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HHESS

HB

509

-

HB

596

and devised whereby it's possible by means of this trust fund. Some states have other means of which has not been brought out, I don't think I want to get on to that at this particular point. I might also bring out now, however, that these states that do require 100% trust have other provisions to provide pre-arranged funeral services.

Representative Sullivan: How is it you provide the funeral services aspect? Do you contract with funeral directors?

Art Richmond: Yes we contract with the funeral homes to service the funerals for a set amount.

Representative Sullivan: Selling pre-need?

Art Richmond: Yes. And so it leaves us a certain amount of leeway to cover overhead and expense, and also to pay sales commissions for the salesman to sell it. Now what it does in reality, it really supports a funeral home. Like I explained a little earlier I was approached here by a firm in 1966 which represents I think several hundred funeral homes in various parts of the west that has succeeded in doing....

End of tape.

Original sponsor: H. Beirne by request

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 509

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to funerals and the practice of
7 mortuary science; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 08 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

10 CHAPTER 42. MORTICIANS.

11 Sec. 08.42.010. AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT. The department has
12 jurisdiction over the practice of mortuary science under this chapter.
13 The department may adopt and enforce regulations relating to the
14 practice of mortuary science.

15 Sec. 08.42.020. LICENSE REQUIRED FOR THE PRACTICE OF MORTUARY
16 SCIENCE. (a) No person may engage in the practice of mortuary science
17 or hold himself out as engaging in the practice unless licensed as an
18 embalmer or funeral director by the department. A person holding a
19 license as a funeral director may not embalm a dead human body, take
20 charge of the remains of a person dead of a communicable disease or
21 prepare for transportation by common carrier a human body dead of a
22 contagious disease.

23 (b) A person holding a valid embalmer's license issued in this
24 state before the effective date of this chapter shall be granted a
25 license to practice mortuary science and may renew the license annually.

26 (c) In areas of the state not served by a licensed mortician, the
27 Department of Commerce may issue a permit to an unlicensed person, on
28 an annual basis, for the care and disposition of dead human bodies for
29 compensation. This permit otherwise in no way licenses the holder to

1 practice mortuary science.

2 Sec. 08.42.030. EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE TO PRACTICE
3 MORTUARY SCIENCE. The department is granted authority to examine all
4 applicants for a license to practice mortuary science and to determine
5 whether an applicant possesses the necessary qualifications. The depart-
6 ment shall hold an examination at least once each year at the place and
7 time the department may determine.

8 Sec. 08.42.040. APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO PRACTICE MORTUARY
9 SCIENCE. The applicant for an examination for a license to practice as
10 an embalmer or as a funeral director shall make application to the
11 department in writing on a form provided by the department. The appli-
12 cation shall be supported by affidavits from at least two residents of
13 the judicial district in which the applicant resides or proposes to
14 carry on the practice of mortuary science certifying that the applicant
15 is of good moral character.

16 Sec. 08.42.050. QUALIFICATIONS FOR LICENSE TO PRACTICE MORTUARY
17 SCIENCE. (a) In order to qualify for a license to practice embalming,
18 the applicant shall

19 (1) be at least 18 years of age;

20 (2) be of good moral character;

21 (3) have satisfactorily completed at least two years at an
22 accredited college or university in such subjects as the department may
23 prescribe by regulation as suitable and desirable preparation for
24 the study of mortuary science;

25 (4) have graduated from an accredited school or college of
26 mortuary science;

27 (5) have taken and passed the examination for a license to
28 practice mortuary science conducted by the department;

29 (6) have completed at least one year of apprenticeship as a

1 resident trainee under a mortician licensed to practice mortuary science
2 in this state.

3 (b) In order to qualify for a license to practice funeral direct-
4 ing the applicant shall:

5 (1) be at least 18 years of age;

6 (2) be of good moral character;

7 (3) have successfully completed at least 30 semester credit
8 hours at an accredited college or university.

9 Sec. 08.42.060. SCOPE AND CONDUCT OF EXAMINATION FOR A LICENSE TO
10 PRACTICE MORTUARY SCIENCE. (a) The department shall examine applicants
11 for an embalmer's license on the following subjects: (1) theory and
12 practice of embalming, (2) anatomy, (3) pathology, (4) bacteriology,
13 (5) hygiene (including sanitation and public health), (6) chemistry
14 (including toxicology), (7) restorative arts (including plastic surgery
15 and demi-surgery), (8) funeral service arts and sciences, and funeral
16 service administration (including accounting, funeral law, psychology,
17 funeral principles, directing and management), (9) Alaska vital statis-
18 tics law, (10) the provisions of this chapter, and the regulations pro-
19 mulgated by the department under this chapter. The department shall
20 examine applicants for a funeral director's license on the subjects in-
21 cluded in (8), (9) and (10) of this subsection. The department may use
22 the examination provided by the Conference of Funeral Service Examining
23 Boards of the United States, Inc. where it is applicable to the subjects
24 in this section.

25 (b) A passing grade in the examination is an average grade of at
26 least 75 per cent with no individual subject grade of less than 70 per
27 cent.

28 (c) If an applicant receives an average grade of at least 75 per
29 cent, but receives a grade of less than 70 per cent in three or fewer

1 individual subjects, he may be reexamined only in those subjects. He is
2 entitled to reexamination on individual subjects only once. A grade
3 of at least 70 per cent in each of the subjects in which the applicant
4 is reexamined is sufficient to constitute a passing grade.

5 (d) Except as provided in (b) of this section, an applicant shall
6 be reexamined in all subjects if he reapplies for examination.

7 Sec. 08.42.070. RECIPROCITY. (a) The department may recognize
8 the license issued to an embalmer or funeral director from another state
9 if the applicant for recognition of his license

10 (1) furnishes proof satisfactory to the department that he
11 has complied, in the state in which he is licensed, with requirements
12 substantially equal to the requirements of this chapter;

13 (2) furnishes proof satisfactory to the department that he
14 is over 18 years of age, of good moral character, that he is licensed
15 in another state, and that he has practiced mortuary science in another
16 state for at least one year prior to the date of application; ?

17 (3) takes and passes the examination provided for in (b) of
18 this section.

19 (b) The department shall examine each applicant under this section
20 on the following subjects: Alaska vital statistics law, the provisions
21 of this chapter, and the regulations promulgated by the department under
22 this chapter.

23 Sec. 08.42.080. LICENSE. A license issued under the provisions
24 of this chapter is effective for the calendar year and may be renewed
25 for successive one-year periods.

26 Sec. 08.42.090. GROUNDS FOR REFUSAL TO ISSUE OR RENEW LICENSES
27 AND SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSES. When the department has
28 reason to believe that an applicant or licensee has been guilty of any
29 of the following acts or omissions, it is the duty of the department to

1 conduct an investigation, and the department may, after proper hearing
2 and notice in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.-
3 62), refuse to issue, refuse to renew, or may suspend or revoke, a
4 license upon a finding by the department of any of the following acts or
5 omissions:

6 (1) fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining a license;

7 (2) misrepresentation or fraud in the practice of mortuary
8 science;

9 (3) false or misleading advertising;

10 (4) aiding or abetting an unlicensed person to practice
11 mortuary science;

12 (5) using a casket or part of a casket which has previously
13 been used as a receptacle for, or in connection with, the burial or
14 other disposition of a dead human body;

15 (6) refusing to promptly surrender the custody of a dead
16 human body upon the order of the person lawfully entitled to custody;

17 (7) using profane, indecent or obscene language within the
18 immediate hearing of relatives of a deceased whose body has not yet
19 been interred or otherwise disposed of;

20 (8) solicitation of a dead human body by the licensee, his
21 agents, servants or employees, whether solicitation occurs before or
22 after death; but this does not prohibit general advertising;

23 (9) employment by the licensee of any person for the purpose
24 of calling upon individuals or institutions to influence them to turn
25 over a dead human body to a particular mortician;

26 (10) the direct or indirect payment or offer of payment for
27 the purpose of securing business;

28 (11) solicitation or acceptance by a licensee of any payment
29 for recommending or causing a dead human body to be disposed of in a

1 specific crematory, mausoleum or cemetery;

2 (12) violation of a state law or regulation or municipal
3 ordinance or regulation affecting the disposition of a dead human body,
4 or contracts relating to the disposition of a dead human body;

5 (13) violation of any of the provisions of this chapter;

6 (14) conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude.

7 Sec. 08.42.100. FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT PERMIT. After the effec-
8 tive date of this chapter, no person may conduct, maintain, manage, or
9 operate a funeral establishment unless a permit for each establishment
10 has been issued by the department and is conspicuously displayed in the
11 funeral establishment. Each permit shall be valid only for one speci-
12 fic location, and separate permits shall be required of two or more
13 firms operating from the same funeral establishment. A permit to oper-
14 ate a funeral establishment shall be issued by the department upon
15 application for the permit on a form provided by the department. All
16 permits shall expire on the 31st day of December of each year and may
17 be renewed for successive one-year terms. Violation of a provision of
18 sec. 90 of this chapter by a person operating a funeral establishment
19 or with his knowledge or consent by an employee shall be considered
20 sufficient cause for suspension or revocation of the funeral establish-
21 ment permit.

22 Sec. 08.42.110. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

23 (1) "department" means the Department of Commerce;

24 (2) "funeral establishment" means every place devoted to or
25 used in the care and preparation for the funeral and burial of dead
26 human bodies, or as the office or place for carrying on the profession
27 of mortuary science, or for any combination of these;

28 (3) "mortuary science" means embalming dead human bodies,
29 taking charge of the remains of those dead of a communicable disease,

1 or preparing dead human bodies for shipment, directing or supervising
2 funerals, preparing dead human bodies for burial by means other than
3 embalming, disposing of dead human bodies, or operating a place for the
4 care or disposition of dead human bodies.

5 (4) "resident trainee" means a person who has met the quali-
6 fications set out in sec. 50(a)(1) - (5) of this chapter and is engaged
7 in learning the practice of embalming under the direction and control
8 of a person properly licensed to practice embalming.

9 Sec. 08.42.120. VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES. A person who violates or
10 aids a person in a violation of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor
11 and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than one
12 year or by a fine of not more than \$500.

13 Sec. 08.42.130. ENFORCEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL. The attorney
14 general may bring an action in the superior court to enjoin a person
15 from violating the provisions of this chapter.

16 * Sec. 2. AS 45.45 is amended by adding a new section to read:

17 ARTICLE 4. FUNERALS.

18 Sec. 45.45.120. DISCLOSURE OF COSTS. Every person performing
19 services or providing merchandise relating to the disposition of a dead
20 human body shall give to the person arranging for the disposition at the
21 time the arrangements are completed and before the time of rendering the
22 service or providing the merchandise a written statement showing, to
23 the extent then reasonably ascertainable,

24 (1) the price of the service and what is included;

25 (2) the price of each supplemental item of service or
26 merchandise;

27 (3) the amount involved for each of the items for which
28 money will be advanced; an item for which money is advanced shall be
29 charged in the same amount as the cost to the person making the advance;

1 (4) the method of payment.

2 * Sec. 3. AS 45.50.471 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

3 (22) making or entering into a contract relating to the
4 disposition of a body upon death whereby certain personal property will
5 be furnished or the professional services of a funeral director or
6 embalmer will be furnished, unless the person receiving money under the
7 contract deposits the money, within 15 days of its receipt, in a trust
8 account in a financial institution whose deposits are insured by an
9 instrumentality of the federal government as a separate account in the
10 name of the person benefited with a provision that should the money
11 deposited and any accrued interest not be used for the purposes intended
12 on the death of the person for whose benefit the contract was made all
13 money in the account shall become part of his estate. Upon demand by
14 the person for whose benefit the contract was made, all money in the
15 trust account, including accrued interest, shall be paid to him and the
16 contract shall be canceled.

17 * Sec. 4. AS 08.44.010 is repealed.
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HB

524

"An Act relating to the practice of podiatry; and providing for an effective date."

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

5/26/75

Mr. Speaker:

Date

Jan 26, 1976

The Committee on HESS has had HB 524

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it DO PASS

recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

"and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

"other" *Recommend refer to Committee*

Members signing the Majority report:

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| <u><i>Sullivan</i></u> | <u><i>Trotter</i></u> | _____ |
| <u><i>James</i></u> | <u><i>Wright</i></u> | _____ |
| <u><i>Lee</i></u> | <u><i>...</i></u> | _____ |
| <u><i>...</i></u> | <u><i>...</i></u> | _____ |

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

Sullivan Chairman



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

JAN 26, 1976

Present: Osterback Ostrosky Ose
Parr Davis
Hackney Beirne

Testifying: Sharon Andrews, Director, Occupational Licensing
Dept. of Commerce HB 524

HB 524 - Practice of Podiatry Hackney

Hackney - explanation of why there is a need for the bill in Alaska states that there are about six practicing podiatrists, feels they endorse this bill.

Sharon Andrews - opposes this bill because licensing needs to be looked at in total, which the gov. has been doing, reviewing and proposing new legislation.

Another problem she is is that you must be licensed to prescribe medicines, under federal law (DEA#) Right now the six practicing podiatrists are not licensed but would be so under the grandfather clause of most bills. There is a bill right now that should be in effect in July, if it passes the legislature which would be a credentially bill for podiatrists.

Committee decided to pass it with a do pass and recommendation that it go to House Commerce, because they are having a meeting on Thur. to discuss other licensing bills. Committee members plan to attend.

HB 190 will be taken up at a later date. Mr. Duncan needs to locate his information on it.

HB

5411

COMMITTEE REPORT

1/13/76

JUDICIARY

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date _____

The Committee on HESS has had HB 541

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

✓

recommends it DO PASS

recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

"and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

~~✓~~ reports it back ^{*initial*} WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

"other"

Members signing the Majority report:

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ Chairman

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: Kelley

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. 541

SENATE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 1

LINE: 12

After the word "with", reinsert the language, "his family", and add the word "or". Continue as is.



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

Jan. 19, 1976

Members Present:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Bierne | Sullivan |
| Osterback | Swanson |
| Parr | Hackney |
| Ose | |

Testifying Guests:

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| Charles Adams, D.O.C. | Bradley | Kelley |
| Carolyn Burg | McKinnon | |

HCR 74 HEALTH CARE DELIVERY - Bradley

Bradley introduced this bill giving the reasons why health care delivery services should not be stopped. At times life and death can hinge on delivery of services, the public has not options in that they cannot become efficient at the medical profession overnight.

Parr suggested that the bill include other personnel such as nurses and other individuals employed by hospitals.

Discussion continued regarding inclusion of other professions.

Testimony by Caroline Burg- She feels the bill is good and that most doctors would be in agreement with it.

Parr moved for amendment that would change health care providers to physicians and surgeons, because nurses and other hospital employees so underpaid that they need the leverage to strike.

Discussion regarding amendment.

Sullivan - Vote on amendment, 1 in favor, 3 against, amendment voted down.

Hackney suggested amendment which would include firemen and law enforcement personnel.

Discussion regarding this,.

Sullivan - Vote on amendment, voted down

Sullivan - Vote on resolution - passed 4 to 3

HB 563 HOUSING FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE NEW CAPITOL



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

Page 2

Bradley presented his bill remarking on the many reasons why there should be housing made available for elderly people at the new site of the capitol. He included the enrichment that is received from older people.

Caroline Burg testified that the bill was irrelevant since the capitol as yet had not moved and would not. She felt the publishing of the bill would be detrimental to the citizens of Juneau.

McKinnon, who sponsored the bill with Bradley testified.

Discussion by the committee regarding the possibilities of having a fiscal note drawn up; putting the car before the horse, by passing this bill.

Bierne amendment, to include "if" on line 10, to include a reasonable ~~XXXXXX~~ line 13; and include handicapped to reside and be employed, line 14.

Discussion regarding the amendment.

Sullivan: Vote on amendment, passed 6

Discussion

Sullivan: Vote on H.B. 563, do pass 6

Decided to make this a committee substitute bill

H.B. 541 Visitation privileges for honor prisoners who are about to re-enter society, Kelley

Kelley stated her reasons for wanting this bill and related that it only changes the fact that other people besides family members can be allowed to have prisoners released on passes to them. It would still be virtually the same as far as other rules relating to this.

Charles Adams testified. He feels that an extended family for many Alaskans is needed because of the distance that many prisoners are from their homes.

Committee members questioned Mr. Adams regarding the past performance of prisoners on passes, how the change would affect this.

Use- amendment to read his family or any persons. This would be "His family" back in.

Sullivan - Vote on amendment pass 3 to one

Sullivan - Vote on HB 541, do pass 5

HB

547



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

JAN. 20, 1976

Present:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Osterback | Sullivan |
| Hackney | Beirne |
| Parr | Swanson |

Testifying:

Marshall Lind, Commissioner of Ed.
Mr. Greaser, Dept. Div. of Law, Management & Finance
Nat Cole - Deputy Comm. of Ed.

HB 547 - Extension & Modification of school bus routes- Swanson

Swanson explained reasons for the bill, asked no action to be taken on it at this time.

Greaser, D.O.E. , quotes from regulations which change wording on line 11, from shall to may. State has ascertained that cost would be in excess of \$2,000 /child and is beyond the responsibility of the schools.

Discussion by committee members, regarding cost and other factors.

Nat Cole, handed out packet to members of committee.

Dr. Lind, stated 300 people have filed for school board seats, decentralization of S.O.S. progressing according to schedule.

Sullivan - How many school districts are there?

Lind - 21

Osterback - wanted to know how the school boards would operate
Discussion ensued about rights of school districts to hire and fire teachers.

Lind - D.O.E. will conduct orientation for members of new school boards

Parr - inquired about safe water and A.V.E.C
Cole, D.O.E. feels fiscal responsibility should be handled by more approp. agency.

CHARLIE

ALASKA LEGISL

S.R. BOX 50599
6 1/2 Mile Chena Hot Springs Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
488-2555

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801
465-3730

er 22, 1975

Honorable Susan Sullivan
7330 Marge Court
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Susan:

There are a number of things which have come up during the time since we adjourned in Juneau in June. I'd like to suggest that Marshall Lind brief the HESS Committee on what's happened, including the following of concern to me:

1. Progress in the decentralization of SOS.

a. Could we get a good map showing the REAA boundaries and the place where the REAA Board will meet in each one?

b. I understand that the Unorganized Borough School Board refused to negotiate a contract with District One teachers, that NEA-Alaska took it to court, and that the court upheld the Board. Yet it appears that the new boards may not be organized in time to do the individual negotiations, and further that tenured teachers must have a notice by March 15 of retention or non-retention. How is this being handled?

c. There are reports that the cost of AVEC power and water under the safe water act are to be charged against the REAA's in villages having them, and that this will eat up the REAA budget. As I recall, we were told in HESS Committee last year during our discussion of HB 24 not to attempt to tinker with these items-- what is the situation and how is the cost to be charged?

d. I understand that there may be a problem in funding the travel costs of getting some school boards together, e.g., in the Aleutians. Perhaps we should get details on this.

2. There were several problems in the Fairbanks area in connection with the transfer of on-base schools to the local district. All seem to have been worked out now except one dealing with the salaries of supervisors, who claim to have had a two-year contract with SOS. What is the status of this?

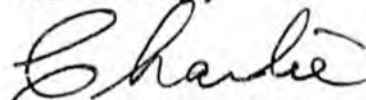
3. All of the talk about the satellite and the earth stations seems to deal with the hardware. I'd like some information about the software, specifically about that which will be beamed to the Bush.

3. (Continued)

- a. How many educational channels will there be?
 - b. What is to be the division of time between K-12 and post-secondary education?
 - c. Who will be in charge of programming?
 - d. Who will decide whether to use canned Outside programs or to create new ones designed especially for rural Alaska? What criteria will be used in making this decision?
 - e. If we are to create any of our own programs, who will do it, where will it be done, what will be the evaluation process?
4. What is the status of development of school board policies dealing with students' rights and responsibilities?
5. There was a grey area between Education and H&SS on pre-schools/day care centers. Has this been worked out and if so what is the present division of responsibility?

I am sure that there are other topics of interest to the Committee, but these should be enough for a start. Look forward to seeing you in Juneau.

Sincerely,


(Charles H. Parr

cc: Commissioner Lind

HB

560

COMMITTEE REPORT

1/14/76

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date Jan 28 1976

The Committee on HESS has d HB 560

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

() recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

() recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

() "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

() "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <u>[Signature]</u> | <u>[Signature]</u> | <u>[Signature]</u> |
| <u>[Signature]</u> | <u>[Signature]</u> | <u>[Signature]</u> |
| <u>[Signature]</u> | <u>[Signature]</u> | <u>[Signature]</u> |
| <u>[Signature]</u> | <u>[Signature]</u> | <u>[Signature]</u> |

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

[Signature] Chairman



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE

JAN 28, 1976

Present: All present except Osterback

Testifying: Eric Lee CRA Bob Gregovitch, H&SS
 Harvey Pitts, CRA

HB 560 - Day care facilities - Rules/Gov

Eric Lee stated that this bill intended to clear up problems of statutes so that the bill conforms to legislative intent.

Committee wanted to know how much of 1.2 million was committed and to whom.

Harvey Pitts - to date \$900,000 all over state, read list of locations.

Committee wanted to know the relationship that the municipalities would play in day care program. What areas and problems particular to rural areas, how can rural facilities meet requirements.

Sullivan - move to pass out , no objection, do pass

HB 645 - Guardians for incapacitated persons - Rules/Gov

Bob Gregovitch H&SS, This bill reinforces partial guardianship

Committee would like someone from the Dept. of Law to testify, also would like Clark Gr. to testify because he worked in this area during interim.

Sullivan - would like dept of law to testify before Judiciary on bill and would like to hear Clark.



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

JAN. 21, 1976

Present:

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Parr | Osterback | Ostrosky |
| Sullivan | Ose | |
| Beirne | Hackney | |

Testifying:

Charles Adams, D.O.C.
Patricias Monroe H &SS

Sullivan- Legislative affairs asked committee to reword CSHB 563

HB 560 Day Care Facilities - Rules/Gov

Patricia Monroe, read position paper from health and social services, general discussion. Questions centered around the input needed by Community and Regional Affairs. Decided to table until more testimony could be arranged.

HB 562 Interstate Corrections Compact - Rules/Gov

Adams testified how the compact would work. That so far 18 states had accepted it and 5 more were in the process. Compact was developed by the council on state governments. It would enable DOC to send offenders from one jurisdiction to another.

Sullivan, Vote, do pass 7, no rec. 2

HB 592 Correctional industries - Gov/Rules

Adams presented the position paper for the state. Many benefits from having trades outside of prison. Rehabilitation, productivity, help defer cost.

Committee debated the economics of project. Considering about 120 persons would be eligible and cost of care at \$29 per day. Minimum wage would not cover. Also discussed areas of industry that prisoners could be involved in without competing with other businesses.

Hackney wants amendment to ensure that prisoners receive some restitution.

Sullivan wants to see fiscal note on this, also to include effect on unemployment rate in Ak.

POSITION PAPER
ON
HOUSE BILL NO. 560

An act relating to day care facilities; and providing for an effective date.

The bill appears to provide authority for the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to contract with municipalities and, directly, with day care facilities outside of municipalities for day care services under the "Day Care Assistance" program. In addition, the bill clarifies the definition of a "child" by specifying age in years, rather than the qualifying statement of "up to mandatory school age".

The bill will have no direct impact on the Department of Health and Social Services and its programs, except to possibly facilitate the development of day care resources which may be utilized for children of social service clients.

The Department supports the Bill without change.

Recommended By: John Granata 1-20-76
Division Director (Date)

Approved By: James M. Jurek 1-21-76
Commissioner (Date)

Comments by Governor's Office:

By: _____ (Date)

HRB

562

COMMITTEE REPORT

1/14/76

HOUSE

JUDICIARY

Mr. Speaker:

Date _____

The Committee on HESS has had HB 562

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it DO PASS

recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

"and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

"other"

Members signing the Majority report:

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ Chairman



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

JAN. 21, 1976

Present:

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Parr | Osterback | Ostrosky |
| Sullivan | Ose | |
| Beirne | Hackney | |

Testifying:

Charles Adams, D.O.C.
Patricias Monroe H &SS

Sullivan- Legislative affairs asked committee to reword CSHB 563

HB 560 Day Care Facilities - Rules/Gov

Patricia Monroe, read position paper from health and social services, general discussion. Questions centered around the input needed by Community and Regional Affairs. Decided to table until more testimony could be arranged.

HB 562 Interstate Corrections Compact - Rules/Gov

Adams testified how the compact would work. That so far 18 states had accepted it and 5 more were in the process. Compact was developed by the council on state governments. It would enable DOC to send offenders from one jurisdiction to another.

Sullivan, Vote, do pass 7, no rec. 2

HB 592 Correctional industries - Gov/Rules

Adams presented the position paper for the state. Many benefits from having trades outside of prison. Rehabilitation, productivity, help defer cost.

Committee debated the economics of project. Considering about 120 persons would be eligible and cost of care at \$29 per day. Minimum wage would not cover. Also discussed areas of industry that prisoners could be involved in without competing with other businesses.

Hackney wants amendment to ensure that prisoners receive some restitution.

Sullivan wants to see fiscal note on this, also to include effect on unemployment rate in Ak.

HB

563

"An Act authorizing the construction of housing for senior citizens at the new capital site; and providing for an effective date."

COMMITTEE REPORT

1/14/76

FINANCE

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date _____

The Committee on HESS has had HB 563

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR HB 563 AND THAT

CS FOR HB 563 DO PASS

() "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

() "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

[Signature] Chairman



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

Jan. 19, 1976

Members Present:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Bierne | Sullivan |
| Osterback | Swanson |
| Parr | Hackney |
| Ose | |

Testifying Guests:

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| Charles Adams, D.O.C. | Bradley | Kelley |
| Carolyn Burg | McKinnon | |

HCR 74 HEALTH CARE DELIVERY - Bradley

Bardley introduced this bill giving the reasons why health care delivery services should not be stopped. At times life and death can hinge on delivery of services, the public has not options in that they cannot become efficient at the medical profession overnight.

Parr suggested that the bill include other personnel such as nurses and other individuals employed by hospitals.

Discussion continued regarding inclusion of other professions.

Testimony by Caroline Burg- She feels the bill is good and that most doctors would be in agreement with it.

Parr moved for amendment that would change health care providers to physicians and surgeons, because nurses and other hospital employees so underpaid that they need the leverage to strike.

Discussion regarding amendment.

Sullivan - Vote on amendment, 1 in favor, 3 against, amendment voted down.

Hackney suggested amendment which would include firemen and law enforcement personnel.

Discussion regarding this,.

Sullivan - Vote on amendment, voted down

Sullivan - Vote on resolution - passed 4 to 3

HB 563 HOUSING FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE NEW CAPITOL



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

Page 2

Bradley presented his bill remarking on the many reasons why there should be housing made available for elderly people at the new site of the capitol. He included the enrichment that is received from older people.

Caroline Burg testified that the bill was irrelevant since the capitol as yet had not moved and would not. She felt the publishing of the bill would be detrimental to the citizens of Juneau.

McKinnon, who sponsored the bill with Bradley testified.

Discussion by the committee regarding the possibilities of having a fiscal note drawn up; putting the car before the horse, by passing this bill.

Bierne amendment, to include "if" on line 10, to include a reasonable ~~xxxxxx~~ line 13; and include handicapped to reside and be employed, line 14.

Discussion regarding the amendment.

Sullivan: Vote on amendment, passed 6

Discussion

Sullivan: Vote on H.B. 563, do pass 6

Decided to make this a committee substitute bill

H.B. 541 Visitation privileges for honor prisoners who are about to re-enter society, Kelley

Kelley stated her reasons for wanting this bill and related that it only changes the fact that other people besides family members can be allowed to have prisoners released on passes to them. It would still be virtually the same as far as other rules relating to this.

Charles Adams testified. He feels that an extended family for many Alaskans is needed because of the distance that many prisoners are from their homes.

Committee members questioned Mr. Adams regarding the past performance of prisoners on passes, how the change would affect this.

Use- amendment to read his family or any persons. This would be "His family" back in.

Sullivan - Vote on amendment pass 3 to one

Sullivan - Vote on HB 541, do pass 5

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

January 22, 1976

SUBJECT: HB 563

TO: Susan Sullivan, Chairman
House Health, Education & Social Services

FROM: Billy G. Berrier, Director *BBB*
Legal Services Division

I have prepared a committee substitute for HB 563 with the changes as recommended by the committee except for a provision relating to employment.

This particular bill addresses itself to Alaska State Housing Authority and to specific sections relating to housing development by the Authority. In this context, I can find no way to create a meaningful requirement for employment of senior citizens and handicapped persons. Obviously, housing will, if constructed under these sections, contribute to employment of senior citizens and handicapped persons by providing dwelling places at affordable costs in an area where, presumably, employment would be available. However, a direct provision, which would have the effect of creating employment or requiring employment of senior citizens and handicapped persons, would require a different approach.

BCB:hh

HB

592



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

APRIL 7, 1976

Present: Sullivan Parr Beirne
 Ostrosky Swanson Hackney

Testifying: Sam Grenato, Dept. H&SS
 Bob Cole, Office of Alcoholism
 Art Peterson, Dept. of Law

HB 602 Treatment of Intoxicated Persons

Bob Cole, explained the Dept. of Laws ammendment., then Peterson from the dept. answered questions. (ammendment copy in file 602)

Houston responded to questions from the committee about the bill and the fiscal implications of it.

Ose, move to table till we get correction on the fiscal note. motion failed

Bill held over for fiscal note.

HB 866 - Supplemental appropriation to H&SS

Grenato, explained need for the Div. supplement.

Bob Cole, feels supplemental caused by certain federal monies which weren't available.

Held over till Sat. in hopes of a better explanation from the dept.

HB 592 - Correctional Industries

Hackney , moves to amend, this was adopted unanimously
page 4, line 4, after "Part", delete rest of language on line 4 and substitute
"Any amount awarded under A.S. 18.67. as a result of the crime for which
the prisoner was convicted."

Ose, moves to hold bill in abeyance and try to set up a group for the
Committee substitute, unanimous.

Subcommittee, to put together C.S. - Ose, Beirne, Hackney



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE

Statement of Intent

It is the intent of the Committee that, even though the capital funding requirements for a seven year amortization period are required the first year, a pilot program for only one year with 15 long term inmates involved be created. A plan for the program operations should be presented to the legislature prior to February 10, 1977. The decision on whether the program shall continue and the level of subsequent funding, if any, is to be determined only after review of the program in operations during this fiscal year and the program operations plan for succeeding fiscal years.

FISCAL ANALYSIS OF
"CORRECTION INDUSTRIES 12-75"

The cost of the "correctional industries" legislation was calculated on the following assumptions:

1. The inmate trustee program would remain as presently constituted.
2. The lower threshold of industries participation is 2.5% of the total inmate population. i.e. 15 inmates (600 x .025)
3. The upper threshold of industries participation is 10% of the total inmate population, with this threshold being achieved in the fourth year of operation. i.e. 70 inmates (700 x .10)
4. A one-time working capital requirement of \$2,000 per participant year of work station amortization should be deposited as a permanent asset to the revolving fund which would then be replaced from inmate earnings.
5. The average workstation amortization is seven years.
6. New working capital cost will inflate at 10% compounded.

The working capital funding requirements would therefore be:

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|------------------|
| 1st year | 15 participant x 2,000 x 1.00 x 7 years | = | 210,000 |
| 2nd year | 15 more x 2,000 x 1.10 x 7 years | = | 231,000 |
| 3rd year | 20 more x 2,000 x 1.21 x 7 years | = | 338,800 |
| 4th year | 20 more x 2,000 x 1.33 x 7 years | = | 372,400 |
| | <u>70 participants</u> | | <u>1,152,200</u> |

Should have been 10% inflation for 7 years

... but he also ... set by the ... 1977 appropriation and that ... long term ... 15th State Legislature ... to further funding.



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

JAN. 21, 1976

Present:

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Parr | Osterback | Ostrosky |
| Sullivan | Ose | |
| Beirne | Hackney | |

Testifying:

Charles Adams, D.O.C.
Patricias Monroe H &SS

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Sullivan, Vote, do pass 7, no rec. 2

HB 592 Correctional Industries - Gov/Rules

Adams presented the position paper for the state. Many benefits from having trades outside of prison. Rehabilitation, productivity, help defer cost.

Committee debated the economics of project. Considering about 120 persons would be eligible and cost of care at \$29 per day. Minimum wage would not cover. Also discussed areas of industry that prisoners could be involved in without competing with other businesses.

Hackney wants amendment to ensure that prisoners ^{make} ~~receive~~ some restitution.

Sullivan wants to see fiscal note on this, also to include effect on unemployment rate in Ak.

HOUSE BILL No. 592

"An Act to provide for correctional industries"

PROBLEM

Under the new mandatory 1/3 sentencing law passed by the State Legislature during the 1974 session and the 1/3 mandatory requirement for parole eligibility, offenders will be serving more time in custody.

NEED

The need to develop a Correctional Industries Program with necessary legislative support within the State of Alaska has never been more pressing than at the present time. Programs within correctional institutions are limited and of short-term duration and rarely run for more than a year. Therefore, what does the offender do who is serving a 3 or 4 year mandatory sentence? He is usually assigned to a meaningless custodial or general labor task which never really motivates or stimulates his interests or provides any incentive for self-improvement.

THE MISSION

The Alaska Constitution states in part that "Penal Administration shall be based on the principal of reformation and the need to protect the public."

Since the offender is obviously in secure custody, half of the mandate is satisfied. By developing an Industries Work Program with long-range operational aspects and built-in incentives the State as well as the offender will benefit. This will further reinforce the reformation portion of the constitution in meeting our responsibilities to the offender and the citizens of Alaska.

GOAL

A continual development of work incentives vocational type program opportunities that will provide job skills and limited self-sufficiency within the correctional system, whereby, all offenders will be paid a going wage for which they will be required to pay their room and board plus personal living expenses; such as clothing, limited dental and medical care, commissary and family support.

OBJECTIVE

Many states have experienced difficulties with the Correctional Industries programs. I would assume that most of the difficulties originate from the exceptionally low salary structure or gratuity, as it is referred to in the Alaska system, that is paid to the offender for his services.

This project would be unique if approved because the salary structure would be on par with related salaries being paid for similar services within the State Government and local community. The scale would be graduated with built-in incentive increments depending on qualifications and particular job assignment.

For Example: An individual serving a lengthy sentence within the system would first appear before the institutional Classification Committee for custody assignment. If he meets the criteria for medium or intermediate or minimum custody status he would make application for participation in the Industry program. Since most worthwhile jobs in the community require a high school education, the salary structure and vocational training possibilities in a respected trade would be incentive for an individual to obtain his diploma prior to employment in the program. There would of course, be a number of labor positions that could be assigned to those offenders who are unable to achieve the required academic level of a high school graduate. The offender would fill out an application which would be processed through the Industry Board of Directors made up of the Program Director, Shop Manager, and selected institutional staff who would be responsible to hire, promote or terminate offender employees.

From his salary the offender would be required to pay room and board, provide for his own needs, such as clothing, minor dental and medical services, and other personal items authorized as commissary for his own personal grooming and comfort. He would also be responsible to pay support to his family in whatever amount deemed necessary which is presently a requirement under existing state law for offenders on work release.

The object of such a program would serve several worthwhile purposes such as:

1. The offender would have a genuine opportunity, even though he is within a closed prison type community to make application for employment, be selected, receive job training in a respective trade, develop good work habits, be paid a regular living wage, and taxes, supporting himself and family like people in the free world society must do.
2. The product will be purchased by the State Government at a lesser overall cost to the Alaskan taxpayers. At the present time it costs \$50.00 per day to hold one (1) offender in the Juneau Correctional Center and we are getting little if any return for our money except for a minor degree of public protection. This program could eventually reduce daily offender cost and at the same time provide the major supply requirements for a particular product for the state. It can also be assumed

that the state would recognize some saving effect from the offender whose family is on welfare, since he would then be in a position financially to assume in part or all of this responsibility himself.

The necessary legislations that would authorize the development and implementation of a working Industry program would have to be constructed in such a manner as to place a mandatory legal responsibility on the offender to pay from his earnings certain fees and services to the state, otherwise, the interest and effect of the program would be lost and the offender would be banking large amounts of money while the State Government continued to pay his cost of care.

HISTORY

The following information was extracted from the Presidents Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice Task Force Report on Corrections that was accomplished in 1967.

Work Houses for "Sturdy Beggars" were established in Europe during the 16th century. Instilling habits of industry was also one of the major arguments during the 19th century for the establishment in America of "Houses of Refuge" for juvenile delinquents, the "Reformatory Movement" for youthful offenders, and Auburn-type penitentiaries for adult felons.

Many impediments have prevented the realization of this objective in correctional institutions. When labor is forced and unrewarded either in money or in pride of accomplishment, there is little motivation to strive for diligence or skill. These features have characterized most of the drudgery to which prisoners have been subjected. When the period in which assigned work is expected to be done is several times the period really needed to complete it, there is little motivation to work diligently. When "Work" involves only the most menial tasks or is carried out with antiquated equipment and methods, it is of little help in training offenders for later employment.

RESTRICTIONS ON PRISON INDUSTRIES:

The amount and type of work available for prisoners has always been influenced greatly by the labor market in the free community. When labor was scarce, prisoners often were leased out for custody and employment by private employers, with the prison itself contracted to perform work for private concerns, utilizing inmate labor. Following complaints about harsh conditions and corruption under these arrangements, the prisons established factories within their confines, where they manufactured goods for sale on the public market.

Whenever unemployment has been extensive or private businesses could not sell their goods, political pressure has mounted to prevent prisons from engaging in enterprises which might otherwise be conducted by private business and free labor.

The Hawes-Cooper Act, which became effective in 1934, divested prisoner-made goods of their interstate character on their arrival at the destination point, thus facilitating state restrictions on their sale. The 1935 Ashurst-Sumners Act prohibited, and required the labeling of all prison-made products in interstate transportation of convict-made goods for any purpose, excepting commodities manufactured in Federal or District of Columbia correctional institutions for use by Federal or District Governments, and commodities manufactured in State Correctional institutions for use by the states or their political subdivisions. The three acts were consolidated in the revisions of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 1761, 1762.) In addition, Executive Order 325-A, dated May 18, 1905, prohibited Federal agencies from contracting with the states for the use of state prison labor. A clause barring the purchase of prison-made goods still is routinely added to most Federal appropriations acts.

Several factors have limited access of prisons to state use market. Political pressure brought to bear by private industry and by labor organizations still remains one of the basic impediments to the development of prison industries. These pressures are effective despite a model law enacted in many states which makes it an offense punishable by fine or incarceration for a state purchasing official to procure goods from the private market without first assuring that it cannot be provided by prison industries.

The principals of traditional prison management have also discouraged growth of industries that would foster delinquency. Assigning to maintenance and service tasks, including housekeeping and food preparation, several times the number of inmates that would be required to perform these tasks in a private business, has been thought to be the best way to minimize discontent. Further, there are usually no provisions to pay these inmates anything for their work and where they are paid, the rates and conditions of payment do not suffice to evoke high productivity. Yet it has been demonstrated, notably in Federal prison industries, that inmates can be motivated to achieve the highest standards.

REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE PRISON INDUSTRIES

The most basic requirement for promotion of more industrious correctional industries is recognition on the part of the public and leaders in government of the undesirability of idleness in prisons, not only from a correctional standpoint but in terms of the loss to society at large. In today's economy prison labor is no longer a substantial threat to free labor and industry, if indeed it ever really was. Correctional industries are capable of being operated in a manner that makes the work experience they provide comparable

to that required for employment in private industry. The products of these industries can gain sufficient access even to presently available markets to make them economically feasible.

These goals will not be attained easily. To achieve them will require understanding of the problems of prison industry and participation in the solution on the part of both private industry and labor. These two groups have immense amounts of expertise and experience which is seldom been available to corrections.

At the present time, the absence of long-range programs in Corrections, such as industry would provide, and the 1/3 mandatory sentence requirement passed by the 1974 Legislature which became law on May 16 of that year, could very well be the ingredients for future unrest and difficulties created by idleness and inactivity of long-term offenders.

Development, planning and the implementation of an Industry Program for Alaska Corrections between now and 1977 would certainly appear to be in the states best interest. It would be a forward step in our continuing effort to minimize unrest and inactivity for long-term offenders, while at the same time, provide the work experience and financial responsibility that the offender will be confronted with when released back into the free community.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

Second Session - Ninth Legislature

I. REQUEST
 Bill No. _____
 Title: Correctional Industries
 Requested by: Fran Ulmer Date: 12-24-75
 Return Date Requested: _____
 Agency: Division of Corrections Program: Adult Confinement

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Adult Confinement

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

| OBJECT | FY 76 | FY 77 | FY 78 | FY 79 | FY 80 | FY 81 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100 PERSONAL SERVICES | | | | | | |
| 200 TRAVEL | | | | | | |
| 300 CONTRACTUAL | | | | | | |
| 400 COMMODITIES | | | | | | |
| 500 EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 600 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC. | | 210.0 | 231.0 | 338.8 | 372.4 | |
| TOTAL | | 210.0 | 231.0 | 338.8 | 372.4 | |

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| GENERAL FUND | | 210.0 | 231.0 | 338.8 | 372.4 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | |

C. POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERMANENT/TEMPORARY | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| MAN MONTHS (P./T.) | / | / | / | / | / | / |

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

SEE ATTACHED ANALYSIS
 "CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES 12-75"

IV. ATTACHMENTS



V. DATE: 12-24-75 PREPARED BY: Ed Mitchell

H259Y

AMENDMENT:

PAGE 4, LINE 4 AFTER "PART" DELETE REST OF
LANGUAGE ON LINE 4 AND SUBSTITUTE: ANY AMOUNT
AWARDED UNDER AS 18.67 AS A RESULT OF THE
CRIME FOR WHICH THE PRISONER WAS CONVICTED.

POSITION PAPER

HB 592

"An act to provide correctional industries."

The Division of Corrections strongly supports House Bill #592.

The section of the bill that addresses prisoners wages can make or break an industries program in corrections. It is well that the section on wages states that under no circumstances may an offender make less than the minimum wage. Caution comes from proposed disbursement of the offender's wages. The Commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services shall set up disbursement of the wages in such a manner as to provide the prisoners with an amount of money to purchase what items are allowable and available to them in the institutions and to provide funds for the prisoner's dependents. If sufficient funds are available from the prisoner's wages, pre-existing debts will be paid upon consent of the prisoner and whatever money is left over will be saved to be paid to the prisoner at the time of his release. The incentive brought about by these measures will be mutually beneficial to both the industry and the offender.

Administration of a corrections' industry that expresses definite concern for the self-gratification of the offender will undoubtedly reflect positively and proportionately on the success of the industry.

Recommended:

Charles G. Adams, Jr., Director
Division of Corrections

Date

Approved:

for Catherine M. Lloyd
Francis S. L. Williamson, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services

1-21-76
Date

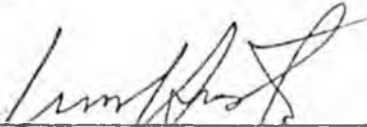
POSITION PAPER
HB 592

"An act to provide correctional industries."

The Division of Corrections strongly supports House Bill # 592.

The Division of Corrections has taken the position that passage of this bill is essential in developing programs for long term offenders within the State of Alaska.


RECOMMENDED:



William W. Huston
Acting Director
Division of Corrections

4-7-76
Date

APPROVED :



for Francis S. L. Williamson
Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

4-7-76
Date

HB

596

COMMITTEE REPORT

1/16/76

HOUSE

FINANCE

Mr. Speaker:

Date May 7, 1976

The Committee on HESS has had HB 596

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

() recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

() recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR HB 596 AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

() "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

() "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

Susan Sullivan Do Pass _____

_____ Do Pass _____

_____ Do Pass _____

_____ _____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

John W. ... recommends: No

John ... recommends: No

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

Susan Sullivan Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 7, 1976

SUBJECT: Draft of CSHB 596 (public health services)

TO: Doug Schoenberg, AA
House HESS

FROM: Greg Machyowsky, Legislative Counsel

The committee may wish to consider the following proposed alternative wording of the purpose clause of the bill:

Page 1, lines 11-14, delete all material after "PURPOSE." and substitute the following: "The purpose of this chapter is to promote and safeguard the health of the general public by orderly discharge of state authority and responsibility for providing public health functions through public health districts and authorizing of (1) grants for comprehensive public health services to local governments as health districts and (2) contractual arrangements with private health corporations for selected public health services in areas not served by local governments with public health powers."

Two additional minor amendments are also suggested, as follows:

Page 1, line 24: After "boroughs", insert a comma

Page 2, line 6: After "corporations", insert a comma

The committee may also wish to consider further the health district designation under Sec. 18.10.020(7) (page 2, lines 8-10). Its applicability would appear to be limited to unorganized borough areas not opting to become a local public health service area through petition and election under secs. 21-31. It would presumably permit all, or a part, of a regional educational attendance area which does not establish itself by petition and election as the local public health service area, to be designated as a health district if it is served by a private health corporation.

GM:bh

cc: Dr. Frank Pauls, Acting Director
Division of Public Health

Greg Machyowsky

PROPOSED REVISIONS

TO: CSHB 596 (public health services)

- (1) Page 1, line 16: Delete "are" and substitute "may be"
- (2) Page 2, line 1: Delete "29.63.020" and substitute "29.03.020"
- (3) Page 2, line 25: After "borough" insert the following:
"within the boundaries of regional educational attendance areas established under AS 14.03.031, if the population, including military population, of an attendance area, or two or more contiguous attendance areas combining to form a single service area, numbers at least 6,000 persons,"
- (4) Page ~~2~~³, line ~~1~~: After "area" insert "or two or more contiguous regional educational attendance areas,"
- (5) Page 3, lines 17 - 21: Delete the first sentence following "(d)" and substitute the following:
"To assure that the population served in each local public health service area remains at a minimum of 6,000 persons, including military population, two or more contiguous regional educational attendance areas established as local public health service areas under this section may combine as a single service area."
- (6) Page 4, line 23: After "area" insert a comma
- (7) Page 4, line 24: Delete "by the department of two or more" and substitute "of two or more contiguous"
- (8) Page 6, line 23: After "children" insert a comma
- (9) Page 9, line 17: Delete "professional"
- (10) Page 9, line 26: After "a" insert "nonprofit"

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 5, 1976

SUBJECT: HB 596

TO: House HESS

FROM: Billy G. Berrier *BGB*
Director, Legal Services Division

I have been requested to give a preliminary opinion on whether the provisions of HB 596 appear to raise substantial constitutional questions. On its face there are substantial constitutional problems.

The basic approach appears to revolve around creating independent districts called health districts.

This immediately raises questions under Article X, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska which provides in relevant part:

"Section 2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT POWERS. All local government powers shall be vested in boroughs and cities..."

It would require substantial analysis to determine precisely what under this bill "public health districts" are. There seems to be further questions in organized boroughs since there is at least an implication that service areas in an organized borough which is not acquired health powers can be created through the Department of Health and Social Services. This would appear to create problems under Article X, Section 5 which provides:

"Section 5. SERVICES AREAS. Services areas to provide special services within an organized borough may be established, altered, or abolished by the assembly, subject to the provisions of law or charter..."

And may further be in conflict with the powers of the local boundary commission under Article X, Section 12.

House HESS
April 5, 1976
Page #2

The bill further creates problems in the unorganized borough with its creation of public health service areas there. Presumably, this is a proper function of the legislature acting as the assembly for the unorganized borough.

This analysis is based upon a quick examination of the bill and can be definitive only to the extent that even a preliminary examination discloses the existence of substantial legal questions that should be thoroughly considered.

BGB:smh

(2)

Dept. position

least [1500] 6,000, as defined by the total population in the area. A city excluded from a [REGIONAL ^{may be included in a} ~~EDUCATIONAL~~ EDUCATIONAL] service area ~~established~~ by the local health service area established by the department -----
department

18.10.051 LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE AREA BOARDS OF THE UNORGANIZED BOROUGH

(c) (1). the qualified voters in each local health service area shall elect a local health service area board of at least seven members, of whom at least four or 51% are otherwise involved with health services only as consumers;

18.10.071 GRANTS, (a) The commissioner may make grants to health districts as defined in sec. 21(a) 1-3 of this chapter to assist in meeting costs of providing comprehensive public health

Substitution

(c) In making his determination the commissioner shall consider the relationship of the health district plan to the annual implementation plan of the appropriate Health Systems Agency established under P.L. 93-641. In each fiscal year the department shall, in accordance with the plan of service provided and approved, and under regulations adopted for the purpose, take into consideration the following

weighting factors:

(1) 50 per cent shall be distributed on the basis of program need taking into consideration such factors as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, pre-school children, morbidity and mortality rates, the number of establishments or institutions requiring sanitary inspections and administrative costs.

(2) 30 per cent shall be distributed on the basis of the population of the area to be served,

(3) 10 per cent of the allocation shall be reserved for adjustments of grant or contract bases provided by sec. 91 of this chapter;

(4) 10 per cent shall be distributed on the basis of local tax effort for support of public health services in governmental units or in-kind contributions in support of public health services in non-governmental units.

~~(5)~~ - - -

~~(e)~~ The ~~minimum health district.~~ 1

Sec. 15.10.071 Delete all of (e)(1-5).

Sec 18.10.071 [(5)] (e) The minimum health district [SHARE] match is 10 per cent of the requested state grant. Health district matching funds must be local money which is not derived from state or federal sources. In lieu of matching funds, in-kind contributions (bilans of health to be devolved)



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

JAN. 22, 1976

Present: Ose Parr Sullivan
 Ostrosky Swanson
 Osterback Beirne

Testifying: Francis Fleek, Public Health H&SS
 Lois Jund, H & SS
 Tim Grieser, D.O.E.
 Nat Cole D.O.E.

HB 601 State aid for public schools - Rules/Gov

Cole & Grieser, spoke about the states need to raise the basic support from 93% to 95%. This is due to increased costs, inflation, unit value, etc.

Committee discussion about the quality of ed. in Alaska, kids can't even read when they get out of school. Fiscal note was reviewed by committee.

Sullivan - vote - due pass 6

HB 596 Local Health Services -Rules/Gov

Jund related purpose and reasons for the bill, how it is necessary to start contracting health services to areas.

Committee concerns related around whether communities really wanted contract services of the state or whether they would rather do it themselves.. Is there an actual need to provide this service. Swanson very concerned about communities right to provide their own health care. Discussion continued regarding the cost breakdown, as provided in the policy statement. A lot of additional staff, travel, etc.

How this bill would effect the lack of medical services on the chain was discussed, basically it will not change that, they will still have their itinerant nurses and health aids. This will not establish doctors.

Committee decided to hold and have more input into this because of the cost factor and controversial discussion regarding communities self-determination.



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE HEARINGS ON HB 665 & HB 596

FEB. 12, 1976

Association of Regional Health Directors made presentation to House HESS with recommendations for changes in these two bills. Position papers supplied with specific changes in HB 596. (self-explanatory) All changes, additions, etc. underlined in their papers.

Lois Jund - Dept. H&SS states depts. position very similar to the feelings of the Regional Directors. Has two legal questions regarding these changes though. 1. Can the Health Corp., which are next to adjacent boroughs, which have chosen not to exercise health authorities, in fact, exercise rights to give away health authority? 2. By constitution and statutes we must use existing service areas (unless legislature modifies). The Native Health Directors recommended using the boundaries of the corporations rather than the education boundaries already established.

Lois also spoke to the issue of the directors recommendation for a larger board than 7. She said Dept. would finance 7 only, but they certainly could have a larger board of directors.

Also problem with (e) page 6 of Directors bill, Lois recommends reading to be "in lue of matching funds, in-kind contributions would be applicable to the health districts in unorganized boroughs.

HB 665

Directors felt that HB 596 speaks to the de-centralization of the departments control over health facilities however, HB 665 did just the oposite and re-centralized, giving back control to the Dept.

The Directors did not have specific recommendations for changes in HB 665, but would have them available at next weeks hearings.

They did list reorder of priorities in bill

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 1-8 | 5-3 |
| 2/6 | 6-2 |
| 3-5 | 7-1 |
| 4-7 | c-4 |



Alaska State Legislature

House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

MARCH 31, 1976

Present: Hackney Ostrosky Davis Ose
Parr Beirne Sullivan

Testifying: Lois Jurd, Dep. Comm. Health & Soc. Service

HB 596 - Local Health Service - Gov.

This bill has been heard before this committee

Lois Jurd - proposes several small amendments, goes over them with the committee. Also presents new revised fiscal note. This bill now parallels the bare bones bill that Carl Jack and the native corporations presented prior to this.

Motion on amendments which Lois presented, passed

Amendment 1 in 14, page 2, delete "dept. will combine" add "2 or more service areas"

Amendment passed

also amendment to change all wording which refers to Health Service areas to local public health service areas.

Passed

Charlie Parr- proposed amendment p.2 .046
Formation of local public health service areas.

a. Upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 10% of the registered voters of the regional education attendance area, the lieutenant governor shall place a question substantially in the following form, on the ballot in the next general election held in that R.E.A.A.

Shall a public health service area be formed in the boundaries of the _____ R.E.A.A.?

Upon certification by the lieutenant governor that

b. a majority of the voters in the R.E.A.A. voted YES, on the question, local public health service area is established.

c. Election of local public health service board, as in sec. .061 of this chapter, may be accomplished on the same ballot as that used in a above.

Amendment passed, but wants the entire amendment to be incorporated in C.S. and possibly be reworded. Concept accepted totally.

Committee is now concerned with the fiscal implications. Compared to S.O.S. that budget was the same after decentralization, why can't dept. fiscal implication just switch over to the public health service areas? Because some areas might not opt to have their own, thus the state must still give them public health service



JUNEAU ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

MAY 6, 1976

Present: Ostrosku Parr Belrne
Hackney Sullivan

Testifying: Rod Betit

HJR 72 - Food Stamp

Rod is in favor of it, explained problems in the Alaskan food stamp system. New Dept. of Agriculture regulations create greater problems.

Don Clockson, Legal Services, explained other fronts of action on this issue, congress etc.

Committee decided to move out with individual recommendations.

HCR 139 Food Stamp

Rod explained problems regarding food stamps and the people in the rural areas and the need for this resolution.

Motion to move out carries

HB 596 - Local Health Service

Lois Jund, explains changes in the proposed CS and discussed the problems that committee members have with the bill
bill held over till tomorrow.



Alaska State Legislature House

JUNEAU ALASKA

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING

MAY 7, 1976

Present: Ostrosky Sullivan Hackney
Osterback Ose Swanson

Testifying: Lois Jund, H&SS

HB 596 - Local Health Services

Lois went through all the proposed amendments that the department had on the committee substitute, committee passes amendments.

Page 2, number 7 is totally deleted.

Motion to move bill out with individual recommendations, passes.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

The Aleut League is a non-profit organization incorporated in 1972 to assist the residents of the Aleutian Chain in their endeavors towards the improvement of their communities and livelihoods. We provide assistance to these communities through grants and contracts with federal and state agencies.

The Aleut League is directed by a policy making Board of 11 members who are represented by geographic location.

An Executive Director, Vera M. Skaflestad, directs the administration of The League. At present there are five departments within the League:

- Health
- Mental Health
- Education
- Manpower
- Village Affairs

The Health Department was begun in 1972 because of the great need to improve the health care delivery system to residents of the Aleutian Chain. The Health Department has a Director and a Community Health Aide Coordinator. The Mental Health Department works in coordination with their activities.

The Aleutian area covers approximately 7,500,000 acres stretched over 1500 miles. The population of this area is approximately 8057 of which 1,971¹ are Natives. The people residing in these areas are, for the most part isolated. Travel between villages is expensive, difficult,

¹Socio-Economic Characteristics of Natives Living In The Aleut Corporation Area, BIA Planning Support Group, January, 1974.

and often impossible due to weather conditions. Communications are very poor.

The old methods of caring for one another have been lost. The pressures of adaptation and rapid cultural change have increased greatly. No longer can a person survive by subsistence due to the decline in natural resources such as fish, sea otters, etc. and the greater dependence on a cash economy. This area is one of the poverty areas designated by the Alaska Division of Mental Health. It is now necessary for the people to rapidly become sophisticated and gain business knowledge even to the point of professionalism in many areas ^{not} only for mere survival in a cash economy but in order to retain the land and money received in exchange for their aboriginal rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Children of many villages must still leave home to complete their high school education. The problems created by such mental stress are manifold although at this time they have not been documented. A reasonable assumption would be that these residents are encountering the same mental problems as are Native people in other rural areas of Alaska. The problem becomes acute, however, in view of their isolation and the fact that there are no mental health resources for them to call upon as evidenced by the Alaska Division of Mental Health Survey attached. The community aides now working in the area of general health in six villages have little or no training in mental health and are greatly overworked. An Alcoholism counseling program and a Family & Children's Service have been started in Unalaska but they do not have

enough trained personnel to assist other villages. Nor are there facilities for rehabilitive care for people making a return to their communities after treatment in Anchorage.

If a resident of this area is very fortunate, he will receive some counselling while at the ANS hospital in Anchorage or, if he is less fortunate, he will receive no care until he must be committed to Alaska Psychiatric Institute. Receiving care in Anchorage is also traumatic as the people must come to a big strange, noisy city with no family or friends nearby. On return to the village there is no one trained to assist in the return to the community. The education of the community in mental health has been neglible so the returnee must face the stigma of having had a problem.

It is believed that all residents of this area, except for military personnel who are provided with care, will benefit from this program at least indirectly through the improvement of the communities and the availability of resources nearby.

GOALS

It is the intention of the Aleut League Mental Health Department to assist these people in overcoming these vast problems. This will be achieved in the following manner:

1. Continue the Mental Health Department of the Aleut League which will work closely with the Aleut League Health Department, the Mental Health Advisory Board, PHS, Alaska Division of Mental Health, and the communities to:

- a. Assess needs, priorities and resources in the Aleutian communities. The programs would develop according to the community's desires and the availability of resources.
- b. Provide training in the mental health area for community health aides and others who can act as counselors.
- c. Establish a referral and follow up system in conjunction with PHS and the State Division of Mental Health.
- d. Work with the communities and schools to better educate the public in regards to mental health.
- e. Assist communities in providing a means for prevention of mental health problems, i.e., community centers, libraries, training, etc. This would be done in coordination with the other departments of The Aleut League.
- f. Provide technical assistance to communities, liasion with agencies and personnel whenever a community expresses a concern and it is within the capabilities and resources of the Aleut League to do so.
- g. Attempt to provide at least one professional and one Native resident counsellor in at least one village. These people would also be available to travel to other villages and provide assistance. It is felt that in order to provide good care the counsellors must have a professional nearby who can advise and assist them. If possible, we would like either the State or PHS to have a professional based in one of the villages of the Aleutian Chain to serve in this capacity.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION
Page Five

The Mental Health Department was begun in December, 1975 with a contract with PHS for \$19,992.26. This contract expires on 6/30/76. We are applying for renewal of this contract and at this time believe that it will be refunded at least at the previous level. The new contract year does not begin until 10/1/76, however, which leaves 3 months without funds. Last year's contract covered only 7 months; the new one must cover 12 months so if funding is at the same level, the degree of assistance will be greatly curtailed. Although we've been informed that present funds are not available for new programs under the Alaska Division of Mental Health and that grants submitted this year will not be funded until July 1, 1977, it is our hope that some means could be found to help the residents in this area receive at least some basic care in this area. The Aleut League would like to work in coordination with the State and the Public Health Service in this endeavor.

We are asking that you as legislators and as members of the Health and Social Services Committee assist us in this endeavor. We would like to know if there is some means whereby the State could assist us with financial assistance to at least continue the program at its present level. We will soon be furnishing you with a copy of our grant application for funding during FY '77. We understand that the funds for FY '76 are already obligated to the maintenance of existing programs and we do not dispute their receiving funds. We do feel, however, that new programs should also have a chance for funding so that areas which have been neglected could begin to get at least a minimum of service. We would appreciate any suggestions you may have.

*Respectfully Submitted,
Veyl Parabough
Director, Mental Health
The Aleut League*

DISTRICT 16 - Cold Bay

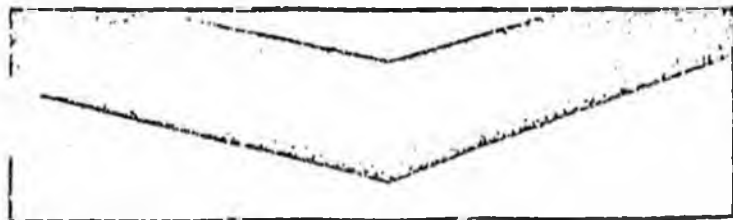
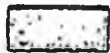
| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Villages: | Adak | Cold Bay | Port Moller |
| | Akutan | Driftwood Bay | Sand Point |
| | Amchitka | Dutch Harbor | Shemya |
| | Atka | Fiase Pass | Squaw Harbor |
| | Attu | Ivanof Bay | St. George |
| | Belkofsky | King Cove | St. Paul |
| | Cape Sarichef | Nelson Lagoon | Umnak |
| | Chignik | Nikolski | Unalaska |
| | Chignik lagoon | Pauleff Harbor | Uhimak Island |
| | Chignak Lake | Perryville | |

This district, except for a small section of the Alaska Peninsula, is made up of the Aleutian "Chain" of islands. With the Bering Sea on the north, they extend westerly out into the North Pacific Ocean to the longitude of New Zealand and 300 miles east of the Commander Islands of Russia. Transportation is by air and sea and dependent on weather conditions. Distance between communities is great.

The population of the district is 6,057 or only 2.67% of the total state population. The population of District 16 is 36.1% Alaska Native. Of the population, 38.7% is under 20 and only 1.2% (the least percent in the state) is 65 years of age or older. A large portion of the population, 20.8%, is in the age group of 25-34 years old. The district has the highest concentration of males, at 62.4% of the population.

The average size of families is 3.9 and size of households is 4.1 people per dwelling unit.

COLD BAY DISTRICT XVI



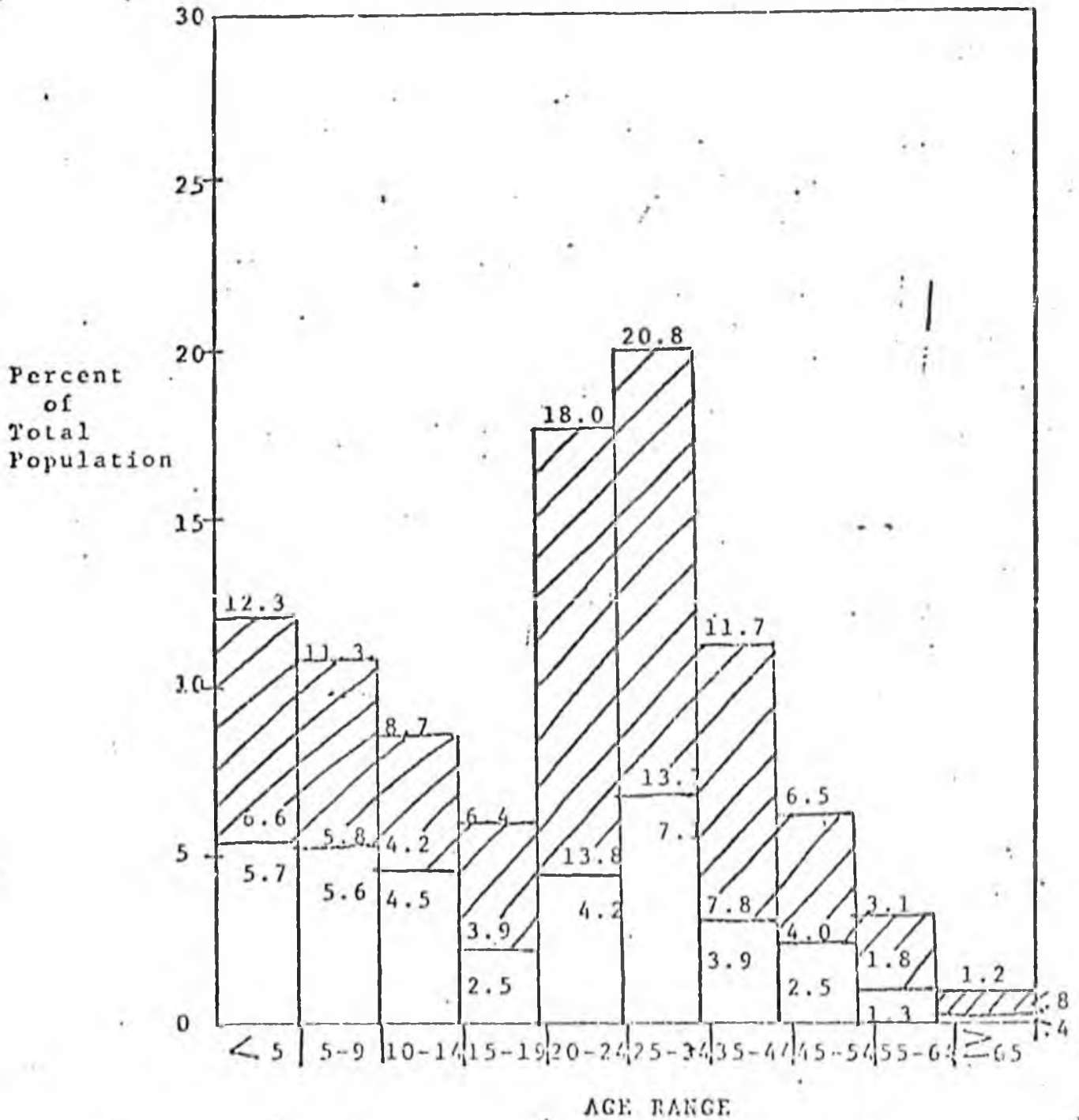
INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

I. - Direct Mental Health Services By Base Location of Services

Key: P = Psychiatrist
Psy = Psychologist
SW = Social Worker
C = Counselor

- a. Inpatient Services: -0-
- b. Outpatient Services: -0-
- c. Partial Hospitalization: -0-
- d. 24 Hour Emergency Care: PHS Hospital (Cold Bay)
- e. MH Services Specifically for Elderly: -0-
- f. MH Services Specifically for Children: -0-
- g. Consultation and Education: -0-
- i. Assistance to Courts and Other Public Agencies: -0-
- j. Transitional Services: -0-
- k. Training Programs: -0-
- l. Research and Evaluation: -0-
- m. Rehabilitative Services (social, vocational, etc.): -0-
- n. Diagnostic Services: -0-
- o. Follow-up/After-care: -0-

DISTRICT 16 COLD BAY
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION



Total District Population: 8,057

62.4 % Male
37.6 % Female

38.7 % less than 20 years of age
1.2 % 65 years of age or more

36.1 % Native

KEY

▭ = Total % in Age Group

▨ = % of Males

II. - Alaska Alcohol Abuse Programs

a. Name of Program; Purpose/Service:

Unalaska Alcoholism Project (Unalaska); Counseling, referral, outpatient treatment.

III. - Alaska Drug Abuse Programs

a. Name of Program; Purpose/Service: -0-

IV. - Programs for the Aging

- a. Program(s) (Services which include counseling, information/referral, transportation, arts & crafts, health education & meal programs.): -0-

V. - Vocational Rehabilitation

- a. Main Offices: -0-
- b. Regularly Scheduled Itinerant Services: -0-

VI. - Alaska Court System

- a. Auxiliary Court Services for Emotional and Social Concerns: 1 Marriage Counselor; 3 Juvenile Intake Officers

VII. - Manpower

- a. Psychiatrists: -0-
- b. Other M.D.'s: 5
- c. Psychologists: -0-
- d. University Counselors: -0-
- e. School Counselors: -0-
- f. Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors: -0-
- g. Counselors in Alcohol Abuse: -0-
- h. Counselors in Drug Abuse: -0-
- i. #1 Social Workers: Nat'l. Assoc.: -0-
- j. #2 Social Workers: State Div. Family & Children Services: -0-
- k. MI Paraprofessionals (Known): -0-
- l. Special Education Teachers (For Emotionally Disturbed): 3 (0)
- m. MI Educators: -0-

VII. - Manpower cont.

- n. Corrections Counselors: -0-
- o. Probation/Parole Officers: -0-
- p. Occupational Therapists: -0-
- q. Physical Therapists: 1
- r. State Public Hlth. Nurses: 1
- s. Community Health Aides: 12
- t. Registered Nurses: 6
- u. Licensed Practical Nurses: 2
- v. Physician Assistants: -0-
- w. Audiologists: -0-
- x. Homemaker-Home Health Aides: -0-

VIII. - Health Facilities

- a. General Hospitals (bed capacity): -0-
- b. Number Psychiatric Beds: -0-
- c. Number Security Rooms: -0-
- d. PHS Hospitals (bed capacity): St. George (6), St. Paul (4)
- e. State Public Health Centers (Itinerant nurse): Cold Bay (1)
- f. Long-term Care Facilities (bed capacity): -0-
- g. Nursing Homes (bed capacity): -0-
- h. Military Hospitals (bed capacity): 1 Adak (26) ; ...
- i. Pioneer Homes (bed capacity): -0-
- j. Diagnostic Facilities: -0-
- k. Communicative Disorders Clinics: -0-

VIII. - Health Facilities cont.

1. Rehabilitation Facilities: -0-

m. P.H.S. Village-Built Clinics (Total): Nikolski, Atka, Perryville,
Unalaska (4)

IX. - Residential Transitional Facilities

a. Name of Facility; (Clients Served); Purpose/Services Offered: -0-

X. - Institutions for Children

a. Name of Institution; Purpose; Capacity; Age Range: -0-

XI. - Correctional Facilities

- a. Probation/Parole Offices: -0-
- b. Bush Jails (Short Term Confinement): -0-
- c. Correctional Centers (Emergency Capacity):
 - 1. Adult Male: -0-
 - 2. Adult Female: -0-
 - 3. Juveniles (Age 12 - 18): -0-
- d. Detention (Women & Youth): -0-
- e. Temporary Holding Facilities: Sand Point

XII. - Mental Health Education and Training

a. Training Institution/Program; Level of Training: -0-

XIII. - Existing Health Plans Which Include Mental Health

a. Community & Native Regional Corporation: -0-

b. U.S. HEW - PHS - Indian Health Service Operating Plans, FY 76 PHS
Service Units: Anchorage

PROVIDER SURVEY:

INDIVIDUAL DISTRICT MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

DISTRICT # 16 - Cold Bay _____ :

- a. psychiatric and psychological outpatient treatment
- b. 24-hour emergency services
- c. paraprofessional training
- d. after-care and follow-up services
- e. diagnostic services
- f. transitional facilities
- g. consultation and education

ESTIMATE OF PERSONS IN NEED OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

AND SERVED BY DISTRICT IN FY 75

| DISTRICTS | PERSONS IN NEED | | NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED | | | | | TOTAL |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| | (2% of pop.) Low Estimate | (10% of pop.) High Estimate | State-Operated MH Clinics ¹ | Community MH Centers ¹ | Private Psych. ² | IAP ³ | Gen. Hosp. | |
| 1 Barrow | 56.28 | 281.4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 Kotzebue | 85.68 | 443.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 Bettles | 9.22 | 46.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 Ft. Yukon | 18.66 | 93.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 Nome | 114.98 | 574.9 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 15 | 0 | 165 |
| 6 Galena | 37.24 | 186.2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| 7 Fairbanks | 1,041.48 | 5,207.4 | 37 | 0 | 422 | 31 | 0 | 790 |
| 8 Tok | 12.98 | 64.9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| 9 Bethel | 233.68 | 1,168.4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| 10 Antik | 37.62 | 118.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 11 McGrath | 11.7 | 58.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 Anchorage | 2,656.84 | 13,284.2 | 319 | 0 | 1,580 | 322 | 200 | 2,979 |
| 13 Glenallen | 24.08 | 120.4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55 | 59 |
| 14 Dillingham | 92.64 | 463.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| 15 Kodiak | 188.18 | 940.9 | 0 | 156 | 0 | 12 | 156 | 324 |
| 16 Cold Bay | 161.14 | 805.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 17 Hannai | 285.0 | 1,425.0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 78 | 94 |
| 18 Seward | 46.72 | 233.6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 20 |
| 19 Valdez | 78.66 | 390.3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 20 Juneau | 354.40 | 1,772.0 | 32 | 0 | 300 | 15 | 0 | 537 |
| 21 Sitka | 220.38 | 1,101.9 | 3 | 69 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 176 |
| 22 Ketchikan | 279.46 | 1,392.3 | 1 | 305 | 0 | 5 | 95 | 415 |

¹ Based on FY 74 figures

² Known number treated by private psychiatrists and psychologists

³ Known number admitted to general hospitals and nursing homes for MH reasons

6,2644 30,142 '2

4,722

48

Alaska Division of Mental Health Services

ESTIMATE OF PERSONS IN NEED OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
AND SERVED IN ALASKA IN FY 75

| <u>Number of Persons in Need*</u> | <u>Number of Persons Served**</u> |
|--|--|
| <u>Low Estimates</u> | |
| Adults (2% of population).....3,630 | - State-Operated Regional Mental Health Clinics.....1,143 |
| Children & Adolescents (3% of population)..... <u>3,595</u> | - Community Mental Health Centers.....367 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> 7,225 | - Estimated number treated by private psychiatrists and psychologists***.....6,400 |
| <u>High Estimates</u> | |
| Adults (10% of population).....18,052 | - Alaska Psychiatric Institute.....606 |
| Children & Adolescents (11% of population)..... <u>13,184</u> | - Alaska Native Medical Center - Psychiatry Service (U.S.P.H.S.).....196 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> 31,236 | <u>TOTAL</u> 8,712 |

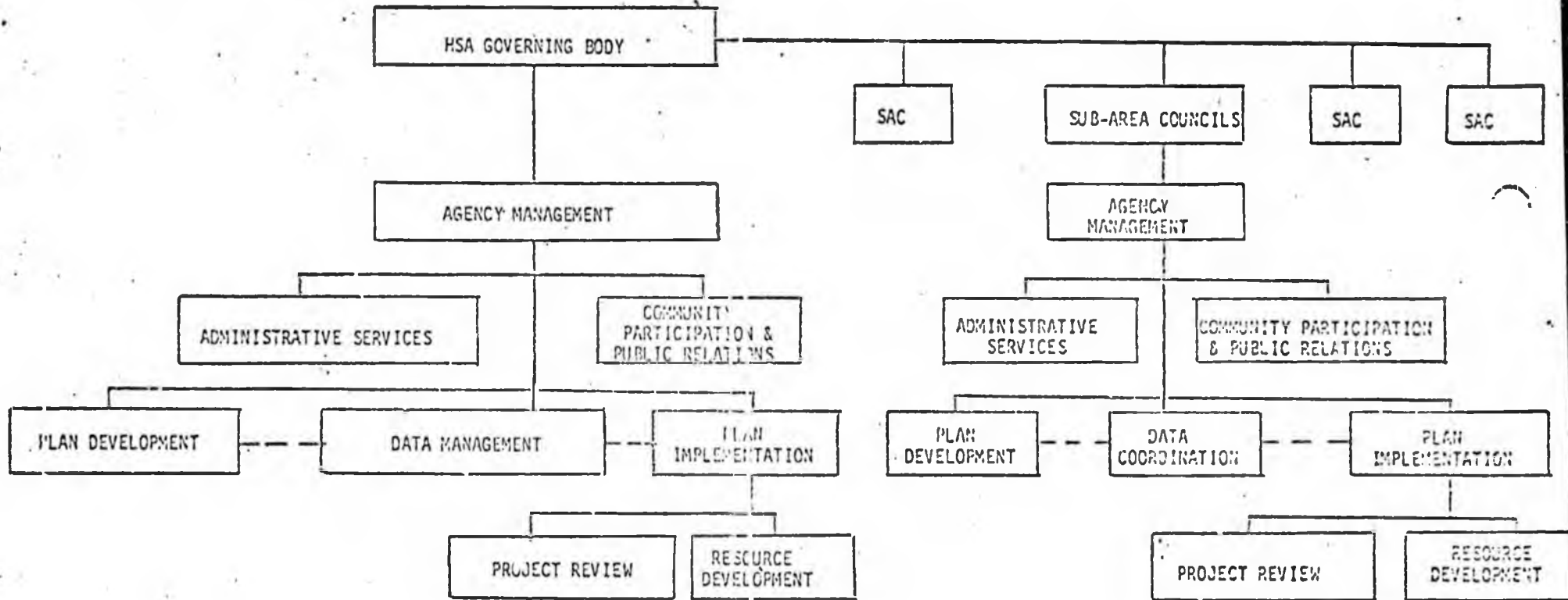
* Both low and high estimates of persons in need of mental health services are given because various NIMH studies indicate that the prevalence of mental disorders in the United States varies from 2% to 10%. Studies also show that a slightly higher percentage of the population under 18 years of age require psychiatric services than do adults. (1970 Census population figures were used.)

** These numbers of persons being served include duplications (the same person may have received treatment from various sources).

*** It is estimated that the number of clients per psychiatrist in private practice is about 100 per year (based on a 1965 study by Bahn, Conwell and Harley in Archives of General Psychiatry). This figure was used for psychologists, too. There are about 36 psychiatrists and 28 psychologists in Alaska.

#12

FIGURE 12 LOCAL AGENCY ORGANIZATION: FULLY STAFFED HSAs AND SACs



Current staffing Altern

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.