

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672
2801 SCOMM 122: COMMISSION ON PRIVATIZATION. . . , 1999

HESS
CORRECTIONS

99-70

ALASKA BAR

A S S O C I A T I O N

Alternatives to Jail For Mentally Disabled Misdemeanant

Monday, September 20, 1999
12:15 - 1:15 p.m.
Courtroom 202, Nesbett Courthouse
1.0 CLE Credits

FREE! PUBLIC INVITED!

This program introduces the audience to the Court Coordinated Resources Project and the Jail Alternative Services Project, pilot sentencing projects designed to divert mentally disabled low risk misdemeanor offenders from jail and into community based behavioral health treatment.

Presenters:

Third Judicial District Court Judge John Lohff
Third Judicial District Court Judge Stephanie Rhoades
Court Coordinated Resources Project

And

Laura Brooks
Case Coordinator, Department of Corrections
Jail Alternative Services Project

With Representatives From:

State District Attorney's Office
Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor's Office
Public Defender Agency
Gorton & Associates

This program is presented in cooperation with the



Anchorage
Bar Association, Inc.

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P.O. Box 100279 • Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0279
907-272-7469 • Fax 907-272-2932 • <http://www.alaskabar.org>

ALASKA BAR

ASSOCIATION

Naltrexone -- The Anti-Alcohol Drug: Is This A Magic Bullet in Treating Alcohol Addiction?

Video Replay: Monday, September 13, 1999
Courtroom 202, Nesbett Courthouse
12:15 - 4:00 p.m./3.25 CLE Credits

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This program introduces and explains the use of Naltrexone as a part of alcohol treatment in our judicial and correctional system. The promise of Naltrexone is significant. When administered for 90 days, the drug can block an individual's opioid receptors resulting in a loss of craving for alcohol. A panel of medical experts and lawyers discusses case studies, ways to implement the use of Naltrexone, and the effectiveness of Naltrexone in probation and rehab programs.

Topics:

- How the drug, Naltrexone, is used in alcohol treatment.
- How Naltrexone works in conjunction with traditional alcohol treatment programs - case studies.
- How the courts can encourage the use of Naltrexone as a sentencing alternative.
- How much Naltrexone costs
- Ways to implement a Naltrexone program in Alaska
- How Naltrexone can work in jail, probation, and rehab programs
- About the Nygren case and Nygren credits
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Jail Alternatives Give People in Trouble with the Law a Chance to Change.

This summer a number of judges, attorneys, and people associated with non-profit and governmental organizations have been exploring ways to reduce crime through alternatives to jail. The emphasis has been on models of rehabilitative justice that have proven successful in other states. Coming up are three important seminars sponsored by the Alaska Bar Association with the support of the Anchorage Bar Association and Partners for Downtown Progress.

- On September 13 from 12:15 PM to 4:15 PM in Courtroom 202 of the Nesbett Courthouse, video tapes about the new anti-alcohol drug, Naltrexone, will be shown, and a panel of medical experts and lawyers will explain the use of Naltrexone in probation and rehabilitation programs. It is commonly estimated that 80 to 90 percent of criminal defendants have substance abuse problems, primarily alcoholism. Therefore, the potential of Naltrexone, which reduces the urge to drink, is very significant. This program is open to the public and free.
- On September 20, from 12:15 PM to 1:15 PM in Courtroom 202 of the Nesbett Courthouse, there will be a session on alternatives to jail for mentally disabled misdemeanants. This program will review a successful "specialty court" designed to divert mentally disabled low-risk misdemeanor offenders from jail into community-based behavioral health treatment. The program is open to the public and free.
- On September 27 from 8:30 AM to noon in the Captain Cook, Judge Dennis A. Challeen, a nationally recognized expert in the field of criminal sentencing, will speak about systems that enable criminals to change themselves into responsible members of society. Judge Challeen is credited with pioneering sentencing to community service, now a common practice for persons who are not dangers to the public. The half-day seminar is open to the public and costs \$45. For registration call the Alaska Bar Association at 272-7469.

These seminars represent a change from the judicial approach that has become dominant in this country. Over the past 25 years the emphasis has been on tough punishment, on sending more people to jail. By now one out of every 150 U.S. citizens is in jail. Funding for in-jail rehabilitation, education and work experience has been largely eliminated, and jails are now mostly "no-frills" human warehouses. The push for jail has meant incarceration of a higher proportion of non-violent offenders than before. "Crimes that in other countries would usually lead to community service, fines, or drug treatment - or would not be considered crimes at all - in the United States now lead to a prison term, by far the most expensive form of punishment"¹.

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But the trend is turning. People are coming to realize that jail is hugely expensive both in terms of individual lives and public money. In Alaska it costs about \$35,000 to jail one person for a year. In total, it costs the state \$130 million annually to house people in jails. From the perspective of protecting the public, jail is a short-term solution. Most criminals are eventually released. Lifers are only a minor fraction of Alaska's jail population. With little rehabilitation and much punishment by inactivity or isolation, jail often intensifies a person's inability to cope outside of jail and increases the store of anger that may have led to trouble in the first place. Two-thirds of the people released from jail return within three years.

The jail alternative programs being considered in Anchorage would be built on elements that have been successful elsewhere. Community courts, drug courts, or other specialty courts, all assist individuals who want to change by combining the incentive of avoiding jail with practical, individualized assistance in fulfilling the terms of court orders and rejoining the community. Typically, such programs involve "check-up" visits with the same judge who monitors compliance with his order, recognizes and praises success, and swiftly punishes non-compliance. Typically, also, these programs require strong partnerships between the courts, treatment providers, and organizations that assist the defendant on a one-to-one basis with transitional employment and housing, medical services, and other essentials, such as keeping court ordered appointment dates.

In Anchorage, the Partners for Downtown Progress (PDP) supports the development of jail alternative programs. This support is warranted by positive results in other communities. In the short run such programs require more court resources, but they reduce recidivism and jail costs, and they offer the court the benefits of collaboration with others to achieve a positive outcome. PDP would work with individuals who are referred by the courts, assisting each person in developing and following an individually tailored plan to utilize existing services to fit his or her needs. PDP is especially interested in participating in the development of a specialty court for alcoholic misdemeanants and criminals, and in facilitating the utilization of Naltrexone, the drug that reduces craving for alcohol.

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Jail Alternatives Give People in Trouble with the Law a Chance to Change.

This summer a number of judges, attorneys, and people associated with non-profit and governmental organizations have been exploring ways to reduce crime through alternatives to jail. The emphasis has been on models of rehabilitative justice that have proven successful in other states. Coming up are three important seminars sponsored by the Alaska Bar Association with the support of the Anchorage Bar Association and Partners for Downtown Progress.

- On September 13 from 12:15 PM to 4:15 PM in Courtroom 202 of the Nesbett Courthouse, video tapes about the new anti-alcohol drug, Naltrexone, will be shown, and a panel of medical experts and lawyers will explain the use of Naltrexone in probation and rehabilitation programs. It is commonly estimated that 80 to 90 percent of criminal defendants have substance abuse problems, primarily alcoholism. Therefore, the potential of Naltrexone, which reduces the urge to drink, is very significant. This program is open to the public and free.
- On September 20, from 12:15 PM to 1:15 PM in Courtroom 202 of the Nesbett Courthouse, there will be a session on alternatives to jail for mentally disabled misdemeanants. This program will review a successful "specialty court" designed to divert mentally disabled low-risk misdemeanor offenders from jail into community-based behavioral health treatment. The program is open to the public and free.
- On September 27 from 8:30 AM to noon in the Captain Cook, Judge Dennis A. Challeen, a nationally recognized expert in the field of criminal sentencing, will speak about systems that enable criminals to change themselves into responsible members of society. Judge Challeen is credited with pioneering sentencing to community service, now a common practice for persons who are not dangers to the public. The half-day seminar is open to the public and costs \$45. For registration call the Alaska Bar Association at 272-7469.

These seminars represent a change from the judicial approach that has become dominant in this country. Over the past 25 years the emphasis has been on tough punishment, on sending more people to jail. By now one out of every 150 U.S. citizens is in jail. Funding for in-jail rehabilitation, education and work experience has been largely eliminated, and jails are now mostly "no-frills" human warehouses. The push for jail has meant incarceration of a higher proportion of non-violent offenders than before. "Crimes that in other countries would usually lead to community service, fines, or drug treatment - or would not be considered crimes at all - in the United States now lead to a prison term, by far the most expensive form of punishment".

¹ See "The Prison-Industrial Complex" in The Atlantic Monthly, December 1998.

But the trend is turning. People are coming to realize that jail is hugely expensive both in terms of individual lives and public money. In Alaska it costs about \$35,000 to jail one person for a year. In total, it costs the state \$130 million annually to house people in jails. From the perspective of protecting the public, jail is a short-term solution. Most criminals are eventually released. Lifers are only a minor fraction of Alaska's jail population. With little rehabilitation and much punishment by inactivity or isolation, jail often intensifies a person's inability to cope outside of jail and increases the store of anger that may have led to trouble in the first place. Two-thirds of the people released from jail return within three years.

The jail alternative programs being considered in Anchorage would be built on elements that have been successful elsewhere. Community courts, drug courts, or other specialty courts, all assist individuals who want to change by combining the incentive of avoiding jail with practical, individualized assistance in fulfilling the terms of court orders and rejoining the community. Typically, such programs involve "check-up" visits with the same judge who monitors compliance with his order, recognizes and praises success, and swiftly punishes non-compliance. Typically, also, these programs require strong partnerships between the courts, treatment providers, and organizations that assist the defendant on a one-to-one basis with transitional employment and housing, medical services, and other essentials, such as keeping court ordered appointment dates.

In Anchorage, the Partners for Downtown Progress (PDP) supports the development of jail alternative programs. This support is warranted by positive results in other communities. In the short run such programs require more court resources, but they reduce recidivism and jail costs, and they offer the court the benefits of collaboration with others to achieve a positive outcome. PDP would work with individuals who are referred by the courts, assisting each person in developing and following an individually tailored plan to utilize existing services to fit his or her needs. PDP is especially interested in participating in the development of a specialty court for alcoholic misdemeanants and criminals, and in facilitating the utilization of Naltrexone, the drug that reduces craving for alcohol.

Janet McCabe is on the board of the Anchorage Downtown Partnership (ADP) and chairs Partners for Downtown Progress, which was created by ADP to focus on human and social needs in Anchorage's Downtown Business Improvement District.

STATE OF ALASKA**TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR****DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES****Office of the Commissioner****350 Main Street, Room 229****P.O. Box 110601****Juneau, Alaska 99811-0601****Phone: (907) 465-3030****Fax: (907) 465-3068**ROUTINE ☐URGENT ☐CONFIDENTIAL ☐**FAX COVER PAGE**DATE: 10/5/99 TOTAL PAGES: 10 w/coverTO: Marco P

FAX: _____ PHONE: _____

FROM:

- ☐ Karen Perdue, Commissioner
☐ Russ Webb, Deputy Commissioner
☐ Jay Livey, Deputy Commissioner
☐ Elmer Lindstrom, Special Assistant

- ☒ Ralph Thomas, Special Assistant
☐ Nancy Cashen, Executive Secretary
☐ Linda Cryan, Secretary
☐ Gayle Byrne, Secretary

NOTE: Marco -

Here's the report you requested.
Please note that this report
is still "preliminary" - due to an
ongoing data lag. It will be
completed in about December.

PLEASE CALL (907) 465-3030 IF TRANSMISSION IS UNCLEAR OR INCOMPLETE

10-05-98 10:06am From-DHSS COMMISSIONERS OFFICE 9074653068 T-253 P.02 P-551

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

REPORTS OF HARM BY CASE TYPE

Case Type	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Neglect	739	645	653	806	699	791	666	788	829	848	807	815	623
Physical Abuse	270	280	382	328	318	348	331	392	405	387	361	254	224
Sexual Abuse	166	149	121	194	136	125	163	151	177	172	153	152	149
Mental Injury	23	19	47	66	80	64	100	110	101	92	111	87	82
Abandonment	2	0	0	5	0	3	4	3	6	2	0	1	0
Total	1,200	1,093	1,403	1,399	1,233	1,331	1,264	1,442	1,518	1,501	1,432	1,309	1,078

REPORTS OF HARM BY SCREENING OUTCOME

Screening Outcome	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Assigned	865	756	990	985	765	928	1,035	1,085	1,151	1,208	1,225	1,127	909
Non CPS Reason	36	23	33	49	34	38	34	52	54	31	49	60	45
Workload Adjusted	298	306	378	358	431	358	191	293	311	256	138	68	93
Dual Track	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	39	29
Insufficient Info	1	6	2	2	3	6	4	12	1	6	6	15	2
Total	1,200	1,093	1,403	1,399	1,233	1,331	1,264	1,442	1,518	1,501	1,432	1,309	1,078

COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS OF REPORTS OF HARM BY OUTCOME

Investigation Outcome	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Can't Locate	12	16	8	2	6	13	6	11	17	6	6	4	7
Invalid	75	119	46	67	100	84	110	65	76	72	90	103	92
Substantiated	332	402	253	268	369	360	288	335	447	285	317	353	258
Unconfirmed	410	525	216	209	313	312	358	362	304	298	285	326	246
Total	829	1,061	523	546	788	769	762	773	844	661	688	786	603

LINE STAFF

Staff	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Available	130	133	145	145	146	156	147	151	155	164	156	156	157
Vacant	15	16	13	16	15	6	15	12	8	9	7	8	9
Total	145	149	158	161	161	162	162	163	163	163	163	164	166

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

UNDUPLICATED CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IDENTIFIED IN THE REPORT OF HARM BY FAMILY TYPE, AGE, RACE, AND GENDER DURING July 1999

FAMILY TYPE			AGE			RACE			GENDER		
Family Type	Number	Percent	Age Group	Number	Percent	Race Group	Number	Percent	Gender	Number	Percent
2 Parent Family	209	35.5%	0-1	144	14.3%	Native	343	34.0%	Male	500	49.6%
Single Mother	241	40.9%	2-5	282	27.9%	Black	81	8.0%	Female	503	49.9%
Single Father	33	5.6%	6-10	317	31.4%	Caucasian	373	37.0%	Unknown	6	0.6%
Bio Mother/Partner	31	5.3%	11-14	179	17.7%	Hispanic	16	1.6%	Total	1,009	100.0%
Bio Father/Partner	1	0.2%	15-17	87	8.6%	Asian	18	1.8%	Children		
Bio Mother/Step Father	48	7.8%	18+	0	0.0%	Other	8	0.8%			
Bio Father/Step Mother	12	2.0%	Total	1,000	100%	Unknown	170	16.6%			
Relative Caretaker	7	1.2%	Children			Total	1,000	100%			
Other	9	1.5%				Children					
Missing	0										
Total Families	589	100%									

FAMILY SERVICES REPORT OF HARM INTAKE SUMMARY

	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
All Intakes	538	510	636	654	518	584	606	659	734	742	717	680	568
Number of Children in Intake	883	763	975	1,005	788	987	1,012	1,076	1,217	1,219	1,237	1,181	959
Intakes Involving Placements	52	39	61	60	39	54	47	41	50	42	29	36	23
Number of Children Placed	78	50	60	66	52	69	57	27	60	45	43	40	24
Percent of Children Placed	9.0%	6.6%	8.2%	6.6%	6.8%	7.1%	5.6%	2.5%	4.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	2.5%
Percent of Intakes Involving Placements	9.7%	7.8%	9.6%	9.2%	7.5%	9.2%	7.8%	6.2%	6.8%	5.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.0%

ONGOING FAMILY SERVICES

FAMILIES RECEIVING ONGOING SERVICES

	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Beginning	1,553	1,505	1,558	1,587	1,825	1,653	1,653	1,670	1,715	1,732	1,734	1,724	1,726
Opened	70	74	75	100	88	71	74	97	89	85	60	60	57
Closed	58	81	48	62	60	71	57	52	72	83	70	58	89
Ending	1,565	1,558	1,587	1,625	1,853	1,653	1,670	1,715	1,732	1,734	1,724	1,726	1,694

FAMILY SERVICES OUT OF HOME CARE REPORT

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY PLACEMENT TYPE

Level of Care	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
Relative Home	622	615	604	613	598	595	632	637	671	669	677	683	683
Foster Home	909	899	940	942	988	992	1,038	1,089	1,099	1,117	1,099	1,082	1,071
Medical Facility	29	31	31	30	32	30	36	39	38	33	32	34	39
Residential Care	107	101	116	115	115	117	112	122	121	120	125	139	137
Detention Facility	42	44	38	43	48	44	38	44	39	47	40	39	41
Correction Facility	3	5	6	7	10	12	11	5	5	5	9	10	15
Other	44	45	46	54	57	57	57	58	60	63	54	57	52
Total	1,756	1,749	1,781	1,804	1,848	1,847	1,922	1,992	2,033	2,054	2,036	2,054	2,038

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY AGE, RACE, AND GENDER September 1999

AGE			RACE			GENDER		
Age Group	Number	Percent	Race Group	Number	Percent	Gender	Number	Percent
0-1	220	11%	Native	1,111	55%	Male	1,026	50%
2-5	486	24%	Black	220	11%	Female	1,012	50%
6-10	597	29%	Caucasian	587	29%	Unknown	0	0%
11-14	401	20%	Hispanic	43	2%	Total	2,038	100%
15-17	299	15%	Asian	23	1%			
18 +	35	2%	Other/Unk	54	3%			
Total	2,038	100%	Total	2,038	100%			

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY PERMANENCY PLAN September 1999

Plan	Number	Percent
Return Home	1,484	72%
Permanent Relative Guardianship	33	2%
Permanent Foster Care	106	5%
Adoption	54	3%
Independent Living	364	18%
Long Term Residential Care	9	0%
Unknown	6	0%
Total	2	0%
	2,038	100%

FAMILY SERVICES OUT OF HOME CARE REPORT

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN CONTINUOUS CUSTODY

Months in Custody	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
0-11	695	657	671	682	663	647	687	724	727	735	711	735	742
12-23	403	439	467	480	506	518	546	563	568	560	582	568	541
24-35	241	223	211	228	224	210	220	219	239	254	287	278	287
36-47	183	202	203	203	208	214	195	209	202	201	169	172	170
48+	234	219	229	231	247	258	274	277	297	304	307	303	288
Total	1,758	1,740	1,781	1,894	1,848	1,847	1,922	1,982	2,033	2,054	2,026	2,054	2,038

AVERAGE MONTHS IN CONTINUOUS CUSTODY

	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
Average Months	23.8	24.5	24.2	24.6	24.6	25.0	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.9

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY THE NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS IN CURRENT CUSTODY EPISODE

Placements	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
1	260	258	282	279	281	268	302	336	336	346	335	327	321
2-3	521	522	527	529	569	564	597	619	641	650	649	653	644
4-7	554	550	551	585	559	570	571	573	579	589	596	610	610
8+	421	410	421	431	439	445	452	464	477	469	458	484	463
Total	1,758	1,740	1,781	1,894	1,848	1,847	1,922	1,992	2,033	2,054	2,036	2,054	2,038

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS FOR CHILDREN IN CARE

	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
Average Placements	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7

FAMILY SERVICES OUT OF HOME CARE REPORT

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY THE CHILD'S NUMBER OF MONTHS IN CONTINUOUS CUSTODY AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS

Months in Custody	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
0-11	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
12-23	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6
24-35	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7
36-47	10.1	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.4
48+	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.3	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.6
Total	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7

CHILDREN RELEASED FROM DFYS CUSTODY

Released Type	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
To Biological Parent	20	35	38	48	30	38	29	14	17	30	18	23	31
To Adoptive Parent	6	5	7	3	3	2	1	3	2	6	16	4	10
To Relative	0	2	2	6	4	2	0	0	4	2	5	2	0
To Non Relative	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Emancipation	8	2	0	3	0	4	0	1	3	2	1	3	4
To Adoptive Home	0	3	1	4	2	3	6	0	0	1	0	2	0
To Parent/Other	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	2	1	2	2	1	0
To Legal Guardian	4	2	3	0	7	2	1	1	1	8	0	2	1
To Adult Corrections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	50	53	66	47	52	42	21	28	51	44	37	47

CHILDREN WHO HAD PARENTAL RIGHTS TERMINATED

	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
1 Parent Terminations	9	5	6	5	1	5	3	2	6	9	0	2	10
2 Parent Terminations	15	10	6	6	9	5	7	6	8	9	2	9	6
Total	24	15	12	11	10	10	10	8	14	18	2	11	16

JUVENILE JUSTICE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRALS BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

Referral Offense	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Against Persons	97	105	128	130	145	129	89	129	129	130	115	109	102
Property	401	435	397	268	273	306	215	258	320	331	308	330	337
Public Order	22	16	24	22	36	25	19	24	39	23	38	30	28
Drug/Alcohol	43	54	62	81	54	50	29	56	80	87	48	38	45
Weapon	9	6	15	4	11	4	9	13	14	13	14	7	11
Misc. Offenses	85	89	112	95	96	93	86	71	96	96	74	80	61
Total	657	705	738	600	615	607	447	551	678	680	597	594	584

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRALS BY OFFENSE CLASS

Referral Offense	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felony	203	200	228	178	180	163	102	142	179	178	179	128	167
Misdemeanor	369	416	398	327	339	348	259	338	403	406	344	386	355
Violation/Other	23	37	45	34	39	33	31	24	39	37	34	33	22
Probation Violation	62	52	67	61	57	63	55	47	57	59	40	47	40
Total	657	705	738	600	615	607	447	551	678	680	597	594	584

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRALS INTAKE DECISION

Intake Decision	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Intake Open	2	13	14	15	9	17	14	34	25	55	56	103	118
Adjusted - Conference	130	130	115	105	96	109	66	80	116	91	68	75	67
Adjusted - Letter	76	47	82	34	36	31	18	14	32	39	28	19	18
Adjusted - Referral	86	108	110	94	111	89	66	79	127	118	90	102	112
Dismissed	56	71	84	56	70	60	39	65	61	52	45	46	29
Detection Screen Only	18	15	15	17	14	12	4	13	7	12	8	10	22
Informal Probation	48	31	45	52	48	37	26	34	31	34	27	29	30
Adjudication Petition	181	225	225	174	195	185	165	177	215	222	208	131	126
Waiver Petition	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Court Referral	60	63	68	52	35	67	49	55	64	57	67	79	62
Total	657	705	738	600	615	607	447	551	678	680	597	594	584

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO DETERMINE AN INTAKE DECISION*

	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Average Days	40.6	28.5	36.2	36.1	30.8	26.8	23.4	21.1	21.4	17.5	16.0	16.1	11.4

* This measure is based on the delinquency referrals where an intake decision has been determined. Does not include DSOs.

JUVENILES REFERRED TO DFYS BY AGE, RACE, AND GENDER July 1999

AGE			RACE		GENDER			
Age	Number	Percent	Race	Number	Percent	Gender	Number	Percent
< 9	7	1%	Native	200	37%	Male	403	74%
9	19	4%	Black	49	9%	Female	138	26%
10	10	2%	Caucasian	222	41%	Unknown	0	0%
11	16	3%	Hispanic	16	3%	Total	541	100%
12	32	6%	Asian	27	5%			
13	57	11%	Other	3	1%			
14	68	13%	Unknown	24	4%			
15	104	19%	Total	541	100%			
16	105	19%						
17	117	22%						
18 +	6	1%						
Total	541	100%						

PETITIONED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRALS BY COURT OUTCOME

Court Outcome	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
In Process	13	22	21	26	24	26	23	32	63	62	70	57	80
Dismissed	49	39	49	26	40	43	32	27	29	24	33	11	7
Diverled	3	7	7	7	6	7	8	6	5	4	16	3	0
Held in Abeyance	11	21	19	15	14	12	9	15	14	17	16	13	9
Adjudicated	105	135	129	98	112	94	93	97	104	115	73	47	30
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waived	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	181	227	225	175	196	195	185	177	215	222	208	131	126

LINE STAFF

Staff	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Available	55	55	55	54	54	56	58	55	59	62	62	62	62
Vacant	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
Total	57	57	57	57	57	60	60	59	61	64	64	64	64

JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES

SUPERVISION CASES SERVED DURING

	<u>Jul-98</u>	<u>Aug-98</u>	<u>Sep-98</u>	<u>Oct-98</u>	<u>Nov-98</u>	<u>Dec-98</u>	<u>Jan-99</u>	<u>Feb-99</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	<u>Apr-99</u>	<u>May-99</u>	<u>Jun-99</u>	<u>Jul-99</u>
Open at Beginning	1,428	1,435	1,373	1,341	1,310	1,334	1,305	1,280	1,248	1,201	1,198	1,158	1,168
New	129	121	103	97	126	107	94	83	97	95	70	99	74
Closed	122	183	135	128	102	136	119	115	144	100	110	87	72
Open at End	1,435	1,373	1,341	1,310	1,334	1,305	1,280	1,248	1,201	1,198	1,156	1,168	1,170

NEW SUPERVISION CASE BY THE INITIAL CASE TYPE

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Jul-98</u>	<u>Aug-98</u>	<u>Sep-98</u>	<u>Oct-98</u>	<u>Nov-98</u>	<u>Dec-98</u>	<u>Jan-99</u>	<u>Feb-99</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	<u>Apr-99</u>	<u>May-99</u>	<u>Jun-99</u>	<u>Jul-99</u>
Institutionalization	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	3	3	3	5	2	4
Informal Probation	73	64	61	43	59	49	38	41	41	33	28	43	37
Maximum Probation	9	5	5	8	9	5	5	1	7	5	2	6	2
Medium Probation	23	31	17	23	24	34	26	17	29	31	17	30	15
Minimum Probation	16	15	16	18	25	11	16	19	12	17	13	14	13
Out-of-State	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Residential Care	6	4	3	4	3	3	8	2	5	5	5	3	3
Total	129	121	103	97	126	107	94	83	97	95	70	99	74

JUVENILE JUSTICE OUT OF HOME CARE REPORT

JUVENILES IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY PLACEMENT TYPE

Level of Care	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
Relative Home	24	23	18	24	22	20	13	11	11	12	8	8	8
Foster Home	54	55	56	51	48	48	49	44	50	51	52	45	44
Medical Facility	10	11	7	7	5	6	4	3	3	3	4	2	0
Residential Care	72	72	67	66	66	64	69	71	67	66	66	64	64
Detention Facility	90	83	82	83	86	85	75	93	81	88	70	71	84
Correction Facility	157	158	141	140	141	140	132	136	144	141	139	142	138
Other	17	23	18	20	15	18	18	21	25	23	28	28	21
Total	424	425	389	381	383	381	358	379	382	382	387	358	358

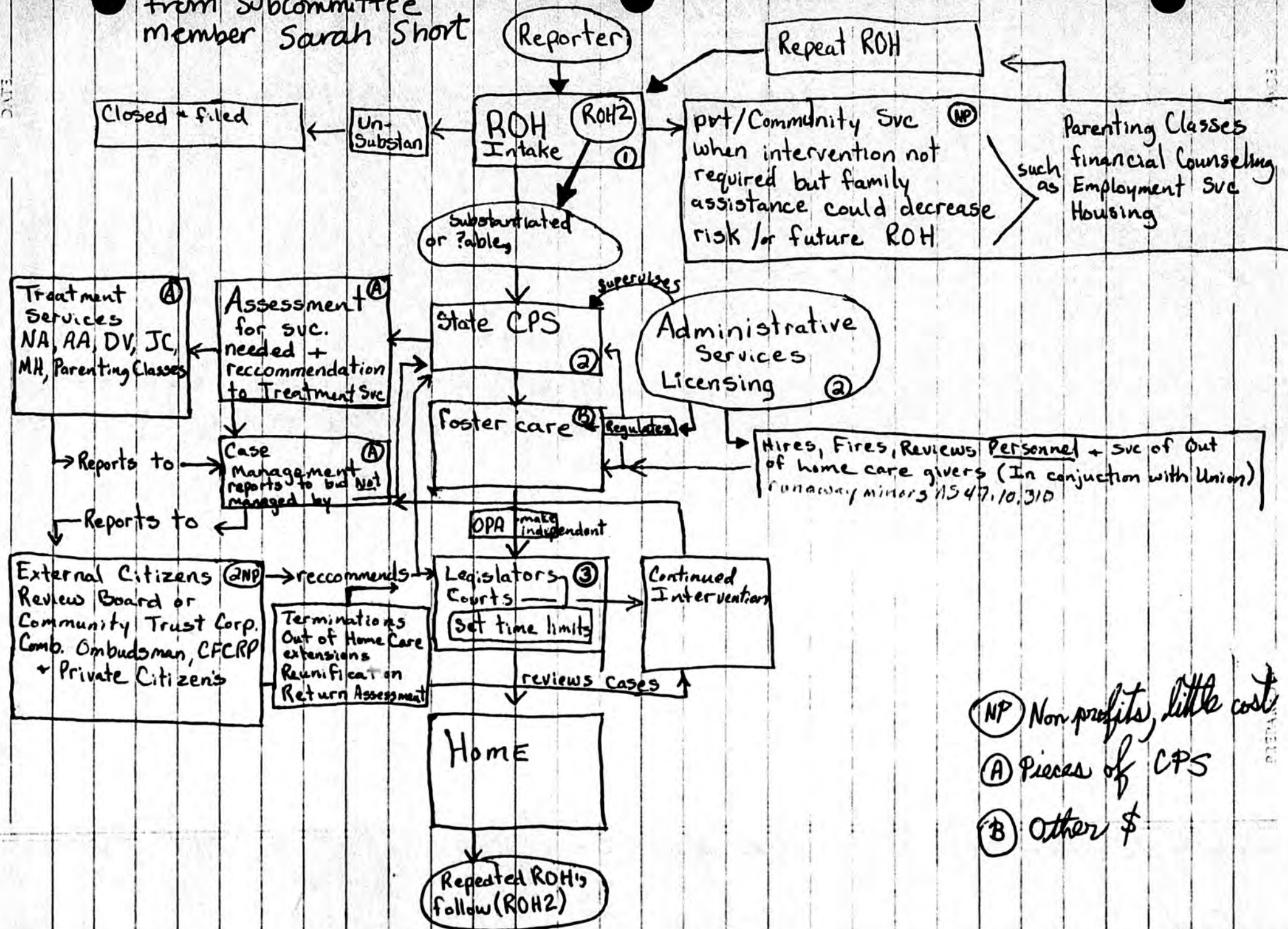
JUVENILES IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY AGE, RACE, AND GENDER September 1999

AGE			RACE			GENDER		
Age Group	Number	Percent	Race Group	Number	Percent	Gender	Number	Percent
<6	0	0.0%	Native	126	35.1%	Male	317	88%
6-10	1	0.3%	Black	35	9.7%	Female	42	12%
11-14	30	8.4%	Caucasian	179	49.9%	Unknown	0	0%
15-17	258	71.9%	Hispanic	5	1.4%	Total	359	100%
18+	70	19.5%	Asian	7	1.9%			
Total	359	100%	Other/Unk	7	1.9%			
			Total	359	100%			

SCOMM

122:52

HESS: Tree Ladder from Subcommittee member Sarah Short



- (NP) Non profits, little cost
- (A) Pieces of CPS
- (B) Other \$

~~Education~~

HES

Subject: RE: clarification

Date: Mon, 29 Nov 1999 12:02:41 -0900

From: "Clarke, Janet E." <Janet_Clarke@health.state.ak.us>

To: "Marco Pignalberi" <Marco_Pignalberi@legis.state.ak.us>

Marco:

The items that I can think of (off the top) would be CAMA (Chronic Acute Medical Assistance) and Infant Learning Program and Developmental Disability grants (because these are both individual grant programs).

Hope this helps.

Janet

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Marco Pignalberi [SMTP:Marco_Pignalberi@legis.state.ak.us]

> Sent: Wednesday, November 24, 1999 2:57 PM

> To: Janet Clarke

> Subject: clarification

>

> hi Janet, thanks for offering to "speculate" about the program names

> that might be part of the Subcommittee recommendation no. 13. Please

> don't spend a lot of time on it. Your offhand reflection via email will

> suffice.

> tx, Marco P



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE



FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO:
Annette Deal - Cowdery
Melba Piispanen - Fairbanks
Alyson Staggdill - Kenai
Lana Decker - Anchorage
FAX NUMBER
PHONE NUMBER

FROM:
Shane Miller
Janet Clarke's Office
10/15/99 9 (includes cover)
DATE NO. OF PAGES
465-2499
FAX NUMBER
465-1632
PHONE NUMBER

RE:

Privatization Documents - 10/19 Meeting

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ OTHER

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Annette	269-0223	Please print and distribute for 10/19 meeting
Melba	456-3346	
Alyson	283-3075	
Lana	269-0229	

Memo - 2 pages	Thanks, Shane
Attachment - 6 pages	

State of Alaska
Department of Health & Social Services
Division of Administrative Services/Director's Office
P.O. Box 110650
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0650

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES****TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR**

P.O. Box 110630
Juneau, AK 99811-0630
Phone: (907) 465-3082
Fax: (907) 465-2499

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 15, 1999

TO: DHSS Privatization Task Force

FROM: Janet Clarke 
Director

SUBJECT: Additional H&SS Information Regarding October 12, 1999 Memo

The following information is a follow up to our October 12, 1999 response to the Privatization Task Force subcommittee.

❖ ***How many of those social workers (employed by the State of Alaska) are licensed?***

The Alaska Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational Licensing records shows that there are 260 Licensed Clinical Social Workers in the State of Alaska. These workers are employed in the private sector, local governments and by the State of Alaska. There is no further breakdown by employer of this data from the Department of Commerce.

❖ ***How many social workers are there in the State of Alaska?***

Information from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis is attached. Please note that this data is for the first quarter (January 1 - March 31) of 1998. All workers reported as SOC 2032 "Social Workers" who worked for their employer at any time during the quarter are included. If an individual worked as a "Social Worker" for more than one employer during the quarter, he/she will be counted more than once.

❖ ***How many of those social workers are licensed?***

The Alaska Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational Licensing does not have this information available.

If you have questions or require additional clarification regarding this information, please contact me at 465-1630.

Privatization Task Force

Page 2

10/15/99

Attachment

**cc: Elmer Lindstrom, Special Assistant
George Buhite, Director, Juvenile Justice
Theresa Tanoury, Director, Family and Youth Services
Tom Cherian, Administrative Manger, Family and Youth Services
Lisa Emerson, Administrative Manager, Juvenile Justice
Verne Skagerberg, Budget Analyst, Administrative Services**

OCT. 15. 1999 1:42 PM

DHSS DAS DIR OFFICE

FAX NO. 18074852101

NO. 062

P. 4/9

ALASKA DEPT. OF LABOR & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
Research & Analysis Box 25901, Juneau, AK 99802-5901
PHONE: (907) 465-4500 FAX: (907) 465-2101 OR (907) 465-4506

ATTENTION: Tom Cheriya

Fax# 465-3397

City/State Juneau

Date: 10/13/99

Time: 9:50 am

From: Todd Mosher

Number of pages including cover sheet: 6

Additional Instruction:

Tom,

Note that this data is for the 1st Quarter (Jan 1 - Mar 31) of 1998. All workers reported as SOC 2032 "Social Workers" who worked for their employer at any time during the quarter are included. If an individual worked ~~for~~ as a "Social Worker" for more than one employer during the quarter he/she will be counted more than once.

-- Todd

66

STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

20 SOCIAL, RECREATION, AND RELIGIOUS WORKERS

203 SOCIAL AND RECREATION WORKERS

This minor group includes occupations concerned with giving assistance to individuals and groups with problems, such as poverty, illness, family maladjustment, anti-social behavior, and inadequate housing; and organizing and supervising social, recreational and cultural activities in youth clubs, community centers and similar organizations.

2032 Social Workers

This unit group includes occupations involving counseling and giving aid to individuals and families requiring assistance of social service agencies, including visiting clients and arranging for care in foster homes, half way houses or other facilities. Usually required to have knowledge and skill in casework method acquired through at least bachelor's degree from accredited school of social work.

Supervisor, volunteer services... 705... 197137014
Field representative... 705... 199367010
Caseworker... 836... 195107010
Caseworker, child welfare... 836... 195107014
Caseworker, family... 836... 195107018
Social group worker... 836... 195107022
Social worker, delinquency prevention... 836... 195107024
Social worker, medical... 705... 195107030
Social worker, psychiatric... 705... 195107034
Social worker, school... 705... 195107038
Casework supervisor... 836... 195137010
Group worker... 836... 195164010
Community organization worker... 836... 195167010
Community relations and services advisor, public housing... 836... 195167014
Parole officer... 705... 195167030
Probation officer... 705... 195167034
Program aide, group work... 836... 195227010
Housing relations or drug and alcohol counselor... 874... 195367014
Care aide... 836... 195367010
Management aide... 836... 195367014

2033 Recreation Workers

This unit group includes occupations involving organizing and supervising social, recreational and cultural activities in youth or family camps, community centers, playgrounds, and other settings. Includes conducting recreation activities with assigned groups in public or voluntary agency. Coaches are classified in major group 34.

Counselor, camp... 155... 199194010
Director, recreation center... 836... 195167026
Recreation leader... 836... 195227014

204 RELIGIOUS WORKERS

This minor group includes occupations concerned with providing spiritual and moral guidance and counseling to members of a religious faith or denomination and other persons expanding religious doctrine and performing other activities associated with the practice of religions.

2043 Clergy

This unit group includes occupations involving conducting religious worship and performing other spiritual functions associated with beliefs and practices of religious faith or denomination as delegated by ordinance, license, or other authorization, and providing spiritual and moral guidance, counseling, and assistance to members.

Notes: See page 9 for explanation of job title codes.

SC

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OCT. 15. 1999 WED 1:43 PM

DHSS DAS DIR OFFICE

FAX NO. 16074852101

NO. 062

P. 6/9

Social Welfare (SOC = 2032) by Industry (3-digit SIC), 1988-91
 Own (Ownership): 20 = State Govt.; 30 = Local Govt.; 50 = Private

TITLE	OWNERSHIP:			Total
	20	30	50	
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE (Govt.)	677	149		826
CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES			22	22
CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS			214	214
COMPUTER AND DATA PROCESSING SERVICES			2	2
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS		15		15
HARDWARE STORES			1	1
HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, N.E.C.			173	173
HOME HEALTH CARE SERVICES			6	6
HOSPITALS		15	62	77
INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES			690	690
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICES			1	1
INVESTMENT OFFICES			8	8
JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES			59	59
MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC RELATIONS			23	23
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES			1	1
NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES			2	2
OFFICES & CLINICS OF MEDICAL DOCTORS			95	95
OFFICES OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS			4	4
OFFICES OF OTHER HEALTH PRACTITIONERS			69	69
POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS			1	1
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS			7	7
REAL ESTATE OPERATORS AND LESSORS			1	1
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS			75	75
RESIDENTIAL CARE			340	340
SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, N.E.C.			9	9
SOCIAL SERVICES, N.E.C.			41	41

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS		1	1
TRUSTS		3	3
VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS		40	40
Totals	677 179	1951	2807

Employers with 10 or more Social Workers (SOC-2032), 1998-01
 OWN (Ownership): 20 = State Govt., 30 = Local Govt., 50 = Private

	EMPLOYER	OWN	SIC	INDUSTRY	N
1	STATE OF AK DEPT OF ADMIN	20	913	GOVERNMENT	677
2	FAMILY CENTERED SVCS OF AK INC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	105
3	FEKS NATIVE ASSOC INC	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	87
4	N SLOPE BOROUGH	30	913	GOVERNMENT	78
5	SALVATION ARMY AK DIV THE	50	866	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	71
6	ALTERNATIVE COMM MENTAL H.	50	809	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, N.E.C.	68
7	FEKS COMM MENTAL HEALTH CTR	50	809	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, N.E.C.	66
8	JUNEAU YOUTH SERVICES	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	62
9	TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE INC	50	864	CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	58
10	COVENANT HOUSE AK	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	50
11	ANCH CENTER FOR FAMILIES	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	46
12	ADVANCED CONCEPTS IN EDUCATION	50	824	VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS	40
13	ABUSED WOMENS AID IN CRISIS	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	39
14	FEKS RESOURCE AGENCY	50	833	JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES	38
15	ANCH COMM MENTAL HLTH SVC INC	50	804	OFFICES OF OTHER HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	37
16	AK YOUTH & PARENT FOUNDATION	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	35
17	MORTON SOUND HEALTH CORP	50	801	OFFICES & CLINICS OF MEDICAL DOCTORS	31
18	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	31
19	SOUTHCENTRAL FOUNDATION	50	801	OFFICES & CLINICS OF MEDICAL DOCTORS	29
20	KAMILLAQ ASSOCIATION INC	50	801	OFFICES & CLINICS OF MEDICAL DOCTORS	27
21	MUNICIPALITY OF ANCH PATROLL	30	913	GOVERNMENT	26
22	SE AK REGIONAL HEALTH CONSORT	50	806	HOSPITALS	25
23	BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOC	50	864	CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	28

24	ALLVEST INC	50	874	MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC RELATIONS	23
25	AK WOMEN RESOURCE CTR INC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	22
26	AMARE SHELTER INC	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	22
27	WOMENS RESOURCE CENTER	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	22
28	VALLEY WOMENS RESOURCE CTR	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	22
29	JUNEAU CITY & BOROUGH	30	913	GOVERNMENT	22
30	PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL	50	806	HOSPITALS	20
31	ASSOC OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PUEB	50	864	CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	20
32	TUNDRA WOMENS COALITION	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	19
33	JUNEAU ALLIANCE 'MENTALLY ILL	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	19
34	HAT-SU RECOVERY CENTER INC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	18
35	SITKA MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC	50	804	OFFICES OF OTHER HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	17
36	E A F E INC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	17
37	ARELA TREATMENT SERVICES INC	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	17
38	RESIDENTIAL YOUTH CARE INC	50	836	RESIDENTIAL CARE	17
39	SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	16
40	COOK INLET TRIBAL COUNCIL INC	50	864	CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	16
41	CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SVC INC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	15
42	WOMEN IN CRISIS INC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	15
43	SITKA PREVENTION & TREATMENT	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	15
44	HUMAN AFFAIRS INTERNATIONAL	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	15
45	CENTER FOR COMMUNITY	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	14
46	KIDS ARE PEOPLE INC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	14
47	HAT SU COMMUNITY CHILDS CTR	50	829	SOCIAL SERVICES, N.E.C.	14
48	KIDS CORPS INC	50	825	CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	13
49	LOWER KODIAKWIA SCHOOL DIST	30	821	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	12
50	BEKING SEA WOMENS GROUP	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	12
51	ACCESS AK INC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	12
52	ATHABASCAN TRIBAL GOVNT COUNCL	50	864	CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	12

53	ALZHEIMERS ASSOC AK CHAPTER	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	11
54	AKN AIDE ASST ASSOC	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	11
55	RESOURCE CTR FOR PARENTS&CHILD	50	832	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	11

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section. Does not include self-employed or federal workers. Parole and probation officers, public housing advisors, group work program aides, and drug and alcohol counselors are also included in the social workers category (SOC = 2032). N.E.C. = Not Elsewhere Classified

a. Likely most of these are drug/alcohol counselors



OCT. 19. 1999

7:38AM

DHSS DAS DIR OFFICE

NO. 079



DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO:
Annette Carl-Coxley
Melba Lisperen-FBX
Alyson Hoggan- Keri
Lana Carter - Anchorage
FAX NUMBER
PHONE NUMBER

FROM:
Marcy Ambrose
10/19
DATE
NO. OF PAGES
465-2499
FAX NUMBER
465-3331
PHONE NUMBER

RE: Additional Privatization Info - Pls Distribute

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ OTHER

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Annette 269-0223 Please Print
Melba 456-3346 and Distribute
Alyson 283-3075 at 10/19 Meeting.
Lana 269-0229

Memo 3 pages

Thanks!

State of Alaska
Department of Health & Social Services
Division of Administrative Services/Director's Office
P.O. Box 110650
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0650

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110001
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0001
PHONE: (907) 465-3030
FAX: (907) 465-3068

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 19, 1999

To: Mr. Mike Taurianan
Ms. Kathy Andress
Co-Chairs
Department of Health and Social Services
Privatization Subcommittee

From: Elmer A. Lindstrom *EL*
Special Assistant to the Commissioner

Subj: Response to Recommendations Relating to the Division of Public Assistance

Recommendation #1

Make the ATAP program into a loan program for all public assistance for people who are physically able to support themselves and their family.

Response:

- The Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP) currently receives a portion of its funding from the federal government. This "block grant" funding is authorized by PL 104-193, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Converting the Alaska Temporary Assistance Program into a loan program would put Alaska out of compliance with the provisions of TANF. The state would no longer be eligible to receive TANF block grant funds resulting in a projected loss of \$69.5 million in federal dollars for FY 2001.
- The state would also become ineligible to receive federal Department of Labor "Welfare to Work" grants, at a loss of \$2.7 to \$2.9 per year.

Recommendation #2

Eliminate the hold harmless programs for the Permanent Fund Dividend and Alaska Longevity Bonus payments.

Response:

- The PFD hold harmless provisions found in state law have had the effect of helping recipients of Temporary Assistance to become more, not less self-sufficient.

Families living at only 66% of the poverty level have the once a year opportunity to purchase the goods or services they need to reduce their reliance on state assistance.

- Without the hold harmless program, many families would be forced to impoverish themselves in order to receive the same benefits that all Alaskans enjoy.

Recommendation #3

Consolidate the childcare assistance and Head Start programs currently in the Department of Education into Division of Public Assistance Welfare-to-Work Services and contract regionally for administration of the consolidated program.

Response:

- The Legislature addressed this issue during the last legislative session when they consolidated childcare programs into the Department of Education and Early Development. This legislative initiative was designed to avoid duplication and save administrative resources.

Recommendation #4

Scale down the Adult Public Assistance to include only an Interim Assistance Program. Assistance would only be provided to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) applicants who have a medical emergency, but who have not received a determination from Social Security. The assistance is terminated as soon as the applicant has been approved or disapproved for SSI benefits.

- To be eligible for the Adult Public Assistance Program (APA) a low-income individual must be aged, blind, or diagnosed by a physician as permanently disabled, chronically ill, or terminally ill. The applicant must also undergo a rigorous process to determine that he or she is incapable of self-support through gainful employment. APA was created by the legislature not to respond to short-term medical emergencies, but to meet the long-term needs of the most needy Alaskans.
- The maximum SSI benefit an individual may receive is \$500. Without the income supplement provided by APA, many aged or disabled people would not be able to live independently in the community. Many would be forced into high-cost institutions at state expense. Others could become homeless.
- Participation in the APA program also provides access to Medicaid for many aged and disabled Alaskans. The loss of medical care will jeopardize the life and health of many without alternative resources for health care. Medical costs for these individuals will be shifted to other community resources such as hospitals, clinics and private physicians.

Recommendation #5***Eliminate the General Relief Assistance Program*****Response:**

- The General Relief Program (GR) was developed as a safety net for those very low-income individuals who are not eligible for any other state or federal assistance.
- In FY 99, 75% of GR funds were spent on burial services for indigent Alaskans. Loss of GR funding will shift the cost of this service to the mortuary industry, or, require the state to begin providing its own burial services.

Recommendation #6***Eliminate all exemptions to the 60-month limitation for receiving ATAP.*****Response**

- Exemptions to the 60-month limit specific to Alaska Native villages are found in the federal TANF statute. Eliminating them would require a change in federal law.
- All other exemptions found in state law apply to those families who through no fault of their own are temporarily or permanently unable to work and support their families.

ALASKA'S KIDS ARE LINING UP FOR YOUR MONEY



Alaska's child abuse victims are lining up for your money. Abused kids frequently become pregnant in

their teens and need the state's financial support.

The lessons they learn in violence often lead them to jail as adults. Each inmate costs the state over \$30,000 each year.

Many abused children grow up to abuse their own kids. This cycle of violence continues to cost the state and could increase your tax burden.

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Stop the Impact
of Child Abuse
in Alaska

Report Abuse
Anonymously at
1-800-478-4444

A cooperative effort of the Advertising Federation of Alaska and the University of Alaska Anchorage
Journalism & Public Communications Department.

Recommendations

DATE _____

1. Encourage ROH reporters to identify self.

Why? Decreases false allegations, misperceptions
+ agency financial + time waste. Speeds
investigation process, quality + time of intervention
+ services. (Retain option of disclosing this info
to possible abusers (confidentiality for reporters))

2. Actively solicit non-profit/community services in
mentoring, educating, involvement in IHS (in home services),
risk prevention, and other such community action groups.

3. Implement continuous review panel to study,
make suggests, solution search, and assist the
legislators in areas of DFYS, admin, CSED and
other "Human Service Agencies" for quality enhancement.

(Fund this based on legislative staff time saved.
If task force / review panel cuts time by 50%
forward half that to support task force?)

Review Panel must be equally manned by state
and beneficiaries of services.

4. Organize + Implement Permanent External Review
Panel (with disciplinary power) according to CAPTA 1996.

5. Legislatively initiate a public poll on the quality,
efficiency, and ethics of DFYS, admin, CSED.

Possibly include section for solution suggestions

(and solicit ideas from 10 colleges nationwide +
of course UAA + UAF) To be reviewed independently
by HESS sub committee (DFYS) ^{DHSS} review task force.

OCT-06-1999 WED 10:30 AM

10-05-99 10:07am From-DHSS COMMISSIONERS OFFICE

FAX NO.

9074653060

P. 08/11

T-253 P.07/10 F-551

JUVENILE JUSTICE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRALS BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Referral Offenses	87	105	128	130	145	123	89	129	129	130	115	109	102
Against Persons	401	435	397	268	273	306	215	258	320	331	398	33	337
Property	22	15	24	22	36	26	19	24	39	23	38	30	28
Public Order	43	54	62	81	54	50	29	66	80	67	46	38	45
Drug/Violent	9	6	15	4	11	4	9	13	14	13	14	7	11
Weapons	85	88	112	95	96	93	55	71	98	95	74	80	61
Misc. Offenses	657	705	738	899	615	607	447	554	678	688	597	504	584
Total													

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRALS BY OFFENSE CLASS

	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Referral Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misconduct	202	200	228	178	180	163	102	142	178	178	178	128	167
Felony	368	416	398	327	339	348	259	338	403	408	344	396	355
Misdemeanor	23	37	45	34	38	33	31	24	38	37	34	33	22
Violations/Other	52	52	67	61	57	63	55	47	57	59	40	47	40
Probation Violations	657	705	738	600	615	607	447	554	678	688	597	504	584
Total													

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRALS INTAKE DECISION

	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Intake Decision	2	13	14	15	9	17	14	34	25	55	56	103	118
Intake Open	130	130	115	105	96	109	58	80	116	91	68	75	67
Adjusted - Conference	78	47	62	34	36	31	18	14	32	38	28	19	18
Adjusted - Letter	86	108	110	94	118	89	68	79	127	118	90	102	112
Adjusted - Referral	59	71	84	56	70	60	39	66	61	52	45	46	29
Discharged	18	15	15	17	14	12	4	13	7	12	8	10	22
Detention Screen Only	48	31	45	52	48	37	26	34	31	34	27	28	30
Informal Probation	181	225	225	174	185	185	165	177	215	222	208	131	128
Adjustment Petition	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waiver Petition	60	63	62	52	35	87	48	55	64	57	67	78	52
Youth Court Referral	657	705	738	600	615	607	447	554	678	688	597	504	584
Total													

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TO DETERMINE AN INTAKE DECISION*

	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Average Days	40.6	28.5	36.2	36.1	30.8	26.8	23.4	21.1	21.4	17.5	16.0	16.1	11.4

Average Days

* This measure is based on the delinquency referrals where an intake decision has been determined. Does not include DSOs.

September 1999 - 9/3/1999

1.3 Month ReCap Report

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

REPORTS OF HARM BY CASE TYPE

Case Type	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Neglect	730	645	653	808	859	791	666	768	629	848	907	815	823
Physical Abuse	276	289	382	328	316	348	331	392	405	387	361	254	224
Sexual Abuse	166	149	121	194	136	125	163	151	177	172	153	152	149
Mental Injury	23	18	47	56	80	64	100	110	101	92	111	87	82
Abandonment	2	0	0	5	0	3	4	3	6	2	9	1	0
Total	1,200	1,093	1,403	1,399	1,233	1,331	1,264	1,442	1,516	1,501	1,432	1,308	1,178

REPORTS OF HARM BY SCREENING OUTCOME

Screening Outcome	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Assigned	865	756	998	985	765	928	1,035	1,085	1,151	1,208	1,225	1,127	909
Not CPS Review	36	23	33	49	34	38	34	52	54	31	49	60	45
Workload Adjusted	296	306	378	358	431	358	191	293	311	258	138	88	93
Dual Track	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	39	29
Insufficient Info	1	5	2	9	3	5	4	12	1	5	5	15	2
Total	1,200	1,093	1,403	1,399	1,233	1,331	1,264	1,442	1,516	1,501	1,432	1,308	1,078

COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS OF REPORTS OF HARM BY OUTCOME

Investigation Outcome	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Can't Locate	12	16	8	2	6	13	6	11	17	6	6	4	7
Invalid	75	619	46	67	100	84	110	65	76	72	90	103	92
Substantiated	332	402	253	288	369	309	288	335	447	285	317	353	258
Unsubstantiated	410	525	216	202	313	312	353	352	304	293	285	225	256
Total	829	1,061	523	566	768	769	762	773	844	661	699	795	643

LINE STAFF

Staff	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Staff	130	133	145	145	146	156	147	151	155	154	156	156	157
Available	11	15	13	16	15	16	15	12	11	9	7	8	9
Vacant	145	140	150	161	185	182	162	163	143	163	183	164	168

September 1999 - 9/3/1999

FAMILY SERVICES OUT OF HOME CARE REPORT

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN CONTINUOUS CUSTODY

Months in Custody	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
0-11	685	667	671	682	663	647	637	724	727	735	711	735	742
12-23	403	439	467	480	506	516	546	563	568	560	532	508	541
24-35	241	223	211	228	224	219	220	219	239	254	207	218	287
36-47	183	262	203	203	206	214	195	209	202	201	168	172	170
48+	234	219	229	231	247	258	274	277	297	304	307	303	298
Total	1,766	1,740	1,781	1,844	1,848	1,847	1,922	1,992	2,033	2,054	2,016	2,064	2,098

AVERAGE MONTHS IN CONTINUOUS CUSTODY

Average Months	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
	23.8	24.5	24.2	24.6	24.6	25.0	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.6	24.9	24.6	24.9

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY THE NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS IN CURRENT CUSTODY EPISODE

Placements	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
1	290	256	282	279	281	268	302	336	336	346	335	327	321
2-3	521	522	527	529	539	564	597	618	641	650	649	653	644
4-7	554	550	551	565	559	570	571	573	578	589	588	619	610
8+	421	410	421	431	439	445	452	454	477	492	458	484	463
Total	1,786	1,740	1,781	1,804	1,848	1,847	1,922	1,992	2,033	2,054	2,016	2,064	2,098

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS FOR CHILDREN IN CARE

Average Placements	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7

JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES

SUPERVISION CASES SERVED DURING

	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00
Open at Beginning	1,428	1,435	1,373	1,341	1,310	1,334	1,305	1,248	1,248	1,201	1,198	1,156	1,168
New	128	121	103	97	126	107	94	83	97	95	70	99	74
Closed	122	183	135	128	102	136	119	115	144	609	110	87	72
Open at End	1,435	1,373	1,341	1,310	1,334	1,305	1,280	1,248	1,201	1,198	1,156	1,156	1,170

NEW SUPERVISION CASE BY THE INITIAL CASE TYPE

	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00
Institutionalization	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	3	3	3	5	2	4
Intensive Probation	73	64	61	43	59	49	38	41	41	33	28	43	37
Maximum Probation	9	5	5	8	8	5	5	1	7	5	2	6	2
Medium Probation	23	31	17	23	24	34	26	17	29	31	17	30	15
Minimum Probation	16	15	16	18	25	11	16	19	12	17	13	14	13
Out-of-State	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Residential Care	8	1	3	4	3	3	8	2	5	5	5	3	3
Total	129	121	103	97	126	107	94	83	97	95	70	99	74

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FAX NO.
8074553068

P. 05/11
T-253 P.04/10 F-351

FAMILY SERVICES OUT OF HOME CARE REPORT

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY PLACEMENT TYPE

Level of Care	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99
Relative Home	622	615	604	613	598	595	632	637	671	659	677	663	683
Foster Home	909	899	940	942	938	992	1,038	1,089	1,099	1,117	1,099	1,092	1,071
Medical Facility	28	31	31	30	32	30	36	39	38	33	32	34	38
Residential Care	107	101	116	115	115	117	112	122	121	120	126	139	137
Detention Facility	42	44	38	43	48	44	38	44	39	47	40	39	41
Correction Facility	3	5	6	7	10	12	11	5	5	5	9	10	15
Other	44	45	46	54	57	57	57	58	60	63	54	57	62
Total	1,756	1,746	1,761	1,804	1,848	1,847	1,922	1,992	2,033	2,054	2,036	2,054	2,038

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY AGE, RACE, AND GENDER September 1999

AGE			RACE			GENDER		
Age Group	Number	Percent	Race Group	Number	Percent	Gender	Number	Percent
0-1	220	11%	Native	1,111	55%	Male	1,026	50%
2-5	496	24%	Black	220	11%	Female	1,012	50%
6-10	587	29%	Caucasian	587	29%	Unknown	0	0%
11-14	401	20%	Hispanic	43	2%	Total	2,038	100%
15-17	299	15%	Asian	23	1%			
18+	35	2%	Other/Unk	54	3%			
Total	2,038	100%	Total	2,038	100%			

CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY PERMANENCY PLAN September 1999

Plan	Number	Percent
Relative Home	1,484	72%
Permanent Relative Guardianship	33	2%
Permanent Foster Care	108	5%
Adoption	54	3%
Independent Living	364	18%
Long Term Residential Care	9	0%
Unknown	6	0%
Total	2	0%
	2,038	100%

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FAX NO.

907465068

T-253 P.03/10 F-951

P. 04/11

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES**UNDUPLICATED CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IDENTIFIED IN THE REPORT OF HARM BY FAMILY TYPE, AGE, RACE, AND GENDER DURING
July 1999**

FAMILY TYPE			AGE			RACE			GENDER		
Family Type	Number	Percent	Age Group	Number	Percent	Race Group	Number	Percent	Gender	Number	Percent
2 Parent Family	289	36.5%	0-1	144	14.3%	Native	343	34.0%	Male	500	49.0%
Single Mother	241	40.9%	2-5	282	27.9%	Black	81	8.0%	Female	503	49.9%
Single Father	33	6.6%	6-10	317	31.4%	Caucasian	373	37.0%	Unknown	6	0.6%
Bio Mother/Partner	31	6.3%	11-14	179	17.7%	Hispanic	16	1.6%	Total	1,000	100.0%
Bio Father/Partner	1	0.2%	15-17	87	8.6%	Asian	16	1.6%	Children		
Bio Mother/Step Father	48	7.8%	18+	0	0.0%	Other	8	0.8%			
Bio Father/Step Mother	12	2.8%	Total	1,000	100%	Unknown	170	16.8%			
Relative Caretaker	7	1.2%	Children			Total	1,000	100%			
Other	9	1.6%				Children					
Missing	0										
Total Families	589	100%									

FAMILY SERVICES REPORT OF HARM INTAKE SUMMARY

	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
All Intakes	638	510	636	654	518	584	606	659	734	742	717	660	568
Number of Children in Intake	863	763	975	1,005	768	967	1,012	1,076	1,217	1,218	1,237	1,181	969
Intakes Involving Placements	52	39	61	60	39	54	47	41	60	42	29	36	23
Number of Children Placed	78	50	68	66	52	89	57	27	68	45	43	48	24
Percent of Children Placed	9.0%	6.6%	8.2%	6.6%	6.6%	7.1%	6.6%	2.5%	4.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	2.5%
Percent of Intakes Involving Placements	8.7%	7.9%	9.6%	9.2%	7.5%	9.2%	7.8%	6.2%	6.8%	5.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.0%

ONGOING FAMILY SERVICES**FAMILIES RECEIVING ONGOING SERVICES**

	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99
Beginning	1,553	1,565	1,558	1,587	1,625	1,653	1,653	1,670	1,715	1,732	1,734	1,724	1,726
Opened	70	74	75	100	88	71	74	97	89	85	60	60	67
Closed	58	81	48	62	60	71	57	52	72	83	70	58	89
Ending	1,565	1,558	1,587	1,625	1,653	1,653	1,670	1,715	1,732	1,734	1,724	1,726	1,694

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JUVENILE JUSTICE OUT OF HOME CARE REPORT

JUVENILES IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY PLACEMENT TYPE

Level of Care	Sept-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sept-99
Relative Home	24	23	18	24	22	20	13	11	11	12	8	8	8
Foster Home	54	55	58	51	48	48	48	44	50	51	52	45	44
Medical Facility	10	11	7	7	5	6	4	3	3	3	4	2	0
Residential Care	72	72	67	66	66	64	69	71	67	66	66	64	64
Detention Facility	90	83	82	83	86	85	75	93	81	86	70	71	84
Correction Facility	157	158	141	140	141	140	132	136	144	141	139	142	138
Other	17	23	18	20	15	18	18	21	28	23	28	28	21
Total	424	425	383	381	383	381	358	379	382	382	357	358	353

JUVENILES IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY AGE, RACE, AND GENDER
September 1999

Age Group	Number	Percent
<8	0	0.0%
6-10	1	0.3%
11-14	29	8.4%
15-17	258	71.9%
18+	70	19.5%
Total	358	100%

Race Group	Number	Percent
Native	128	35.1%
Black	35	9.7%
Caucasian	179	49.9%
Hispanic	5	1.4%
Asian	7	1.9%
Other/Unk	7	1.9%
Total	358	100%

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	317	88%
Female	42	12%
Unknown	0	0%
Total	359	100%

JUVENILES REFERRED TO DFYS BY AGE, RACE, AND GENDER July 1999

AGE	Number	Percent	RACE		GENDER	
			Race	Number	Percent	Gender
			Native	200	37%	Male
			Black	48	9%	Female
			Caucasian	222	41%	Unknown
			Hispanic	16	3%	Total
			Asian	27	5%	
			Other	3	1%	
			Unknown	24	4%	
			Total	541	100%	
Age						
<9	7	1%				
9	18	4%				
10	70	2%				
11	16	3%				
12	32	6%				
13	57	11%				
14	68	13%				
15	104	19%				
16	105	19%				
17	117	22%				
18+	5	1%				
Total	541	100%				

PETITIONED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRALS BY COURT OUTCOME

Court Outcome	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00
In Process	13	22	21	26	24	26	23	32	63	62	70	57	80
Dismissed	40	30	49	28	40	43	32	27	28	24	33	11	7
Diverted	3	7	7	7	6	7	8	6	5	4	16	3	0
Held In Abeyance	11	21	19	15	14	12	9	15	14	17	16	13	9
Adjudicated	105	135	129	90	112	94	93	97	104	115	73	47	30
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	0	3	8	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	181	227	225	175	196	185	165	177	215	222	208	131	128

LINE STAFF

Staff	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00
Available	55	55	55	54	54	56	56	55	59	62	62	62	62
Used	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
Total	57	57	57	57	57	60	60	59	61	64	64	64	64

September 1999 - 9/3/1999



COMMISSION ON PRIVATIZATION

Department of Health & Social Services

Subcommittee on Public Assistance

October 12, 1999

Mike Taurianan
Privatization Commission Subcommittee of Health & Social Services

Dear Chairman :

It has become apparent that the main function of the sub-committee is to take a close look at its particular Budget Request Unit (BRU) and present a layout of that BRU that the Education Subcommittee can further scrutinize and make recommendations to the full Privatization Commission.

These are areas of general concern that we believe need to be applied to the department in general. Consolidation of contracts and scrutiny of interagency receipts may reveal that the State is expended a lot of man hours accounting for these interagency transfers and a close review of the contract rates may very well reveal a need for privatization of those services. A recent example was the Department of Public Safety in Fairbanks paying DOTPF \$80.00 for an oil change when they could go across the street and have it done for \$30.00.

Our recommendations overlap into other BRU's but this is because of the above reasons.

Recommendation #1:

Make the ATAP program into a loan program for all public assistance for people who are physically able to support themselves and their family.

The state spends as much money on feeding, clothing, and housing Alaskans on public assistance as we do on education. It is understandable that sometimes people get down on there luck. In those times, the State can provide these people with a low interest loan for up to the 60-month limit already in affect. If a person is not physically able to provide for their family, they would qualify for disability, workers compensation, or SSI.

The program would be similar to the Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program. This program provides low interest (3%) loans to people whose homes or businesses have suffered structural damage from floods, earthquakes, etc. The loan is set up on a thirty year repayment schedule so that the payments are smaller and do not place too big of a burden on the borrower. Borrowing the money would allow for people to provide for their family with dignity, a factor that is missing in the current system.

Recommendation #2:

Eliminate the hold harmless programs for the permanent fund dividend and Alaska Longevity Bonus payments.

The hold harmless provision of state law have been long criticized by constituents of the legislators that I have worked for. The whole premise that all Alaskans should pay for the loss of income to an individual receiving public assistance from the state because they are receiving other benefits from the State is counter-product to the goals of the Department to make people more self-sufficient. The State of Alaska currently spends \$20,114,400 on these two hold harmless grant programs.

Recommendation #3:

Consolidate the child care assistance and Head Start programs currently in the Department of Education into Division of Public Assistance Welfare-to-Work Services and contract regionally for administration of the consolidated program.

All child care, including Head Start, should be placed under one umbrella. This reduces duplication and reduces administrative costs. If the services are contracted regionally, there would be additional consolidation with regional non-profits or other entities that currently provide child care services.

The Department of Education has a new division entitled Early Development. This Division is duplicative in nature with child care in public assistance. DOE programs include the following:

"The Child Care Grant Program provides a small business subsidy for child care centers and licensed homes. Grantees must use the money for the long-term benefit of the child care facility and the children in care.

Most child care facilities use these funds for staff salaries and benefits, goods relating to health, safety, and nutrition, and age appropriate equipment, supplies, and activities for the children.

Applicants must have a current child care license, business license, and must be willing to care for children in the Child Care Subsidy Program (previous page) for whom payment is made only for the time in care. This increases childcare choices for parents receiving subsidy because caregivers have an incentive to accept these children.

The program receives an annual appropriation from the Legislature. Annual funding is approximately \$1.8 million. Over 500 centers and homes participate in the program statewide."¹

"The **Child Care Resource and Referral Program** assists parents in finding quality child care, and assists providers in advertising services and vacancies to parents. In Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks, low-income parents may be eligible at no charge for counseling and help in finding childcare. A sliding-fee scale covers services for other parents. DOE contracts with ChildCare Connections, Inc. in Anchorage, NAEYC Southeast in Juneau, and Fairbanks Native Association in Fairbanks to provide resource and referral services under this program."²

"The **Child Care Subsidy Program** enables low and moderate income families to afford child care while parents are working or in training. It provides a subsidy for childcare payments for eligible families.

Municipalities or unincorporated communities with licensed childcare facilities may apply to the program if a community agency can demonstrate the administrative capacity to manage the program.

The program is subject to annual state and federal legislative appropriations. The funding level is about \$13.8 million. There are approximately 25 communities participating, serving about 2,900 children per month.

Some smaller rural communities (e.g. Craig and Metlakatla) participate in this program. Most of the larger rural communities, such as Dillingham, participate. Quality childcare programs are an integral part of the economic viability of communities throughout the state. Earnings of working parents stimulate local economies. New childcare businesses are started to meet the needs of growing numbers of working parents. Local services attract additional business and enterprise. These child care resources help strengthen the economic base of the community.

"The **Child Care Resource Development** program provides child care providers with education and training in their field. Child care providers and administrators, who are licensed by the State of Alaska for child care can take classes and workshops, as well as, receive a quarterly newsletter and other educational opportunities at little or no charge. The program is subject to annual state and federal legislative appropriations."³ The department contracts with the following to provide the services:

¹ <http://www.ccd.state.ak.us/EarlyDev/ccgrantprogram.html>

² <http://www.ccd.state.ak.us/EarlyDev/ccresource.html>

³ <http://www.ccd.state.ak.us/EarlyDev/ccresource.html>

Grantee	Areas Served	Amount of Contract
Child Care Connection, Inc.	Anchorage, Bethel, Cordova, Dillingham, Glenallen, Homer, Kenai, Kodiak, Mat-Su Borough, Seward, Soldotna, Valdez, Unalaska	
NAEYC-SEA	Craig, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangell	
Fairbanks Native Association	Delta Junction, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, North Pole, Point Hope	

Child Care Facilities: This is a database on the Early Development website that allows people to find contact information about licensed or registered on child care facilities in their area. A person can search for the child care facility by using one or all of the fields: Last Name, Facility, City, Zip Code, Registered, Licensed, and Status.⁴

Child Care Programs - FY'00					
Expenses			Revenues		
Personal Services	521,100	14.21%	Federal Receipts	106,000	2.9%
Travel	60,600	1.65%	GF Match	500	0.0%
Contractual	416,100	11.34%	General Fund	195,200	5.3%
Commodities	20,600	0.58%	I/A Receipts	3,366,700	91.8%
Equipment	10,000	0.27%			
Grants	2,640,000	71.97%			
TOTAL	3,668,400	100%	TOTAL	3,668,400	100.0%

Child Care Program Employees - FY'00			
Position	Range	# Emp	Location
Program Coordinator	20	1	Anchorage
Grants Administrator III	19	1	Anchorage
Grants Administrator III	17	3	Anchorage
Statistician Tech II	14	1	Anchorage
Project Coordinator	18	2	Anchorage
Administrative Clerk III	10	1	Anchorage
TOTAL			9 Anchorage

⁴ <http://www.ccd.state.ak.us/EarlyDev/ChildCare/search.asp>

"Head Start is an early intervention program now 30 years old. Head Start targets low-income children and their families providing them" developmentally and culturally appropriate education, health, nutrition and social services, parent involvement and career development. The program strives to improve children's health, their emotional, social, intellectual and physical development, and support families in becoming self-reliant."

Funds are provided to agencies to operate programs according to federal Head Start guidelines. Covered costs can include staff wages and training, medical/dental services, program supplies and equipment, program enhancement and expansion. Alaska guidelines have been developed.

Thirteen grantee agencies receive federal funds directly from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and twelve grantees receive state funds from DCRA.

The Alaska Head Start program is administered from Juneau. It is subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. The funding level for FY95 was \$5.9 million. The 13-grantee agencies operate programs in 88 communities in the state. ⁵

HEAD START					
Expenses			Revenues		
Personal Services	189,900	3.15%	Federal Receipts	150,000	2.6%
Travel	31,100	0.52%	GF Match	59,300	1.0%
Contractual	31,900	0.53%	General Fund	3,340,700	55.4%
Commodities	3,200	0.05%	I/A Receipts	2,479,200	41.1%
Grants	5,773,100	95.75%			
TOTAL	6,029,200	100%	TOTAL	6,029,200	100.0%

Grant Recipients	Amount	# programs
Adult Learning Programs of Alaska	249,103	1
Alaska Partners	15,000	
Association of Village Council Presidents	347,522	9
Central Council of Tlingit and Haida	396,246	11
Chuglak Children's Services	39,897	5
Southcentral Foundation	410,821	1
Kaworak	620,096	13
Kids Corp	28,975	1
Metlakatla	2,309,067	1
RurAL CAP	566,244	28
Tanana Chiefs Conference	71,350	10
Fairbanks Native Association	25,000	1
Bristol Bay Native Association	35,000	2
Aleutian/Pribilof Island Association	6,200	4
Native Village of Tyonek	4,100	5
Kenaitze Indian Tribe IRA	4,100	1
Health and Safety	21,457	3
TOTAL GRANTS	6,148,178	90

⁵ <http://www.ced.state.ak.us/EarlyDev/headstart.html>

The Children's Trust board has been giving out grants for three years. The grants are funded with interest earnings from the \$8.9 million Children's Trust. The 1999 awards totaled \$290,381, a slight increase over last year. In 1996, year the Legislature reactivated the dormant fund with a \$6 million deposit.

This year, a four-member review committee considered 48 proposals and rated them on innovation, community-initiation, and emphasizes on prevention rather than treatment of child abuse and neglect.

CHILDREN'S TRUST					
Expenses			Revenues		
Contractual	55,700	16.11%	Children's Trust	345,700	100%
Grants	290,000	83.89%			
TOTAL	345,700	100%	TOTAL	345,700	100%

Children's Trust Grants - FY '00

Anchorage Center for Families	to provide counseling and crisis intervention; coordinate child-abuse prevention efforts; and provide information and referrals to families in the Muldoon neighborhood.	\$12,000
Alaska Public Radio Network	to produce and distribute public service announcements on the importance of effective parenting and community support for children.	\$26,800
Boys and Girls Club of Anchorage	to expand to Eagle River an Anchorage peer counseling and mentoring program called SMART Girls.	\$3,935
Passage House	to fund periodic home visits to graduates of this Anchorage residential facility for pregnant and parenting teens.	\$13,500
Eastern Aleutian Tribes Inc.	for parenting classes, support networks, and home visits to parents of children under the age of three.	\$ 20,555
Fairbanks Resource Agency	for an education program for parents with special needs.	\$14,568
Frontier Community Services	to provide home-visits, parent mentoring, and family playgroups in the central Kenai Peninsula area.	\$21,000
Gateway Center for Human Services	for a breakfast program staffed by parent volunteers at a school bus stop in the Southeast community of Saxman.	\$15,000
Homer Children's Services	to extend home- and center-based training and support to parents of children from birth to three years of age, some of whom are developmentally delayed.	\$25,704

<i>Matanuska-Susitna School District</i>	for development of a program to provide home visits, peer-parent groups, and monthly "family nights" in the Sutton area.	\$25,000
<i>Nome Community Center</i>	to support a Youth Council that will provide at least five ongoing activities that address the causes of child abuse and neglect.	\$28,429
<i>The Resource Center for Parents and Children</i>	to train parent outreach workers in the northern region to positively influence families, raise community awareness, and change attitudes about child abuse and neglect.	\$23,993
<i>St. George Traditional Council</i>	to complete a community assessment and a long-range child-abuse prevention plan for the Aleutian island community of St. George.	\$16,000
<i>Volunteers of America, Alaska</i>	to continue parent education, support, and respite services to grandparents raising children in Anchorage.	\$9,841
<i>Wrangell Community Services</i>	to provide parenting classes and support groups designed to strengthen families.	\$18,980
<i>Yupik School District</i>	to train adult volunteer mentors to help youth work toward specific goals.	\$14,175
TOTAL GRANT AWARDS		\$290,381

Account
RSA/DHSS

Income

Cost
750,000

Recommendation #4:

Scale down the Adult Public Assistance to include only an Interim Assistance Program. Assistance would only be provided to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) applicants who have a medical emergency, but who have not received a determination from Social Security. The assistance is terminated as soon as the applicant has been approved or disapproved for SSI benefits.

Emergency shelter, clothing and food is provided by a variety of private organizations including, the Salvation Army, Rescue Mission, Catholic Relief Services, Love Inc., and endless church organizations. If there are medical needs that are of emergency nature, those medical services should be provided under the Interim Assistance Program.

Recommendation #5:

Eliminate the General Relief Assistance Program.

The General Relief Program was implemented before Alaska was a State and before the federal government was providing funding for assistance. The Emergency Services Division of the Division of Military and Veteran's affairs provides emergency aid for natural emergencies under a broad definition that includes large fires, floods, earthquakes and even poor fishing seasons. The Federal Emergency Services Administration augments the State program. Single-family cases of emergency services can be provided by the Salvation Army, American Red Cross, Rescue Mission, etc.

Recommendation #6:

Eliminate all exemptions to the 60 month limitation for receiving ATAP.

The purpose of welfare reform was to get people off the welfare rolls and on a road to a productive life. With decentralization of work programs and the contracting of these services to regional contractors, the program should be working better. Medical assistance is providing in these rural areas by the Indian Health Service. Water and sewer projects are being funded by EPA and Village Safe Water. Housing is being funded by HUD and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation. . In rural areas where the unemployment is high, there should be more of an emphasis on the part of the regional profit-making corporations to develop a job market from their land holdings and resource base.

I. Agency & Department Name

This is the privatization summary for the education agency for the State of Alaska, the Department of Health & Social Services. The subcommittee, chaired by Mike Taurenian developed the process of reviewing the DOE. It was decided that the entire subcommittee would participate in the division overview presentations by the department. Once that was completed subcommittees of the subcommittee were formed to review each division and make recommendations. The final overviews were presented to the committee on September 21st.

II. BRU and Component Names as listed in state budget

A BRU is a budget request unit that is a group of components or program activities combined to achieve a specific goal. The BRU "Public Assistance" is comprised of eleven components: Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP), Welfare-to-Work Services, Child Care Services, Food Stamp Program, Adult Public Assistance, Energy Assistance Program, General Relief Assistance, Alaska Longevity Bonus Hold Harmless (ALBHH), Permanent Fund Dividend Hold Harmless Program (APFDHHP), Quality Assessment, and Fraud Control.

Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP): In 1996 the Alaska State Legislature passed welfare reform legislation in an effort to create a welfare system that encourages Alaskans rely less on government assistance and to become self-sufficient. Public assistance is no longer an entitlement, but rather a temporary assistance program that is limited to a lifetime participation of 60 month. However, there has been an exemption from that limit for certain rural communities. Those on welfare must work within two years in order to receive benefits. A single-parent family with two children receives a monthly benefit payment of \$923, about 66% of the 1997 Federal Poverty Level.

The 1996 welfare reform legislation reduced the average benefit amount especially for two-parent families. Benefits for two-parent families been reduced by \$102 a month effective. In addition, benefits for these families were cut in half during July, August and September, when work opportunities are more plentiful in Alaska.

FY98/FY99 ATAP Component Summary

FY98/99 ATAP benefit savings were generated by new ATAP program benefit provisions and caseload reductions. According to the department's web page sources of savings include:

- "Payments based on household expenses
- No additional assistance for second parents
- Seasonal benefit reduction for two-parent families
- Increased earned income
- Increased number of ATAP families with earned income
- Temporary Assistance caseload reductions

Projected ATAP caseload reduction and program savings are:

- 2-year ATAP caseload reduction of 12%
- Total 2-year caseload decrease of 1207 families from FY97
- ATAP savings from caseload reductions are \$8,149.9
- ATAP savings from ATAP payment provisions are \$6,490.1
- Total caseload and payment savings (compared to FY97 Actual) are \$14,639,900⁶

Child Care Services

Food Stamp Program

Adult Public Assistance

Energy Assistance Program

General Relief Assistance

Alaska Longevity Bonus Hold Harmless

PFD Hold Harmless Program

Quality Assistance The federal government requires that all ATAP public assistance distributed from federal revenue sources have a performance assessment. "There are two primary goals in this assessment: assess the effectiveness of policy and procedures to support client's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency and to verify the accuracy of the welfare payment."⁷

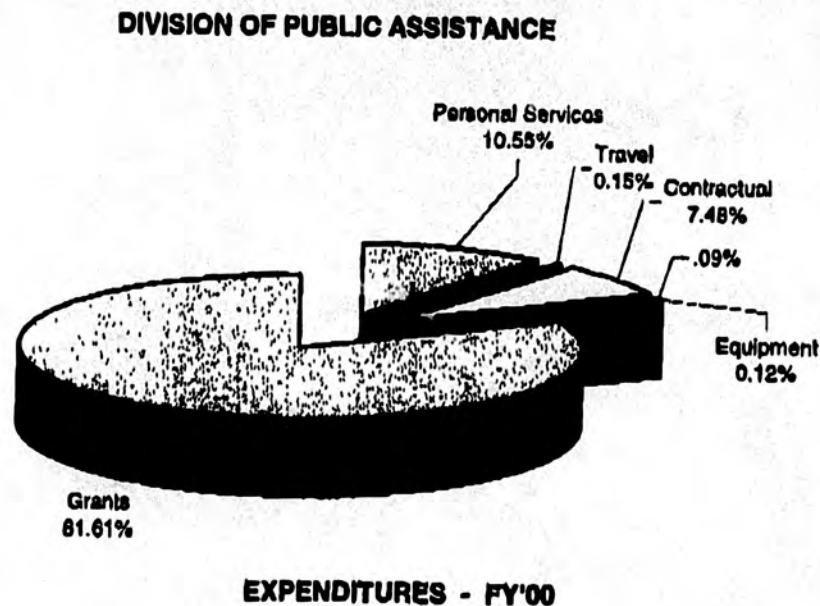
Fraud Control

⁶ <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/html/stuf/pubassin/atap.htm>

⁷ <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/OVR99.html>

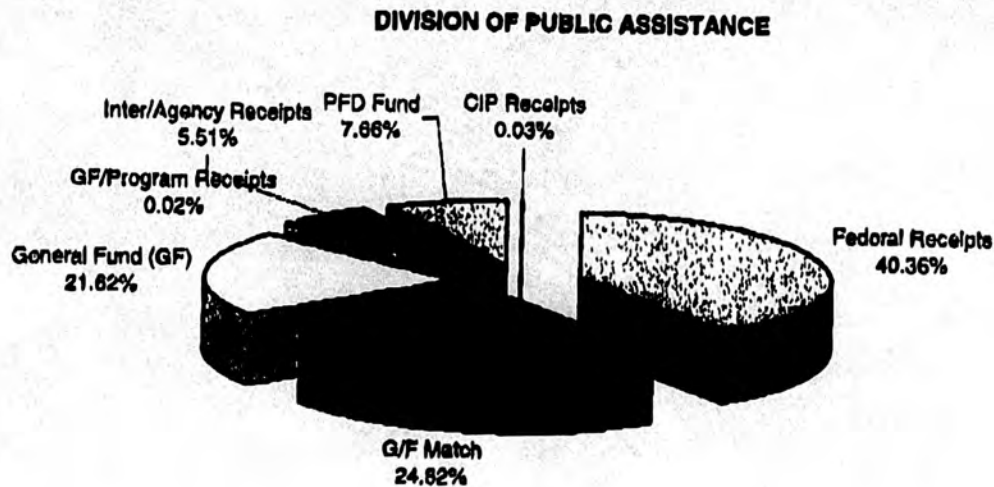
III. Total Budget, all funds

The total budget for Public Assistance is \$243,989,200. The division spends \$25,751,100 on personal services, \$372,400 on travel, \$18,247,200 on contractual services, \$209,100 on commodities, \$296,400 on equipment, and \$199,113,100 on grants.



IV. Total Revenue derived

The total revenues for the Division of Public Assistance total \$243,989,300. Federal receipts for this program total \$98,462,900 or 40.36% of the component revenues.



REVENUES - FY'00
\$243,989,200

<u>Revenues by Source:</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Federal Receipts	\$ 98,462,900	40.36%
General Fund	52,747,800	24.82%
General Fund/Match	60,551,500	21.62%
GF Program Receipts	39,800	.02%
Interagency Receipts	3,436,900	5.51%
PFD Fund	18,688,900	7.66%%
CIP Receipts	<u>61,400</u>	<u>.03%</u>
Total Projected Revenues	\$ 243,989,200	100 %

-
- V. Identify Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Governing Agency Operation**
- VI. Agency Mission, Goals and Objectives**

**Overview
of
Executive Administration's
Fifteen
Functioning
Components**

- objectives
- revenues
- staffing
- expenses
- contracts

The Adult Temporary Assistance provides leadership for educational policy in the State of Alaska and is responsible for adopting regulations required to implement statutory requirements. The sole source of revenues is interagency receipts.

This component provides funding for travel and meeting costs for the Board of Education. The component has **one full-time employee**, Secretary to the Board of Education (Range 14), who coordinates board activities, meeting notices and is the support staff for the Board. The personal expense for this position is \$49,400.

The **goals and objectives** are to:

1. Provide a public forum to communicate and exchange information about education in the state.
2. Provide statutory requirements to implement policy and action in support of:
 - rigorous standards and assessments;
 - a credible system of academic and fiscal accountability for students, professionals, schools and others.
 - highly qualified school professionals who meet the standards and assessments requirements.
 - schools where active partners in learning include students, staff, families and communities.

Public Assistance Expenditures & Revenues					
Expenses			Revenues		
Personal Service	49,400	52.9%			
Travel	22,600	24.2%	Interagency Receipts	93,400	100%
Contractual	19,900	21.3%	TOTALS	93,400	100%
Commodities	1,500	1.6%			
TOTALS	93,400	100.0%			

District Support Services Personnel - FY '00

Job Class	Range	Positions	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Other
		1	0	0	1	0
	21	1	0	0	1	0
	18	2	0	0	2	0
	16	1	0	0	1	0
	17	2	0	0	2	0
	19	1	0	0	1	0
TOTALS		8	0	0	8	0

The goals and objectives are:

- Provide management support for the formula programs under K-12 Support & Donated Commodities.
- Provide technical assistance to school districts dealing with state statutes and regulations.
- Provide mechanical and safety inspections of approximately 1,000 school buses twice annually.
- Provide bus driver training and drug and alcohol testing for school bus drives.
- Provide timely and accurate payments to school districts.
- Improve quality and consistency of reported data.

Public Assistance Contracts - FY '00

Account	Expenditures	Cost
RSA's		
RSA's		
RSA's		

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES***DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES*****TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR**

P.O. Box 110650

Juneau, AK 99811-0650

Phone: (907) 465-3082

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MEMORANDUM**DATE:** October 8, 1999**TO:** DHSS Privatization Task Force**FROM:** Janet Clarke
Director**SUBJECT:** Response to October 5, 1999 Privatization Task Force Request for Information

Per your request, we are providing the following information to the Privatization Task Force Department of Health and Social Services subcommittee.

❖ *How much money is spent on Interim Assistance under APA annually?*

In FY99, the general fund expenditures for Interim Assistance were \$2,969,733.

❖ *How many social workers are employed by the State of Alaska and in what departments?*

Following is a breakdown of the social workers employed by the State of Alaska. This data was obtained from the Alaska Department of Administration:

Department	Number of Positions	Filled
Dept of Administration	16	13
Dept of Education & Early Development	1	1
Dept of Health & Social Services	243	212
Dept of Corrections	1	vacant

❖ *How many of those social workers are licensed?*

Division of Family and Youth Services does not have this information; however, we will contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational Licensing to obtain it and will provide it to the Task Force.

How many social workers are there in the State of Alaska?

The Division of Family and Youth Services does not have this information; however, we will contact the Department of Labor, Research and Analysis to obtain it and will provide it to the Task Force.

How many of those social workers are licensed?

Division of Family and Youth Services does not have this information; however, we will contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational Licensing to obtain it and will provide it to the Task Force.

How does the level of assistance provided under ATAP compare to that same level of assistance in California, Wyoming, Oregon, Texas, North Dakota, and Wyoming?

In the new world of welfare reform and the flexible Temporary Assistance for Needy Children block grants that fund states welfare programs, this question becomes very difficult to answer. States no longer just pay families for basic needs as they did under the AFDC program. Instead, they often make a combination of payments directly to families. Payments may include an amount for basic needs, supportive services for employment, or child care. States may also make payments to agencies or vendors on the behalf of needy families, or even use a separate state program to make either direct or vendor payments to families.

The "make work pay" policies are different state to state and payments made directly to families vary widely and change according to countable income. For instance, some states may discount all of a family's earnings up to the assistance payment standard, thus the payment could show on a chart as \$300, but the family is also allowed to keep \$300, making the family's available income \$600. On a state-by-state chart of maximum payments, a state could be compared to another state that paid \$500 and counted earnings differently so the family's total available income is \$600. However, a flat payment chart would show the first state at \$300 and the second at \$500 and would be very misleading.

We are not aware of any published charts of state-to-state comparisons that reflect states true assistance levels under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant and do not know what the above listed states pay in assistance, state only and supportive service payments. The state of Alaska's maximum assistance benefit for a family of three who have no other countable income and are responsible for shelter costs is \$923 a month.

How many families are exempted from the 60-month limit in the 20% exemption rule and what are their demographics?

Under the final TANF regulations, families are not exempt from the time limit until they have reached 60 months of assistance. Then, up to 20% of the average monthly caseload receiving assistance in the fiscal year can be exempted based on specific criteria. Since the caseload fluctuates and families may leave and return to the program several times, we do not know how

Privatization Task Force

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many will reach 60 months of assistance when the provision first applies in July, 2002 or what their demographics would be. If we have an average monthly caseload of 8,900, up to 1,780 families could be exempt from the time limit.

Do any of the two above exemptions overlap?

It is possible that a family could be exempt for more than one of the reasons provided for in the 20% exemption criteria. However, families living in an exempt Alaska Native Village are not included in the 20% exemption limit.

How many families are exempted under the 50% unemployment rule and what are their demographics?

Following is the number of Temporary Assistance families that live on an Indian reservation, or in an Alaska Native Village, with at least 50 percent of the adults living there not working. The figures are for the month of June 1999 and are summarized by census area:

Census Area	6/99 Cases	Census Area	6/99 Cases
Aleutians East	3	North Slope	1
Aleutians West	4	Northwest Arctic	106
Bethel	424	Prince of Wales	59
Bristol Bay	1	Southeast Fairbanks	7
Denali	2	Skagway/Hoonah/Angoon	27
Dillingham	103	Valdez/Cordova	49
Kenai	24	Wade Hampton	321
Kodiak	14	Wrangell/Petersburg	14
Lake and Peninsula	52	Yukon/Koyukuk	16
Nome	181	Total 6/99 Cases	1408

When families apply for Denali KidCare are they screened to see if they qualify for medical assistance from Indian Health Service?

Denali KidCare applicants are required to provide all third party liability information, both private health insurance and public coverage such as CHAMPUS/TriCare and IHS. While eligibility for Denali KidCare for children in families about 150% of the federal poverty level is restricted to those who do not have health insurance coverage (200% is the maximum income for those without), IHS eligibility is not considered health insurance for that purpose. Hence, IHS beneficiaries may be eligible for coverage even at incomes above 150% of poverty.

While Medicaid/Denali KidCare pays for IHS covered services, the funds for these payments are 100 percent federal. No state general fund match is required. Eligibility workers are trained that IHS eligibility status is an important piece of information to obtain, even though it does not affect their Denali KidCare eligibility.

❖ What statute prevents the department from providing copies of juvenile records to a juvenile or their parent?

Juvenile records maintained by DJJ are privileged and may not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone unless the release is authorized by law or is subject to an order for release by the court. The statutory citation is AS 47.12.310(a). Current law does not authorize release of a client case file to a parent or juvenile. (A copy of AS 47.12.310 is attached.)

❖ In the table provided in the October 4th memo, on page 1, is the count duplicated (number of reports) or unduplicated (number of children)?

The count shown in this table is unduplicated count of children that had a previous juvenile correction referral within the year.

❖ For the answer to question 2 in the October 4th memo, clarification is requested for what is meant by the statement that "no data is available" in the first sentence of the response. Why isn't the data available?

The requested information (*Please provide the number of Reports of Harm received for children who are in Foster Homes as compared to biological parent home.*) is unavailable due to the fact that the DFYS information system (PROBER) does not uniquely identify foster parents as alleged perpetrators. When the information system was developed only a limited number of fields and responses were available. A pragmatic approach was used to define the response options in order to provide a level of detail for perpetrator types that occurred most commonly and then group other perpetrator types accordingly. Consequently, foster parents were grouped with the category Licensed Provider. The available list of alleged perpetrators that workers are allowed to choose from when entering data into PROBER are:

Father	Brother	Relative	Stranger
Mother	Sister	Temporary Caretaker	Other
Step-Father	Grandparent	Licensed Provider	
Step-Mother	Family Acquaintance	Paramour	

Since at the point of referral or report the perpetrator's relationship to the child is often unknown, our response in the October 4, 1999 memo identified the perpetrator once a referral was investigated. Following the completion of an investigation, the perpetrator data field is confirmed or updated by the workers.

❖ What are the sources of Reports of Harm?

The following table may include multiple referrals on an individual (duplicated) and represents data from PROBER covering fiscal year 1999.

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SOURCE	REPORTS
School	3145
Human Service Agency	1928
Police Agency	1756
Relative	1456
Medical	1399
Anonymous	1267
Community	1023
Neighbor	592
Non-Custodial Parent	567
Custodial Parent	500
Friend	477

SOURCE	REPORTS
Native Agency - Village	442
DFYS	366
Court System	275
Military	226
Child Care	214
Grant Agency	167
CPS Agency	150
Client	85
Custodial Parent Partner	52
Non-Cust Parent Partner	38
TOTAL	16125

If you have questions or require additional clarification regarding this information, please contact me at 465-1630.

Attachment

cc: Elmer Lindstrom, Special Assistant
George Buhite, Director, Juvenile Justice
Theresa Tanoury, Director, Family and Youth Services
Jim Nordlund, Director, Public Assistance
Tom Cherian, Administrative Manager, Family and Youth Services
Lisa Emerson, Administrative Manager, Juvenile Justice
Randy Moore, Administrative Manager, Public Assistance
Verne Skagerberg, Budget Analyst, Administrative Services

[REDACTED]

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SOFTWARE

Alaska Statutes.

Title 47. Welfare, Social Services and Institutions

Chapter 12. Delinquent Minors

Section 310. Agency Records

previous: Section 300. Court Records.

next: Section 315. Public Disclosure of Information in Agency Records Relating to Certain Minors.

AS 47.12.310. Agency Records.

(a) Except as specified in AS 47.12.315, 47.12.320, and (b) - (g) of this section, all information and social records pertaining to a minor who is subject to this chapter or AS 47.17 prepared by or in the possession of a federal, state, or municipal agency or employee in the discharge of the agency's or employee's official duty, including driver's license actions under AS 28.15.185, are privileged and may not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone without a court order.

(b) A state or municipal agency or employee

(1) shall disclose information regarding a case to a federal, state, or municipal law enforcement agency for a specific investigation being conducted by that agency; and

(2) shall disclose appropriate information regarding a case to

(A) a guardian ad litem appointed by the court;

(B) a person or an agency requested by the department or the minor's legal custodian to provide consultation or services for a minor who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court under this chapter as necessary to enable the provision of the consultation or services;

(C) school officials as may be necessary to protect the safety of the minor who is the subject of the case and the safety of school students and staff or to enable the school to provide appropriate counseling and supportive services to meet the needs of a minor about whom information is disclosed;

(D) a governmental agency as may be necessary to obtain that agency's assistance for the department in its investigation or to obtain physical custody of a minor;

(E) a law enforcement agency of this state or another jurisdiction as may be necessary for