liability. It simply establishes a framework that may help in the litigation process by stating that the state has recognized your responsibilities and sends the message that steps have been taken to educate both the operator and participant as to these responsibilities. While insurance premiums are based on many factors, including one's history of claims, similar legislation in Colorado has had the effect of lowering insurance premiums 15 to 20 percent.

HB 300 establishes a balance of responsibility between operators and participants, without diminishing the responsibility of either party.

Back-up

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

130 Seward Street, Suite 409
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2105

MEMORANDUM

February 23, 1994

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary of HB 320 (HES)

TO: Representative Cynthia Toohey

FROM: Michael F. Ford *M. F.*
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Short title.

Section 2. Purpose section.

Section 3. Requires a school board in a regional educational attendance area to establish a health education curriculum advisory committee. Allows a meeting to be teleconferenced. Provides that the committee may include certain residents of the district and that the committee will advise the school board on the health education curriculum at schools in the community in which the committee is established.

Section 4. Requires school boards in borough school districts to establish a health education advisory committee. Provides that the committee may include certain residents of the district.

Section 5. Establishes specific mandatory and optional elements in a health education program in the public school system. Requires the state Board of Education to establish health education personal safety guidelines. Requires that a school health and personal safety education specialist position be established in the Department of Education.

Representative Cynthia Toohey
February 23, 1994
Page 2

Section 6. Adds definitions of the terms "family health," "health and personal safety education," "pregnancy prevention," and "reproductive health".

Section 7. Transition section.

MFF:mi:pl
94-037.mai

Position Paper: Department of Education

Division Educational Program Support Bill Number C.S.H.B.320

Bill Title An Act relating to public school health personal safety education

Sponsor Representative Toohey

Position Statement: Explain briefly what the bill does, its impacts and Department's position.

What the bill does:

This bill would amend existing law regarding health and safety education in public schools in three ways. First, it would require the school boards of each school district and regional educational attendance area to establish a health education curriculum advisory committee. Secondly, it would repeal the existing AS 14.30.360 and reenact this section to a) require instruction in human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and b) encourage a district in the public school system to conduct a K-12 comprehensive health education program. In addition, it would increase the number and scope of the topics that would be encouraged as a part of this program. Finally, it would add a definitions section that includes definitions for the terms "family health," "health and personal safety education," "pregnancy prevention," and "reproductive health."

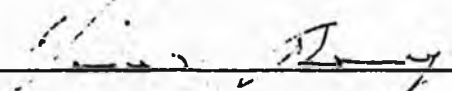
Impacts and Department's position:

The Department recognizes the importance of a structured health education curriculum that will provide students with the information and skills they need to make health promoting choices throughout their lifetime. The Department agrees that it is important for students to be instructed in HIV prevention and other important health risks of this era. However, the decisions about what the content of curriculum should be, and the age at which that content is appropriately taught, and its level of emphasis are best decided by the local school boards in consultation with parents, local health providers and community members. For these reasons, the Department of Education continues to oppose imposition of any kind of state level curriculum mandates.

The Department does support the requirement for establishment of a health education curriculum advisory committee for the district. This practice will assure the district receives the best advice from local health experts, parents, and other community members. The language describing the role and operation of this committee should impose minimal additional expense to the school districts.

APPROVED:

Director Vince Barry DIVISION Educational Program Support

Signature  Date 2-24-04

Commissioner/Deputy Jerry Covey/Mike Maher

Signature  Date 2-24-04

Sec. 14.08.115. Advisory school boards in regional educational attendance areas. (a) A regional school board shall establish advisory school boards in each community in the regional educational attendance area that has more than 50 permanent residents, and by regulation shall prescribe their manner of selection and organization, and, in a manner consistent with (b) of this section, their powers and duties.

(b) An advisory board shall advise the regional school board on all matters concerning schools in the community in which the advisory board is established. (§ 2 ch 24 SLA 1979; am §§ 6, 7 ch 173 SLA 1990)

Sec. 14.30.360. Curriculum. (a) Each district in the state public school system shall be encouraged to initiate and conduct a program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. The program should include instruction in physical health and personal safety including alcohol and drug abuse education, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), early cancer prevention and detection, dental health, family health, environmental health, the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence, and appropriate use of health services.

(b) The state board shall establish guidelines for a health and personal safety education program. Personal safety guidelines shall be developed in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Upon request, the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Social Services, and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault shall provide technical assistance to school districts in the development of personal safety curricula. A school health education specialist position shall be established and funded in the department to coordinate the program statewide. Ade-

quate funds to enable curriculum and resource development, adequate consultation to school districts, and a program of teacher training in health and personal safety education shall be provided. (§ 1 ch 188 SLA 1976; am § 1 ch 106 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 57 SLA 1984; am § 1 ch 24 SLA 1986)



ALASKA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

4107 Laurel Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99508-5334 • (907) 562-2662

February 23, 1994

Representative Cynthia Toohey
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

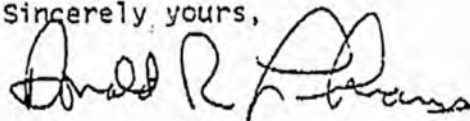
Dear Representative Toohey:

On behalf of the Alaska State Medical Association I would like to offer our highest support for your committee's substitute for House Bill #320. Under our current health system, public health has, unfortunately, not been given the emphasis that it deserves. Preventative medicine is good medicine. Your bill will help educate the youth of the state which will hopefully allow them to make healthier decisions when they reach adulthood.

I am strongly supportive of mandated instruction on the human immunodeficiency virus. I recently attended a conference in San Francisco and was made aware that the incidence of HIV infections is increasing most rapidly amongst the teenage population.

Thank you for this bill. If I can be of any assistance to you in passage of the "Healthy Students Act" do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,



Donald R. Lehmann, M.D., A.B.F.P.
President, Alaska State Medical Association
Chairman, Legislative Affairs Committee

DRL:bj



ALASKA HEMOPHILIA ASSOCIATION

2810 Aspen Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99517

FAX or PHONE (907) 243-4045

3/1/94

Cynthia Toohey
Room 104 Capitol
Juneau, AK 99807

Dear Cynthia,

I wanted to express appreciation for your support for HIV education and the "Healthy Student Bill" you are co-sponsoring. As you are probably aware, HIV has had a tremendous impact on the entire hemophilia community, both through the infection of the majority of hemophiliacs who used blood products before 1985 and through the ten-fold increase in the cost of the newer HIV-safe blood products since 1985. Our collective experiences have made us strong supporters of HIV education and health education in general.

Our organization recently received funding from Maternal and Child Health for a part-time salary that includes HIV risk reduction and instituting a program for comprehensive hemophilia care in Alaska. Let me know if there is anything I can do to lend support to your efforts.

Sincerely

Louise Cobb, Director

Support HB 320

FACT SHEET
1993

THE HIGH "COST" OF INADEQUATE HEALTH EDUCATION

ADOLESCENT HEALTH

- 219 Alaskans, ages 10 -19 years old were infected with gonorrhea in 1991
- 1,133 teens gave birth in Alaska during 1990, including 426 in Anchorage
- In 1989, 6.3% of all births to teens in Alaska produced low-birthweight babies. 13.7% in Anchorage

COST TO ALASKA

- Teen mothers in Alaska cost the taxpayers \$4 million in 1989
- Alaska families, begun when the mother was a teenager cost Alaska taxpayers \$51.4 million in 1988 alone
- U.S. taxpayers paid \$19.83 billion in 1988 to support families started by teen parents

TEENAGE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: A CHALLENGE TO BREAK THE CYCLE

12 MILLION U.S. TEENAGERS ARE SEXUALLY ACTIVE

- In the United States, 53% of teen girls aged 15-17 have had intercourse at least once.
- 60% of sexually active teen women aged 15-19 in the U.S. have had two or more sexual partners.
- 1,281 teens requested birth control from the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) Family Planning Clinic in 1991. This does not include those receiving birth control elsewhere or those not using any protection.
- Nationally, 44% of all adolescent girls will experience one pregnancy before the age of 20.
- 84% of teenage pregnancies in the U.S. are unintended.
- 430 teens had pregnancy tests in 1991 at the MOA Family Planning Clinic. This accounted for 35% of all pregnancy tests performed there that year. Home pregnancy tests or tests at other facilities are not included.
- An estimated 14% of all national teen pregnancies end in miscarriage and 40% end in abortion.

CHILDREN ARE HAVING CHILDREN: 3 A DAY IN ALASKA

- In 1990, 1,133 teenagers, or 3 a day, gave birth in Alaska. Of these, 17 were under 15 years old.
- Of those 1,133 teenagers who gave birth, 426 were from Anchorage. Six of these were under 15 years old.
- The birthrate for U.S. teens 15-17 was higher in 1939 than in any year since 1974; 19% higher than in 1986.
- Nationally, approximately 50% of teen births are out of wedlock. In Alaska, 65% of teen births are out of wedlock. In the U.S. only 4% of unmarried teenagers who give birth place their babies up for adoption.
- Seven in ten births to teens result from unplanned pregnancies.

HEALTH RISKS TO TEENS AND THEIR BABIES

- The number of babies who die during their first 12 months is much higher among babies born to teen mothers.
- Primary reasons for poor health among children of adolescents are inadequate prenatal care and nutrition.
- In 1989, only 59% of Alaska teens reported adequate prenatal care. 67% in Anchorage

TEENAGERS AND RISKS OF DISEASE

- 2.5 million teenagers contract sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) annually in the United States.
- Sexual activity prior to age 20 increases the risk of cervical cancer.
- Teens are more susceptible to STD's due to increased probability of multiple partners and immaturity of cervical cells.
- Chlamydia represents the most prevalent STD in the U.S., infecting about 4 million people per year. Adolescents have the highest rate of chlamydial infection and associated complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy and infertility.
- In 1991, the MOA Family Planning Clinic screened 947 teens of which 203 had abnormal pap smears.
- Nearly one million cases of genital warts are believed to occur each year. One study found that 38% of sexually active teens examined were infected with genital warts.
- In 1991, 20 cases of gonorrhea occurred among 10 - 14 year olds in Alaska.
- Teens aged 15-19 accounted for 23% (or 199) of the total Alaska gonorrhea cases in 1991.
- 24% of Alaska's AIDS cases occur in 20 - 29 year olds. Given the average time of 10 years from HIV infection to AIDS, many of these people were probably infected as teens.

PREGNANT AND PARENTING TEENS SUFFER ACADEMIC FAILURE AND POVERTY

- Teen mothers frequently find it difficult to return to school due to unavailability of child care.
- Nationally, 60% of teen mothers drop out of school.
- Teens who drop out of school are more likely to have successive pregnancies.
- In 1987, 18% of births to teens in Alaska were second or subsequent births; 28.2% in Anchorage.
- Public funds pay for the delivery costs of at least 1/2 of births to teenagers.

HOW CAN WE DECREASE THE RISKS OF TEEN PREGNANCY?

1. Provide health education at home and through schools, religious groups, youth agencies and the media. Education should include:
 - Facts about the biology of fertility and reproduction
 - Information about the emotional and physical aspects of sexual activity including the increased risk of cervical cancer with early intercourse
 - Support for the decision not to have sexual intercourse
 - Discussion about responsible decision making
 - Support to foster the development of self-confidence and healthy self-esteem
 - Factual information about birth control and where it is available
 - Facts about the current epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases to include HIV infection (AIDS)
 - Parenting courses for parents of teenagers and teenage parents
2. Expand the availability of confidential birth control services for sexually active teenagers.
3. Provide quality medical care with emphasis on early prenatal care and proper nutrition for young mothers and their babies.
4. Offer unbiased information and appropriate referrals for those pregnant teens who choose not to become parents.
5. Assure continuing education, social services, and job training for teen parents.

DATA SOURCE:

Alaska vital statistics - (1988-91); Children's Defense Fund; National Center for Health Statistics; U.S. Facts in Brief-The Alan Guttmacher Institute - 1993; MOA, DHHS, Family Planning Program - Statistics 1990-91; State of AK - Epidemiology; MOA, DHHS, Adolescent Outreach Information Sheet, 1987; Center for Population Options 1990

Prepared by: Family Planning Advisory Committee

Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health and Human Service

Family Planning Program

825 "I" Street

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Telephone: (907) 343-4623



References to health education in *Healthy Alaskans 2000* in 8/31/93 draft:

Pg 16: "A physical fitness curriculum should be mandatory for all schools, and physical education mandatory in all elementary schools."

"The Department of Education should develop physical fitness testing standards for use in all schools, and health/P.E. graduation requirements should be increased and should not include waivers for athletics."

Pg. 20: "Alaska does not have a standardized school health education curriculum. Nutrition education is routinely taught in certain grade levels, but it is not a sequential, integrated component of health education in all Alaska schools."

Pg. 21: "Nutrition education and establishing good dietary habits in children is especially important. Eating habits established in children, good or bad, are likely to be maintained in adulthood."

Pg. 22: "Provide public information and educational programs that promote healthy eating behaviors through culturally sensitive literacy and age-appropriate materials in a manner that empower people to take charge and assume responsibility for their own health and that of their families.

"Ensure quality school-based nutrition education programs for children and adolescents."

Pg. 29: "Support statewide efforts to develop a comprehensive school health education curriculum and advisory services for high risk groups to combat use of tobacco products."

Pg. 35: "Increase efforts to educate youth about the harmful effects of drugs, with continued special emphasis on: drinking and driving; inhalants, especially targeted to rural youth: issues unique to Alaska Native youth."

"Increase the availability of comprehensive prevention programs teaching personal and social skills which will enable youth to resist social influences leading to substance abuse."

Pg. 37: "Increase the proportion of teens who have discussed human sexuality, including values surrounding sexuality with their parents and/or have received information through another parentally endorsed source, such as school youth or religious programs."

"During the 1989-1990 school year, 43% of 5th-12th graders in the Alaska Public School system received some form of family life education in which human sexuality is discussed."

Pg. 39: "Implement culturally sensitive, developmentally appropriate K-12 school health curriculum statewide."

"The Peer Helper Program identifies, trains, and provides on-going support and supervision for high school students most often sought out by their peers as good listeners and helpers. The program requires the cooperation of the high school(s) and the local community mental health center. Thirteen CMHC-school district 'pairs' participate in FY93.

"Head Start, a federally sponsored program to provide services for low-income children and their families, has also recently developed a mental health component."

Pg. 50: Support mandatory school health education that includes life skills and human relations curriculum with a focus on non-violent conflict resolution to problems.

Pg. 52-53: "Increase proportion of Alaskan K-12 schools with planned and sequential quality health education."

"Health education in a school setting is especially important for helping children and youth develop the increasingly complex knowledge and skills they will need to avoid health risks and maintain good health throughout life. Quality school health education that is planned and sequential for students in kindergarten through 12th grade and taught by educators trained to teach the subject has been shown to be effective in preventing risk behaviors. Quality school health education addresses and integrates education, skills development, and motivation on a range of health problems and issues (ie: nutrition, physical activity, injury control, use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, sexual behaviors that result in HIV

infection, other sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies) at developmentally appropriate ages.

"As part of the new vision for public education in Alaska, the Alaska Department of Education recommends the development of high performance standards for students and assessment methods in the subject area of "Skills for a Healthy Life" as part of the Alaska 2000 Education Initiative."

"Fifty-three of fifty-four school districts in Alaska have formally "adopted" a health curriculum for elementary and secondary schools. However, it is difficult to determine the degree to which these curricula are being implemented."

"Studies have shown that properly designed and implemented school health education programs can be effective in preventing risk behaviors. Children and adolescents are an especially important target group, not only because they are at risk for many preventable diseases, injuries and risky health behavior, but also because they carry many of the habits, including health habits, formed during these years into their adult lives. Attainment of the many objectives expressed in *Healthy Alaskans 2000* will depend substantially on educational and community-based programs to promote health and prevent disease and premature death."

"Support implementation of K-12 quality health education in the schools."

"Provide comprehensive early childhood programs, pre-school through third grade, that includes integrated health curriculum."

"Expand continuing education for school teachers in health education and promotion and continuing education for Certified Health Education Specialists in the state."

"Conduct Health Education School Surveys to monitor the extent to which schools provide and students receive school health education."

Pg. 77: "Provide comprehensive educational information through the schools and media regarding necessary precautions for proper food preparation storage and handling in the home."

Pg. 82: "Increase dental education efforts in the schools and incorporate it into all types of other client health education programs, especially in rural areas of the state where less dental professionals are available.

Pg. 83: "Incorporate education on prevention of baby bottle tooth decay as part of all pregnancy and parenting classes, especially in rural areas of the state where the problem is more evident."

Pg. 99: "Implement a statewide comprehensive school health education curriculum."

Pg. 104: ""Proportion of schools that have age-appropriate counseling on prevention of HIV & other sexually transmitted diseases: Statewide baseline: 28% secondary (1989-1990), 67% junior/high school and Alaska Objective Year 2000: 95%."

"Proportion of schools that have age-appropriate counseling on prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases: Statewide baseline: 28% secondary (1989-1990) and 67% junior/high school, National Baseline: 66% of districts (1989), Alaska Objective Year 2000: 90%."

"Providing specific information and opportunities for skill building, and supporting changes in peer norms among persons at risk, will encourage and help sustain positive behavior changes."

"Services targeted to include risk reduction education include those reaching HIV positive individuals, sexually active people (sexually transmitted disease, family planning, and prenatal clinics), substance abusers, especially injection drug users, crack users, and their sex and needle-sharing partners (treatment programs, correctional facilities, street outreach programs), youth at risk (schools, shelters, and youth corrections facilities), and those at increased risk due to social or economic disadvantage (the poor, racial/ethnic minorities, homeless, and mentally ill).

"The State Department of Education receives federal funds for AIDS prevention targeting youth in school. Both DOE and DHSS recommend incorporation of HIV prevention education into comprehensive health education for grades K through 12. DOE and DHSS staff collaborate closely to support this effort. A 1990 survey

found that 67% of junior and senior high schools were providing some HIV-related education (Department of Education). Surveys of the general public have consistently shown strong support for teaching AIDS education in schools within comprehensive health education (96.2% in 1992) as well as for including instruction on condoms (83.2% in 1992) (State Section of Epidemiology). DOE and DHSS offer a number of age-appropriate curricula, as well as teacher training to implement these curricula, to interested school districts at no cost. The Indian Health Service, DOE, and DHSS have also jointly supported several rural school districts to pilot the nationally recognized curriculum. "Growing Healthy."

Pg. 109: "Provide age-appropriate education on STD/HIV for all Alaska children in grades K through 12 and provide risk reduction education for students in all colleges, universities, vocational schools, and other post-high school training settings."

Pg. 111: "Proportion of middle and secondary schools that include instruction in STD transmission prevention in the curricula preferably as part of quality school health education: Statewide Baseline: 67% jr/sr high students (1989), National Baseline: 95% (1988), Alaska Objective Year 2000: 95%."

Pg. 113: "Implement a culturally sensitive, developmentally appropriate, sequential K-12 comprehensive school health curriculum in Alaska's 54 school districts that clearly addresses STD health issues."

Pg. 120: "Support activities that encourage curriculums in the state public elementary and secondary school systems that develop an interest in health careers and ensure appropriate pretraining for pursuing these careers."

Supplemental references to youth and related education need in *Healthy Alaskans 2000* in 8/31/93 draft:

Pg. 33: "In all studies, over 70% of Alaskan students in grades 10-12 reported having used alcohol at some time during their lives. This far exceeds the 46% reported nationally."

"Frequent use increases among Alaskan youth as they advance in grade peaking at about 25% in grade 11."

"However, the level of use (marijuana) among Alaskan youth remains far above the 10% level of lifetime use by the same age group nationwide. Frequent use of the drug also exceeds nationally reported levels.

"Alaskan youth are about one-third more likely than youth in the rest of the nation to try cigarettes (62% compared to 38% nationally)."..."Importantly Alaskan youth are far more likely to use cigarettes and smokeless tobacco on a frequent basis than youth in the rest of the nation. .

"Experimentation with inhalants among Alaskan youth though at a lower level than use of alcohol and marijuana, is more than three times the level reported by youth nationally (26% compared to 7%)."

"Anecdotal evidence indicates inhalant use is becoming particularly prevalent in some small rural communities and has already had devastating effects."

Pg. 34: ""up to 25% of all deaths in Alaska are alcohol or drug related

Pg. 105: "More than 100 people die of AIDS every day in the U.S.-one every 15 minutes-and the pace is accelerating."

Pg. 106-7 "Alaska adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19 years comprised 22.6% of total 1991 cases (gonorrhea) but only 6.5% of the state population."

"Cocaine use has increased 500% in Alaska since 1984 (Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse). The exchange of sex for crack

cocaine has been linked in other areas of the country to outbreaks of syphilis and sexual transmission of HIV infection."

Pg. 37: "Alaska had the nation's second highest pregnancy rate for 15-19 females in 1985."

Pg. 38: "Alaska teens report sexual activity rates high above national norms. Among sexually active adolescents, the mean age of first intercourse for males is 13.2 and for females is 14.0."

Pg. 42: "15.1% of Alaska Native suicides were committed by those 18 and under: 10.5% of White Alaska suicides were committed by those 18 and under"

Pg. 43: "Most projects (suicide prevention) emphasize primary prevention-activities which focus on children and youth in the pre-high suicide risk years."

Pg. 49: All victims of violent and abusive behavior are at increased risk for alcohol and drug abuse and suicide. Programs aimed at prevention, intervention, and counseling the victims of abuse are critical in breaking this pattern of violence.

Pg. 54: "Support activities aimed at increasing high level collaboration between Head Start and state administered programs that serve low income families with young children (Alaska Head Start Collaboration Project and the Alaska Interdepartmental Committee on Young Children)."

Pg. 88: "(Fetal Alcohol Syndrome) Now considered the leading preventable cause of mental retardation in the nation."

Pg. 89: "Alaska has an estimated rate of teen pregnancy higher than all but one state, and a teen birth rate higher than that of some developing countries....With no consistent reporting of abortions or fetal deaths in the state, an accurate pregnancy rate cannot be determined, but estimates placed the 1985 rate at 81 pregnancies per 1,000 Alaskan young women aged 15 through 17."

Pg. 90: Children whose families have abused, neglected, or abandoned them, or who have witnessed their mothers being beaten, are deprived of the most effective buffer against the stresses of adolescence and beyond: a healthy family system. Alcohol and drug abuse, teen pregnancy, school dropout, intentional and unintentional injuries due to high risk behaviors, suicide, eating disorders, other mental and emotional illness, and multi-

generational child abuse are among the long-term effects of abuse and neglect. These effects of the deterioration of family trust, communication, and pride may occur if a family is not assisted promptly in learning the skills to overcome abusive patterns.

"The health of children, the socio-economic welfare and self esteem of teens, and the economic cost to government (for AFDC and other public assistance programs) are all strong arguments in favor of a reduction in teen pregnancies. Births to school-age teens often result in lost education opportunities and lower income for future years as well as difficulties in parent/child bonding.

"Babies born to Alaska teens are more likely to die before their first birthday."

HB320

AIDS cases shoot up

Heterosexuals in the lead

By A.J. HOSTETLER
The Associated Press

ATLANTA — The number of new AIDS cases unexpectedly more than doubled last year under a broader definition of the disease and boosted by a sharp increase in the number of infections among heterosexuals.

The federal Centers for Disease Control had projected 1993 AIDS cases would jump 75 percent in the first year of the new definition. It actually increased by 111 percent, from 49,016 in 1992 to 103,500 in 1993, the agency reported Thursday.

Last year, the CDC expanded its definition to include those infected with HIV who also have a severely suppressed immune system, tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia or invasive cervical cancer.

Most of the AIDS cases under the new definition were reported in the first three months of the year. The surge had dropped off by the end of 1993, and the CDC expects the number in 1994 cases to drop below last year's figure.

The groups most affected by the expanded definition were women, blacks, heterosexual intravenous drug users and hemophiliacs.

The increase was greater among women (151 percent) than among men (105 percent), and greater among blacks and Hispanics than whites.

* The largest increases reported were among teens and young adults, mostly from heterosexual transmission.

AIDS cases resulting from heterosexual contact jumped 130 percent last year over 1992, from 4,045 to 9,288.

AWARENESS, UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTION
NORTON SOUND REGIONAL HIV CONFERENCE

BERING STRAIT HIV/AIDS TASK FORCE

December 22, 1993

A resolution calling for all of the Bering Strait Region residents to be educated and made aware of HIV and AIDS.

Whereas; due to the high rates of Alaska's teen pregnancy, sexuality, alcohol and substance abuse - which leads to high risk and self destructive behavior, child molestation, sexual assault, and sexually transmitted diseases, and

Whereas; 489 Alaskans have been diagnosed as HIV positive and it is estimated that this number is only 10% of Alaskans who are HIV positive. This means that 90% of the people who are HIV positive in Alaska are not aware of their HIV status and

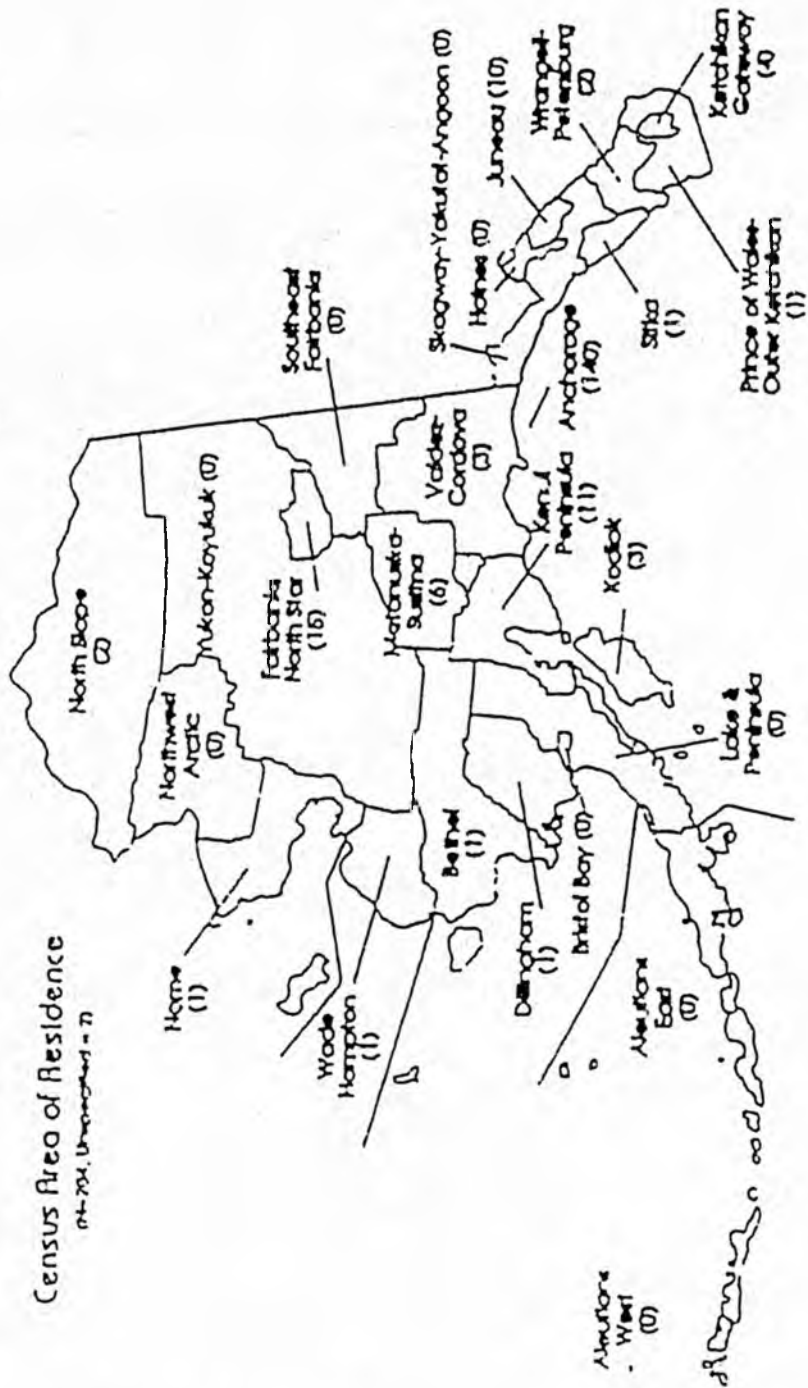
Whereas; 1,000,000 tourists and seasonal workers come to Alaska each year, many of them engaging in high risk behavior and certainly bringing the AIDS virus into our communities.

Therefore be it resolved; whereas the residents of our Bering Strait Region are severely vulnerable to the AIDS epidemic and that HIV/AIDS education, understanding and awareness concerning transmission and prevention is vital and critical to our communities and whereas there is presently nor in the foreseeable future no cure, the spread of this virus can lead to death and the destruction of our communities.

Therefore be it further resolved; that we strongly urge all people of the region to take a stand, be responsible and support preventive activities and be equally supportive of persons living with HIV/AIDS and that the governing bodies of the Bering Straits region will explore and support strategies and interventions to meet the needs that are arising and that will have an impact on the people of the region by this epidemic.

Directed to: NSHC Board of Directors
Kawerak Board of Directors
BSSD Board of Directors
Nome-Beltz School District Board of Directors
Bering Straits City Governments
Bering Straits IRA Governments
Bering Strait Corporation Governments
Alaska State Legislature
Governor Hickel

Census Area of Residence
 194-204, Unpopulated - 71



Overall health of nation's youth gets low grades

By CASSANDRA BURRELL
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — If children and adolescents were graded on their overall health they would get barely a passing grade from a nonprofit group that studies American health habits.

They would earn just a "C," the American Health Foundation said in its second annual Youth Health Report Card.

Large numbers of minors contin-

ue to hurt themselves by using tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs or eating too much dietary fat, the group said.

Too many don't exercise enough, the report said. Only 42 percent participate in daily school physical education programs.

And too many contract avoidable infections, have high cholesterol or find themselves with sexually transmitted diseases.

Last year, the overall grade

was a "C," the group said. "Not only did the overall grade fail to improve at all this year, but in some specific areas the grade dropped dramatically."

The 1993 assessment was released in advance of today's observance of Child Health Day, a yearly tradition started 65 years ago during Calvin Coolidge's administration.

The country "certainly cannot point to the accumulative below-

average grade with any sense of pride or accomplishment," foundation President Ernst Wynder said. "I hope our report card is a wake-up call for parents, health educators and others who are responsible for helping to convey the message of preventive medicine to our children."

The foundation graded 65 categories after analyzing information primarily from government-sponsored studies on nutrition, immu-

nization, teen pregnancy, infant mortality, communicable diseases, injuries and tobacco, alcohol and drug use.

About one-fourth of U.S. children are overweight, earning them a "C" in that area.

The nation's youth got a "D" in the AIDS category. There were 771 new AIDS cases among children age 13 and under in 1992, the foundation. In 1985, there were 128 new cases.



Department of Health and Social Services
Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH, Commissioner

Division of Public Health
Peter M. Nakamura, MD, MPH, Director

Section of Epidemiology
John Alldough, MD, Editor

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Bulletin No. 18 May 26, 1993

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA ADOLESCENTS

Adolescents aged 15-19 years comprised of an estimated 7% (37,151 of 550,043) of the state's 1990 population.¹ Data on sexually transmitted diseases, and risk behaviors among adolescents, as well as on public support for risk reduction education in schools follow.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases²

In 1991, adolescents aged 15-19 years comprised 23% (199 of 880) of the state's total reported gonorrhea cases.

In 1992, adolescents aged 15-19 years comprised 28% (184 of 651) of the state's total reported gonorrhea cases.

In 1992, adolescents aged 15-19 years comprised 50% (92 of 184) of the positive chlamydia tests in four public health sites offering chlamydia testing.

AIDS³

Of the 138 Alaskans confirmed with AIDS, as of December 31, 1992, 25% were persons aged 20-29 years. Many of these young people were likely infected with HIV during their teens.

Public Support for AIDS Education⁷

	1988 (n=513)	1990 (n=506)	1992 (n=502)
Should education about AIDS be taught in schools within comprehensive health education? Percent responding yes.	96%	95%	96%
Should comprehensive health education include instruction on condoms as a preventive measure? Percent responding yes.	85%	87%	83%
Percent of parents with school-aged children who discussed AIDS with their children.	n/a	65%	78%
Percent of parents with school-aged children who reported that their children had received instruction about AIDS in school.	n/a	46%	52%

References

1. Alaska Department of Labor, Alaska Population Overview, 1991.
2. Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, Section of Epidemiology.
3. Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, Epidemiology Bulletin #5, 1993.
4. Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, Epidemiology Bulletin #4, 1993.
5. Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 1988-1989 Annual Report.
6. Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, The State of Adolescent Health in Alaska, May 1990.
7. Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, Section of Epidemiology, AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Surveys, 1988, 1990, 1992.

(Contributed by Michele Hansen and Cheryl Kilgore, Section of Epidemiology.)

HIV⁴

Of 50,349 individuals tested through the State Section of Laboratories through December 31, 1992, 457 are HIV positive. The age distribution of persons tested is as follows:

HIV TESTING BY AGE		
Age	No. Tested	No. Positive (%)
0-9	382	2 (0.5%)
10-19	4,846	20 (0.4%)
20-29	18,895	210 (1.1%)
30-39	16,805	161 (1.0%)
40-49	6,709	57 (0.8%)
50+	2,697	7 (0.3%)
Not Specified	15	0

Adolescent Pregnancy⁵

In 1988, 9% (986 of 11,283) of all Alaska births were to adolescent women aged 15-19.

In 1989, 10% (1,107 of 11,652) of all Alaska births were to adolescent women aged 15-19.

Proportion of Adolescents Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse⁶

In the 1988-89 school year, a survey of 5,458 students indicated that 52% of 10th graders surveyed have had intercourse. By the 12th grade, 73% of the females and 67% of the males surveyed reported they have had intercourse.



ALASKA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

4107 Laurel Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99508-5334 • (907) 562-2662

February 23, 1994

Representative Cynthia Toohey
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

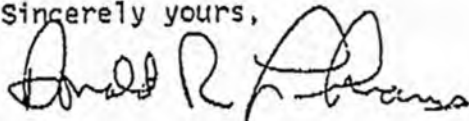
Dear Representative Toohey:

On behalf of the Alaska State Medical Association I would like to offer our highest support for your committee's substitute for House Bill #320. Under our current health system, public health has, unfortunately, not been given the emphasis that it deserves. Preventative medicine is good medicine. Your bill will help educate the youth of the state which will hopefully allow them to make healthier decisions when they reach adulthood.

I am strongly supportive of mandated instruction on the human immunodeficiency virus. I recently attended a conference in San Francisco and was made aware that the incidence of HIV infections is increasing most rapidly amongst the teenage population.

Thank you for this bill. If I can be of any assistance to you in passage of the "Healthy Students Act" do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,



Donald R. Lehmann, M.D., A.B.F.P.
President, Alaska State Medical Association
Chairman, Legislative Affairs Committee

DRL:bj

MON 12:29 UAA CNHS



Alaska Nurses Association

237 East Third Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-0827

... a constituent of American Nurses' Association

1/24/94

Athru (Alaskans Living With HIV)
174 S. Franklin #208
Anchorage, AK 99801

Dear Rita:

This is just to follow-up our phone conversation of today to reiterate our support for the "Healthy Student" Bill. The Alaska Nurses Association have long supported bills which would make available health education in all school districts in the State of Alaska. We applaud your activities to take the lead on this issue + pledge to work with you during the session to not only get the legislation passed, but also signed.

Sincerely

Jackie Alumn RN, MS, MPH
Legislative Advisor

HVB

324

HFIN

FILE

Back-up

SPONSOR STATEMENT HB 324

“An Act extending the termination date of the Board of Dental Examiners; and providing for an effective date.”

The Board of Dental Examiners sunset June 30, 1993. Under AS 08.03.020, a board that is not continued by the legislature, shall continue in existence until June 30 of the next succeeding year for the purpose of concluding its affairs. The board is currently in the process of phasing itself out. In order to prevent this from happening I have sponsored HB 324 which seeks to extend the Board of Dental Examiners until June 30, 1997.

The general purpose of the Board of Dental Examiners is to regulate and control licensing, permits, and revocations of the dental profession. Some specific duties of the board include:

1. Responding to questions concerning the regulation of dental hygienists.
2. Investigating the means and mechanisms of assuring quality control of functions delegated to allied dental health professions.
3. Encouraging the Governor's office to expedite appointments and reappointments of board members.
4. Maintaining adequate procedures for background investigations of all licensure applicants.
5. Interacting with testing entities to ensure continued upgrading of examination procedures and content.
6. Distributing licensure information through the board-published newsletter.
7. Developing ethics policies. Supports dental education.
8. Assisting the division in establishment of fees commensurate with costs incurred for each license category.
9. Developing infection control regulations and radiation protection regulations.
10. Maintaining compliance with the Americans for Disabilities Act.

The Board of Dental Examiners is an important board. They protect the public by overseeing the dental industry. I urge your favorable consideration of this legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

P.O. BOX 110806
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0806
PHONE: (907) 465-2534

SEP 13 1993

DATE: September 3, 1993
TO: Board of Dental Examiners
FROM: *Karl A. Tuck* Director
Division of Occupational Licensing
Department of Commerce and Economic Development
SUBJECT: Board Sunset

This is to advise you that the Board of Dental Examiners sunset June 30, 1993. Under AS 08.03.020, a board that is not continued by the Legislature, shall continue in existence until June 30 of the next succeeding year for the purpose of concluding its affairs.

Please be advised that legislation to continue your board did not pass during this past legislative session. Therefore, the Board of Dental Examiners is in its "wind-down year" of business and unless legislation passes during the 1994 session, the board will cease to exist on June 30, 1994.

During the wind-down year, the board's power and authority are not reduced. The board should conduct business as usual during this time, except that the board should not initiate any major projects, such as a total rewrite of regulations. However, the board should strive to accomplish its top priorities, i.e., examinations, reviewing applications, etc.

We have made the Governor's Office aware of your sunset status by forwarding a copy of this letter along with a copy of your most recent Annual Report. In addition, we have forwarded this information to the First Legislative Committee of Referral (this committee has responsibility for introducing continuation bills for boards).

Finally, you are encouraged to seek out a friendly legislator who will introduce legislation to continue the board, or if applicable, have your state association take the lead on this issue.

Please contact me should you have any questions regarding this matter.

KAL/lvs0027t
082493b

cc: Governor's Office
Board and Commissions
Legislative Liaison
First Legislative Committee of Referral

SEP 13 1993

Board of Dental Examiners

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

IDENTIFICATION

	<u>Term</u>
Ronald L. Martinelli, DDS P.O. Box 2035 Soldotna, AK 99669 (Home) 262-5325 (Work) 262-6595 (Fax) 262-6595	February 1, 1995
T. Greg Remaklus, DMD 4200 Lake Otis Parkway, #201 Anchorage, AK 99508 (Home) 248-0765 (Work) 561-1884	February 1, 1996
Royann Royer, Secretary, Hygienist 4200 Bridle Circle Anchorage, AK 99517 (Home) 243-8199 (Work) 276-7366 (Msg.) 786-1701	February 1, 1995
George Shaffer, Chairperson, DMD 306 Main Street, #202 Ketchikan, AK 99901 (Home) 225-6027 (Work) 225-9439 (Fax) 907-225-6702	February 1, 1993
Robert W. Robinson II, DMD 935 Westpoint Drive, Suite 201 Wasilla, AK 99654 (Home) 376-2723 (Work) 373-0747 (Fax) 907-373-7500	February 1, 1994
Carolyn Michels, Public Member P.O. Box 299 Nome, AK 99762 (Home) 443-2026 (Work) 443-3206	February 1, 1997
Kevin L. Gottlieb, DDS 12720 Toilsome Hill Anchorage, AK 99516 (Home) 345-3918 (Work) 276-2717 (Fax) 258-5212	February 1, 1997

Susan L. Cameron, Hygienist
1610 Laurie Lane
Juneau, AK 99801
(Home) 780-4457
(Work) 789-2135

February 1, 1997

Staff

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