

787

HHES\$ DEPARTMENT OF ED - INTERIM.

1979-1980

HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

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INTERIM

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STATE HEALTH INSURANCE (FILE NO. 4)

STATE HEALTH INSURANCE (FILE NO. 5)

FISCAL NOTES - HB 977 / SB 277

CHILDREN'S CODES (SB 106 / HB 204, 1977-78)

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HB 4

HB 11

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SCR 40

HOUSE

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1979/80

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READ

AN OVERVIEW OF
THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

February 19'

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Division of Administrative Services provides needed services to the department's program divisions, offices and agencies, plus the commissioner's office. Included services are personnel, supply, fiscal, accounting, federal financial reporting, budget preparation and execution, expenditure monitoring and control, contract administration, employee payroll, mail/messenger and graphic arts. The civil rights and equal employment opportunity programs are also coordinated through this division.

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

The state-operated adult institutional programs provided custody and treatment programs for an average of 711 prisoners each day during FY 78. The division continued to obtain services by contract from the Federal Bureau of Prisons at a level averaging 45 prisoners during the year, and also continued to contract with local jails for temporary services at Kodiak, Kenai, Bethel, and Sitka. The following operational changes were made with respect to adult correctional centers:

The opening of the Ridgeview Correctional Center in December 1977 heralded the first exclusively women's program correctional center in the State. Although available funds in FY 78 fell considerably short of renovation needs, the facility is operational and secure, and further renovations are planned for FY 79. The facility appears to have satisfied the Human Rights Commission's formal complaint, by providing more suitable housing and programs. Adult basic education, drug and alcohol counseling, cooking, needlework, and recreational activities are now available. The facility has a limited capacity of 28 and has maintained a population

near that level since December.

The 3rd Avenue Correctional Center has been changed to house maximum security prisoners as well as medium and minimum security prisoners for the purpose of classification, transferring persons to institutions throughout the state in order to place the prisoner in the institution which most nearly fits his needs. A prisoner's average length of stay at 3rd Avenue is six (6) weeks.

The 6th Avenue Correctional Center houses only pre-trial and unsentenced prisoners. It is no longer a program facility. Its primary purpose is to serve the Anchorage area as an intake facility for all arrested offenders in the Anchorage area.

The Nome State Correctional Facility came on line as a State facility on October 1, 1977. Formerly the facility was managed by the City of Nome, Alaska. The Nome Facility is rated at 30 beds and is staffed by 11 correctional employees. The Nome Facility is now handling nearly twice as many offenders as it did when it was a city jail.

The Division of Corrections provided services to a daily average of 130 youths in the state-operated McLaughlin Youth Center. Additionally, through contracts for specialized care, an average of 40 youths received services outside the state. The majority of youths for whom the division is responsible received care under community placement through probation services. During FY 78 the probation/parole information system provided services for 62 average workload units per month per probation.

AJIS terminals have been installed and are operational in all Alaska Correctional Institutions and in the Regional Probation and Parole Office, except Nome, and all stations are connected to the central records room in Juneau. There are 13 terminals presently operating. The system frequently handles more than 300 messages per day. The messages provide a flow of management information to and from the central office and between the institutions. The system is used to facilitate the transfer of prisoners, to provide statistical information (morning counts, etc.) and to issue requests and directives. It also provides (daily) personnel information and data on juvenile incidents as well as facilitating file searches and number assignments and is used to issue NLETS information to a nation-wide justice reporting system.

The need to develop and implement a statewide medical care program became more evident in FY 78. Statewide medical costs approached \$0.75 million, and the continued upward trend in prisoner population dictated the move toward medical care standardization. A federal grant--a medical care demonstration project for jails--was secured, and a medical administrator has been employed. It is expected that medical care for prisoners will not only be improved, but cost reductions and avoidance of costly lawsuits will be realized. X

A Corrections Career Ladder Program has been developed with a balanced emphasis on the need for the public safety through improved security staffing patterns, and the establishment of a formal structure for treatment staff trained for specializing in the development, operation, and evaluation of reformative programs for prisoners. The Career Ladder is designed for maximum flexibility in staffing through the use of a

component structure that may be tailored to meet specific or unique staffing needs. A major problem has been, and continues to be, the lack of sufficient state funds to meet training needs, rather than relying on the use of grant funds for 50% of the training programs.

DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

The Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities is responsible for the development, implementation, and administration of programs for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and for the habilitation of developmentally disabled persons. The division also seeks to further public awareness of mental health and developmental disabilities.

The division provides in-patient psychiatric services at the Alaska Psychiatric Institute, a 200-bed JCAH accredited acute-care facility for the mentally ill. Harborview Developmental Center in Valdez, a 120-bed certified Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MR), provides care, training, education and habilitation for the developmentally disabled. In addition, the division operates regional mental health offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau to provide statewide coordination, development, and technical assistance for community mental health services.

The division is currently providing grants-in-aid to 19 locally controlled and operated community mental health centers located throughout Alaska. In addition, services for the developmentally disabled are provided at the local level under contractual agreements administered by the division. These community based developmental disabilities services are located in

Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan.

Services to the courts and the Division of Corrections are provided, for the most part, at the recently opened Psychiatric Security Unit at the Alaska Psychiatric Institute. This 14-bed unit is a medium security unit providing evaluations and observations for the court and short-term treatment for the mentally ill offender.

The Governor's Mental Health Advisory Council and the Governor's Council on the Handicapped and Gifted provide advice and recommendations to the division concerning the delivery of services to the mentally ill and the developmentally disabled.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The Division of Public Assistance administers the following programs: Adult Public Assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps, General Relief, Medicaid, and General Relief Medical.

Regional offices are maintained in Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel, and Kotzebue to supervise 20 district offices. There are 149 full-time and 11 part-time positions within the division. The division has a fiscal 1979 budget appropriation of approximately \$75 million, of which 47 per cent is federally funded.

During FY 1978, medical care was provided to approximately 12,500 Medicaid recipients at a cost of \$25.8 million (50 per cent federally funded).

Services covered by Medicaid include in-patient and out-patient hospital,

laboratory and x-ray, skilled nursing and intermediate facility care, physician's services, early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment, home health, transportation, optometrist's services, eyeglasses, treatment for speech, hearing and language disorders and in-patient psychiatric care.

Individuals not eligible for Medicaid may be eligible to receive help from General Relief-Medical. In FY 1978, \$6.2 million (100 per cent state funded) were spent on services similar to those provided under the Medicaid program with the exception of home health and screening programs.

Benefits totalling \$5.25 million were paid to recipients of Adult Public Assistance during FY 1978. Payments by program during the year were: Old Age Assistance, average payment of \$112.78 was made to 1,849 recipients each month for total of \$2.5 million; Aid to the Disabled, average payment of \$135.48 to 1,633 recipients each month with total payments of \$2.15 million; Aid to the Blind, average payment of \$131.51 to 66 recipients each month with total payments of \$104,200.

Persons not eligible for financial assistance under any of the categorical programs may be eligible for General Relief. Through this program emergency help such as one-time payment to vendor for rent or fuel is available. The total paid during FY 1976 under the General Relief program was \$500,900.

Financial aid totalling \$16 million was paid to 11,821 recipients eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children with an average payment of \$113.09 per month.

The new Catastrophic Illness Program provides medical assistance to eligible applicants who have experienced a single illness or injury during a 12-month period which, after all other sources of payment have been exhausted, leaves medical expenses of more than \$1,000. The total amount expended during FY 78 was \$450,000.

Approximately \$2.49 million was spent on determination of eligibility for all programs administered by the division. Determination of eligibility is done by 78 eligibility workers located throughout the state.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

During FY 78, the Division of Public Health continued to provide preventive medical and environmental health services to the citizens of the state. Significant accomplishments include:

- A statewide immunization program aimed particularly at infants and preschool children. A survey of children entering school showed that 98.3% had received all required immunizations. This figure exceeds the national goal set by HEW.

- Provision of some 335,000 public health nursing services to people in all parts of the state. The types of services included maternal and child health, communicable disease control, screening for diseases, acute care and preventive services in mental health, substance abuse and accident prevention.

- Provision of new leased space for health centers in Nome and Wasilla and modification of health centers in Kake, Hoonah, Kenai,

Dillingham, and McGrath to permit more effective services and better coordination of state programs with those of regional native health corporations.

-Development of standards and regulations for Metabolic Screening of Newborn Infants. The implementation of these standards and regulations places Alaska among the top five states with screening programs for early detection of metabolic disorders leading to mental retardation.

-Granting of interim approval to four (4) local laboratories in the state for microbiological examination of water samples from public drinking water supplies. This marks the first time in Alaska that non-state laboratories have been approved for this service.

-Isolation and identification of the three influenza virus strains involved in the past winter's flu season. Screening of over 900 specimens submitted on suspected influenza cases, confirmed that the so-called Russian (USSR) strain cases were restricted to military personnel and not present in the civilian population.

-Strengthening of the otitis media program in the Bethel area.

-Issuance of educational materials on management of commercial food service activities and on prevention of botulism in home prepared foods.

-Production of 37 programs on public health issues which were shown as part of the Alaska Television Satellite Demonstration Project.

-Production of new educational materials which included two coloring

books for the otitis media project; pamphlets describing the services and special clinics for four (4) different health centers, grocery bag stuffers for "Week of the Young Child," Wrangell TB Clinic, "No Shots - No Day Care," Hearing Screening and Noise-Induced Hearing Loss. Pamphlets were designed for Handicapped Children's Program, Botulism, Ear Aches and Draining Ears, and After a Tympanoplasty Operation.

-Completion of data entry of Southeastern Regional facilities health data in the Patient Care Information System. This system which will be used by state-operated health centers and Alaska Native Health Service facilities will make a significant contribution towards improved patient care by providing current surveillance lists for needed follow-up on patients and eliminating duplication of services.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Division of Social Services, through its six (6) regional offices and 37 field offices, provided statewide child and adult protective services in response to problems of neglect, abuse or exploitation. The division served more than 4,800 children and over 350 adults through these services. Of the more than 4,800 children served, 70% received supportive services while residing in their own home. Another 1,256 children received services while residing in foster care arrangements.

In addition, the staff of the division provided information and referral services for more than 5,000 individuals to help them to identify and utilize appropriate services provided by other public and private agencies. Individual and family counseling was provided for over 2,700

individuals by the social work staff.

Services made available for clients for the Division through purchase arrangements with private contractors included protective services, day care for over 200 children, and homemaker services for over 500 individuals and families.

OFFICE OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

The Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse was administratively combined in FY 78. There are still separate statutes and two (2) separate Advisory Boards for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.

The Office funds 26 alcoholism prevention, treatment or rehabilitation programs in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, McGrath, Bethel, Napaskiak, Unalaska, Dillingham, Copper River, Tok, Kodiak, Kenai, Yakutat, Juneau, Sitka, Hoonah, Kake, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Ketchikan. Many of those programs are co-funded by the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, the Criminal Justice Planning Agency, C.E.T.A., the Indian Health Service and the Veterans Administration. Major efforts this year are being made to solidify working relationships between these programs and other interested agencies, including the criminal justice system, mental health and social services programs, and the schools. It is estimated that more than 5,000 clients will utilize these programs during FY 79.

The Office funds 11 drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Nome, Dillingham, Sitka, Petersburg,

and Ketchikan. Services range from youth recreation and counseling programs in Fairbanks, Petersburg, Sitka, and Ketchikan, to methadone maintenance programs for hard drug addicts in Anchorage and Fairbanks. The projection is for more than 1,000 clients to utilize these services during FY 79.

In both Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, there is a heavy demand for increased prevention programming, training for program staff and boards, and better evaluation technology for programs, including outcomes of treatment.

There is on file in the State Office a total of \$6 million in requests for alcoholism programs, as well as a total of \$2 million of requests for Drug Abuse programming, for a combined total of \$8 million. Total available FY 79 funds for the Alcoholism program amount to \$2.6 million, while for Drug Abuse, the total is \$9 hundred thousand. The State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse estimates that approximately 40% of the need expressed by local communities is currently being met.

OFFICE OF STATE HEALTH PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Increased responsibilities led to the reorganization of the Office of Planning and Research into two (2) separate units, the Office of State Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) and the Office of Information Systems (OIS). These new offices will concentrate on the areas of health planning and data collection and analysis in order to provide the department with necessary information for the delivery of human service programs.

More specifically, the Office of State Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) is responsible for implementing the National Health Planning and Resource Development Act (P.L. 93-641) and licensing and certifying all state medical facilities.

P.L. 93-641 provides for the coordination of health planning efforts at the local, regional, and state levels. In Alaska, this planning effort is coordinated through the OSHPD in conjunction with the three (3) regional health system agencies and the Statewide Health Coordinating Council, who have just completed a proposed State Health Plan. The planning scheme attempts to prevent a duplication of effort and to allow efficient and optimum use of valuable resources. By lending technical assistance and expertise to local and regional planning, a more uniform approach to solving Alaskan health problems will be realized.

The Office of State Health Planning and Development is also responsible for licensing and certifying all state medical facilities. This includes those facilities that are providing part or all levels of care under Medicaid and Medicare.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The new Office of Information Systems (OIS) has retained all of the responsibilities of the data services unit that was located within the former Office of Planning and Research. The main focus of OIS remains programming and systems analysis for all department divisions and offices. Support is also provided for new department projects that require immediate analysis for decision-making at the division level. OIS also

provides statistical reporting and research for all divisions and offices, so that the ever increasing population will continue to be served effectively by the department and its human services programs.

Under the new organization, the Bureau of Vital Statistics and the State Center for Health and Social Statistics report directly to the Coordinator of OIS. This management scheme provides for the assimilation and distribution of data information within the department on a uniform basis and without duplication of effort. Office of Information Systems is currently developing a common data base for use by the department to provide a more effective long range delivery of services.

OFFICE ON AGING

The Office on Aging increased the numbers of hot meals served to senior Alaskans by more than 20%, and increased the amount of transportation provided to the elderly by the same percentage. New meal sites were developed, or the number of meal sites was increased, in Haines, Hydaburg, Pelican, Petersburg, Sitka, Palmer, the Cook Inlet Native Association in Anchorage, and Nenana. Cordova, Dillingham, and Bethel have new general senior centers, which were provided under Title III.

For the first time, the Department, through the Office on Aging, placed approximately 125 persons age 55 or over in part-time employment under Title IX of the Older Americans Act. These senior citizens work for a maximum of 1,300 hours per year, largely in community service activities, including the provision of in-home services for other elderly citizens.

In those areas where the federal government has built housing for the elderly, the Office on Aging has attempted to provide a network of services based in the home community to help senior citizens remain at home. Programs were started in Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Ketchikan.

The Governor's Task Force on Aging met several times during FY 78 under the leadership of the Governor's Division of Policy Development and Planning. The Task Force held public hearings and established specialized sub-groups to examine the needs of the elderly. The effort initiated by the Task Force is being continued by the Department of Health and Social Services in its focus on Alternative Care for Senior Alaskans. As a part of the latter project, the Department made a presentation to the Governor, to public groups, and the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee of the Legislature.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVIEW

The Office of Internal Review has the responsibility for: (1) audit of contracts, grants, hospitals and nursing homes funded by the Department; (2) collections of monies owing to the Department where recovery has proven to be difficult; and (3) investigation where fraud is suspected in any of the department programs, but primarily in the Public Assistance programs including Food Stamps and Medicaid. It is the goal of this unit to reduce unauthorized expenditure of federal and state tax dollars by identifying overpayments made to contractors, grantees, and medical providers; to recover funds identified as owing to the department; and to reduce fraud through vigorous prosecution of persons found claiming

benefits as a result of willful misrepresentation. A system to identify and recover funds where third party liability exists for medical services is being developed.

BOARD OF PAROLE

The Parole Board staff during FY 78 continued to provide professional support and training for the members of the Board of Parole and the staff of the Division of Corrections. Staff maintained files, conducted hearings, and administered the operation of the parole system in Alaska.

Staff also continued to provide expertise for policies and procedures development as well as administrative, research and clerical support.

EMPLOYMENT

Total number of employees authorized on July 1, 1978	1,741
Total number of permanent employees on July 1, 1978	1,686

BUDGET

FY 78 (Including continuations, supplementals, revisions)

Total budget - State funds	106,045,636
Total budget - Federal funds	49,050,875
TOTAL	<u>155,096,511</u>
Expenditures - State funds	93,145,638
Expenditures - Federal funds	43,602,156
TOTAL	<u>136,747,794</u>

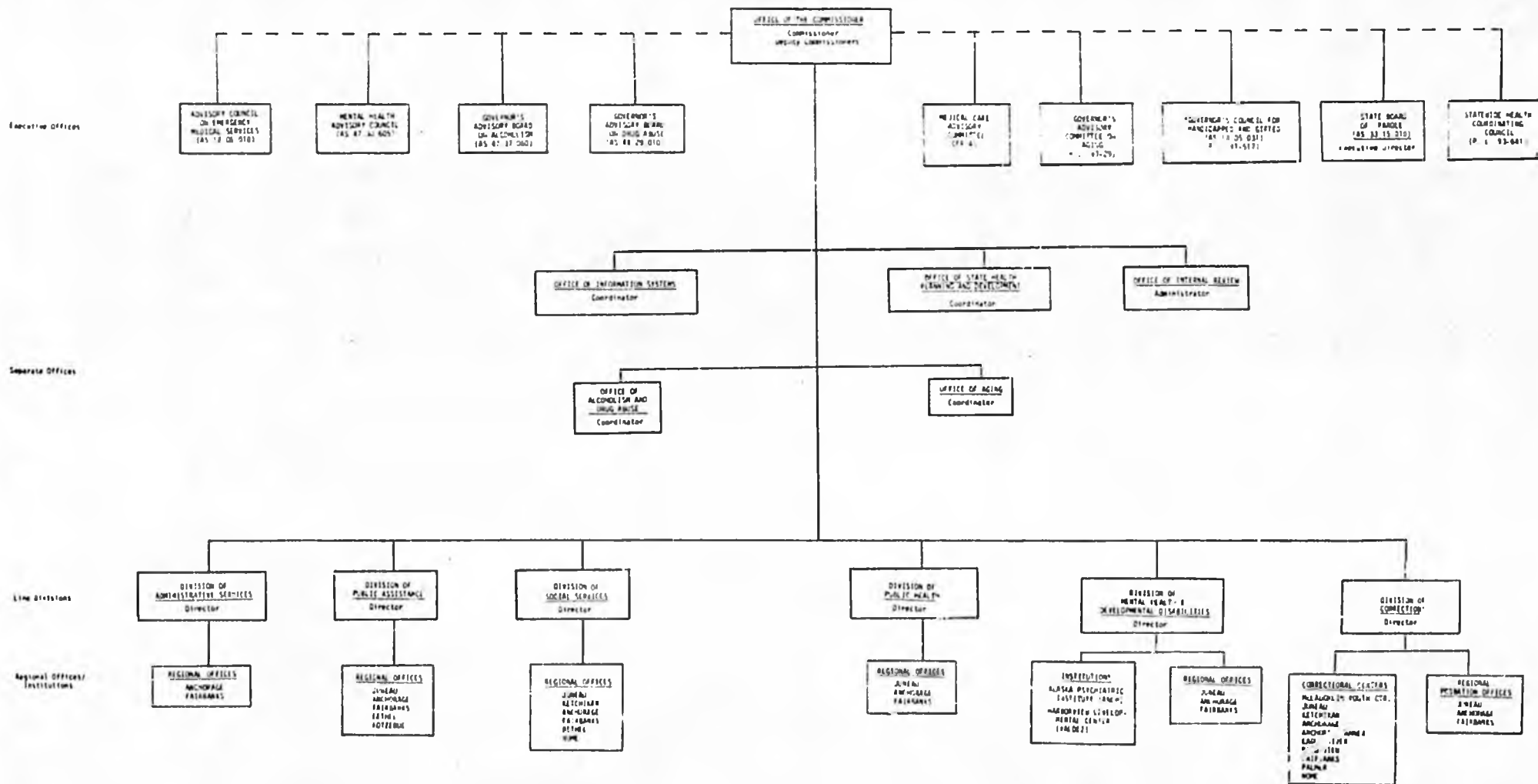
COSTS

FY 78 (Average Monthly Payment)

<u>Programs</u>	<u>Per Person</u>
Division of Social Services	
Foster homes	285.00
Division of Public Assistance	
Old age assistance	112.78
Aid to the disabled	135.48
Aid to the blind	120.60
Aid to families with dependent children	113.09
Division of Mental Health	
Alaska Psychiatric Institute: Average cost per patient/day . . .	185.00
Harborview Developmental Center: Average cost per patient/day .	116.05
Division of Corrections	
Average cost statewide for keeping an adult in a state facility .	53.67
Average cost statewide for keeping a juvenile in a state facility	74.95

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Unit Organization Chart



EXPLANATORY NOTE
* Also advisory to the Department of Education

APPROVED: *Alvin D. Robinson*
Commissioner, Department of Health & Social Services
Richard A. ...
Commissioner, Department of Administration
M. C. ...
Governor of Alaska

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 18, 1976

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Administration and Support BRU

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER		
Commissioner (PK)	R/31	0001
Secretary III (PK)	R/12	0002

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		
Deputy Commissioner (PK)	R/28	0269
Secretary II	R/11	0271

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT		
Deputy Commissioner (PK)	R/28	0268
Secretary II	R/11	0006

OFFICE OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT		
Special Assistant (PK)	R/23	0289
Information Officer II	R/17	0296
Secretary I	R/10	0044

Janis States

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR FIELD OPERATIONS (ANCHORAGE)		
Deputy Commissioner (PK)	R/28	0005
Secretary II	R/11	0270

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

DIRECTOR/REGIONAL OFFICES		
Office of the Director		
Director, Admin Services	R/26	0022
Administrative Officer II	R/19	0041
Administrative Assistant II	R/14	0013
Secretary I	R/10	0097
Clerk Typist III	R/8	0073
Southcentral Regional Office		
Adm Officer I:1 (Reg Adm)	R/21	0054
Clerk Typist III	R/8	0071
Northern Regional Office		
Adm Officer I (Reg Adm)	R/17	0061
Clerk Typist III	R/8	0062

PERSONNEL OPERATIONS SECTION		
SERO		
Personnel Officer IV	R/22	0007
Accountant V	R/29	0010
Asst Personnel Officer II	R/18	0087
Personnel Assistant II	R/14	0107
Administrative Assistant II	R/14	0015
Accounting Clerk II	R/9	0092
Accounting Clerk II	R/9	0016
Accounting Clerk I:	R/7	0061
Clerk IV	R/9	0095
Clerk Typist III	R/8	0009
Clerk Typist III	R/8	0108
Clerk Typist II	R/7	0003
SCRO		
Asst Personnel Officer III	R/20	0064
Asst Personnel Officer I	R/16	0056
Personnel Assistant I	R/12	0008
Accounting Clerk II	R/9	0065
Clerk Typist III	R/8	0072
Clerk I	R/6	0046
NRD		
Personnel Assistant I	R/12	0050

GENERAL SERVICES/SUPPLY		
General Services		
SERO		
Supply Officer IV	R/19	0023
Mail Clerk Carrier III	R/9	0029
Supply Clerk II	R/9	0025
Teletype Operator I	R/8	0081
Supply Clerk I	R/8	0090
SCRO		
Supply Officer II	R/16	0066
Supply Assistant I	R/12	0059
Clerk Typist III	R/8	0058
Messenger	R/6	0094
NRD		
Supply Clerk I	R/6	0063

GRAPHIC ARTS		
Graphic Artist II	R/15	0040
Graphic Artist I	R/13	0041

Ben Nelson

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT					
Management and Budget Section		Expenditure Unit			
Program Budget Analyst V	R/22	0047	Accountant V	R/18	0011
Program Budget Analyst IV	R/20	0093	Accountant I:	R/16	0245
Program Budget Analyst III	R/18	0004	Accountant I:	R/14	0164
Program Budget Analyst III	R/18	0295	Accountant I:	R/14	0098
Program Budget Technician	R/12	0085	Accounting Clerk III	R/12	0196
Accounting Clerk III	R/10	0103	Accounting Clerk III	R/10	0103
Accounting Clerk III	R/10	0105	Accounting Clerk III	R/10	0020
Accounting Clerk III	R/10	0014	Accounting Clerk II:	R/9	0087
Accounting Clerk II:	R/9	0049	Accounting Clerk II:	R/9	0021
Accounting Clerk II:	R/9	0018	Accounting Clerk II:	R/9	0018
Accounting Clerk II:	R/9	0017	Accounting Clerk II:	R/9	0017
Clerk Typist II	R/7	0102	Clerk Typist II	R/7	0102
Revenue Unit					
Accountant IV	R/18	0088			
Accountant III	R/16	0012			
Accounting Clerk II	R/9	0096			
Contracts/Leasing Unit					
Contracts Officer I	R/14	0052			

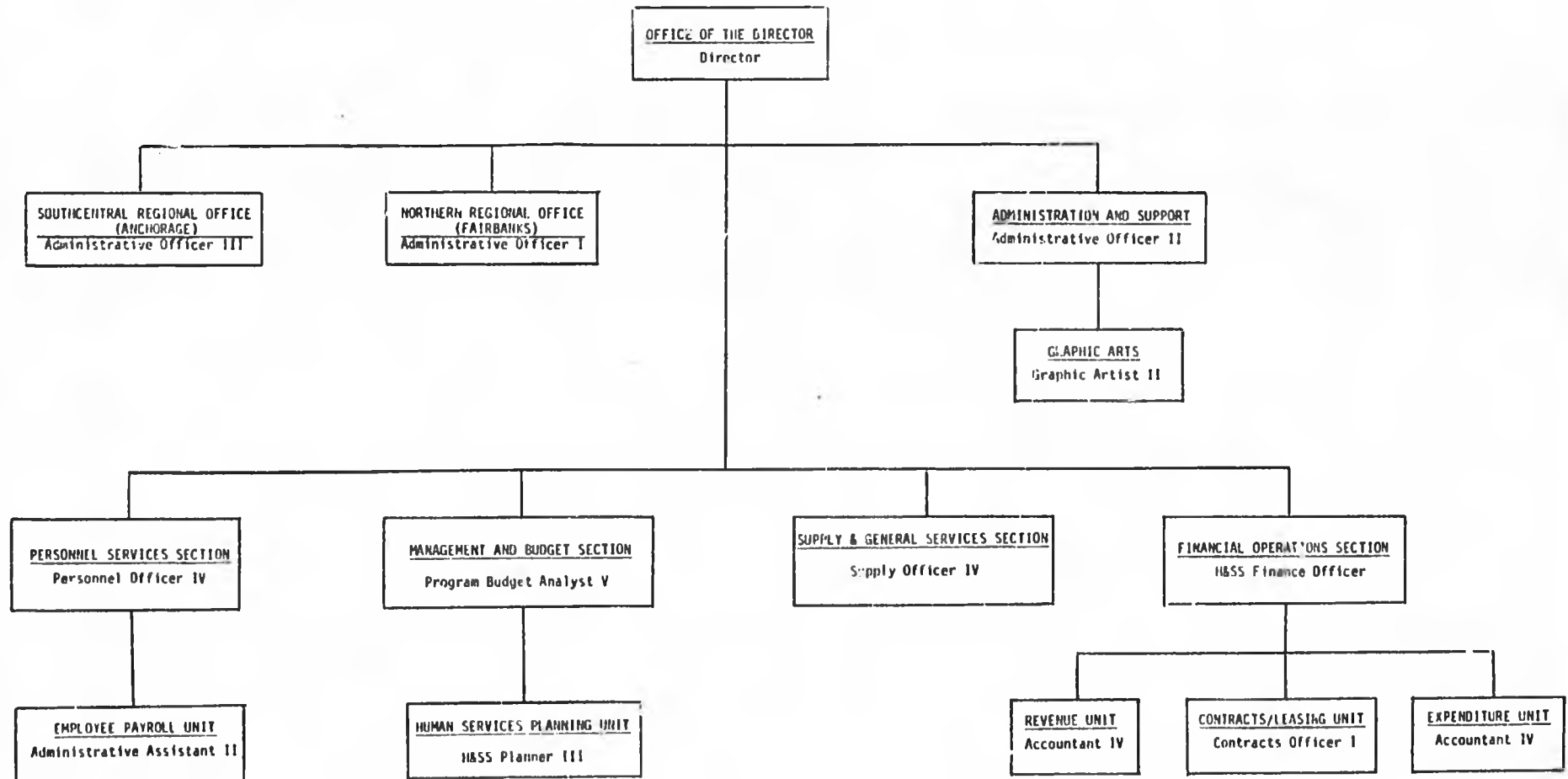
EXPLANATORY NOTE:

1) A reclassification is pending for this position.
 2) This position to be transferred to Revenue Unit.

RECAP - AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	
	F/T
Commissioner's Office	11
Director/Regional Offices	9
Personnel Operations	19
General Services/Supply	10
Financial Management	28
Graphic Arts	2
TOTAL POSITIONS	79

August 1, 1978

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
 DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
 UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



Hubert D. Bristow
 Commissioner, Health and Social Services

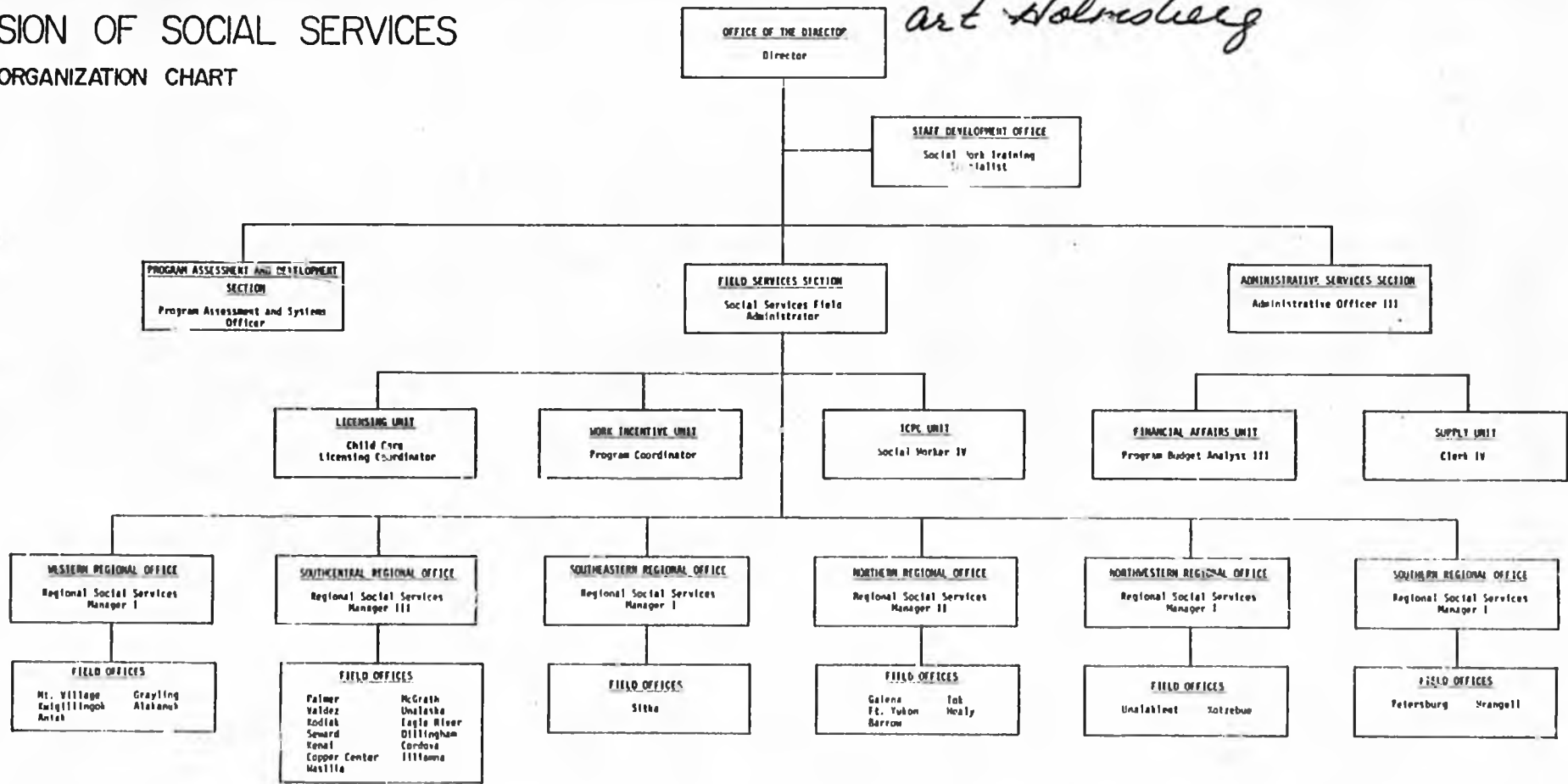
January 1, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART

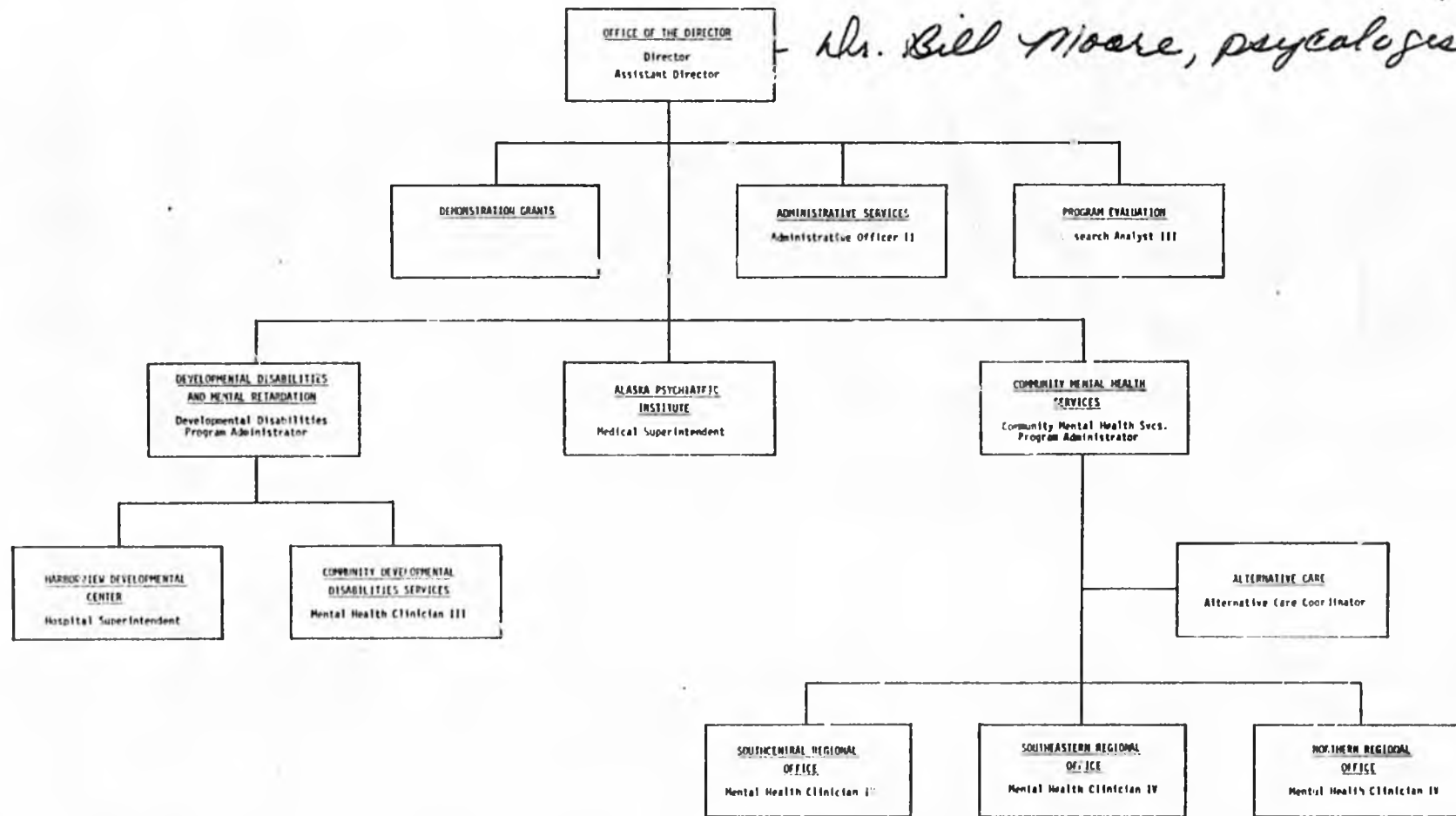
Art Holmsberg



Arthur D. Bassett
Commissioner, Health and Social Services

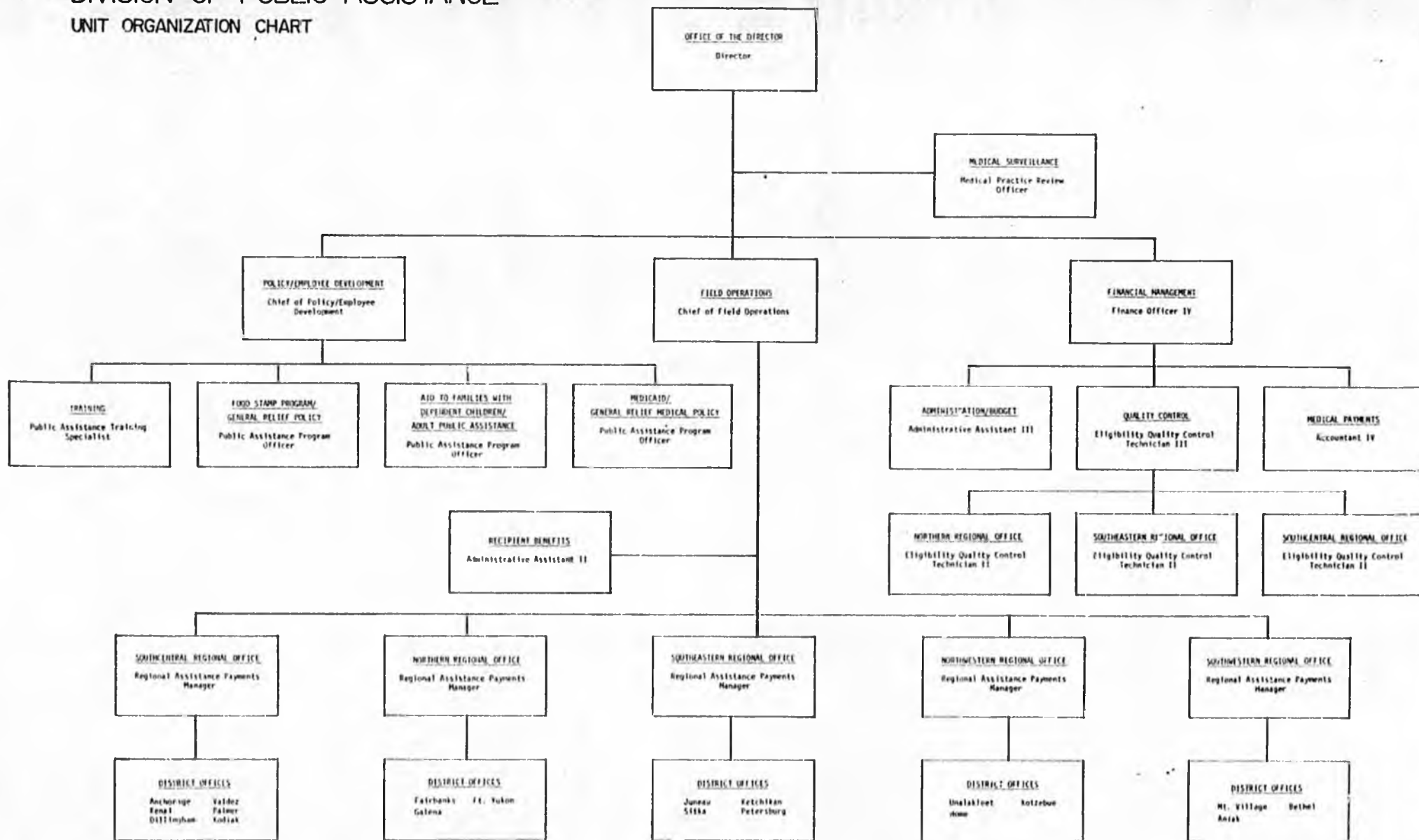
January 1, 1970

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
 DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND
 DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES
 UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART

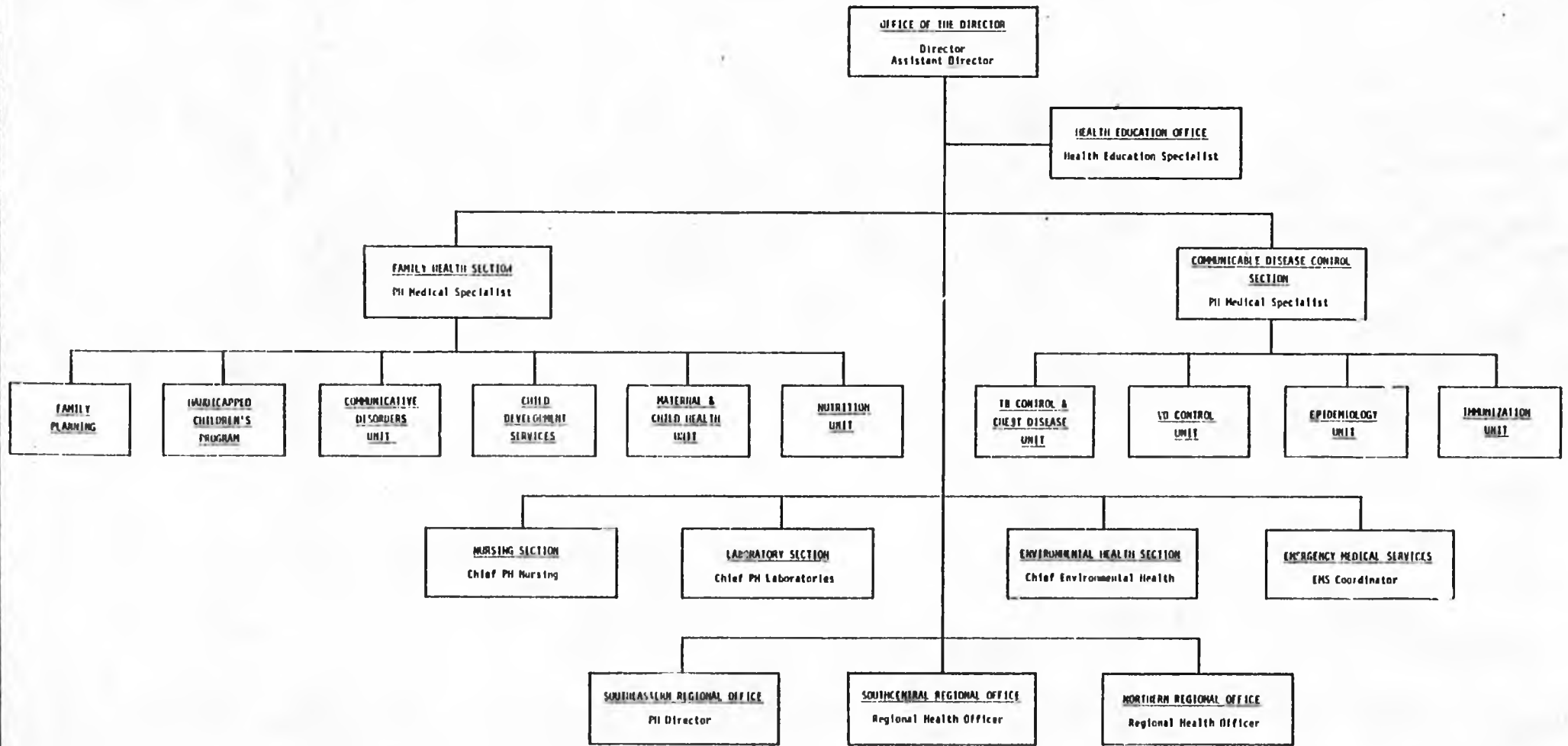


Mr. Bill Moore, psychologist

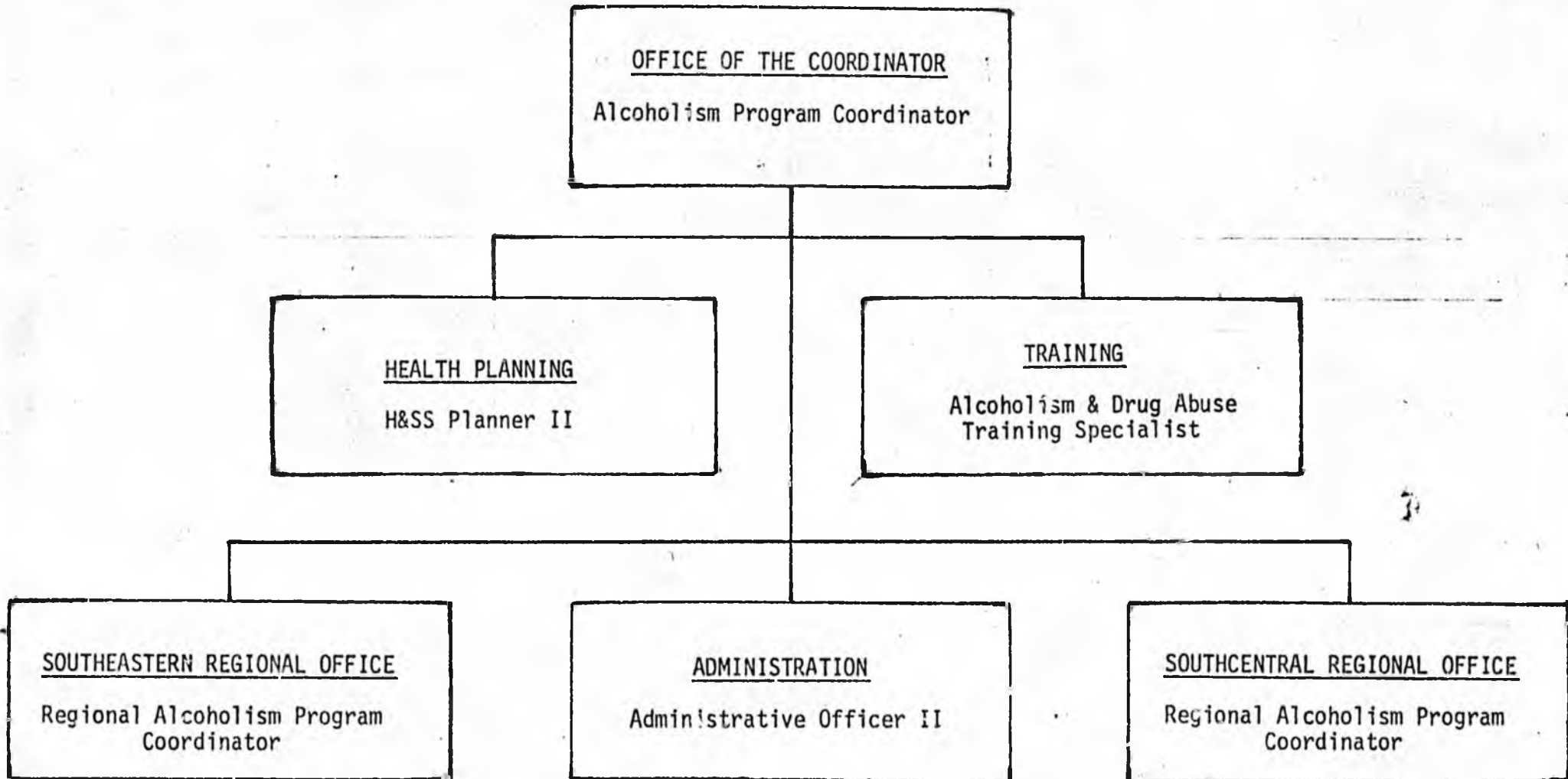
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
 DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
 UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
 DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
 UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE
UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



Alan D. Beiner
Commissioner, Health and Social Services

January 1, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
ALASKA BOARD OF PAROLE
UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART

PAROLE ADMINISTRATION

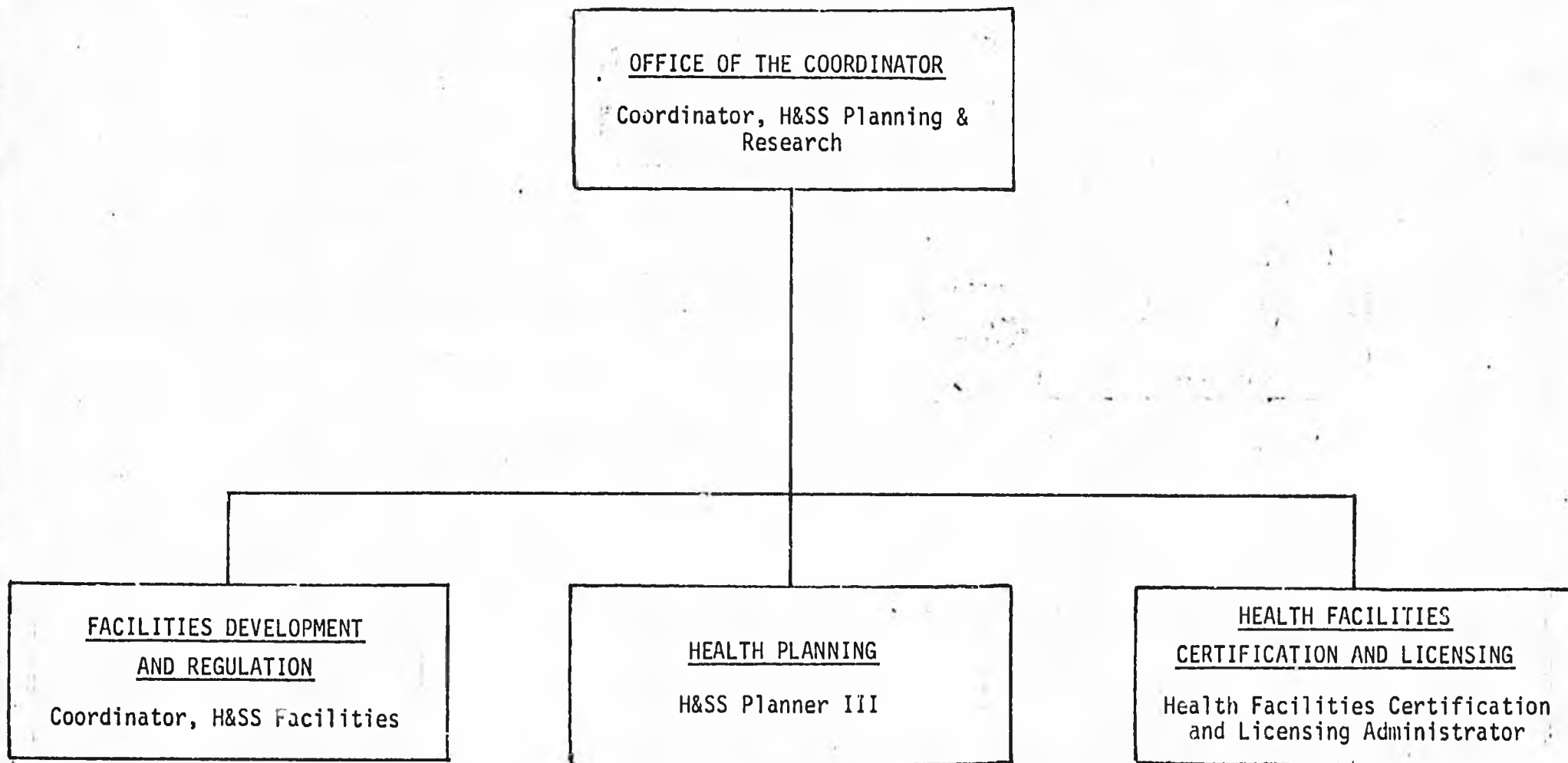
Executive Director, Alaska
Parole Board

Heidi D. Beine

Commissioner, Health and Social Services

January 1, 1979

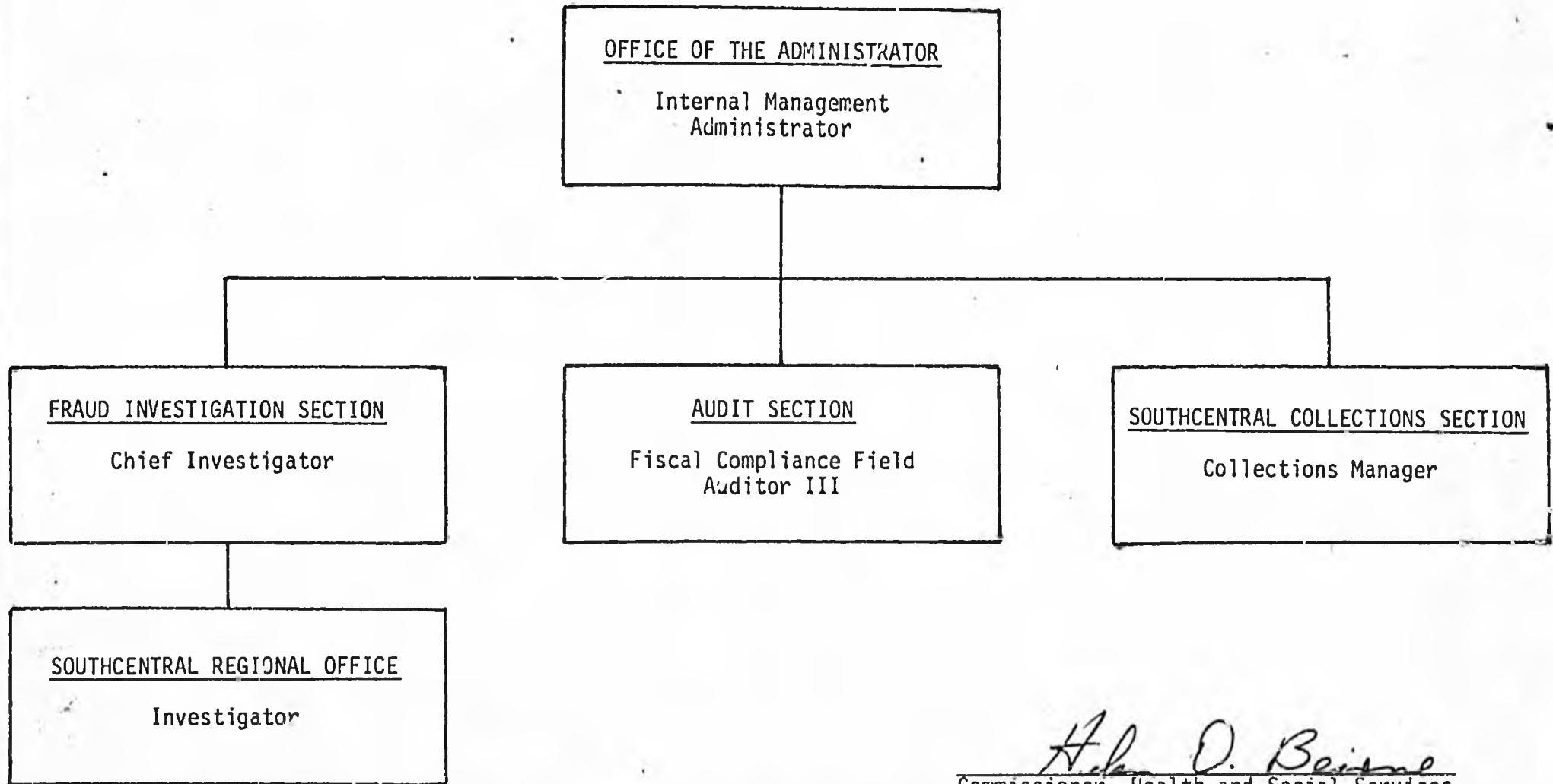
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF STATE HEALTH PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



Alan D. Boies
Commissioner, Health and Social Services

January 1, 1979

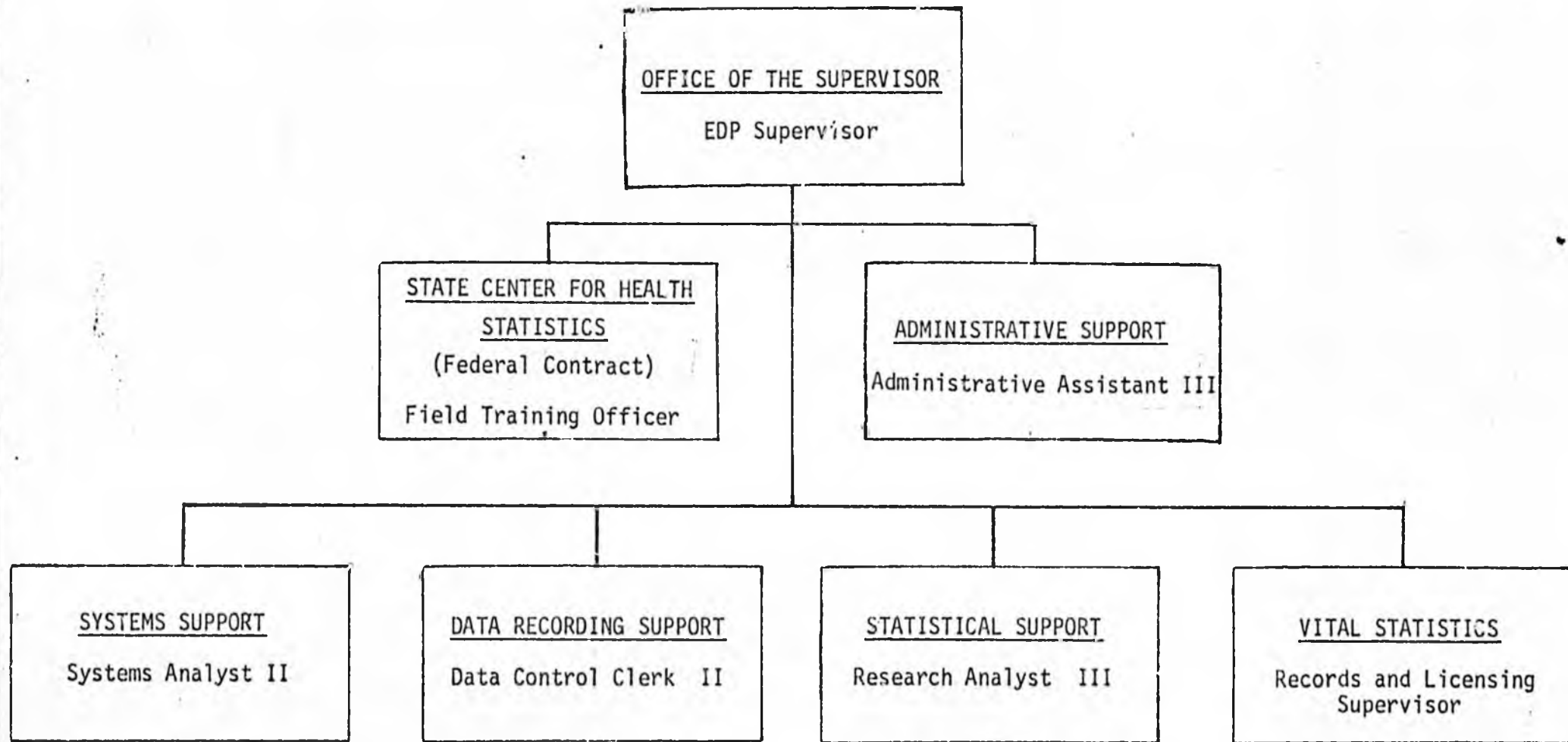
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVIEW
UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



Alan D. Beisme
Commissioner, Health and Social Services

January 1, 1979

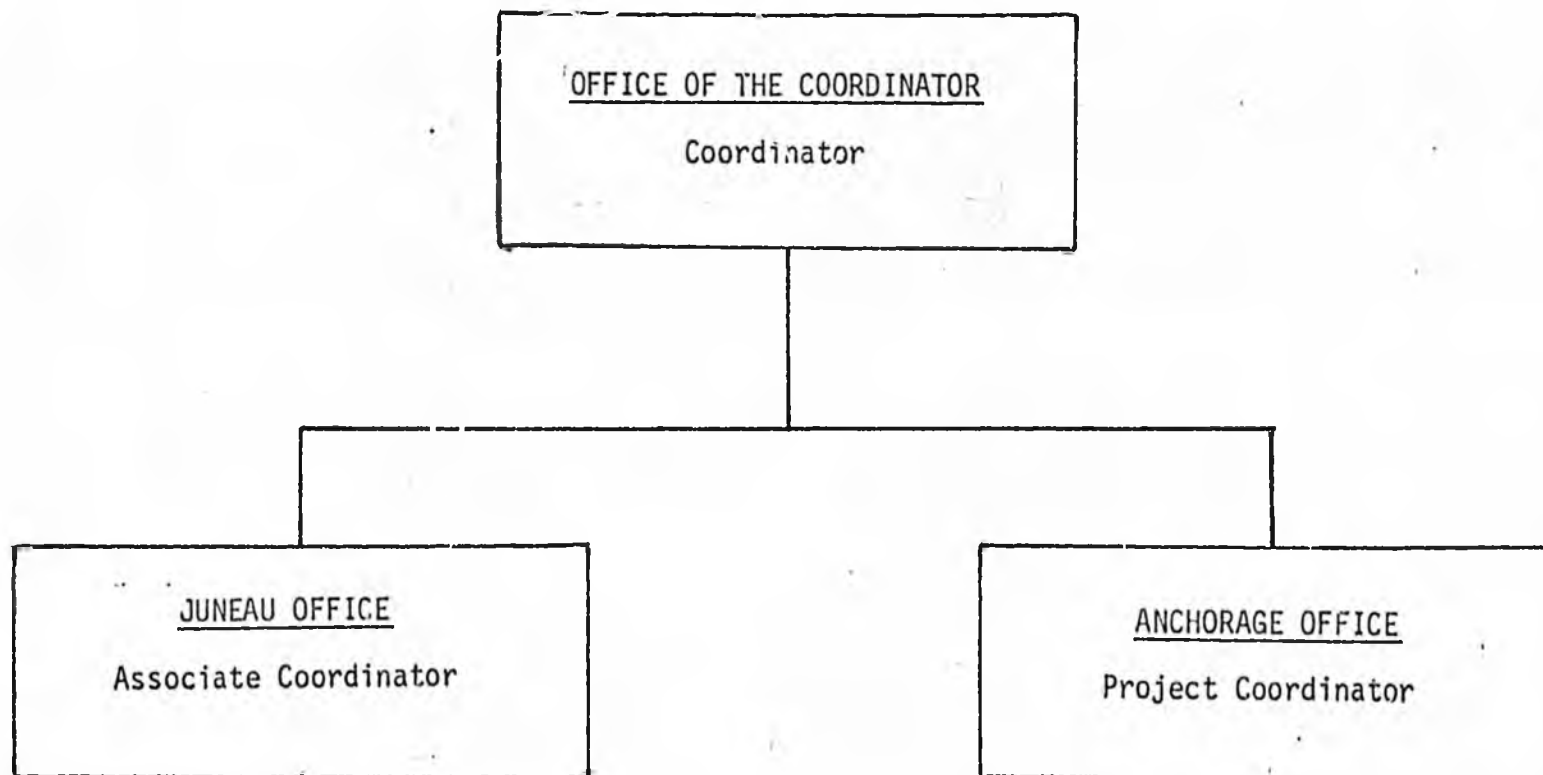
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS
UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



Allen D. Beitner
Commissioner, Health and Social Services

January 1, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF AGING
UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



Alan D. Beine
Commissioner, Health and Social Services

January 1, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

2-2-79

Dept. of Education Commissioner Marshall Lind gave an overview of the Dept. of Education. They have a 7 member state board and a 2 member advisory board: a student and a military person.

Nat Cole -- soon to retire

Bill Branble -- Educational TV

Dick Engen -- Library and Museum

Harry Gamble -- public information

Marilou Madden -- education

Bob Green -- Superintendent of Schools

Bill Thompson -- not present

Susan Stichell -- teachers

Ernest Polley -- Research and Planning

The role of DOE is a "nebulous area". They work closely with school boards. There is no statutory relationship between DOE and U of A.

DICK ENGEN - Film library has 14,000 films available (regional coordinator in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Serves all age groups. Direct service.

MARILOU MADDEN - Director, Educational Program. Division that works with teachers. Elementary and secondary. Correspondence studies, assisting school districts. Vocational rehabilitation. Provides information to schools to better their programs. 12 districts run their own correspondence study programs aside from the statewide program. The Alaska Skill Center falls under this program. In 1969 it was tied with federal dollars. \$110 million construction passed last session.

CHAT: Asked about the Alaska Skill Center. Said that some people feel we do not have adequate training facilities for Alaskan jobs.

LIND: We don't have to rely so much on federal money, we now have state General Fund money and the program is open to anyone who has the money to attend.

NAT COLE: Division of Management, Law and Finance.

This Division pays bills, administrative functions, record keeping, distributes statutes, all funding to public schools. Takes care of the planning, implementation and school construction and school transportation.

Dept. of Education, cont.

HESS Committee Meeting

2-2-79

NAT COLE: This Division also takes care of accounting manuals and certification of teachers. The basic procedure -- expenditure of funds, makes plans, REAA recommendations to Governor, reimbursements to districts.

REP. HURLBERT: Does the certification of teachers supercede school board certificates?

COLE: All teachers must be certified by the Dept. of Education. Must have B.A. Bachelor's Degree. All papers submitted are reviewed. It is the responsibility of the individual to have certificate.

BARNES: Molly Hootch case?

Consent of court-- option of local community to say whether they want a school or not. Settled out of court.

BARNES: Said she would like a list of schools that have been built under Molly Hootch. On a square foot basis and how many students.

COLE: We just received information. Some available statistics.

BILL BRAMBLE -- Educational Telecommunications.

Jennifer Wilke is the Director of project-video tape. Satellite Demonstration Project. 20 to 25 hours a week in demo project.

Three major facets: 1. Administrative Communications Network. Takes care of administrative problems. Has electronic mail system -- connects all schools to pass information. On national basis too. 2. Facilitate 3. Preparing support component for small high schools. Gives them a broader curriculum for schools with limited teachers. Student management system.

MUNSON: Asked if there were evaluations on the use of television instruction and education.

BRAMBLE: J. Wilke put together a package on the use of television.

Cost effective approach.

BUCHHOLDT: No contributions from Local Districts?

LIND: Yes. They are making contributions. At one time we were asking for cash contributions, but not direct cash. Either they contribute or they pay the extra costs assumed in telecomm. lines.

Dept. of Education

2-2-79

Pg. 3

ERNEST POLLEY: State Dept. of transportation and public facilities:
State operated network from Fairbanks to Kenai. Have to pay telecommunications line costs. Local costs went up after the RCA increases.

CONCLUSION: Review Task Force was put together and working for almost one year. They have completed their review. One review done by feds the others are state agencies.

Dept. of Education not asking for any new monies. They are concerned with the present format.

University of Alaska

Coop Ex. } 789-
Community College } 2101

Arch. - Nursing School
Mrs. Martin, Dean

263-1272

Name

Organization

Address

Bill n

BOB URGENCE

Bill Bramble

ASSN OF ALASKA Sch. BODS.

DOE

204 NORTH FRANKLIN St.

Project ETA

2-2-79

Education

Dept. of Education, Comissioner Marshall died
Bob Green, Dept. of Ed.

Libraries
M.F. - museums Dick Engstrom

Mike Morgan - not here.

Ernest Polly -

Bill Bramble

Harry Sumble - ?

Bob Green
Susan Stetson

} Dept. of Education

Runs Award Skill Center

Responsibility -

Life Cycle costing.

Funding projects.

Disruptions

3rd Statewide Items - telecommunication
bilingual - sk. Skill centers.

★ Don't run schools in Unorganized Borough

Manson - Relationships w/ U of A.

Com. kind - no ^{statutory} official relationships

Thelma Langley - President
Sueby Holmes.

Board
of
Education

Murson - state operated schools - your Dept.

Cor. Lind both - become separate.

Chat - Student Assessment Program. ^{wants to see} 1st part of diagnostic test.

Lind 2 step process

Chat sk. skill centers

Lind an oversight.

Polly 2 tests - where weak & strong - Reading/math
Takes local perception to make it more.
(Beine - comes in)

Nick Engstrom - Libraries & museum
Film libraries (2) 1 in each, Juneau.
Regional coordinators in Foks/Arch.
sk. Blue book.

March
1977

~~Alan~~ - Alan Monroe Dept. Director
State museum

★ Flyers - available on larger scale?

★ sk. Health Sciences: Library U of B Arch.

Mary Ann Maden - Skill Centers - Division
works w/ teachers - Elementary & Secondary.
Correspondence - assisting school districts
provisions of adequate training. Vocational
provide info to school to better program.
Service teachers

Munson - print teacher's guide

Maden - no. stopped doing it.

Hurlbert - Kuseguori - 600 students
Correspondence - 12

Maden 12 Districts run their own correspondence.

Chat: Ak. skill center - oil well drilling.
Seward - Production phase
Community College getting into Vocational
Kenai

Maden - sort out less than (3) yr. programs.

Chat Assoc. Degree. Political arena. Some
people feel not adequate training facilities
for Ak. jobs. Don't share feelings.

Lind - Don't have to rely so much on Fed \$
now have state General Fund \$.
Open to anyone who has \$
morgan (not here)

Nat Cole - Div. management law & Finance
Paying bills adm. functions Record keeping.
Distribute (statute) all Funding's to public
Schools. 110 m. \$ School Construction
Planning, implementation School
Construction

School Transportation
" Districts keep accounts. ^{accounting} manuals
Certification of teachers.
Not how they construct - Bond issues
Procedure - expenditure of funds.
Plans - ^{REAA} Recommendation to Governor.
Reimbursements to districts - plans
must be submitted.

Shullert - Cert. of teachers - Supercede school board certificate

Cole all teachers must be certified by Dept. of Ed. Regulations B.A. Bachelor's Degree paper submitted are reviewed.

Responsibility of individual to have certificate.

Barnes Dept. determine Kutchikan? Molly Hootch
SI REAF

Consent of Court / opinion of local Community to say whether they want a school

Barnes List of schools that have been built under Molly Hootch. (Just received info.) Sq. ft. basis. How many students

Some available statistics

Bernie Homestead Act goes through
Will you ready for bush schools?

Cole leaving - 23rd Feb.

out of Court Settlement
Molly Hootch.

To enrich Education in Bush. ^{Rural} A.K.
Education & telecommunication
Funded jointly Fed & State

Bill Bramble - Telecommunications

Jennifer Wilke - dir. of project - video tape.
Satellite demonstration project.

20-25 hrs. a week in Demo project.

3rd Educational Tele. Projects -

Narrow band - Data & Voice Communi-
cations.

3 major facets (1) Administrative ^{communication} problems
Electronic mail system - connects all
schools to pass info. National basis too.

(2) Preparing support component for small
high schools - broader curriculum
for schools with limited teachers.

Ak. History course.

Student management system

Munson - Have these not been developed? Education
Evaluations on use of television in instruction

Bramble Package. Cost effective approach.

J. Wilke put together package on the
use of television

Thelma no contribution from local districts

Lind eyes - are making contributions.

at one time wanted cash contributions,
but not direct cash. or extra costs
assumed in telecom. lines

Polly

State Dept of Transp & Public Facilities
back bone - State operated network
from Ft. Collins to Kerasai.

Have to pay telecom. line costs.
Local - went up after RCA
increases.

Chat - Adm. communications network. ITE

Jennifer Wilke

Conclusion

Review Task Force - put together and working for almost 1 year. Have completed review. 1 done by Fed. Gov't & State Agencies.

Enthusiast.

Not asking for any new monies.
Concerned about present format.

To provide funding to schools
To help local schools

Munson How many people

Kind { about 400 100 Voc Rehab.

Chat - Consent - D'Tree ^{Oral} Education - other's rather than brick & mortar schools

Barnes - doing research on this matter.

Meeting with DOE

Commissioner Marshall Lind:

Unique in state govt.

7-member state board

2-member advisory; student

(Military
Carolyn Barry
Colonel Jones)

Nat Cole — retiring

Dick Engen — library

Mailon Madden — education

Bill Thompson — not present

Ernest Polley — research + planning

Bill Bramble — educational TV

Harry Bramble — public info

Bob Green — Superintendent of Schools

Susan Stichell — teachers

Role of DOE is a "nebulous area"

work closely with school boards

no statutory relationship between DOE + U. of A.

Dick Engen —

Film library, 14,000 films available

serves all age groups

direct service

regional
Coordinator
in Anch
+ Fairbanks

Mailon Madden — Director, Educational Program Support

all federal program

2 main functions — money distributed to school district

12 districts run their own correspondence Study programs

↓
aside from the statewide program

Alaska Skill Center — 1969 tied w/ federal dollars

→ per student cost —

funding distributed according to

\$110 million construction passed last session — cost reimbursement / email transportation

Bonding = ^{DOE} reviews plans + ^{of REAA} makes recommendation to the gov.
↓

Molly Hootch case — consent decree settled out of court

Bill Bramble — fed govt. + state funding over 5 yr. period

Telecommunications

↓
Instructional project
Video program of teachers within state
↓
workable procedures for teacher input in video type materials
20-25 hrs./wk educational program

Educational telecommunications

1) attempt to solve the "distance" problem
San Mateo instructions of public schools

1) Administrative

2) feasible

3) support component for small high schools.

Florida history courses

high grade



Task Force on Review DOE (outside review)



100 VA rehab
70 lib + museum
45 Seward Skill Center



Copy of consent decree —

ITV

INTERIM



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

MEMO: March 29, 1979
TO: Representative Ramona Barnes
FROM: Charlie Parr, Chairman *CP*
RE: Interim Participation

During the interim the Committee will be investigating a number of areas in the broad fields of law enforcement and justice. I need to prepare a proposed schedule and budget for submission to the Legislative Council.

The amount of work we do (and the budget) will depend in large measure on how many members of the Committee are available for hearings and work sessions in various parts of the state. The areas of concentration will be largely determined by your perception of what the problems are.

Please let me know:

1. Whether you wish to participate.
2. Whether there are any periods when you will not be able to attend Committee meetings.
3. Your recommendations as to specific matters to be investigated.
4. The names of any groups or individuals who should be notified of Committee hearings.
5. Any other information which you think will be useful in planning the Committee's interim work.

1. Yes
2. Yes when I have an opportunity, but I can't tell you exactly when that will be -
3. Reference to letter from Fairbanks Judges - will submit permission check into the hands of the Honorable Ramona Barnes.

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
NELS A. ANDERSON, JR.
BOX 234
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
HOME PHONE 842-5302

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE 465-3736 OR 3739
HOME PHONE 789-7897



REPRESENTING DISTRICT 16
BRISTOL BAY — LOWER KUSKOKWIM

HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER
VICE CHAIRMAN JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
MEMBER, RULES COMMITTEE
MEMBER, SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON SUBSISTENCE

House of Representatives

March 28, 1979

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Charlie Parr, Chairman
FROM: Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
SUBJECT: Interim Committee Activity

1. I do wish to participate in an interim investigatory review of the entire law enforcement and justice system.
2. July and August would be difficult for me.
3. a) We should conduct an oversight review of the Judicial Sentencing Study to assure ourselves that legislative intent is being followed if HB 195 and HB 196 pass and are approved by the Governor.
b) We should follow the history of several cases from the time of arrest through to final sentence and place of confinement.
c) We should determine whether or not judges recommendations for rehabilitation are being followed after incarceration.
d) We should visit the policemen, judges, public defenders, district attorneys, law clerks, correctional officers, and the public Safety and Health and Social Services Commissioner.
4. Groups to contact:
Anchorage Black Caucus
Anchorage Native Caucus
Fairbanks Native Association
Alaska Federation of Natives
Non-profit Regional Native Associations
Human Rights Commission
Ombudsman

cc: Judiciary Committee Members

NAA/ah

Alaska State Legislature



IN SESSION:
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4949

BOX 142
EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA
99577

Representative Randy Phillips

HOUSE DISTRICT 8

March 28, 1979

The Honorable Charles Parr, Chairman
House Judiciary Committee
Pouch V, Mail Stop 3100
Anchorage, AK 99811

RE: YOUR MEMO TO ME OF MARCH 29, 1979 CONCERNING
INTERIM PARTICIPATION

Thank you for your memo dated March 29, 1979.

In answer to your questions:

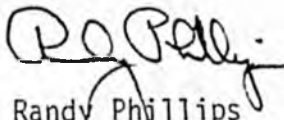
1. Yes, I do wish to participate.
2. I work during the summer months and it is hard for me to get away to attend meetings during that time. For me, the best month is probably November; however, if adequate notice is given, I could make arrangements to attend meetings.
3. Specific matters to be investigated: Selection of jury and judges as a whole; slowness of the process; administration of court system in Anchorage.
4. Names of groups of individuals to be notified: Lee Jordan, Editor, Chugiak-Eagle River Star, PO Box 1007, Eagle River, AK 99577; Robbie Robinson, Chugiak Community Council, Box 309, Chugiak, AK 99567; Bob Johnson, Eagle River Community Council, PO Box 456, Eagle River, AK 99577; Stephen Dunning, Eagle River Valley Community Council, Box 1644, Anchorage, AK 99510; Tom Henry, Birchwood Community Council, SRA Box 760, Chugiak, AK 99567; Rex Campbell, North Mt. View Community Council, 819 N. Klevin, Anchorage, AK 99504; Fred Selkregg, Northeast Anchorage Community Council, 5811 Radcliffe, Anchorage, AK 99504; Gene Buck, Russian Jack Park Community Council, 5222 East 24th Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99504; Kathleen Bush, 6631 East Eighth, Anchorage, AK 99504; The Brown Family, 442 South Flower, Anchorage, AK 99504; Clifford and Jane Bissell, Box 656, Eagle River, AK 99577; Marion E. Daley, PO Box 108, Chugiak, AK 99567; Mike Briggs, Esq., Ely, Guess & Rudd, 510 L Street, Anchorage, AK 99501.

The Honorable Charles Parr, Chairman
March 28, 1979
Page 2

5. Other information: I would like to have hearings at following areas in House District 8 -- Eagle River, Mt. View, Muldoon, Nunaka Vailey.

If you need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best Regards,



Randy Phillips
State Representative

RP:js



Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

April 2, 1979

To Rep. Charlie Parr
From Rep. Thelma Buchholdt
Subject Judiciary Committee Interim Activity

Yes, I'd like to participate in the interim work of the House Judiciary Committee.

I'll be available to attend hearings in and out of the state, except during the following:

June 16-30; July 1-13; August 20-26; September 16-30;

October 1-6; November 21-24; December 22-31.

Specific topics that I want considered include the following:

POLICE: Ethics, Recruitment, Training, Organization, Funding Source.

Because of the importance of public confidence in our policemen/state troopers, we must be sensitive to how the general public views our police. Working with respected policemen from all parts of Alaska, the Committee should review police behavior, recruitment policy, training programs and staffing, working relations of local and state officers, budgetary needs and sources.

Additionally, the Committee should become familiar with law enforcement priorities, and how such priorities get set.

PRISON: Public policy in Alaska has historically opposed the construction of a maximum security prison, and prison classification staff has awesome power to transfer men and women to outside facilities. Is this power being used wisely? Because of the importance of public confidence in fair and just punishment, the Committee should discuss prisoner classification with respected correctional officials with a view of recommending appropriate legislative action.

The Committee should also research ways at expanding reliable alternatives to institutionalizing convicted felons, including penitential employment on public works projects.

PAROLE: Parole is the most commonly-used alternative to jail, and our parole system should be reviewed by the Committee to see if it is functioning effectively as a re-entry program.

EQUAL JUSTICE: We know from recent judicial studies that certain groups of people wind up in jail faster than others. The Committee should strive to determine the degree to which justice now obtains in law enforcement, in the courts, and in the correctional institutions.

There is that hope in the New Criminal Code which may help to correct previous inequities in the system. But the Committee should maintain that there is plenty of work yet to be done to straighten out the problems spelled out in the sentencing studies.

GROUPS TO BE NOTIFIED OF HEARINGS:

Commission on the Status of Women
League of Women Voters
Alaska Legal Services
N.A.A.C.P.
Alaska Black Caucus
All Alaska Native organizations
PTA groups
AkPIRG
Other minority group organizations
In District 9 for hearings in Anchorage:

 Spenard Community Council (Myron Igtanloc)
 Turnagain Community Council (Wilda Marston)

Note: I'm particularly interested in working on the topics listed on the first page, as what happens between the arresting officer and the suspect, I believe, may determine the trend that follows thereafter to the defendant, the inmate, the parolee.

Needless to say, public confidence with the correctional/judicial system has to be maintained, perhaps restored.

Here's to hard labor during the interim!

Judiciary Committee Interim Activity

Questions Need Answers

Police Ethics: Are Alaskan police behaving as they should?
Hear and review complaints about police
behavior and administration.

Police Training: Review of training programs and opportunities.
What can be learned of police attitudes from
training curricula and training staff?

Police Organization: Relationships between local police and
state troopers; probation officers; federal
marshall and other law enforcement officers
(FBI, etc.)
Communication systems; cooperation between
agencies.

Police Funding Sources: Personnel; equipment; state and federal
budget;(LEAA, Peace Officers groups, etc.)

Law enforcement priorities: How crimes get classified (when does
it suit the victim, the offender?);
How are police handling narcotic-
related crimes(alcohol-related crimes)
in order of priorities?

Public Defender Agency: How much time is spent by a Public Defender
with his client during pre-trial, during
trial, etc.

Judges: qualifications; selection; early retirement incentives(?);
Constitutional changes on salary schedule; etc.

Bails: how set are they for specific crime; bail bonding agencies;

Parole Board: criteria in releasing an inmate for parole;
quality of decisions made by the board.

Jury: how much influence on punishment for crime committed;
selection, certain groups of people seem to be serving
more often than others (except those excused due to
professional constraints).

General Public: What is the public perception of certain crimes
and appropriate punishment; priorities in law
enforcement.

EDUCATION

It is time now for the Legislature to investigate what has become a steady stream of complaints about the state in which ~~the~~ Alaska's education industry finds itself after several years of generous fiscal support. Now, after years of being fairly unanimously urged to fund without much question ~~all of~~ the budget requests submitted by education program administrators, the Legislature is being asked to adopt a more critical view of ~~the/education/programs/we/are/being/asked/to/fund/~~ education as we must ~~face/a~~ begin to ~~have/to/~~ deal with problems of widespread adult illiteracy. This is a real political problem because the education industry does not ~~accept~~ gracefully accept critical views. However, the ~~Education Sub~~ *House* HESS Committee will accept responsibility to bring the following aspects of public education under critical review during the interim:

1) Federal, ~~and~~ State ^{and local} Funding Sources. There must be more public understanding of funding sources available to local school districts. Some critics feel these are so numerous and uncoordinated as to make education program administrators unaccountable to ~~political/leadership~~

our political leadership on our local school boards, borough assemblies, and the Legislature. The Committee will focus upon the school systems of the Ketchikan Gateway ~~Borough, the Anchorage Unified Municipality, and the North Slope Borough~~ ^{on with the base instructional unit formula (Gateway, Anchorage, Juneau) selected REAA'S} to learn how improved education program funding systems might contribute to improved education.

~~will/evaluate/investigate/with/out/school/districts/the/committee/will~~

2) Children in ^{grades} K to 12 - The Committee will try to evaluate the problems of education in our communities. Are our kids learning ~~to~~ to read and write? How many are not? Is there a growing attendance problem? Is illiteracy part of this problem? How ~~o~~ well do our kids do compared with other parts of the country? What about these educational achievement

tests? Can they be trusted, or are they ~~was~~ written to ~~make~~ mask the failure of our schools as many feel? What do our kids think of their schools? And our truants and drop-outs - what ~~how/can/we/help/them/continue/their/education/~~ do they think of our schools? What do their parents think? What ~~of~~ educational alternatives are there to help them continue their education?

3) Teacher Recruitment and Pay. There are many questions being asked about how teachers are recruited, and how much they are paid. The public's image of teaching has moved ~~to~~ from one of an inadequately paid profession to one of a well-paid profession, one in which too few Alaskans ~~are/being~~ encouraged to enter as Alaska's education industry ~~as~~ ^{has} become a \$100-million industry employing _____ teachers and administrators, as well as _____ non-professional support personnel. What about local hire in ~~this//~~ education, one of Alaska's largest industries? How can this be improved? And for those teachers we must continue to recruit from outside, how can we improve recruitment to insure we employ only the best teachers available? ~~Should teacher/recruitment/be/centralized~~ How might the University of Alaska help toward the training and employment of Alaskan teachers, and improved outside teacher recruitment?

4) School Administration. There is a widely-shared perception of rapid growth of the number of ~~administrators~~ educational program administrators employed in Alaska's education industry whose combined strength has weakened the role of the School Board as a moderating influence/ in the growth of this industry. What is the truth of these perceptions? ~~What/is/the~~ How well are ~~the~~ ^{the} School Boards ~~dealing~~ making educational policy? ~~To/what/degree/does~~

Is rapid growth in the ranks of school administrators a sign of School ~~NI~~ Board weakness to resist inflationary costs? How many administrators are there? What are they paid? What do they do? How are they typically recruited, and from where? How do they relate with classroom teachers? What do classroom teachers think about the rapidly expanded corps of administrators? The Committee will focus upon educational administration as a much-complained of problem ~~affecting~~ influencing educational failure in Alaska.

5) Foundation Program. The Schools Foundation Program has been amended to provide sharp increases of State support annually for several years. ~~every year since 1973~~ Some have suggested local governments are avoiding mill-rate increases by passing on their educational cost increases on to the State treasury. Thus, local jurisdictions have been able to appear fiscally frugal to local property tax payers, ~~some~~ (one going so far as to even begin closing neighborhood schools,) while ~~passing on~~ depending upon annually-increased levels of ~~foundation support~~ State foundation support. ~~This has enabled local school~~

Right here

~~jurisdictions to avoid political accountability to~~ Additionally, with the creation of REAA's, ~~the creation and funding of REAA's,~~ ~~has severely compounded this trend into a serious fiscal problem~~ ~~anticipated~~ ~~at a time when Alaska's economic growth has~~ ~~State budget growth must be~~ ~~reduced~~ ~~What are the factors contributing to annual increases in State Foundation~~ ~~for 10 up to 10% bi annually.~~

Is the Foundation Program in need of overhaul? The Committee will seek answers to this question in an effort to ~~retain/prevent the~~ make Foundation support equitable to everyone.

6) Rural School Construction, Operation and Maintenance - The Committee will undertake to study and comprehend the economic and problems of rural village school construction, operation and maintenance as it ~~will~~ ^{has} become a major budget consideration ~~in future~~ about which too little is understood. What are the politics and economics of village high school construction? Have village school construction and O&M estimates proved reliable in the past? What has been the experience with cost-overruns, and what caused them? ~~What influence does the architectural profession have upon~~ What is the real square-foot cost of village school operation and maintenance? How have village high school stood up to wear and tear so far? What are the outstanding and most difficult O&M problems? What about heat. How will new village high schools affect rural Alaska's need for fuel? ~~Is~~ Will there be enough, or will village homes have to compete with

schools for fuel? What is the life-cycle cost estimate of village schools, and what is being done to try to reduce it? Why are these schools so important to ~~the~~/village rural Alaska? How is a village school used? ~~What/impact/will new/village/school/facility/have/upon~~ Against the background of perceptible political reaction against capital expenditure for ~~the~~ new village high schools, the Committee will try to determine their real monetary cost, as well as the costs to be incurred if the schools are not built and operated as planned.

7) Small High School Programs. The Committee will respond to growing ~~political/opposition/the~~

criticism that Alaska's small high school program operated by our new REAA School Boards are providing substandard high school educations, and turning out graduates unable to read or write properly. How are small village high school designed, and for what are they designed? How is curriculum designed and used, and how relevant are small high school curriculum to community needs?~~and/problems?~~

How are these small high schools staffed? How are teachers and administrators recruited, and from where? How do they perform? How are they regarded by their communities? How long do they stay? How much are they paid? How well are small school organized and managed? What alternatives exist for rural high school students who do not want to attend small village high schools? ~~Against/a/rising/~~

~~discontent~~ What do small high school students and their parents think of their experience? Many Alaskans feel the small high school program produces the world's most expensive high schools and the most poorly educated high school ~~students?~~ students fluent and literate in neither English or their Native languages. The Committee will determine how true this may be, but it will also seek to learn what is good about the small high school program, and how it can be improved.

8) Youth Centers . The Committee will respond to the continuing requests for a State-supported youth center program. Many communities throughout Alaska, both urban and rural, feel the need for stability and direction it is felt a good youth center program could provide to increasingly unemployed and unemployable young people both in and out of school. Youth Centers are being advanced ~~as~~ more as community education and guidance programs rather than as merely recreation and social centers. At a time when Alaska ~~can~~ must sharply restrict budget growth, what is the proper policy we should adopt regarding State support of community youth center construction and operation? The Committee will seek ~~out/answers~~ to determine if Alaska's ^{social} education investment should provide for community youth centers.

9) Adult Basic Education. Increasing educational program failure produces increased need for adult basic education, an activity now ~~is~~ shared between the U. of A. and several non-profit ~~cost~~ ~~corporations/in/rural/Alaska~~ ^{especially} ~~corporations~~ in rural Alaska. ~~As/through/out/for/illiterate/~~ ~~children/development/programs/Alaska/development/programs/~~ ~~development/programs~~ The Committee will review ABE in Alaska to determine how it might be improved to mitigate increasing failure to properly educate children. It may be we must face up with the necessity to provide ~~local~~ for local District ABE programs.


10) Community Schools Program. Slated for termination as a State-funded program, the Community Schools Program proved to have a large and effective constituency able to convince this Committee to extend the program's support one more year, with the understanding the Legislature would study the Community Schools Program ~~as/a/candidate/for/permanent/inclusion/in~~ ~~the/foundation/program~~ to make recommendations about its future. The Committee has noted the great political popularity of Community Schools, but has also noted apparent abuses of Program funds by some ~~schools~~ administrators.

University of Alaska Research Programs - As the industrialization of knowledge develops throughout Alaska, the role of ~~the~~ the University of Alaska as a subsidized competitor in the private knowledge market

6

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Professional businessmen throughout the State have argued they should not have to compete with the University of Alaska for consultant planning, program evaluation, ~~and other knowledge~~ industrial, economic, and environmental analysis, ~~and~~ architectural and engineering, and other services. Yet many of our University's best programs flourish because of their involvement in the real competitive world of private industry. Should restrictions be placed on this involvement? Should the U. of A. be allowed to compete with private industry for State contracts? If so, under what terms? This is a public policy question of growing importance, and the Committee will work to ~~recommend~~ prepare a policy recommendation.





Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Fouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Rep. Terry Gardiner,
Speaker of the House

FROM: Rep. Thelma Buchholdt
HESS Committee Chair

SUBJECT: Proposed Interim Work of the HESS Committee

Traditionally, a legislator who winds up on the Health, Education and Social Services Committee is labelled a "bleeding heart" who approves, with great ease, the funding of everything that comes along, from day care to senior citizens programs, schools and numerous other social and human services needs.

During these penny-pinching times, even programs that tug at the heartstrings require as much scrutiny and justification as all others. In fact, more so than others, because historically, nobody wants to check them out for fear of treading into "sacred grounds". The H.E.S.S. Committee recognizes that in poking around for facts and public input during the interim, there will be some treading on tender, sensitive areas which will need to be addressed delicately as much as possible. But at the same time, to quote a recently-expired newspaper, "Sacred Cows make the best hamburger", and certainly, the H.E.S.S. Committee will not spare any sacred cow that cannot justify its existence.

The H.E.S.S. Committee proposes to work on certain bills presently in committee and others that will be introduced next session. Additionally, work topics will include, but will not be limited to, the following:

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES ISSUES

Alcoholism programs - review of local agencies and educational programs. (HB-219)

Senior Citizens Programs:

Multipurpose Senior Citizens Center
Alternative residential facilities

The H.E.S.S. Committee will work with the Judiciary Committee in its review of the program under the Division of Corrections.

- 1) Police: Ethics, Recruitment, Training, Organization, Funding Source.

Because of the importance of public confidence in our policemen/state troopers, we must be sensitive to how the general public views our police. Working with respected policemen from all parts of Alaska, the Committee should review police behavior, recruitment policy, training programs and staffing, working relations of local and state officers, budgetary needs and sources.

Additionally, the Committee should become familiar with law enforcement priorities, and how such priorities get set.

- 2) Prison: Public policy in Alaska has historically opposed the construction of a maximum security prison, and prison classification staff has awesome power to transfer men and women to outside facilities. Is this power being used wisely? Because of the importance of public confidence in fair and just punishment, the Committee should discuss prisoner classification with respected correctional officials with a view of recommending appropriate legislative action.

The Committee should also research ways at expanding reliable alternatives to institutionalizing convicted felons, including penitential employment on public works projects.

jail, and our parole system should be reviewed by the Committee to see if it is functioning effectively as a re-entry program.

EDUCATION

- 1) Federal and State Funding Sources
- 2) Children in Grades K to 12:
 - Attendance
 - Basics
 - Extracurricular activities
 - Special Education alternatives
- 3) Teacher Recruitment and Pay
 - Local hire first
 - Outside recruitment
(Employ the best from outside)
- 4) School Administration
 - School Boards and Policy
 - Positions and Pay Structure
- 5) Foundation Program (HB-126; HB-222; HB-333)
 - Urban support
 - Rural support
- 6) School Construction, Repairs and Improvement
 - a) Urban schools
Rural schools
Problems of village school construction
in the unorganized borough; in the organized borough.
 - b) Review of small high schools
 - Design
 - Curriculum
 - Staffing
 - Organization and Management
 - Alternatives
- 7) Youth Centers (HB-125)
- 8) Adult Basic Education



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

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Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 10, 1979

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The Committee should also research ways at expanding reliable alternatives to institutionalizing convicted felons, including penitential employment on public works projects.

- 3) Parole: Parole is the most commonly-used alternative to jail, and our parole system should be reviewed by the Committee to see if it is functioning effectively as a re-entry program.

EDUCATION

It is time now for the Legislature to investigate what has become a steady stream of complaints about the State in which Alaska's education industry finds itself after several years of generous fiscal support. Now, after years of being fairly unanimously urged to fund without much question, the budget requests submitted by education program administrators, the Legislature is being asked to adopt a more critical view of education as we must begin to deal with problems of widespread adult illiteracy. This is a real political problem because the education industry does not gracefully accept critical views. However, the House HESS Committee will accept responsibility to bring the following aspects of public education under critical review during the interim:

- 1) Federal, State and Local Funding Sources. There must be more public understanding of funding sources available to local school districts. Some critics feel these are so numerous and uncorrdinated as to make education program administrators unaccountable to our political leadership on our local school boards, borough assemblies, and the Legislature. The Committee will focus upon the school systems on the base instructional unit formula (Gateway, Anchorage, Juneau), selected REAA's and the North Slope Borough to learn how improved education program funding systems might contribute to improved education.
- 2) Children in Grades K to 12. The Committee will try to evaluate the problems of education in our communities. Are our kids learning to read and write? How many are not? Is there a growing attendance problem? Is illiteracy part of this problem? How well do our kids do compared with other parts of the country? What about these

educational achievement tests? Can they be trusted, or are they written to mask the failure of our schools as many feel? What do our kids think of their schools? and our truants and drop-outs -- what do they think of our schools? What do their parents think? What educational alternatives are there to help them continue their education?

- 3) Teacher Recruitment and Pay. There are many questions being asked about how teachers are recruited, and how much they are paid. The public's image of teaching has moved from one of an inadequately paid profession to one of a well-paid profession, one in which too few Alaskans have been encouraged to enter as Alaska's education industry has become a \$500,000,000 industry employing 4,000 teachers and administrators, as well as 4,000 non-professional support personnel. What about local hire in education, one of Alaska's largest industries? How can this be improved? And for those teachers we must continue to recruit from outside, how can we improve recruitment to insure we employ only the best teachers available? How might the University of Alaska help toward the training and employment of Alaskan teachers, and improved outside teacher recruitment?
- 4) School Administration. There is a widely-shared perception of rapid growth of the number of educational program administrators employed in Alaska's education industry whose combined strength has weakened the role of the School Board as a moderating influence in the growth of this industry. What is the truth of these perceptions? How well are the School Boards making educational policy? Is rapid growth in the ranks of school administrators a sign of School Board weakness to resist inflationary costs? How many administrators are there? What are they paid? What do they do? How are they typically recruited, and from where? How do they relate with classroom teachers? What do classroom teachers think about the rapidly expanded corps of administrators? The Committee will focus upon educational administration as a much-complained of problem influencing educational failure in Alaska.
- 5) Foundation Program. The School Foundation Program has been amended to provide sharp increases of State support annually for several years. Some have suggested local governments are avoiding mill-rate increases by passing on their educational cost increases on to the State treasury. Thus, local jurisdictions have been able to appear fiscally frugal to local property tax payers, (one going as far as to even begin closing neighborhood schools), while depending upon annually-increased levels of State

foundation support. Additionally, with the creation and funding of REAA's, anticipated and extraordinary costs have contributed to State budget growth up to 10% biannually. Is the Foundation Program in need of overhaul? The Committee will seek answers to this question in an effort to make Foundation support equitable to everyone.

- 6) Rural School Construction, Operation and Maintenance . The Committee will undertake to study and comprehend the economic and problems of rural village school construction, operation and maintenance as it has become a major budget consideration about which too little is understood. What are the politics and economics of village high school construction? Have village school construction and Operation and Maintenance estimates proved reliable in the past? What has been the experience with cost-overruns, and what caused them? What is the real square-foot cost of village school operation and maintenance? How have village high schools stood up to wear and tear so far? What are the outstanding and most difficult operation and maintenance problems? What about heat? How will new village high schools affect rural Alaska's need for fuel? Will there be enough, or will village homes have to compete with schools for fuel? What is the life-cycle cost estimate of village schools, and what is being done to try to reduce it? Why are these schools so important to rural Alaska? How is a village school used? Against the background of perceptible political reaction against capital expenditure for new village high schools, the Committee will try to determine their real monetary cost, as well as the costs to be incurred if the schools are not built and operated as planned.
- 7) Small High School Programs. The Committee will respond to growing criticism that Alaska's small high school program operated by our new REAA School Boards are providing substandard high school educations, and turning out graduates unable to read or write properly. How are small village high schools designed, and for what are they designed? How is curriculum designed and used, and how relevant are small high school curricula to community needs? How are these small high schools staffed? How are teachers and administrators recruited, and from where? How do they perform? How are they regarded by their communities? How long do they stay? How much are they paid? How well are small schools organized and managed? What alternatives exist for rural high school students who do not want to attend small village high schools? What do small high school students and their parents think of

their experience? Many Alaskans feel the small high school program produced the world's most expensive high schools and the most poorly educated high school students fluent and literate in neither English or their Native languages. The Committee will determine how true this may be, but it will also seek to learn what is good about the small high school program, and how it can be improved.

- 8) Youth Centers . The Committee will respond to the continuing requests for a State-supported youth center program. Many communities throughout Alaska, both urban and rural, feel the need for stability and direction -- it is felt a good youth center program could provide to increasingly unemployed and unemployable young people both in and out of school. Youth Centers are being advanced more as community education and guidance programs rather than as merely recreation and social centers. At a time when Alaska must sharply restrict budget growth, what is the proper policy we should adopt regarding State support of community youth center construction and operation? The Committee will seek to determine if Alaska's social and education investment should provide for community youth centers.
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- 11) University of Alaska Research Programs. As the industrialization of knowledge develops throughout Alaska, the role of the University of Alaska as a subsidized competitor in the private knowledge market must be fairly defined and possibly restricted if the market benefits of free enterprise are to be realized by our State. Professional businessmen throughout the State have argued they should not

have to compete with the University of Alaska for consultant planning, program evaluation, industrial, economic, and environmental analysis, architectural and engineering, and other services. Yet many of our University's best programs flourish because of their involvement in the real competitive world of private industry. Should restrictions be placed on this involvement? Should the University of Alaska be allowed to compete with private industry for State contracts? If so, under what terms? This is a public policy question of growing importance, and the Committee will work to prepare a policy recommendation.