

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86 / 2

16 SCOMM 6: SENATE SPECIAL COMM. ON ALCOHOLISM 1977-78

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

Summit

By Senator Mike Colletta

In the HOUSE
SENATE

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney

_____ BILL NO. Rep Kris Le in

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism; and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

Check the states that experience the problems the least - and imitate them (Canada - Kansas - Arkansas - Nebraska) It will mean a sharp curtailment in the hours of liquor dispensing - much like the curtailment of the speed limit on the highways.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

Work farms - it allows a person to "Dry Out" whether they want to or not. When sober, they are then subject to reasoning. They will have money from their work to start anew - and if the work at "the farm" was hard enough, they would not want to go back.

* Section 3 Local Option

Road work - forestry - logging - any physical labor - closely supervised to "dry" them out.

* Section 4 Enforcement

Enforced labor - closely supervised to keep alcohol away from them until their mind clears - maybe 60-90 days.

- 1. Hard physical labor*
- 2. Loving concern for their mind & families*
- 3. In all - Dynamic State agency for work farms.*
- 4. No work - no eat.*

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

*training of program people, standards and
certification.
K thru 12 - in all schools curriculum -
"Here's looking at you"*

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

*drop in centers with coffee, pool, cards
& counselors on duty*

*a treatment center & detox for the
Kenai Soldatna + Homer area
a recovery house & enough help in office
for a continuum of care.*

* Section 3 Local Option

*tapation of booze - here + state
wide - Gov Hammonds packet.*

* Section 4 Enforcement

*give the law enforcement people
& the alcohol people clear readable
laws. The judge needs the power
to have people comitted to treatment*

*A Joyce Nelson
Kenai*

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

I cannot understand why Alcoholic Anonymous has not been stressed as a one to one is very important in drinking treatment. I failed to see any mention of this in your brochure. We could give more support to this organization.

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

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Arch

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

Attitudes towards drinking must be changed in this country. Drinking in moderation must be emphasized. Drunkenness of any kind must be discouraged heavily. Education through the schools but, most of all, in families will change attitudes and drinking patterns.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

Support for community schools is a must. Stronger controls on licensing. Shorter hours for bars and liquor stores. Encouragement of public recreational development. Leisure time centers for the elderly, youth, and unemployed.

* Section 3 Local Option

By all means we should have strong local option.

* Section 4 Enforcement

Every way that drunkenness can be discouraged should be used. HEAVY penalties for public drunkenness and particularly drunk driving. Mandatory alcoholism programs for habitual offenders. There is no excuse for drunk driving.

Sikka

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education *Kindergarten on*
Education should begin in elementary school and continue through 12th grade. It should be a requirement in all public schools. Prevention and Education should also be done by alcohol educators in the communities — an outreach program where the educators go to homes where alcohol related problems are indicated by a counselor, social worker or concerned individual.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment
Regional recovery centers should be set up — it would be preferable to have local recovery centers but that does not seem realistic at this point also, the recovery centers should be for non-Natives as well as Natives since alcoholism makes no distinction of race or social status. Various funding agencies should be made available for those who are unable to pay for treatment. Companies and organizations should have an intervention program for employees before the employee loses his/her job. (Knowledge can be obtained from Johnson Institute Minneapolis, Minnesota.)

* Section 3 Local Option in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Local involvement is very necessary. Technical assistance could be provided but the decision on how local programs are run should be left up to the local people. They know best what will or will not work in their communities.

* Section 4 Enforcement
Law enforcement agencies should also be given education on the disease alcoholism — judges on drunk! On alcohol-related court cases should enforce professional counseling on alcoholism in lieu of a fine or jail sentence. The money that would be used for a fine to go to the counseling program for ~~X~~ number of sessions. This would be for the first offense. A reporting system should also be set up so the court knows the offender is receiving the counseling. If offender continues (2nd or 3rd time) the person should be given alternative of jail term or recovery center.

Ketch

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

- Eliminate all liquor advertizing
- Tax alcoholic beverages at rates which will fund all existing and expanded alcoholism treatment programs.
- encourage installation of breathalyzers in liquor establishments
- expand school programs in alcohol education (and tobacco educ.)
- give more funding to recreation centers and other alternatives to drinking for youth and adults.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

Provide a much-expanded treatment and prevention program. The two functions should go hand in hand, with close liaison between programs, local schools and other public agencies. This should be funded through greatly increased liquor taxes (whatever it takes to cover 100% of the cost.

Treatment programs should include clean facilities - but with no coddling - for drunks to sober up. Treatment should be, for the problem drinker, intensive but again with no coddling. Coddling of drunks is just behavior modification saying "It's OK to get drunk and sick, because then you can go to the hospital where you get a clean bed, a warm room and room service. A free shower and you leave with the warm feeling that you've gotten the best attention you've had since the last time you were at the hospital!"

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

Make breathalyzers more available to the public. Many people - unless so drunk they have lost all reason - would be convinced they shouldn't drive by test results.

Kof

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education
State controlled early closing hours, IE 1:00 AM Monday thru Friday
2:00AM Saturday. Closed Sunday. Training for bartenders prerequisite
to licensing. License required. Early school training.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

Detox centers and local halfway houses. Local shelters for families.
Recreation centers.

* Section 3 Local Option Village councils. Elders are presently
helpless in directing the younger people. Prevent mail and freight
containing liquor from going to "dry" communities. Increase taxes
on liquor.

* Section 4 Enforcement Return law to 21 year age for drinking.
Require reasonable closing hours for bars. Fine or imprison persons
serving individuals who are under age or who have reached a stage
of irresponsibility. Fine or imprison persons who are drunk in a public
place. Require liquor to be purchased at a store or bar no home delivery.

Comment: Do not allow the greed of sellers to sway legislation from
placing laws and regulations on the sale of harmful and deadly products
ie liquor,

Hales

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

A) THAT A CURRICULUM BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE ALASKA SCHOOL SYSTEM, GRADE K-12 THAT WOULD PROVIDE EDUCATION REGARDING ALCOHOLISM AND NUTRITION. NUTRITION IS IMPORTANT IN A PREVENTIVE WAY.

B) ALSO THAT ALL PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY, WHETHER EMPLOYERS - WORKERS, ^(* DOCTORS) MINISTERS AND FAMILY PEOPLE, BE GIVEN EDUCATION ON WHAT THEY CAN DO ACTIVELY TO HELP WITH THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

THAT TREATMENT PROGRAMS BE SET UP, THAT ARE USING THE MOST SUCCESSFUL METHODS KNOWN. INSTEAD OF THEORY, AND INCORPORATE CURRENT NUTRITIONAL IDEAS INTO ALL PROGRAMS AS THIS IS VITAL TO A PERMANENT RECOVERY.

~~THE~~ THE STATE OFFICE SHOULD ADOPT A CONSISTENT POLICY ON ALCOHOLISM AND ITS TREATMENT, AND SHOULD START THE BALL ROLLING BY UTILIZING A PROGRAM FOR ITS EMPLOYEES. (IDENTIFICATION + REFERRAL)

* Section 3 Local Option

WITH * Section 4 Enforcement

PEOPLE THAT ALCOHOL RELATED CRIMES OR INCIDENTS HAVE OCCURRED ONE TIME THEY MUST ATTEND AN EDUCATION CLASS - IF THEY HAVE A SECOND OFFENSE THE CHOICE OF JAIL TIME OR POSSIBLE TREATMENT.

THE ACCUSED MUST BE MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ILLNESS. IN SOME CASES COMMITMENT TO A TREATMENT PROGRAM.

D. H. H. H.

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

*Education is needed as to why we resort to escape
mechanisms (alcohol) Personal and social disorganization is
rampant among the Alaskan Eskimo & Indians.*

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

* Section 3 Local Option

*Enforcement of bar rules is
also necessary.*

* Section 4 Enforcement

*Education & prevention services
are needed as well as
inpatient & outpatient services
and halfway houses.*

*Accountability of programs is necessary, and local control
under state and federal guidelines.*

*I support Governor
Hammond's proposals
and the basis that
taxes on alcoholic beverages
should be increased to
help pay the cost of
alcoholic caused problems.
The users should pay
for the services they use or
require.*

Final

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

The state has to pass higher taxes on alcohol to aid in the treatment of alcoholism. These funds should be distributed to local programs. Alcoholism is such a part of the Alaskan way of life, that some legislators have not realized that we must do more to prevent and treat it.

Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

Provide for adequate facilities for detoxification. This is a hospital-type operation and should be provided for by the state.

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

Local areas should be given the tools to make + enforce liquor regulations.

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*Neubalson
(Shannon)*

By Senator Mike Colletta

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

*give more money to community; But the government
cut our funds back and now can't offer alternatives
for drinking*

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

*provide a special municipal building grant
for multi purpose building in the village
then we could have more activities planned
and less drinking*

* Section 3 Local Option

*use para professionals in outlying areas but train
them as alcoholism counselors*

* Section 4 Enforcement

return law to 21 year age limit for drinking

And

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

*Education is needed in the lower grades of the schools.
Reduce and control the outlets for dispensing alcohol.
I prefer state-owned ABC stores.*

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

*Have local people, trained or ex-alcoholic, to help local people.
Every hospital should have an alcoholism ward for treatment and to dry out. Jails disgrace a person.
Increase involvement for young people in the community schools programs. Community School Coordinators should plan activities for the juvenile.*

* Section 3 Local Option

Have local people directly involved in alcoholism programs. Get the local people involved in determining how alcoholism money to be spent. Money from the state welfare system feeds the alcohol problem.

* Section 4 Enforcement

*Increase penalties for drunk driving and accidents.
Sell alcohol through state-owned ABC stores similar to those in North Carolina.
Increase the tax on alcohol to support alcoholism programs.
No alcohol is to be shipped to any dry village via aircraft.
Impose heavy fines on selling illegal alcohol and impose liability on parents of minors who purchase alcohol.*

Hegman

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

More funds should be allocated to developing educational material for prevention of alcohol abuse and alcoholism for young children and youth.

Bartenders, liquor sales people and others should be required to take inservice training and be licensed to serve liquor. The training should be composed of what the State and Federal laws are regarding alcohol, its abuse, and its addictive powers. Emphasis should be placed on how they can help an alcoholic, and provide the public service of referring alcoholics to treatment people. They should also be made aware of their conscionable duty of this particular illness.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

A larger detoxification center should be made available in Southeast Alaska to serve the villages. This facility should coordinate closely with village programs so that follow-up care and halfway house care is fully utilized. Treatment programs should be implemented in villages where liquor is sold.

* Section 3 Local Option

Give the villages the legal right to impose a tax on liquor sales and utilize those monies to fund local treatment programs.

* Section 4 Enforcement

Raise the drinking age back to age 21. Impose a higher fine (critically high) and jail sentence for 1) selling liquor to minors; 2) "runners" furnishing to minors; 3) bootlegging; and 4) making "home brew, etc."

Impose strict responsibility and penalize parents with delinquent children who violate consumption of alcohol.

Require the liquor control board to give information to the local police department and the city councils information regarding license violations.

Reinforce the previously enacted statutes on alcohol abuse and alcoholism with programs and treatment care.

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Anchorage, Alaska 99501
276-8153

Kotzebue

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12 * Section 1 Prevention and Education

- 13 1. A thorough education of the children through High School on
- 14 the health problems created by Alcohol. Brain, lungs, heart, stomach,
- 15 Liver. Show the gruesome pictures of damage.
- 16 2. Give same to all arrested persons using alcohol.
- 17 3. Harder laws for the defender.
- 18 4. Required classes for all offenders and sellers of alcohol
- 19 5. Stricter requirements for the sellers to provide for those they
- 20 help make hungry, cold, and poor.

21 * Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
22 Treatment

- 23 1. Provide more jobs and less welfare for those who are able to
- 24 work. An idle mind and body is breeding ground for alcoholism.
- 25 2. Treat the sickness before it happens rather than after. An
- 26 ounce of prevention is worth a pound or 10 pounds of cure.
- 27 3. Make laws limiting the excess profit from selling alcohol
- 28 thus fewer would get in the business.
- 29 4. Raise the age of drinker so that the youth would not get in
- 30 to this thus, less likely to be an alcoholic.

31 * Section 3 Local Option

- 32 1. Allow all communities to have local option as to whether or
- 33 not they want alcohol and place strict laws controls on buying
- 34 votes for such an election.
- 35 2. Put stricter taxes on the sale of Alcohol and use the collected
- 36 funds for the problems created by sale of alcohol. This is
- 37 done in road tax and school funds and it can be done here too.

38 * Section 4 Enforcement

- 39 1. Provide more police force to enforce this states laws.
- 40 2. Make stronger laws so that judges can do something about the
- 41 offenders both in use and sales of alcohol.
- 42 3. Make and enforce stronger laws for drunken driving and public
- 43 drunkenness. The latter is terrible in Kotzebue.
- 44 4. When a community is dry, enforce the ~~XXXX~~ law on bootlegging.
- 45 5. This state does not have to put up with such terrible condi-
- 46 tions in this area. We need to elect senators and representa-
- 47 tives who cannot be bought by the Liquor companies and then
- 48 each community get together and do what needs to be done to
- 49 eliminate this problem. Until the people of each community
- 50 is willing to do something, nothing is going to happen that
- 51 is good and beneficial.

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Soldotna

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ROBERT A BYERS
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA
99669

By Senator Mike Colletta
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* Section 1 Prevention and Education
Mandatory requirement for all liquor purchases: Alaska State Liquor Control Board Card,
good for one year, with punch idents, no carry overs, color photo, issued by DMVI.

ELIMINATION of all business tax write offs for advertising via any media.

Mandatory education for all persons, seeking ASLCBC, written and oral exam must be passed.
Cross computer check with Alaska State Liquor Control Board, before issuance of ASLCBC,
drivers license, both to be issued by Department of Motor Vehicles, stations.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

No alternatives: Drunk in Public, Dmvtl, Omvtl, harsh detoxification tank, basics - no extras
No - Plea - Bargaining !.

Second offense, removal of drivers license and vehicle at the same time, for not less than
one year.

Any deaths resulting from liquor shall be considered a felony. No - Plea - Bargaining !

Establishment of record center - cross searched by computer, second offense, Alcoholics
will work drunk tank as directed by police officers and any related alcohol related acciden-
ts, alcoholics will be a physical witness to all results, and physical appearance of same.

Must be granted probation by a division of Alaska State Liquor Control Board, before release
from above program. A period of at least three (3) years, before release,

* Section 3 Local Option
Must follow, Federal, State, Local laws, licensing requirements.

Illegal to be drunk any-where, any-time period.

No sales of liquor will be made to anyone unless in possession of current ASLCBC and sales
must be registered by number, name, amount of purchase and forwarded to ASLCBC record station

* Section 4 Enforcement

Establishment of "ALASKA STATE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD", All alcoholics will bear any and all
increases of equal proportion of all insurance increases, related to alcohol. A non -
drinker, WILL NOT have his insurance increased by said alcohol category.

These provisions of law will be applicable to all areas where alcoholic beverages are sold or
consumed.

At least one signed and witnessed paragraph containing the following, will be part of the
drivers license exam and Alaska State Liquor Control Board Card exam: I have read and fully
understand that, driving or operating any motorvehicle while under the influence of liquor
may be grounds for a felony charge and subsequent insurance price increases.

Anchorage

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12 * Section 1 Prevention and Education

13 Local education agencies be required to develop and maintain a
 14 comprehensive substance abuse curriculum which includes alcoholism.
 15 Funds for supporting this effort be appropriated by the legislature,
 16 in part, through increased taxes on alcoholic beverages.

17 Develop community-based activity/recreational programs as alternatives
 18 to the "saloon-social" options currently available in many communities.

19 * Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

20 Through regional mental health centers, or related agencies, provide
 21 individual and family counseling and therapy programs.

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27 * Section 3 Local Option

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29 From alcohol tax revenues, reimburse local communities for maintenance
 30 of treatment/enforcement programs which meet their needs.

31
32 * Section 4 Enforcement

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34 Provide appropriate resources (financial and personnel) to communities
 35 to enforce extant laws (before new laws are enacted).
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For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism; and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an effective date" effective at the end of, or during the session of the tenth legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

1. The Commissioner for H. & S.S. or suitably qualified associate or deputy shall establish machinery for propaganda in the "war against alcoholism." (S)he shall solicit intensive assistance from voluntary associations, clubs, advisers, newspapers, broadcasting companies for statewide, frequent propaganda on the problems of alcoholism. 2. Rewards (in material or status) shall be awarded for suitable contributions from professionals, amateurs or schools for winners in competitions etc. that assist this project. 3. Well qualified professionals in advertising etc will be employed in this sustained campaign. 4. Attempts at prevention by the adoption of limited drinking hours shall be facilitated.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

1. The Commissioner for Education shall study the means of correlating the present educational system with the demands in the market for skills in present day graduates. 2. Activities such as the development of marketable domestic (home) occupations shall receive financial encouragement as well as the encouragement of the development of labor-intensive businesses in the rural areas. (e.g. tax relief, subsidies) 3. All definitive alcoholics shall receive searching medical investigation with a view to organic diagnosis, co-existing medical conditions, and review for further management. Where the prognosis is considered good, they shall receive medical care and concentrated rehabilitation for as much as two years after discharge, and no less than one year. Where the prognosis is poor, there shall be established a long term facility for their care. If there is a psychiatric or other basis, appropriate referral and care shall be instituted.

* Section 3 Local Option

1. Communities shall have the choice of instituting local restraints against the public danger of alcohol consumption, either as total prohibition, early closing. Trafficking in alcohol in contravention of ordinances or laws shall be severely punished by fines, imprisonment, or other confinements.

2. The hours during which alcohol may be publicly consumed in the State shall be limited to 11 am-3.30 p.m. & 5.30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

* Section 4 Enforcement

1. The strength of law enforcement officers (State Troopers, Police Department) shall be increased to the optimal for the purpose of this Act. The strength of the State Troopers in the bus shall be increased to a density capable of enforcing law and order, procuring and delivering evidence, without fear of intimidation or personal influences. 2. No person shall operate in public machinery while under the influence or delay after effects of alcohol or other drugs in any circumstances. The penalty for a first offense shall be 1/100 of the offender's annual income and/or six months' imprisonment, and for the second offense 1/40 of the annual income and/or one year's imprisonment unless the offender is a diagnosable alcoholic in need of medical care and rehabilitation.

Law enforcement officers shall have the powers to detain for examination any drivers for detection of drinking, and shall be empowered to institute spot checks and road blocks for this purpose.

3. Brief notices or slogans on the risks of alcohol consumption shall be frequently publicly posted, and there shall be highway and street signs (every five miles on the highway, more frequently in the town) indicating the penalties for driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The Commissioner for H. & SS or Public Safety shall explore methods of recruiting enforcement officials whose duty it shall be to enforce sober operation of motor vehicles. This shall be a uniformed, specialized, visible force.

ADDENDA:

Section 1.

The Commissioner of the Department of Commerce shall be directed to investigate the legal potentialities of an ordinance or other legislative instrument for enforcing the limitation of the alcohol content of beverages at the standard of the following maxima:

- a). Beers and Ales 3-4% by volume
- b). Light wines 6%
- c). Fortified Wines 10%
- d). Spirits: Not greater than 50° proof.

In addition the sale of pure ethyl alcohol shall be considered as a controlled substance, in the same way as all other central nervous system agents. (Similar provisions for other alcohols). In addition, it shall be an offense punishable by severe confiscation to supply alcohol in any form to a definitive alcohol abuser. In addition, the Commissioner of Revenue shall explore the potentiality of the issue of a drinking license (especially in rural areas) on a basis similar to that of a driving license.

2 Section: The Commissioner(s) of H & SS and/or the Dept. of Public Safety shall investigate the methods developed in the Arctic regions of neighboring States and Provinces, for law enforcement and the management of the social problems of alcoholism and reconsider their results (particularly in the Yukon Territory).

3. Appropriations for this program shall be obtained from

- a) amounts returned from confiscation or fines
- b) an increase in income or individual, or regional property taxes
- c). a regional area or community tax, specifically levied on those communities who consistently fail to meet standards in respect of public drunkenness, notoriously offending taverns, and repeated failure to enforce OWVI and the other statutes proposed in this bill.

4. Enforcement of sober management of motor vehicle. Any citizen or resident of this State may bring a complaint against the driver of a motor vehicle whom he considers to be either inebriated or under the immediate or late effects of alcohol, or driving recklessly. Failure of the appropriate ~~next~~ authority--Driver Regulation Responsibility Board, or Community Dept of Public Safety, which fails to take action on presentation of the license number or other identifying data, with a view to mandatory conviction, shall be liable to legal proceedings as defendant in an action with the State as Plaintiff.

In fact, it shall be the responsibility of every citizen and resident of this State to see that safe passage on the public roads, routes and streets is observed.

The Commissioner of H&SS shall be empowered to institute a substantial increase in strength of the the Field Audit service of the Dept. of H.&SS with a view to close examination of the financial activities of all the programs throughout the State.

Colletta

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism;
and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

"I know we can't solve all the alcoholism problems, but a start must begin someplace. Education is needed in the schools, particularly in the lower grades." Any educational program has to teach that alcoholism is a disease and after heavy drinking for a period of time, a person loses control of his ability to say 'no'."

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

"An alcoholic does not have a free will where liquor is concerned. His body needs it and his mind knows nothing else except his next drink. He needs to be forced into treatment.

"Change the Workmans Compensation laws or set up a special loan fund to allow for payments to a person's family if the person voluntarily goes to a treatment program and loses time from work."

Extra taxes levied against the manufacturer, retailer & consumer could defray some of the costs of treatment.

* Section 3 Local Option

"There is a lot of money being wasted for alcoholism by competing state agencies. Office of Alcoholism, Mental Health, Community & Regional affairs, Vocational Rehabilitation, Highway Safety are all spending money. If we could coordinate all the money there might be enough to help the problem at the local level.

...programs and more money won't help unless you have the local people directly involved. The state cannot solve the problem from Juneau."

* Section 4 Enforcement

"There is a difference between punishment and treatment, so pass a law which would make it possible for a judge to order a person into treatment rather than punish him with a fine."

"The alcoholic who has a problem will get alcohol regardless of the price or its availability even if he has to make it himself. Why punish others who drink without problems? Concentrate on those with the problem through prevention and early intervention, even if you have to force a person into treatment."

The person then has a choice of finding help for himself."

Arch

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In the HOUSE
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* Section 1 Prevention and Education ...the division will set forth a series of several criteria in order that radio, television, newspaper, schools, churches and hospitals (regardless of whether they are privately or publically funded) and grants shall be made on a one year project basis for amounts up to \$25,000.

...it shall be required that all automobile or other accidents where the guilty is decided by the court to have been drunk shall be released to the press and properly made public.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment ...the Division of Alcohol will set up a grant funding system for various categories of treatment. All detoxification funding shall be made available for those hospitals which apply and meet the criteria. Short and Long term treatment programs can be handled by any group in the behavioral or religious categories, but under no circumstances shall a municipality serve as 'middle man'; however, a municipality may apply for grant money under the treatment (not the detoxification portion if they operate it with their staff.

Provision may be made for 'sleep in', 'walk in' type centers where essentially the indigent are afforded the most minimal of shelter, hopefully so unappealing that they might consider sobriety as a viable option.

Penalties shall be afforded any state funded operation posing as a treatment center when in fact operating a motel setting to motivate chronic alcoholics into continuing to drink.

* Section 3 Local Option

Any municipality or village shall be given total authority (within the conditions of the U.S. and State Constitution on such areas as privacy and detainment without a court order) to do as they will choose. This would include everything from total prohibition to wide open number of hours, age limits and number of saloons or other type dispensers. The local option should be complete, except as to how some of the extremes might be unconstitutional.

* Section 4 Enforcement

Have enforcement upon those facets of the problem which effect another person (Traffic fatality from DWI, violence, etc.) punitive to the extreme, immediate and force the judges to be mean as hell.

Simplify and clarify the bull shit laws such as age, number of bars, hours so that they are enforceable and simple to do; that leaves time and energy for the more serious items as above.

In general, be tough on those areas where through alcohol an innocent victim is hurt, and be lenient on those matters of law which have extremely limited or no effect upon the damages caused by alcoholism.

Palmer

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

 Senator Bob Ziegler
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In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE — SECOND SESSION

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

- ① BARS OPEN AT 11:00 AM - CLOSE AT 2:00 AM
- ② LEGAL AGE 21/185
- ③ TOO MANY BARS
- ④ TV ALCOHOL ADS A WASTE OF MONEY

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

- ① EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS
- ② WORK PROGRAMS INSTEAD OF DETOX CENTERS
- ③ TOO MANY WELFARE MOVIES GO FOR LIQUOR
GIVE FOOD STAMPS INSTEAD

* Section 3 Local Option

- ① ABC CITY INSPECTORS MAKE RECORDS OF BARS THEN BARFINDER NOT TO SERVE TO OBVIOUS IMBIBES - LOOK AT 1/26/40E. IN ANCHORAGE - A DISGRACE!

* Section 4 Enforcement

- ① SHOULD BE SAME LAWS THROUGHOUT STATE
- ② JAILS SHOULD CHARGE DRUNKS FOR PICK-UPS.
POST TAXPAYERS TOO MUCH INDUSTRY

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SENATE

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism; and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

*make the punishment for alcohol related crime too stiff for anyone to want to even think about; especially second offenders. (includes drunk driving)
Reduce the number of bars per capita, reduce hours*

* ~~Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment~~

put a warning on bottles saying it can be addictive and dangerous to health; eliminate tax write off for liquor advertising;

- Provide leadership in recreational outlets, sports and hobbies.

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

make the punishment mandatory - don't give the judges so much leeway.

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TENTH LEGISLATURE ---- SECOND SESSION

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

ALCONOL DOES NOT MAKE AN ALCOHOLIC, JUST
AS A GUN DOES NOT MAKE A PERSON A KILLER.
MAKING A PERSON A RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN IS
AN INVOLVED PROSESS. AS WE ALL KNOW, AND DOESNT
INCLUDE GIVING SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

THROUGH OUT HISTORY MAN HAS HAD AN OUTLET
TO ESCAPE THE DAY TO DAY CHORES, TAKE AWAY
ALCANOL AND IT WILL BE REPLACED WITH SOMETHING
ELSE

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

PUT A LOWBREAKER IN JOIL + ALL
IT ACCOMPLISHED WAS A BURDON ON THE TAXPAYERS
WHY DONT WE GET SMART AND MAKE THEM PAY WHEN
THEY BREAK THE LAW, WITH THE SWEAT OF THEIR BROW
OR THE MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS

FROM D.M. ZIVANICH
4760 MARS DR.

Referencing

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

_____ BILL NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

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* Section 1 Prevention and Education

*Tax the liquor industry to death and
use that revenue for education re alcohol
Label all containers as "dangerous to your health"*

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

Jail as treatment - no alternatives

* Section 3 Local Option

Food + jobs instead of welfare.

* Section 4 Enforcement

*21 year age for drinking
Jail for drunk driving
Mandatory detoxification places
Strict enforcement of illegal sales laws*

Kelch

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By Senator Mike Colletta

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Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE — SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism; and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an effective date"

This is not legislative language -- just my suggestions, which you're qualified to state into legalese. M. Colletta

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

Permit no tax-deduction for any promotional or advertising expenses of any kind by bars, liquor stores. Add questions relating to alcohol consumption and driving to licensure examination, with mandatory ~~perfect~~ performance to get any driver's license or permit.

Require that any program addressing alcohol use/abuse in any form include public information/education as one part of the program. Delete alcohol expenses as a tax-deductible lobbying expense.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

Establish a long-term residential treatment program in the state, with fees on the basis of ability to pay. Could be either private (preferred) or state-operated (likely to become bogged down in politics).

Add alcoholism as a legitimate and covered medical expense under Medicaid.

Encourage community centers, recreation programs, facilities through long-term, low interest loans and/or outright grants, to provide alternatives to drinking.

By resolution and example, make alcohol intoxication socially unapproved.

* Section 3 Local Option

Require ABC board to reject license application if rejected by local government, and act upon only those approved by local government. This for both new applications and renewals. Continue local option to vote "dry."

* Section 4 Enforcement

Serving liquor to an intoxicated person should be covered by the same rules as serving a minor -- both bartender and bar owner should be penalized.

Liquor should be sold on premises only -- no telephone ordering for home delivery or taxicab delivery.

Completely remove intoxication as a defense in excusing any antisocial act before the law -- no "temporary insanity by reason of alcoholic intoxication."

Phase out transfer of licenses between business entities over a period of years, so licenses revert to the state with sale of premises, with reapplication necessary.

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

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1 In the HOUSE
 2 SENATE

3
 4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 5 TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

6 A BILL

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 8 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism;
 9 and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
 10 effective date"

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

12 * Section 1 Prevention and Education

13 A Labor & Management Occupational Alcohol Program has the information and
 14 education elements built in with the main ingredient of early identification
 15 Through job deterioration and getting an individual aware of his/her drinking
 16 problem and willing to do something about it at an early state. Training of
 17 supervisors, community leaders, etc.

18 * Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
19 Treatment

20 Alaska needs a statewide detoxification center and a local halfway house program
 21 with trained local counselors in each community.

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27 * Section 3 Local Option

28 Program and more money won't help unless you have local people directly involved.
 29 Community participation is one of the keys.

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32 * Section 4 Enforcement

33 Being drunk in public is wrong and should not be socially acceptable.
 34 Change the laws to show disapproval of this behavior. Then the drunks could be
 35 picked up and given help.
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Letta

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

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Senator Bill Ray
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Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

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For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism; and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education — school + media presentations and discussions covering ALCOHOL as ONE OF MANY, THE MOST SERIOUS, DRUG PROBLEM — dangerous to health, to pregnancy, to genetic future, to marital happiness — get alcoholic legislators and judges into treatment

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment — encourage ^{+ fund} Church-related alcohol- + treatment programs, because they work — despite "separation of C + S" (AA is NOT the only way, and fails for some) —

* Section 3 Local Option Seize airplanes of those delivering alcohol to under age; encourage community-government to sell + control alcohol purchase to village. Revenue-sharing + local expenditures on locally-determined programs; give any program at least 2 years to get started before (distinctive) "review" —

* Section 4 Enforcement Require jail — no "suspension on conditions" for DWI-OMV — may allow "work release" — but enforce license suspension

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By Senator Mike Colletta

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

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For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism; and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

Adts on T.V + radio regularly during the rush hour traffic. mandatory courses at all levels of education! Be sure the citizens know what alcoholism is so they can recognize it - possibly in themselves if they are just starting to drink.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

Govt employees could have health benefits to pay for treatment + family counseling. This could be imposed on all Alaskan employees. There is a great need for a good detoxification + treatment center/hospital in Alaska. State takes on alcoholic beverages (+ all industries or services which are spin-offs from them) should be high + put into such a treatment center or centers.

* Section 3 Local Option

It could be the local option to be completely dry ~~or~~ allow only 1/3 beer +/or wine, or have the alcohol served during further limited hours - other than what the state law is.

* Section 4 Enforcement

If the person is involved in any illegal activity while intoxicated, there should be an immediate suspension of the Al. drivers license and the person would be put under a court order to attend AA and/or counseling therapy for AA's + their spouses ^{and} families. Change hours of bars, liquor stores + alcohol availability (such as on airlines).

Anch

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

 Senator Bob Ziegler
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 Senator Glenn Hackney
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In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism; and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an effective date"

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

* Section 1 Prevention and Education (*Funds taken from ineffective programs.*)

That all bars be closed at midnight.
That a half-hour movie be produced for all students in school showing dramatically what happens to a person drinking alcohol and the terrible things he may do under its influence.
That bars conspicuously supply coffee and snacks.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

That all alcoholics be checked for low blood sugar.
That they be taught how good nutrition will help them to avoid drinking alcohol.
That "experts" not be shuttled to the bush and elsewhere except to teach a resident to handle things.

* Section 3 Local Option

That bars be closed at midnight.
That alcoholics receive no welfare money, but credits for buying food only.

* Section 4 Enforcement

That those drunk in public be jailed or given public service work such as cleaning littered areas, and paid with food credits only.
That first offense drunken drivers lose their driving licenses. Second offense a jail term.
That age limit be raised to 21.

Arde

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney

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In the HOUSE
SENATE

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TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

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and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

Whereas the only person able to help an alcoholic is the alcoholic himself;

whereas any treatment administered to an alcoholic without him really wanting that treatment will be temporary, until he wants a drink again;

Whereas if a man wants a drink, he should be entitled to buy a drink through legal outlets; and if he wants to get

Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

drunk it is his right provided he not break any laws;

whereas any public money spent on education, enforcement, treatment will increase state public payroll and spending;

Therefore be it enacted by the State of Alaska, that the state not get further involved in this Act and cancel all further hearings.

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

Senator Colletta

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
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In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

Provide a short unit for teachers on alcoholism. All information - effect of alcohol in the body, ways alcohol ^{abuse} influence home life. Provide children with this problem which is affecting many. This problem is real. Provide suggestions on how teachers can help them develop right attitudes. Workshop type with puppetry or a team would be very effective in village situation.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

Village counsellors who were once alcoholic would be helpful. Or someone who is capable of being trained in this area. If possible, jobs that offer leadership may sway a person away from alcohol. They would have the sense of responsibility - example basketball coaching, swimming instructor, etc.

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

Enforce strict laws. No bootlegging, etc. Heavy punishment ministered thru proper authority would be effective. Accidents would be prevented.

Nome

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney

BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism;
and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education- Attitudes need to be changed, it would be help-
ful if legislative committees holding hearings in the small towns around the state
not go out and get drunk after the hearing!! This happened in early Dec. in Nome.
Example is important and of course it is much more than legislators, people in
important and influential ~~positions~~ need to be aware that they are encouraging
a person to drink by drinking in public; a lot of people drink because "so and so"
drinks.

Of equal importance is providing alternatives, ie: adequate recreational facilities
and programs (community schools have a great program in Nome, but they had some of
their funding cut by the Governor). Education is important, but I think you'll get
* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, ^{more mileage from alternatives & attitudes.}

Treatment- Mandatory treatment for repeat offenders is a must.
Prevention is the key, making alcohol difficult or expensive to obtain will keep
many people from drinking or at least from drinking as often or as much. The
industry should be taxed to the extent necessary to finance an treatment and
rehabilitaion program. When it is known that persons having difficulty with
alcohol cause problems and they still choose to drink, the tax they pay to get
alcohol should pay for the problems caused. Carrying this a step further, I
believe that no one should be permitted to be drunk outside of a limited number
of places, ie: every dispenser of alcoholic beverages could be required to have
sleep off type facilities with police inforcement all paid for by liquor taxes on
the dispenser. A person can only ~~drink~~ get alcohol, & drink at the sight of dispensing;
they can not leave that sight until the enforcement officer has determined through
chemical ~~tests~~ or coordination tests that the person is not under the influence.
In other words, let those who must drink, drink; but they don't have to impose upon

* Section 3 Local Option ^{the public and non-drinking family members.}
The training of local people to run alcoholism programs
is mandatory. Cultural differences in Western Alaska make most people ineffective
for 2 to 3 years. But those local people must be people that are looked up to and
respected, certainly not people with alcohol problems themselves. And of course
these people must realize that their job is not necessarily a 40 hour a week job.

* Section 4 Enforcement - there has got to be more teeth in drunk ~~xxx~~ driving laws.
We have had several instances where a person has killed someone while driving
drunk and he has been observed driving while drunk a few months after being giving
a brief or suspended sentence for the first occurance. Public drunkenness is an
infringement on the freedom of all the rest of the public; sleep off or treatment
centers should be available to law enforcement people to place people ~~xxx~~ that are
drunk (determined by some chemical or coordination test by the officer with needing
a court appearance).

Shungnak

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

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Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

_____ BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

It should be made unlawful for any person(s), firm(s), corporation(s) or flying service(s) to sell, give in exchange, give or deliver any intoxicating liquor or beverage within the City Limits of the City of Any Bush Villiages.

Education: Need more material for teaching such as films and educated or experienced teachers to give classes to young people so they wouldn't be misled.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,

Treatment

We need a qualified local counselor in all bush Villiages, not a person who comes in one day a month from larger towns or that counselor unable to speak the Native Language. Need a place for local counselor to train.

Need more recreational activities where everyone could meet with alot of recreational programs.

* Section 3 Local Option: *Limits won't stop the people from drinking as we do not know who can consume how much liquor. So we need a holding facility to protect each other from freezing or hurting some one else that well be sorry for.*
Build more Holding Facitities for more communities.

* Section 4 Enforcement: *We have ask for a larger holding facility for our community, but there is alot of red tape saying we need a qualified, majestate and state trooper. We also ask that the state train or provide a majestate for 3 villiages AMBLER-SHUNGNAK and ROBUK AND set up a Holding Facility in SHUNGNAK with a state trooper and majestate But still too much red tape. We are in need of a larger and sutable holding facility in each community.*

*Thank you very much
Rigmald Cleveland*

Gabina

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney

BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism; and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

Do not dispense Alcohol to a DRUNKS - which is a common practice here at the Local BAR Start your Educations with the BAR OWNERS and BAR TENDERS - ~~E~~ our Local Package store has good manager and no complaint there

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking, Treatment

In Gabina there are plenty of other things to do beside get DRUNK I admire the man who can DRINK in the proper and orderly manner - I don't because I was a failure at drinking

* Section 3 Local Option

Poorly dispersed booze under poor management with LITTLE or no regard for LAW - OR HEALTH and welfare of the Person drinking - OR the safety of other people within the Premises a man was shot & killed 4th Dec 1977 with minor in the BAR - and other junk going on

* Section 4 Enforcement

*No use to arrest any one unless you are going to ^{make them} suffer the consequences of being drunk and disturbing the Public DAYS in jail UNDER HARD LABOR - Keep adding days and HARD LABOR - not coffee break LABOR - This will TAKE the fun out of some of the drunks - you can only cure some of them only some help - the only other cure is 6 foot under *Arthur Huntington**

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

Amch

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

1 In the HOUSE
2 SENATE

3
4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
5 TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

6 A BILL

7
8 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism;
9 and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
10 effective date"

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

12 * Section 1 Prevention and Education

13 A curriculum on alcohol education should be part of a health curriculum and be
14 a state-wide effort. Curriculum development should be under the State Department
15 of Education.

16 Travel funds for resource people to conduct community education conferences
17 throughout the regions would help people understand alcoholism. Existing
18 alcoholism staff could be used if travel funds were to be allocated.

18 * Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
19 Treatment

20 The Copper River Region needs a Half-way House.
21
22
23
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27 * Section 3 Local Option

28
29 Get community people together to get their ideas on what plans they would like
30 to see in alcoholism programs.
31 Start AA groups in each village.

32 * Section 4 Enforcement

33
34 If each village had an AA group, the judge or magistrate could refer clients to
35 the program. Transportation should be provided to clients if they don't have
36 a program or an AA group in their community.

37 The Copper River Basin is always over-looked. The existing state-funded program
38 is under-funded. We need treatment facilities.

39
Stewart Nicolai
Alcoholism Counselor

Kotz

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By --- Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

1 In the HOUSE
2 SENATE

3
4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
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6 A BILL

7
8 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism;
9 and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
10 effective date"

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

12 * Section 1 Prevention and Education

13 PROVIDE LEGISLATION FOR SCHOOLS ON K-12 - COLLEGE,
14 UNINIVERSITIES, COMMUNITY COLLEGES, TECHNICAL
15 TRAINING SCHOOLS ON THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM.
16 SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES WHO
17 HAVE BEEN TOO LONG NEGLECTED - LACK OF SUFFICIENT
18 FUNDS.

19 * Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

20 PROVIDE LEGISLATION TO SPECIAL TRAIN LAW ENFORCE-
21 MENT PEOPLE ON THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM.
22 PROBATION - REHABILITATION - COUNSELING - WORK RELEASE.
23 IF CHILDREN SUFFER; PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY, SOCIALLY,
24 AND IN DETERIORATING SCHOOL WORK - STIFF JAIL
25 SENTENCING & FINE (LIKE DRUNK DRIVING LAWS).
26 POSSIBLE LOSS OF CHILDREN DUE TO NEGLECT.
27 INSTITUTIONALIZE OFFENDERS - CONFISCATE PROPERTY.

28 * Section 3 Local Option

29 RADIO, TV, NEWSPAPERS, NEWSLETTERS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS
30 MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES TO PUT EXTREME PRESSURE
31 ON THE OFFENDER WHO HAS HAD TOO MANY OPTIONS
32 IN AVOIDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS FAMILY, SOCIETY &
33 TO HIMSELF. SPECIAL POLICE TRAINING, MANDATORY
34 WORK PROGRAMS. PEER PATROLS.

35 * Section 4 Enforcement

36 NEW LAWS - HOLD JUDICIARY PEOPLE WHO HAVE
37 BEEN TOO EASY ON ALCOHOL OFFENDERS. THERE
38 HAS TO BE REALISTIC RESPONSIBILITY - 90% OF
39 ALL PROBLEMS IS ALCOHOL RELATED. TOO COSTLY!

* SECTION 5 FUNDING:

PLACE REALISTIC LICENSE FEE FOR ALL
DISPENSING - RETAIL OUTLETS. THEY
PROVIDE THE PRODUCT OF A MULTI-MILLION
DOLLAR PROBLEM THE AVERAGE A
MONTHLY GROSS INCOME OF \$100,000 EACH

Kelch

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

_____ BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism;
and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

That income tax deductions be allowed for contributions to alcoholism programs similar to those being allowed for contributions to political candidates. Further, that community programs be increased to encourage alternate activities and that a system of State grants be established for communities desiring to enlarge or create new facilities for such activities. Further, that the number of bars and liquor stores be limited within an area and that liquor stores and bars be prohibited from advertising and/or unable to receive tax deductions for such advertising. Finally, that the state should control the price of alcoholic beverages.

Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking Treatment

*That community programs be increased to encourage alternate activities
... (same as above sentence)*

*That a system of forced treatment be established that really is not forced but a choice be given between treatment or incarceration to the convicted alcoholic offender. That the system of treatment be carried out by professionals and lay volunteers, trained by professionals, who will keep close track of the alcoholic according to a rehabilitation plan established by the drinker and the lay volunteer.
That grants to communities be established to begin such programs.*

* Section 3 Local Option

That the state provide funds for communities who will set up a system of direct help to the alcoholic or problem drinker, i.e., those communities that will institute a program of direct help similar to a Big Brother Program, wherein lay volunteers or paid volunteers (perhaps the latter best for consistency) will engage and encourage alternate activities to the problem drinker.

* Section 4 Enforcement

That the state would check with local community programs to see whether grants were being implemented as written; That items mentioned in Sections 1, 2 and 3 be enacted into law. Further, that unemployment compensation monies be given as credits for various items (food, rent, etc.) rather than cash. Finally, that the age of legal drinking be either raised to 21 or eliminated entirely.

Kelch

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

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and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

THIS SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE PARENTS.
TO ATTEMPT TO EDUCATE ON ALCOHOLISM OR PREVENT
ALCOHOLISM IS SIMILAR TO PREVENTION & EDUCATION
ON VD....

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

MOST TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE A LESSON IN
FUTILITY.
THE ONLY TREATMENT IS DETOXIFICATION WITH THE
HOPE THAT THEY WILL REALIZE THAT THEY NEED TO
SEEK HELP.
ACTUALLY, PUBLIC TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE A WASTE OF
TAXPAYERS MONEY....

* Section 3 Local Option

TURN ALL PROGRAMS OVER TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.
LOCALLY, PROGRAMS ARE RUN BY INCOMPETENT...
THEY ARE BUILDING EMPIRE OF INCOMPETENTS.

* Section 4 Enforcement

ARREST AND GIVE A MINIMUM OF 30 days... it is the
only treatment that has ever worked.

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Palmer

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE --- SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism;
and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

* Section 3 Local Option

Any city or suburb voting out Alcohol should have ^{state} police help to keep it from coming in. Natives cities voting prohibition should have plane & passenger inspections to see if alcohol isn't bootlegged in, just like bomb checks!

* Section 4 Enforcement

Alcohol should pay its own bill. Why should people who never drink alcoholic beverages pay for crimes and treatment caused by alcohol?

Most suggestions read in your brochure were only ways to avoid the real solution.— Outlaw Liquor, and enforce the law.

We have outlawed laetrile, saccharin, and other drugs with possible disease arresting powers and not mentally disturbing.

Alcohol cannot be proved good for human consumption in anyway. It causes 85% of car accidents, a large part of child abuse, fights, divorces, loss of work, loss of money, injures the physical and mental health of the consumer, uses grains that could better be used to feed the hungry or run our cars. How can alcohol be sanctioned and not laetrile or saccharin?

Palmer

Original Sponsor: Citizens of Alaska

By Senator Mike Colletta

Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
Rep Kris Lethin

In the HOUSE
SENATE

_____ BILL NO. Rep Kris Lethin

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TENTH LEGISLATURE — SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the treatment of alcoholism;
and alcoholic beverages; and providing for an
effective date"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

* Section 1 Prevention and Education

Reduce number of bars in rural areas.

* Section 2 Alternatives to Drinking,
Treatment

* Section 3 Local Option

* Section 4 Enforcement

*Pass laws to close bars & liquor stores at 2:00 A.M. open
week days 8:00 P.M. & Sunday 12:00 Noon.
Anyone breaking & entering establishments arrest and do not
turn loose as in some cases.
Habitual drinkers should be barred from all
Public bars.*

SCOMM

#6:4 A

Committee on Alcoholism and Alcohol Related Legislation

Tuesday, August 30, 1977

AGENDA

10:00 - 12:00 Committee Office
1016 W. 6th Ave, Suite C

Staff briefing
Direction & objectives
Disposition of pending
legislation

12:30 - 1:45 Voyager Room,
Captain Cook Hotel

No Host Luncheon
Informal meeting with Municipality
Bert Hall
Dr. Helen Belrne
Captain David Boyd

10 for lunch

Zoster

*Boone
Hickney
Cleveland
Jerry
Moeie*

*Bill
Berners*

Ray Dexter

2:00 - 5:00 5th Floor Conference Room
Old Community Hospital
825 L Street

Informal meeting with Governor's
Advisory Board on Alcoholism

Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism

August 30, 1977

Dr. Stanley Austin, M.D.
Anchorage

Brother Asaiah Bates
Homer

Marlene Johnson
South Naknek

Rev. Paul Jordan
Anchorage

A. Fred Miller
Ketchikan

Dr. John C. Morris
Fairbanks

Marie Olson
Auke Bay

Robert Winslow
Anchorage

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL RELATED LEGISLATION

STATUS REPORT, AUGUST 30, 1977

COMMITTEE OFFICES

The office was organized and primary notifications were distributed on July 5th. The Special Committee located the office at 1016 West 6th Avenue, Suite C (directly behind the Legislative Information Office in Anchorage). Due to remodeling and relocation of office furniture, the Committee did not begin full operations from the office until the 7th of July.

Letter contacts with 150 various, federal, state, local and private organizations was effected during the first two weeks of operation. Response from this effort produced numerous requests for additional information, offers to assist in the efforts of the Committee, and requests for the Committee to visit or hold hearings in various places. Follow up communications are continuing.

MEETINGS AND STAFF CONFERENCES

The Committee delegated to the staff the responsibility of initiating contact with each state funded alcoholism program and activity prior to the Committee sitting together to gather testimony. This was done to identify duplication from agency programs and strengthen and accentuate specific comments or program operations. In addition, the Staff acquainted each contact with the purpose and direction of the Committee.

The Staff participated in or met with the following:

a two day conference in McGrath with State officials from the Office of Alcoholism, Mental Health Division, Social Services and other federal program representatives,

State Health Coordinating Committee
Anchorage Municipal Officials
Salvation Army Comprehensive Alcoholism Program
National Council on Alcoholism - Alaska Region
Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies
Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
Homer Alcoholism Center
Department of Revenue
Division of Corrections

In addition, the Chairman and Staff visited and toured the various Anchorage Municipality's alcoholism components located in the old Community Hospital. The Staff also followed up with unannounced and unidentified evening and early morning visits to the Alpha Center - detoxification unit. Continuing contacts are planned for the Alcohol Beverage Control Board, Anchorage Police Department, and the Alaska Court System.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR ALCOHOLISM PROGRAMS

As an initial activity, the Committee undertook to identify and quantify all the primary and secondary funding sources available to Alaska's alcoholism programs. To date, the Committee has identified for FY 77/78, State Office of Alcoholism grants program an appropriation of \$2,553,400; line item appropriations of \$ 292,500 directly to specific alcohol programs; plus monies available from the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA - Public Health Service), US Dept of Education, Indian Health Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Dept. of Economic Development, Manpower -CETA program, and Highway and Public Safety programs.

Although the Committee has not finalized any findings, it appears from preliminary analysis that very little coordination exists at the policy (funding) level between various government agencies and between divisions within the government structure. Consequently, duplications occur in combating the problem of alcoholism at the local level.

At times this duplication appears to be caused by competing definitions of "Alcoholism" (mental health, behavior, social, etc.) and results in the involvement of different agencies each appropriating public monies for a solution to the "problem" as they define it.

For example: the State Office of Alcoholism sent a team of specialists into a particular community to assist the area in organizing an alcoholism program and applying for a state grant. However, it was discovered during the process that the area already had received a state grant from the Division of Mental Health for an alcoholism program. In another area the community arranged for public financing of a new Community Center through the Department of Economic Development under the title of "alternatives to drinking building".

It is almost certain the Committee will offer as one of it's first recommendations a requirement that all state grants be submitted on an integrated programming basis with a uniform grant application form.

SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL RELATED LEGISLATION

PROPOSED ITINERARY

Day One

Anchorage (invitational testimony)
McGrath

Day Two

McGrath
Ruby
Galena (State Program)
Nulato
Anvik
Holy Cross

Day Three

Holy Cross
Napaskiak
Akiachuk
Hooper Bay
Bethel (State Program)

Day Four

Bethel
Nome (State Program)
Kotzebue (State Program)

Day Five

Kotzebue
Kiana
Unalakleet
Fort Yukon (State Program)
Fairbanks (State Program)

Day Six

Fairbanks
Anchorage

Proposed Itinerary con't.

Southeastern portion

Juneau (State Program)

Angoon

Sitka (State Program)

Hoonah

Craig-Klawock

Ketchikan (State Program)

Southcentral portion

Soldotna

Homer

Seward (State Program)

Kodiak (State Program)

Dillingham (State Program)

Second Round Hearings

Anchorage

Fairbanks

Juneau

Ketchikan

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL RELATED LEGISLATION
JOINT MEETING WITH THE GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY BOARD ON ALCOHOLISM
August 30, 1977

Senator Colletta: Let's get started then, than the chairman and the board for giving us the courtesy of the meeting with us and really in fact wishto have nothing more than an informal discussion with you people. I'll introduce the members of the committee that are here. I'm Mike Colletta , from Anchorage and Senator Ziegler from Ketchikan, Senator Hackney from Fairbanks - Senator Ferguson from kotzebue was unable to attend, and Senator Ray had every intention of beeing here but some unexpected business came up during the noon hour so he will not be here.

Most of you are familiar with what this committee is charged with. I believe a great number of you did appear and did offer testimony on a portion of the Governor's packageas related to excise tax - in Juneau. The balance of the package has been submitted to the committe for study.

Let megive you just a thumb nail review of what the committee has accomplished since theses measures where assigned to us. At this point in time we've engaged ourselve in nothing other than identifying what agencies and organizations and units in the state are interested in working in the area of Alcoholism. That's taken considerable time. We have not gone to any formal hearings in regard to any of the specifics in the Goveernor's alcohol package. we have had meetings withvarious agencies as to their opinions to solutions to the problem of alcoholism without regard to specific legislative proposals. I would feel safe in saying that a consensious of the committee we would like to continue on in this way rather than creating and advisory positon of for or against any particular piece , develop what a general concensus may be towards a partial solution to the serious problem of alcoholism. So with that we would appreciate very much the input from you as a board and more importantly from you as individuals .

Dr. Morris: Senator, with all due respects for Dr. Bierne , I am curious to know why you are present here? I thought this was between this committee and the Governor's advisory Board regarding our own personal opinions regarding the alcoholism in the state and notnecessarily the community of Anchorage? I am a little bit disturbed by your being here. Not knowing that you would be here.

Dr. Beirne: There's no reason I have to be, I think I was interested in any kind of legislation that you were going to persue since I'll be active in it.

Dr. Morris: Well, I don't know that we will be persuing legislation, I thought that we were going to have our opinions listened to by the committee in a more informal atmosphere and perhaps several months down the road from the last few of us confrontation. with the committee. And I would like to be more free in my

opinion.

Dr. Beirne:

Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to leaving.

Senator Colletta:

We thank you for being so gracious.

Dr. Beirne:

I did bring in some more opinions on the involuntary commitment in case that come up. Bob Cole has those.

A. Fred Miller:

I've kind of been wondering what we were going to talk about also and so I kinda was trying to figure out where we were. and it seems like that we're a board that 's appointed to kinda look into the alcohol problems in the state and do what we can about them. I see us as being not in any kind of an adversary position at all, but rather doing what we see, and of course we can be wrong like any body else. But, it seems to me that we're all working for the same purpose and were not - I don't see as being adversarial even though we are appointed by the executive branch. I see us here as trying to find out what we can do about alcohol in the state and the problems that we're having. Some things that occur to us are reflected in the legislative package. And I think it is fair to say that not all of the board members agree unanimously on everything in that package.

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

August 17, 1977

SENATE FLOOR LEADER

Senate

Brother Asaiah Bates
Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism
P. O. Box 504
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Brother Asaiah,

Thank you for your letter telling me of your appointment to the Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism. You, and the other members of the Board, have the more difficult task in dealing with the problem of alcoholism because you must deal with the situation on a continuing basis.

The Senate Special Committee on Alcoholism and Alcohol Related Legislation is studying the problem now and looking into what is currently being done, how much money is being spent (and how), and if more money or a different allocation of existing monies is needed.

We need the assistance of the State Advisory Board to help us understand the existing programs and why some are successful and others fail. Consequently, I have asked State Office Coordinator Bob Cole to arrange for the Board to meet with the Special Committee on Tuesday, August 30, 1977.

I have scheduled the entire afternoon to meet together so that we may have the time necessary to discuss what is currently being done and what needs to be done. Specifically when we meet Tuesday afternoon, the following will be included:

- ...pending alcohol related legislation **H** →
- ...efficacy of combating alcohol abuse through forced **H** →
reduction in availability,
- ...if increased revenues were available for programs, ✓ → FY 79 Budget
how would monies be spent,
- ...approaches to alcohol problems in urban vs. rural Alaska ✓ → Prevention?
- ...how can we effectively maximize local control? ? → Control
of what???

I'm looking forward to meeting with you on the 30th. Thank you again for your letter and your interest in this state problem. Enclosed are the items you requested.

Best Wishes,

Mike Colletta

Mike Colletta
Chairman
Special Committee on Alcoholism

MC/ja

**Cook Inlet
Council
on
Alcoholism**



AN AFFILIATE OF
NATIONAL COUNCIL on ALCOHOLISM

PHONE 262-4220
P.O. BOX 671
SOLDOTNA, AK. 99669

PHONE 235-8001
SRA - BOX 13
HOMER, AK. 99603

*Copy to all
members*

August 25, 1977

Mr. Aisaiah Bates
Governor's Advisory Board of Alcoholism
Homer, Alaska 99610

Dear Mr. Bates:

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your appointment to the Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism. I feel that the Governor has made a very wise choice.

The main purpose of this letter is to acquaint you with the Cook Inlet Council on Alcoholism, bring you up to date on our work and request your help and advice in solving a major problem.

Our Council was incorporated over 20 months ago. For the first 15 months, the only funding we received other than from individuals and businesses was a \$3,000.00 cash appropriation from the City of Homer. Since that time, we have received an additional \$3,000.00 from Homer, \$10,000.00 from the State of Alaska for the period April 1, 1977 to June 30, 1977 and \$35,000.00 from the State of Alaska for F/Y 77-78.

I would like to review our activities and accomplishments during the first 15 months of our existence while receiving no funding other than from the City of Homer and private sources. We accomplished the following:

- Established an office in the Kenai/Soldotna area
- Established an office in the Homer area
- Established the Driver Alcohol Information School for the Alaska Court System in Kenai
- Established the Driver Alcohol Information School for the Alaska Court System in Homer
- Implemented the Alcohol Information Screening Program for the Alaska Court System in Kenai

Mr. Aisaiah Bates
August 25, 1977

Page 2

- Implemented the Alcohol Information Screening Program for the Alaska Court System in Homer
- Referring an average of 8 people per month to alcoholism treatment centers
- Experiencing over 150 inquiries per month regarding alcohol and alcoholism
- Presented films and speaking engagements to over 1,000 area people
- Presented the Cottage Program in the Kenai High School
- Presented in service training to the Central Peninsula Hospital and the Homer Hospital

What have all of these activities led to? We had several meetings with the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Central Peninsula Hospital Service Area Board. These meetings were held to discuss the results of a community needs assessment study we conducted. The study pointed out the need for a detoxification center and treatment center to be established on the Kenai Peninsula.

The results of these meetings was that we had to go before the voters in the October 1976 General Election with our idea of a detoxification center and treatment center and ask for their approval for the Hospital Service Board to study the situation. The voters approved the question with a 60% favorable vote.

Many long meetings followed and the result is that the Central Peninsula Hospital Service Area included \$100,000.00---cash--- in their 1977-1978 budget. In our discussions, we indicated that the need was for a 5 bed detox and 10 bed treatment center and the proposed cost and maintenance for one year was \$350,000. We indicated that the \$100,000 would be inadequate for a successful and continuing program. In essence, we have turned down the \$100,000.

You might wonder why would turn down this sort of funding. We firmly believe in the results of our needs assessment study and in our preliminary cost figures. Anything less would be a budget for failure. We would rather not proceed than proceed with the knowledge that we were heading for failure as failure would ruin any chance for a similar program for many years to come.

This, then, is the crux of our problem: we have convinced the taxpayers of the community of the need for a detox center and treatment center, they responded by allocating \$100,000 of hard earned cash, we cannot---will not---use the money because it is inadequate for success,

Mr. Aisaiah Bates
August 25, 1977

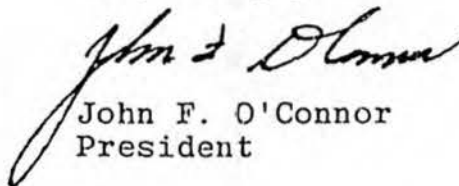
Page 3

and by not using the money, the funds will lapse into the Borough fund balance at the end of the year. Once these funds have lapsed, the chances of getting them again are nil. In essence, 15 months of work and \$100,000 are about to go down the drain.

We wish that you could make, as one of your top priorities, helping us resolve this problem. We, while an unfunded Council, came so far in so short a period of time. We do not want to lose what we have all worked so hard to accomplish.

We wish you would discuss this with the other members of the Advisory Board. If there are any available funds, anywhere, please let us know. This is the opportune time and situation for the State of Alaska to show support to a group of taxpayers who are putting their own hard earned cash on the line first and then asking the State to help them in helping solve one of the States major health problems.

Very truly yours



John F. O'Connor
President

SCOMM

#6:4 B

SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL RELATED LEGISLATION

September 16, 1977

Anchorage

*Original list in Rolodex updated file
MS 1/25/78
50*

NAME AND ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS

PHONE #

✓ Peggy Roston (Asst. Municipal Atty)	530 5th Ave } <i>Pouch 6-650</i>	264-4442
✓ Tom Klinkner (Asst. Municipal Atty)	530 5th Ave. } <i>99502</i>	264-4442
✓ Marcelo Quinto	PO Box 583 Juneau, AK	586-2741
✓ Brian S. Porter (Anch. Police Dept/)	625 C St.	279-1441
✓ Dr. Raymond A. Dexter (Salvation Army) Comprehensive Alcoholism Services	Box 4-992	276-1463
✓ Arthur Groom (Anchorage Council on Alcoholism)	<i>PO Box 2172 99510</i>	276-1673
✓ Paul Faulkner (A. A. Hospital and Institutional Chairman)	<i>5901 E 64th 99504</i>	<i>277-6551 333-1644 - 215</i>
✓ Mary Walters (Municipal Planning Dept/)	630 W. 5th Ave.	264-4261
✓ Sister Dorothy Forest (Catholic Archdiocese of Anchorage)	Box 2239	277-1628
<i>Commissioners</i> ✓ Frank Williamson (Dept/ of Health and Social Services)		465-3030
✓ Rex Cooper (State CHAR)		272-1742
✓ Ardi Bury (SACAS)	Box 4- ⁹⁹ 002	276-2898
✓ Bernard Segal (Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies)	<i>1011 2651 Providence Ave of</i>	272-5522 X131
✓ Dennis Kelso	PO Box 42 Downtown Station	274-9442
✓ Marianne Kufel	PO Box 1450 E SRA	344-1346
✓ George Barail (<i>ANCADA</i> <i>on Ak CHAR</i>) (Ak. Native Group)	<i>750 E Vincent St #2</i> <i>03</i>	274-5531
✓ Ed Brown (EMS)	211 W. 7th	277-3242
✓ Patricia Rocerb (ALMEA)	503 W. Northern <i>1</i> L ^h ys	272-5656
✓ Capt. David G. Boyd (Salvation Army)	PO Box 4-992	274-1693
Linda DeWaard (National Council on Alcoholism) Had Camera	<i>4510 Intl. Airport Rd. 361</i>	243-4324
Terry McNally (ANCADA) Had Camera	750 E. Fireweed	274-5531

NAME AND ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Bert Hall	825 L St.	264-4621
✕ Ralph L. Van Allen	SRA Box 4192	344-5148
✓ Carolyn Rinehart (Anchorage Times)		279-5622
> Leonard Nugen	Box 106 Eagle River, AK	279-2124

Municipality of Anchorage

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 16, 1977

TO: Senator Mike Colletta, Chairman
Senate Select Committee on Alcoholism

FROM: Behavioral Health Division
Dept. of Health & Environmental Protection

SUBJECT: Considerations for Legislative Action.

The area of involuntary commitment of persons who are incapable of protecting themselves and others due to chronic alcoholism appears to be in need of Legislative action. This could be called "protective custody" and could be amended into either or both the present uniform alcoholism act or the proposed House Bill No. 472 ¹⁷⁶ ~~118~~ ⁷³³ which speaks to involuntary commitment of those with mental health problems. The present Statutes address this issue but are not clear, thus discouraging the testing of the law. You have been presented a packet of legal opinions on this issue.

There are two other major populations of concern in the so called alcoholism group which impact not only the well being of themselves but the well being of those innocent persons who become the victims of their alcoholic or derelict irresponsible action.

One group is part of the so called "public inebriate" population. This group is a fair percentage of the so called alcoholic population but very visible and a source of harassment and often a danger to themselves and others. They are often of an apathetic or irresponsible nature without a personal residence or funds. They often frequent the bars and utilize their public support monies on alcohol for the purpose of a warm environment and companionships rather than the need for alcohol per se. They are in need of a protective environment where they can feel the security of having a place to live and companionship. Many of them could partially pay for their support via social security, aid to the disabled, longevity bonus, and possibly native support systems. A facility for this type of individual could have minimal or no security with a work oriented program and cultural related activities. It should not have to be treatment oriented or overly expensive.

Such a facility would take a fair number of revolving door clients from the Walk In Center (ALPHA) rolls and allow the programs which deal with the diagnosis and treatment of alcoholism per se to concentrate on this population.

The second group which is a much larger population and of significant danger to themselves and others is the "driving drunk." This appears to be a significantly different category of people. They have money enough to own a car and as a rule have a job and a home. They may or may not be addicted to alcohol or a combination of alcohol and drugs, but have in common that they are irresponsible in their drinking-driving habits and thus a danger to society.

Of the approximate 8,000 criminal offenses during the past year, 2,200 were alcohol related. Nine hundred sixty-one citations were issued for driving while under the influence (DWI) from July 1976 through July 1977. This averaged out to 80 tickets per month in the Anchorage area. Most of these individuals received suspended sentences partly because there is no facility available in which to serve the sentence. Many are placed on DWI education programs but the follow up is minimal. It appears

that the legislation relating to this group of persons is adequate but facilities and programs are not. Additional monies must be appropriated to meet these needs. Quite possibly it should be appropriated through the Department of Public Safety and tied in closely with education-treatment programs.

The type of facility needed for these individuals does not have to be maximum security and certainly would be much less expensive than placement in a traditional jail type setting. The sentence would probably be light and partially for the purpose of forcing an education program and monitoring activities on release. Certainly a facility such as the Point Worenzoff (AATC) facility could serve this purpose but additional funding is needed.

If by chance there is an alcohol related crime involved which demands a longer sentence it would appear that such a facility as the Palmer Adult Camp could be utilized. It is, my understanding, that it has a minimal population at this time, compared to its holding capabilities. The Palmer facility also has the capabilities of being an adult protective custody facility with a skill or work oriented program. Such a program could be funded through Social Services rather than Alcoholism or Public Safety, but once again planning and appropriations are necessary.



Helen D. Beirne, Ph.D.
Behavioral Health Services Manager

HDB:epw

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Senator Colletta: The hearing for Anchorage is scheduled for October the 19th, South Central on the 17th and 18th, South ~~East~~ Alaska I believe between the 14th and 13th of November. If you would all please bear in mind ^{that} we wish to discuss only the one topic today, and that's the discussion on the Public Inebriant problem. We would like to ask Mrs. Beirne to open up the presentation here ^{and} then I do have a list of people here present now just unless there is someone who has a time crunch I'll just take them in the order they appear on my list. If someone does have that time crunch, please say so and I'll see you before the next person. Dr. Beirne.

Dr. Helen Beirne

^{Colletta and}
Thank-you Senator ^{Colletta and} Senator Ray. I want to express the appreciation on the part of the Municipality for your coming ^{up} to Anchorage and for holding the hearings which I think many of us feel are extremely important if we're going to meet the needs of the public inebriant in Anchorage. I have here a very short presentation, that I ^{thought I} would express some of my views at the moment, and give reference to some material we have which I think the committee has already been privy to but perhaps some others ^{who are} ~~that are~~ concerned would find it helpful. I'd say that the areas involved during ^{of} commitment or protective custody as we are probably going to refer to it, of persons who are incapable of protecting themselves or others due to chronic alcoholism appears to be in need of some legislative action. We could call this protective custody, and it could be, it seems to me amended into either the present Uniform Alcoholism Act or possibly there's a possibility it could be ammended into one of the new bills which will be before you next year, or is before you. House Bill #472 which is one which speaks to involuntary commitment of those with mental health problems. This particular bill, as I read it over seems to have a less cumbersome commitment proceeding. I'm not recommending that they be one and the same, but that perhaps ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{maybe} the proceedings that are spoken to in that bill might be a little less cumbersome than the ones we have at the present time. There also is House Bili #733 in 1976 which had a better commitment procedure, but which did not pass, ~~but~~ which might be an excellent reference. It appears to us that the present statutes although they speak to involuntary commitment or protective custody, are so cumbersome and unclear that people are unwilling to test them. Therefore we are finding it very difficult to open even though they are demonstrating lack of ^{capacity} ~~ability~~ to hold them even though they are demonstrating a lack of ^{an} ~~the~~ ^{ability} to manage their own affairs or rather they are even harmful to themselves and others. And this has been the issue I think with all of us here at the table, and we're very concerned that something be clarified so that we are capable of exercising that particular concept. We also feel there are two major populations in the city which we have to discuss at the same time we discuss what we're ~~are~~ calling the public inebriant, and the one group is what we are calling the so called public inebriant population and this ^{is a} ~~is a~~ ^{group} ~~group~~ ^{which} is a fair percentage of the so called alcohol population. They're very visable and a souce of

Beirne

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Dr. Helen Beirne
Cont.

harrassment to the people especially in downtown areas. It's the visibility that's bothering a number of people as much as the fact that these people are human beings who need treatment. And it's creating a pressure on many of us to get them out of sight in any way possible. Alright, this is one group. We're finding that some of these people are apathetic, irresponsible in nature, they have no personal residence and no funds. They frequent bars and use public support money on alcohol for purpose of a warm environment and companionship. Rather than the fact that they want alcohol per se, so we feel that we are talking about a fair number of these inebriants who really are probably social service cases of the in or of a derelict or an irresponsible nature. Many may not even be that, they may be disenfranchised or displaced people from the rural areas. There has been a recommendation made in the past perhaps we can think in terms of a different type of facility for these types of individuals. We feel that if such a facility were found it would probably be very minimal security, work oriented program, possibly cultural related activities and it would not necessarily have to be treatment oriented, nor would it have to be overly expensive. Such a facility would take a number of people out of our what we're calling our Alpha Center or our walk-in center, and would allow them, those people who come in there who are true alcoholics more be given additional time and more alcoholism money would be spent for alcoholism per se rather than the people who just don't have homes. ~~The second group we have to mention which is a much larger~~ The second group that we have to talk about of course, that which is a much larger population and I'll just mention it in passing and that is the driving drunk.

TP We're finding that this is a large number of people, some of the recent statistics we get are that 8,000 criminal offences during over the past year, of those 2,200 were alcohol related. There were 961 citations in the Anchorage area, these were DWI's, they were very few of them sentenced, although the drunken public law, up here is adequate, we don't have the facilities to house the individuals. Once again, these are people who probably are, many of them like ourselves, they have own a car, they can afford a car, they have a home, and a job and they are given sentences which are suspended because there is no place to hold them.

They do not need maximum security, the possibility is that they need a place where they can be sentenced for three days with the main issue of sentencing being that they have some education forced upon them, driving education. They are good people, they are wage earners, they're tax supporters, they are irresponsible drinkers, driver-drinkers. and so here is another area where we need some type of facility where people can be placed for some type of treatment, and to carry out the letter of the law, which at the present time is a good law. I only mention this in passing. The one we're here today to talk about is the voluntary commitment or protective custody. And I think both have to talk about the true inebriants and those who are more of the delinquent or irresponsible type into consideration, and we talk about

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Dr. Helen Beirne

that I have here ^{the} some opinions ^{which} that have been given to us up to this point ^{by our} City Attorneys, as well as from the Attorney General, ^{and} in almost every case it frightens people ^{sometimes} after they read these opinions to go ahead and exercise an involuntary commitment proceedings. We also have here a the Peters vs. the State case which many of them base their opinions on. I probably have about 10 copies of these which some people may be in having. Thank You. ^{interest}

Senator Ray

That's the one in Barrow?
That's the one that Gochever wrote, right?

Senator Colletta

Senator Ray do you have any questions for Dr. Beirne?

Senator Ray

No I think she's covered it pretty well, I would disagree with some of her points ^{the} in saying that the majority of alcoholics ^{the over 90% of} are visible. I think the majority of alcoholics the closet type _____ and housewives and people who work and miss time at work, unhappy in their jobs, perhaps just ^{they're} ~~living~~ with their life, looking for something else to do. The visible ones, I don't think are the necessity, That's the end result.

Dr. Helen Beirne

Mr. Chairman, ^{May I just} ~~I'd like to~~ answer that.

Senator ~~Ray~~ Colletta Please

Dr. Helen Beirne

As a matter of fact, I think, if I said that, I didn't intend that. It is exactly the opposite. This group we're talking about is only probably only 5% of the total alcoholic population and we're putting 90% of our money into them. ^{they're} We are putting it into them because they are visible and a ^{harassment} to the public.

Senator Ray

I misunderstood you then Helen, because I thought you said the average drunk or wino I guess you'd say that you see up and down the street I don't know what you're going to do with them except put him away ^{place} somewhere ^{for his own} good, and the good of the rest of people, I suppose.

Dr. Helen Beirne

^{May I just make one other statement?} I think I ^{have} really should expand on the fact that the ^{involuntary commitment} group ^{Address this} that Senator Ray is talking about. We have many ^{problem} ^{Address this} closet drinkers, many people whom an involuntary type of commitment with a humane substance to it, would certainly help that type of individual.

Senator Colletta

Senator Ray

Senator Ray

Then you're going to have to get around the law ^{as it is} ~~because~~ written now. It's not a crime to be a drunk.

Senator Colletta

Dr. Beirne

Dr. Helen Beirne

Indeed that's so. I personally might like to see it go back to where it is a criminal offence. But I would like to see ~~something where we could hold to~~ something where we could hold them against their will if they are ^{incapable} of making decisions.

46 Dr. Helen Beirne Cont. and are a harm to themselves and ^{much} to the public as we've attempted to do with mental health people.

Senator Ray Do you think you will get public support to repeal the act to make drunkenness a crime, again?

Dr. Helen Beirne I don't have the feeling that we would get the support to make it a crime again, but I think we would get much support in strengthening the ~~present~~ ^{commitment} law.

Senator Ray Well the commitment law now is ^{put} ~~the~~ people a way, they are a menace to themselves of someone else. ^{if} It doesn't say anything about just walking around and falling down, sitting around down on 3rd Avenue or whatever you call it, down in South Franklin in ^{judg} Judau, unless they are harassing someone ^{both} and then it becomes disorderly conduct. I think that if you read the Peter's case in which ^{judge} Goocheever went in some ^{great} detail on it and seemed to be strung out on it pretty good. I think it's about 16 pages long and he put 8 pages of it to Uniform Alcoholism Treatment Act or whatever they call it. So, I don't know Helen, I'm ⁱⁿ disagreement with you but I don't know what the public support would be.

Dr. Helen Beirne Maybe some other individuals can give an idea of what they think public support might be.

Senator Colletta Senator Ray?

Senator Ray Yeah, I'd like to hear somebody else.

Senator Colletta I have no objections to allowing an informal atmosphere but ^{for} the sake of time let's limit ~~the~~ questions from any one who wishes the immediate speaker, let's limit it to ^{about} 5 minutes.

Senator Ray Let's here what Brian has to say. Let's here what the police would do in rounding up the drunks and _____

Senator Colletta Mr. Porter.

Mr. Brian Porter Well, the police throughout the state I think are ^{this} the first people to have to respond to the new act, and ~~it~~ has been said, it's a civil procedure with what appears to be as many or more right and protections for the client as a criminal procedure. It's a foreign procedure to us, and very hard and cumbersome to work. We're not adapted to civil law nor do we have, frankly the time to put into ^{requirements of the} the involuntary civil commitment. In terms of alternatives, the public acceptability, that's probably not our ~~field~~ but the state right now as I understand it is looking at obtaining funds to take a really in depth look at their criminal justice procedure, from stem to stern. With the idea of not making little finite detail changes but major changes and I would think that this particular issue since it is of such importance with ⁱⁿ the state would be amenable to being addressed in that research to see if there is a procedure that could be developed that is

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Mr. Brian Porter between criminal and civil. That, just off the top of my head, perhaps could have the expediency of the criminal procedure but ~~and~~ have the privacy as we do with criminal records in other instances that would make it publically acceptable. I think probably I have a problem right off the start but the act as it's constituted now that this is an illness. I think a person can choose where he elects to be ill. Which takes it out of an illness in terms of public intoxication, and that's the problem we're talking about now. If there were some middle ground procedure that would be workable, that we could work, and then actually make an effect on this kind of problem on the street. It may be publically acceptable, and it may be efficient enough to operate. There is one other alternative method that I know was somewhat successful in St. Louis a number of years ago. The person was picked up by a police officer with a summons on a criminal charge was written but he was taken to a treatment facility. The law allowed a certain amount of time for this person to become rational and then the treatment people looked at him, examined him, tried to define the problem and said we have determined that you have this kind of a problem, we've had time to look at your past history and we give you a physical examination and all of that, and we think that you need x program of treatment. We would like you to volunteer for that program of treatment. If you choose not to, there is a summons written by the police in your file here that we will send on to the court and you will go on for disposition there. YOU can't treat someone unless you possess them for the period of treatment short of an involuntary procedure which is too cumbersome to really work. We're not treating anyone.

Senator Ray If you want to treat alcoholism I guess you'd have to get a psychiatrist for the world. That would be the ultimate. Find out what the problem is and cure the problem, and cure the effect.

Senator Colletta Dr. Beirne, do you wish to expound?

Dr. Helen Beirne I hadn't given thought to the one I thought was a very cogient statement that Brian made and that was something with the expediency of a criminal procedure but keeping it on the privacy level of mental illness. That is just sort of a compromise thing that should probably be looked into I think one of the reasons that was such a distaste for having a criminal procedure is that possibly they felt that even anything on the record, although kept private might enter future working relationships, and put people on welfare roles where otherwise they could be working individuals. but there might be ways to handle that.

Mr. Brian Porter One of the things that the state study is going to address is a form of hearing outside of the formal court setting. Hearing officers and administrative proceedings that will be closed to _____. The civil remedies that are in the act now require jury trials and formal court settings and the privacy gone anyway.

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Senator Colletta You know we do have, are fortunate to have two gentlemen here courtesy of Governor Hammond's administration and we do have Commissioner Williamson here from the Health and Social Services and Mr. Richard Peters from the Attorney General's Office. Mr. Peters I wonder if you could comment on what Mr. Porter has said in the review process

Mr Richard Peters Well it would seem to me that what he is aiming at is an ideal solution
Well his, what he is aiming at it seems to be an ideal solution if it capable of being worked out. It's what is most desirable I think. I'm sure there's no disagreement with that. Whether a system could be devised and be incorporated. with both those' features. We're, the bill for example, which is before you now was submitted by the Governor last year that was mainly to incorporate, to merge these two offices and also to clean up the _____ facility and private facility, public facility and no changes were made as to commitment procedures but there is no reason they shouldn't be made if that is what a desirable substitute can be found. We really haven't gone into that phase, this is the first time I've heard such a suggestion as this but it certainly has merit. If we give it a direction in which to investigate anyway.

Senator Ray We had a hard time, I don't know if _____ was in the house, we had a hard time getting the drunks off of the highway remember. Were you there then when we did

Dr. Helen Beirne No , I wasn't

Senator Ray Yeah, this simple bill keeping a drunk off of the highway. Yeah, you know you can't infringe on personal liberties. If he wants to walk up and down the highway drunk, he can. If he gets hit by a car then it's his fault, he wasn't paing attention to him. That's what I was talking about, public acceptance. I don't know if the swing will come the other way, if the pendulum has swung back, but the liberality that we've experienced over the last period of maybe 10 years, I don't know. Now we're talking about the attorney generals office is very interested in legalizing the use of cocaine and here we're talking about putting drunks in jail. I don't know.

Senator Colletta Anyone else wish to comment?

Paul Faulkner Mr. Colletta?

Senator Colletta Please

Paul Faulkner I'm Paul Faulkner. I'm the intern representative for the State of Alaska Hospitals and Institutions. and I'm employed at API. We currently have at API today what is commonly refered to as the Moody Blank Check. For those of you who are not familiar with this any Peace Officer or Correction Officer can pre-determine a mental state of a patient and subsequently transfer them to API to the security unit. This then can give ample opportunity for screening and

Paul Faulkner
Cont.

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determination as to the mental capacity of the individual. Perhaps something similar to this could be so ordained for the City of Anchorage or the State of Alaska in which a determination could be made as to the alcoholic's capabilities of understanding right from wrong, and whether he could function in the community and if could not, then he could in fact be committed under this type of order to an agency for a period of time and a determination could then be made as to continuing treatment. It is working remarkably well with mental patients. and could be then in turn, I'm not suggesting that API take alcoholics, they could in turn be this format could be utilized. for the alcoholic.

Senator Ray

You're talking of municipal living and not necessarily bush living because the morays are entirely different.

Paul Faulkner

Yes, I have a, it could perhaps be extended so that any magistrate or judge could give this carte blanche to a determining officer. In this particular case, probably the arresting officer or his immediate supervisor.

Senator Colletta
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Any additional comment? If not then we have a request, one gentleman must leave. We'll hear him next. Marcello Quinto, President of the Alaska Native commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.

Marcello Quinto

Yes, I'm Marcello Quinto and I'm President of the Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. _____ a non-profit organization set up about 4 years ago which we provide some input and information on programs for the rural areas. We have been operating on a state wide basis for the last 4 years. We have gone record as a board as supporting the Governor's Package Treatment in a couple different areas, One really relatively stale, the distribution of alcohol which has really concerned a lot of the smaller rural areas for different reasons. and the other area is the excise tax pretty much because of the rural communities being so far out it's been so costly to try and develop programs in that area. We pretty much wanted to hear to _____ the fact that we do support it also understand and appreciate the actions you're going through now to certainly try and work through and deal with the problems Don't, I do have some good testimony, will follow with this in Juneau but I think probably the key area which is to indicate that we are a concerned group, we do have programs that are being, that are active around the state of Alaska and certainly we have been gone through as a growing unit have also identified with the need for dollars to operate the programs. and would certainly appreciate and work with any systems that you're committee would provide.

Senator Colletta

Thank-you. Mr. Quinto, before you leave could we get you to reflect on the one topic that we wish to discuss today and that is involuntary commitment, or protective custody?

Marcello Quinto

We have discussed it as a board on several occasions recognizing that the areas that I represent are relatively very small and certainly can't provide the facilities for you know in every

 Marcello Quinto small, little community that we're speaking of . we do recognize that in many cases, especiall in rural Alaska the need for some involuntary restriction, especially when he's not, he's uncotrollable. But how do you provide that activity in such a small rural area. You don't have a state trooper in every community, yet you have accessability to alcohol to every small community throughout the state. And it's become a very serious problem in many many cases that have been, we've been aware of is the, trying to restrain the alcoholic or the alcohol abuser from physical force. It's been probably the key area to why we've needed some type of restriction. Right now you don't have it..

Senator Colletta Thank You. Senator Ray

Senator Ray Marcello, you said that you supported the Governor's package.

Marcello Quinto We supported in, pretty much in concept.

Senator Ray Do you also support his beleive that unless you increase the tax on alcohol, that no new facilities will be built?

Marcello Quinto Not necessarily

Senator Ray You want the facilities irrestpective of the problem that we recognize as, I think the folks in most places major problem is, irrespective of where the money comes from if it comes from oil or fish or anyplace else, we need the facilities first and then we'll worry about the money next.

Marcello Quino That's really kind of key to us. Yes we recognize that in any tax issue that we are not that niave that you really need the public support as you say, before in order to get it. WE recognize the need and hope that you'll recognize the ability to take care of that.

Senator Ray The legislature in it's stupidity, I guess you'd say, whatever you'd care to classify them down in the legislature had several projects dealing with alcoholism that were red-lined because of the taxes weren't increased comproble to what the government felt.

Marcello Quinto Well I guess the thing is, you ah ___ (Machine turned off as it was thought tape had ended.)

Dr. Helen Beirne Senator Colletta. I'd just like to ask a question of Marcello since within the Municipality we are finding that some of our major problems are dealing with the native population! That, I think they have probably been misplaced, they've come into town, and have no way of getting back home again and there is a question as to whether they truly have a true alcoholism problem or whether they have no place to go and so they are using ^{support money} on alcohol in order to have companionship. But, let's assume that some of them are walking into the walk-in center on the average of 8 to 10 to 12 maybe even 20 times a month. They're revolving in and out, in and out and apparently we are not taking care of them, we're not doing

Dr. HElen Beirne
Cont.

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what should be done for them. Do you think that if there was a long term care facility that was skill oriented with minimum security and if there was some sort of a commitment procedure after a person rotated in and out of such facilities 10 times and and someone said they could not take care of themselves and committed them from 30 to 60 days to a facility. Would you feel that that would be against any of our civil rights, activities, or I mean even thinking about a type of facility such as like this a Palmer Adult camp which has such a highly skill oriented program out there. It's outside of the city, it's away from the city and I'm only refering now to Natives because I'm talking to you but we have many un-Native who fall in the same catagory. What would you think of something of that nature?

Marcello Quinto

I guess that my first reaction to that , Dr. Beirne is that I was trying to remember, I believe that ~~When~~ they first set up the honor farm out at, outside why wasn't that initially a 30 day or 60 day , once you went into that facility you had to be their 30 to 60 days? When they first started that program, though I thought that was 30 to 60 days, you had to be there. Wasn't that under the court? Mayby I'm wrong I really don't know. I would say that in order for any , you know, obviously if we're , you know, you're aware of yourself until you get them into there for a period of time where you can work with the person, yeah, you're probably going to get better results. You ask me the question wheter or not my civil rights of any native or any non-native to be restricted for 30 or 60 days, I would immagine if they're a menace to themselves and certainly to the community I would say yes, probably necessary. You ask anybody else the same question and they'd tell you hell no I don't want to be restricted for any reason. You tell me there's no drunken public law, why should I be confined? I don't know. I know that you would probably get better results, but in terms of relative , I don't know who , was afforded there, you know I was asking to go back to step back and maybe pick up some of the old laws that are available. Certainly we recognize that it is a problem in rural areas. and a number of areas that we've had to try to constrain people but you know.

Senator Ray

I wonder if there is a difference in what Helen saying, and though and I'm sure that he

Marcello Quinto

Maybe I misread the question

Senator RAY

The police officers here understand and get somebody put in for 5 years for use of heroin and drugs etc. and how many times are they removed from society, and they have counseling and all the rest of it, how many times are those people do they come by heroin when they're in the joint. How many times? In other words, you're not curing anything, you've got to get to the basic problem , to what makes the quy do it to state with. What makes him, before he's to the point where it becomes a physiological change, where his system changes I'm not a doctor, but if you can get him before that time, and cure his problem, then you got it made, but once his system requires it, metabolism breaks down, or whatever you

Senator Ray call it once that happens, then you're dealing with an entirely
Cont different problem, then you're dealing with an illness, but
previous to that time you have a problem with the head perhapes

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r yo
Marcel/o Quinto Well you have time involvement there too, you know and thats
what you're saying to is that unless they have the time
to work in the field with that person they really can't get
to the bottom of the issue, what is the problem. I guess
another area that _____ you know , you have so many of the
Native people that do come into the Anchorage - Fairbanks
general area that come in for after season work or what ever
it is and they mill around and they do end up at the bars
I guess they're the visible drunk that you see. Can you
restrict them, I , and not go against their civil rights,
under today's laws, no you can't. You would go against it.
Those are the things you people are wiser than I will have
deal with.

Senator Ray And yet we have all these programs, all these alcohol programs
we have people running around telling the, bringing the
Native people in from their usual existance, kind of a nomadic
hunting and fishing and what ever they are. We're going save
them and so we bring them into the community, into the population
centers because you're going to get a check once a month or
whatever, depends on who your state program is and after they
drink that up , they sit around the rest of the time waiting to
get the next check. And the next time you got a problem so
you , pretty soon ya got a bunch of drunks milling around and
you're going to put them in jail because, why?
Because they can't take care of them selves. they've been taking
care of themselves a good many years before we ever were here.

Senator Colletta Any additonal comment? Yes

George Barail My name is George Barail, I'm an Executive Director of the
Alaska Native Commission, and I work for Marcello and the
rest of the Board. In regards to involuntary committment and
the laws which are in the Governor's Package which tend to
regulate the sale and distribution, you know the two are
related, in that if you don't have anything, any laws in
regards to the sale and distribution of the beverage alcohol
expecially in the rural areas and no involuntary committment
or anybody who is prepared to enforce involuntary committment
then it doesn't do any good. if you have one without the other
you must have a organization or a body of people who are going
to not only be able to enforce the sale and distribution, but
also take care of the person who, or involuntary committment
who does present a danger primarily to themselves and to other
members of the community, and as you know that happens quite
a bit in the rural areas. When an accident relating to the
discharge of firearms, drownings and so forth, most of those
are alcohol related. And I'd like to provide a comment in
regards to what Dr. Beirne said about involuntary committment
or a facility to place those people in an area such as
Anchorage or Fairbanks, while that is very good, and is something
which a good facility is needed however, again that does no
good if we're taking in regards to the Native population because
you mentioned they go back to their community again.

George Barail
Cont.

and without some kind of continuing support from their own Community you can expect, of course to see them back in that _____ time and time again. So what you need, you need a number of things and that is primarily to getting with a source of referrals from the community and also, once they return to the community is continuing support for those people. and of course that's what we don't have right now.

Senator Ray

Alaska, if we get down to basics Alaska is a legally allowed the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. and that doesn't mean for the white man in the municipalities and not the Native in the bush. or a white man who goes to the bush, he's allowed to drink and I don't, I think we're going to have to sit down and address ourselves to basics, getting a drying out center is wonderful and staffing it with a half dozen psychiatrists to tell these poor people they're addicted to the use of alcohol and their problems are, or listen to what their problems are. But when you're talking about commitment for 30 days, Unless you eliminate the original problem, he'll be right back with it just the same as a heroin user or anything else.

Senator Colletta

Sir

Arthur Groom

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I'm Arthur Groom, I'm with the Anchorage Council on Alcoholism and I have just personal views to express not those of the Council. Our director ask me my opinions yesterday and I told her and she asked that I voice them here. To begin with, at the start of the meeting Senator you reminded us that this is a talk about the nuisance of the public inebriant and the danger of the drunk driver. There is no purpose in this meeting of talking of a long term treatment for alcoholism which is an incurable disease. It has nothing to do with taxes or where liquor is sold. As for the public inebriant and drunk driver my own opinion is very, very simple. Certainly, not costly at all. A matter of protective custody, Dr. Beirne mentioned the possible holding for three days. I'm in complete agreement with that for this reason I'm a comfortable alcoholic myself, I do not drink, I have not for a long time. I've been arrested many, many times, in my drinking career, and I learned this very, very simply that the holding of the drunk which is done in many communities, for 6 hours, 8 hours at which time the blood level would show he is no longer legally drunk. and releasing him does not do a bit of good because the physical craving for a drink is still there. The idea of holding for three days, which I think is so good there wouldn't be any legal commitment no judges, attorneys, bondsmen or anything like that involved. Just holding in protective custody for three days because after 72 hours, the drunk has a freedom of choice. as to rather he wants to drink or not. I think in less than 72 hours there isn't any choice there. He must, I know I went through this. I would get out of jail, and walk around the corner to the nearest bar and start again. And that would get the public inebriant out of public view, it would get the dangerous drunk driver off the street. It absurd to arrest somebody for drunk driving, and permit him to be bailed out right away and to find him a pittance of \$300.00. It accomplishes nothing and all of us know that.

Arthur Groom
Cont.

But to hold the person for 72 hours he does then have a freedom of choice to whether he wants to go back to drinking. Less than that he must. Thank you that's all I have to say.

Senator Colletta

Dr. Williamson

Commissioner Frank
Williamson

I just wanted to ask Dr. Beirne one question. Helen, you mentioned what you felt was a need for a facility. It wouldn't have to be a treatment oriented thing, a more of a program, sort of think. I'm just curious about this idea, talked a little bit with others about it. How do you, what elements would you have in such a program, that you feel might stop further revolving door syndrom.

Dr. Helen Beirne

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Recently we had what we called a provider's workshop. WE Large number of people in the Anchorage area that are providing services for people with alcoholism related problems here. One of the outstanding issues that arose, and one of the major considerations were that we have a number of people who probably drink because they want the companionship or because they want warmth, or that they have no place else to go. and there's a good possibility that maybe a third of them might possibly fall in this category. If indeed we could get a long term, skill oriented facility some of these people are going to have to stay there. They don't belong in a nursing home they don't belong in a pioneer home they need just a protective environment where they can do their thing. Some of them are receiving SSI checks, receiving longevity bonuses Aid to the Disabled, Almost enough to support themselves. Some additional work and skill that they have, they probably could support to the total amount of 4 or 5 hundred dollars a month. which could manage to keep the facility running. The old honor farm we used to have here in Anchorage was similar to that. AT that time it was a criminal offence to be drunk and many people would go out and break a window about this time of the year, to get committed so they would be warm for the winter. We're probably going to have a number of, especially in the Fairbanks area, that are going to be picked up for breaking and entering because they are going to be freezing and they'll break a window and crawl in someplace warm. And they'll be picked up and thrown into jail for the winter. In essence, maybe if we have a protective type facility, and with the recognition that we're probably going to probably have to spend a big share of their time there, they could possibly support themselves with present income. whatever it might be. public, and some private. We might be having a preventive type program. that would keep them from becoming criminally involved. and having to go into traditional type jail cells which is so expensive.

Commissioner Frank
Williamson

The you think that people such as what we're referring to here as the public inebriant would voluntarily _____

Dr. Helen Beirne

I think many would, Many would voluntarily go in. I think some of them would skip out occasionally and go out on a binge. but I think they would come back. It's better to have them out one weekend on a binge, and back in there the rest of the time, then it would to have them out here on 4th Ave. night after

Dr. Helen Beirne night curled up around a hot pipe.
Cont.

Commissioner Frank Thank You.
Williams.

Paul Faulkner

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Senator Colletta, again. Like Arthur I am a recovering alcoholic and I have a long period of sobriety. I've also been a professional in the field of alcoholism for approximately 15 years (TAPE TURNED OVER) ...go on record as an individual taxpayer, voter in the State of Alaska and state there is no viable treatment center in the state of Alaska, period. AS a recovering alcoholic a short term treatment center really alleviates that condition for that period of time, long term treatment in my experience, my past, my background is the only concept. The endorsement of the old Palmer facility and or the Alcantra Youth Camp which is still owned by the state I understand might be the answer that we're seeking. we're looking to actually remove the public inebriant off the street. And in removing that public inebriant off the street for a period of 30 days or less we're going to have the revolving door that Helen was referring to and a program, we will say 6 months we will have, probably a better recovery rate. Doing this by, of course tremendous therapy and a lot of the other things that we

Senator Colletta

Time is rapidly eroding on us here. Discussion is excellent but none the less let's try to confine the balance of the morning, then if we have additional time we'll give it to cross-comment, but ah Dr. Ray Dexter, Salvation Army.

Dr Ray Dexter

I agree with what Arthur's been saying, we have this experience with our walk-in center. that people come in, spend the night and go back on the street drinking. What they're coming for really is the shelter, a place to get away from the cold and going back. To deal with an alcoholic I think we all recognize that motivation has a great deal to do with it. and that pre-supposes some kind of rational choices on their part. When you have a person that is dried out over night just enough to be able to walk back on the street again he isn't still at that point capable of making any kind of rational choice. Unless we have some way of holding somebody so that you can do something motivational counseling with him. and doing something, trying to get him into a long term treatment. Again I agree with the other gentlemen that long term treatment for most of these people is really the only viable alternative. But until there capable of making some rational choices and actually submitting to some kind of treatment, we don't have a handle on them. they walk right out again on us. and we have this revolving door syndrome that we're all familiar with. I would very much support some kind of handle where people can be committed, at least to the place where they are capable of making some choices. so how long that would be I think, is a question. Certainly 3 days, is going to get rid of the immediate effect of intoxication. Whether 3 days is enough really to do any motivational counseling and get it what some of the sources are intrinsic sources of their problem is another question.

Dr. Ray Dexter
Cont.

But I think if you can hold somebody for at least those 3 days so that they are capable of some kind of rationality they're just going to go back on the street again and continue their drinking until they get to the place where they're going to be so mentally incapacitated with chronic brain damage that they will be capable of being committed then to some other kind of institution. Hopefully we would like to get them before that happens so that we can intervene in the process of alcoholism so that they don't get there. I see, unless we have a handle so that we can keep somebody who is obviously incapacitated, who is just going to go out and continue his process we really have no way of dealing with this kind of person.

Dr.

PORTION STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD DUE TO A REQUEST FOR ANONYMITY

Dr. Ray Dexter

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Now we do have a handle on people run afoul of the law because of alcoholism and we are working with the courts now in terms of commitment to our program, with a signed bench warrant if they defect. so in the sense that we give them an alternative that is really very unpleasant. They either stay with treatment or they go to jail. That can hold people. But you can't hold somebody if they haven't committed a crime. as the law currently. And it's this crowd that I think we're concerned about at now. Not the people who have committed a misdemeanor or a felony that you have a chargeable offence Those kind of people we do have a handle on and we can keep them in treatment or they go to jail. It's the people who really have no other crime except being totally incapacitate through the use of alcohol that we really have no way of keeping and treating. and at least bringing them to the place where they can elect themselves to do something about it. And until we have that kind of handle I see no hope for the cronic kind of drunk we get in our walk-in center that come in and sleep off a night and then go back out on the street and drink, because they're committed to drinking.

PORTION STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD DUE TO A REQUEST FOR ANONYMITY

Senator Colletta

Representative Lethin

Representative
Lethin

(Representative Lethin asked about the methods of the Lutheran Hospital in Chicago, and was answered that the speaker, although only vaguely familiar with the Lutheran Hospital, feels all viable programs work in conjunction with Alcoholics Anonymous. Moving a person from treatment to a life time program is simply to motivate him. Many programs utilize Alcoholics Anonymous. Alcoholics Anonymous current recovery rate is 64%, nationwide. Presently membership in Alcoholics Anonymous is between 1 1/2 to 2 million. The speaker also made the comment, If it works, don't fix it.))

Senator Colletta Would voluntary, involuntary commitment be one step closer to this motivational attitude?
(Speaker agreed, Told Senator Colletta he was in jail)
Hit the mule between the eye, just get his attention.
Captain Boyd

Captain David
Boyd

39/

I'd like to speak primarily to process of involuntary commitment I think where you can establish and I think a criteria would need to be established to exercise any involuntary commitment and it could be established on the base of so many times in a detox or so many arrests per, whatever I think in order to get that involuntary commitment and get the proverbial 2 x 4 between the eyes or whatever I think that's really essential and how long a person can be committed the way the law stands now it is difficult even for protective custody, they have to be, as I understand the law, pretty much comotose. before they could be protectively, taken into protective custody and it makes it pretty difficult to do that sort of thing. I think where you could establish some record of 3 or 4 times in detox in 6 months or mayby one tome a month in detox in 6 months should be a sufficient criteria to put a person in, commit him for a period of time in which it takes to get him to begin to look at himself whether it be 3 days or a week or a month or a what, I think the answer may be short term 'cause commitment would be more favorable to long-term I think where you could establish a long period of abuseive alcohol I think it would be a lont easier at that point then to establish some sort of further commitment to a treatment facility of some kind. I heartily appreciate these men here who have given their testimony this morning and we've believe strongly in an AA approach. We don't beleive that's the only approach but we beleive it and we incorporate it in our treatment program. on a voluntary basis and on an involuntary basis for some of our clients. and so I think there's just a million approaches to dealing with an alcoholic. in terms of thereputic processes.

Senator Colletta Senator Ray

Senator Ray

You mentioned the present law as being perhapas _____ scope that, in other words you're afraid, and I read some of the opinions put out by the City of Achorage and I think they were written primarily to make sure that everybody understood that the City of Anchorage would not be liable in any personal damzbe suites in picking up the drunk that's the, was the motivation behind it. I think the law is written, I'm not an attorney, but I've been in the legislature long enough to be able to recognize some of the methods that people use in determing what the law says. I think that that law is pretty broad and I _____ bow to my senior there from Juneau from the attorney general's office. It's written broad enough so that you could take . person in custody and I think even in the Goochever's opinion in the Supreme Court. That he admitted in there that you take them in for their own protectivie custody if they were in danger of harming themselves or others. Now when you say that, that is pretty broad.

Unknown Well if you take him in custody, as I understand the law you have to have a doctor right there who says, Yeah they have to be in protective custody

Senator Ray That's not true. That is not the law.

Unknown Or within a very short period of time the doctor has to make a decision, is that the way you understand it?

Dr. Helen Beirne Yes, as I understand it, he can be held for 48 hours but within a 24 hour period they do have to have medical surveillance.

Senator Ray Right

Dr. Helen Beirne after 48 they have to see a district or superior court

Senator Ray Right, but if there isn't a facility planned by the state I don't know how many there are recognized that's in a village in, and they're afraid to take him home and leave him in their house and so they freeze to death so they take them into protective custody and put him in the jail for a period of 10 to 12 to 15 hours, there's no doctor requirement or anything else. You can make a search of the person and everything else. And it's not a violation of your constitutional rights or anything else.

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Senator Colletta Mr. Porter

Brian Porter Senator, the problem with that, I think in Anchorage is probably in urban areas, is that I think the law precludes the use of the correctional facility if there is a recognized facility, unless the recognized facilities are not equipped or are of the persuasion to people who don't wish to be there consequently the state jail has interpreted that to say if there is a facility we can't take them under those procedures so they're still right back

Senator Colletta Commissioner, do you wish to comment?

Commissioner Frank Williamson No

Senator Colletta Alright. Norene Pedrick.

Dr. Helen Beirne I might just introduce Mary Walters who is representing the Planning Department, she probably has nothing to say She's here instead of Norene Pedrick

Mary Walters There are no comments.

Senator Ray What about the person who gets inebriated one time in 10 years? He's not an alcoholic, and there's no reason to be committed to anything other than to his bed and blanket, and you're going to throw him in jail for 3 days?

Brian Porter

I tell you what we used to do with that type of individual. We had a system whereby a guy could do that twice a year get taken home. If he didn't have a home, he would be held for 4 hours and kicked loose with no criminal record, and

Senator Ray

And then what would the civil rights organization ~~says to~~ or people connected with civil rights come around and say Hey, you let this guy, we saw and they have a picture of this man that you carrying him into your police car, but you didn't put him in jail you took him home, while you took the other guy to jail

Brian Porter

Well it's funny, that type of organization that initiated the abort of this, but that was of course when we putting everyone

Senator Ray

See the basis for these questions is in the possible realm of corrective legislation and I'm not being argumentive, I hope that, explain it to everybody, see I'm just being the devil's advocate and when we get down here and have to deal with legis'ators (Laughter)

Unknown

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we have to diffrentiate between our cronic alcoholic and an occasional imbiber who takes too much and there are criteria for alcoholism and I think we can incorporate that into the law. There's now problem there, I think thers's pretty well documented, established criteria for what is a cronic alcoholic. I don't think there would be any legal problem with this and an occasional drinker who over imbibes is really not one of our problems

Senator Ray

They're under the ^{existing} Goochever law is what I'm getting at

Unknown

Yeah, this is true. Under the existing law

Senator Ray

Don't you agree Helen, under the existing law you need some kind of correction so you can differentiate between the guy that got drunk on his 50th wedding aniversary because he didn't want to go home. (Laughter)

Dr. Helen Beirne

I don't know as I agree with that or not.

Paul Faulkner

There are 2 or 3 methods of testing , our Rectors test, the Gelling test. These can make a determination immediatly.

Senator Coletta

Father Farrel

Sister Dorothy Forest

I;m sorry, he's not here. I'm just representing him.

Senator Colletta

Do you wish to speak ma'am?

Sister Dorothy Forest

The only think is that we know the problems that the Church and it really has been a problem, we've been all through the house, they're really coming into the church and outside and it's really dangerous for them. I believe that the Father told us this morning they got in with the police and we'll

Sister Dorothy
Forest Cont.

cooperate with the police, 'cause the situation is beyond control right now, and one think I jsut add to that. I agree with Dr. Beirne when she talked about this long because we have these inebriets that are long. long, term. I mean they'll never get better , they're cronic alcoholics what they could do is have a rehabilitation where they would really get a skill and do something that would be constructive and get some kind of dignity and self-esteem and they would be contributing to something. Now they're just drinking and this would be a chance where a lot of Native's are carvers, or they, people have skills and they're something else besides being and drunk. and this would put them together and they could have some kind of treatment or counseling and maybe the group would help one another. So that is why I really support that.

Senator Colletta

Thank-you Sister. Any comments for the Sister? With that I think we'll call for a 5 minute recess, let everybody stretch, air the room out a little bit and get coffee back here.

RECESS

Senator Colletta

Ma'am, I'm sorry, I didn't get your name.

Ardi Bury

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My name is Ardi Bury and I work for the Salvation Army Alcohol Abuse Services and I'm a referral specialist. and I realize that we're on the public inebrient but I wanted to bring up something Helen brought up and it's very important to me and it's the drunk driver in this state. She said in here there's a much larger population of drunk drivers than public inebriets and that's so, and my case load tells me that's so. Right now we have some, we have a training _____ for it, we have classes here, we're working toward controlling this sort of thing and being accountable to courts. but as always any kind of program like this Public Safety does for a while, and it's supposed to go into the courts or whatever, later. Public Safety has given us, I think, a good beginning and if we only take their opinion and their word for it, and go ahead. I think in Anchorage we got a pretty good start. I don't know much about the other _____. I beleive that when we catch a drunk driver we probably catch a very early alcoholic, if he's alcoholic at all and then we have the beginning _____ intervention Senator Ray talked about, they're so much easler to treat than somebody who's 4th Ave. alcoholic. I like _____ in the state or part of Anchorage and I beleive that it's really hard for the Legislature to address this. That's about all I have to say, I just wanted to bring it up and say it's urgent.

Sentor Colletta
S

Thank-you. Senator Ray? Representative Lethin? The next individual we're going to hear from is L. E. Ed Brown.

Senator Ray
L. E. Ed Brown

I think probably the only one of the few things that I can address is, I'm with the Emergency Medical Service in Anchorage. The Paramedics. Now we get all aspects of the alcoholic.

L. E. Ed. Brown
Cont.

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problem, more than just the 4th Ave. kinds which is one of the easier ones for me to address, because we see so much of that. We also see them in the highway scene, we see them in the home, from the criminal aspect, but I think probably the area that we're most involved in on a continual basis is the cronic alcoholic, the people who are involved in alcoholism on 4th Ave. Now, at times before the Community patrol system was set up, we had to transport a lot of these people to hospitals which many times we get them to a hospital and they would beat us back downtown. It got to be kind of a real hassle for us and our people tend to take the attitude that Hey, you know, why take a guy to a hospital when he'll beat us back downtown. Well, they kind of held it inside them because they have to go on every call they make. They do go on a call, and as I said before with the Central Patrol System _____ they helped us greatly in that we, if a person was not seriously injured we could call up on these people to relieve us of this person, but there are times when the Central Patrol System can't respond or aren't able to respond and we have to transport these people to a hospital which is the only place we do transport them in an emergency situation. Now a lot of times, it's documented, we have had this type of an individual in our units, going to a hospital and all of our other units are being tied up and have an emergency call for somebody with a true heart attack or somebody in shock or something of a life or death situation. happen, and we can't respond to it because we have this individual in our unit. And this again, is bad on our people because there out there for the emergency situation, the person that's really sick, in their estimation, medically sick and you have to deal with the alcoholic that we do on 4th Ave. with this type of situation I believe this would get public sentiment, would have a great deal of effect if we were to have some possibly important type person have an attack, a heart attack, or whatever, life or death situation, and we can not get to them because we have this type of individual in our rig already going to the hospital. Naturally the department would feel bad because we weren't able to respond. but I think that possibly if there were a situation like this arise, and there is an investigation, which there very easily could be they would find that the reason for not being able to respond and having this alcoholic in our unit, may raise some public sentiment.

Senator Colletta

Thank-you Senator Ray?

Senator Ray

I was wondering if there were any volunteers who wanted to have a heart attack? (laughter)

Senator Colletta

Representative Lethin?

Dr. Helen Beirne

May I just ask a question? Since the Salvations Army's Emergency Service Control has come into business, I presume it has relieved you considerably, but I think my question would be, probably you are still picking up the people who are injured, and be inebriated but they would also be injured and be paramedic cases. Do you find a number of them,