

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1 350 HHESS HB 225 (#2) - HB 233 30

APPENDIX A

TABLE A1

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 1, Murder Kidnapping--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	%	X Act of N	X Act Sent	(n) Active	Med ActiveActive Time.....											
							Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
							%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Murder 1	5	35.7	1046.4		(5)	1099.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(5)	
Murder 2	3	21.4	92.0		(3)	96.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	33.3	(1)	66.7	(2)	
Kidnapping	1	7.1	360.0		(1)	360.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	
Manslaughter	3	21.4	64.0		(3)	57.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	66.7	(2)	33.3	(1)	
Coercion	1	7.1	1.6		(1)	1.6	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Assault 3	1	7.1	24.0		(1)	24.0	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	
TOTALS	14	100.0			(14)			7.1	(1)			7.1	(1)	21.4	(3)	64.3	(9)	

p = .002

p = .004

TABLE A2

Offenses And Sentence Distribution
 --Class 2, Violent Felonies--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	X Act Sent	(n) Active	Med ActiveActive Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Assault 1	6	6.0	36.1	(5)	14.9	16.7	(1)	16.7	(1)	33.3	(2)	----	----	----	----	33.3	(2)
Sexual Assault 1	10	10.0	106.0	(9)	60.0	10.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	20.0	(2)	30.0	(3)	40.0	(4)
Attempt Sex. Assault 1	2	2.0	21.0	(2)	21.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(2)	----	----	----	----
Robbery 1	13	13.0	70.0	(12)	63.0	7.7	(1)	7.7	(1)	----	----	7.7	(1)	30.8	(4)	46.2	(6)
Attempt Robbery 1	1	1.0	30.0	(1)	30.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----
Assault 2	23	23.0	25.5	(19)	12.0	7.4	(4)	30.4	(7)	13.0	(3)	8.7	(2)	26.1	(6)	4.3	(1)
Sexual Assault 2	1	1.0	12.0	(1)	12.0	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
Robbery 2	8	8.0	36.0	(7)	33.0	12.5	(1)	----	----	12.5	(1)	25.0	(2)	37.5	(3)	12.5	(1)
Crim. Negligent Homicide	1	1.0	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Arson 1	1	1.0	4.0	(1)	4.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Attempt Arson 2	1	1.0	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Escape 2	5	5.0	33.6	(5)	42.0	----	----	20.0	(1)	----	----	20.0	(1)	60.0	(3)	----	----

TABLE A2

Offenses And Sentence Distribution (Cont'd)
 --Class 2, Violent Felonies--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	%	X Act	(n)	MedActive Time.....															
						of N	Sent	Active	Active	Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
										%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Fail to Aid Injured Person	1	1.0	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----			
Misconduct Weapon 1	5	5.0	27.0	(4)	26.0	20.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	60.0	(3)	20.0	(1)	----	----				
Assault 3	22	22.0	17.3	(17)	7.7	22.7	(5)	45.5	(10)	4.5	(1)	----	(3)	----	(3)	----	----				
TOTALS	100	100.0	----	(83)	----	17.0	(17)	21.0	(21)	8.0	(8)	16.0	(16)	24.0	(24)	14.0	(14)				

p = .000

p = .004

TABLE A3

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 3, Property Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	X of N	X Act Sent	(n) Active	Med ActiveActive Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Theft 1	1	0.7	6.0	(1)	6.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Burglary 1	38	26.0	30.4	(27)	24.0	28.9	(11)	21.1	(8)	5.3	(2)	15.8	(6)	18.4	(7)	10.5	(4)
Attempt Burglary 1	1	0.7	6.0	(1)	6.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Theft 2	49	33.6	14.2	(34)	12.0	30.6	(15)	32.7	(16)	8.2	(4)	24.5	(12)	4.1	(2)	----	----
Theft Receiving 2	2	1.4	21.0	(2)	21.0	----	----	50.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	50.0	(1)	----	----
Conceal Merchandise 1	1	0.7	0.2	(1)	0.2	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Burglary 2	39	26.7	16.7	(27)	12.8	30.8	(12)	20.5	(8)	15.4	(6)	26.2	(11)	2.6	(1)	2.6	(1)
Criminal Mischief 2	14	9.6	17.8	(11)	23.2	21.4	(3)	21.4	(3)	7.1	(1)	42.9	(6)	7.1	(1)	----	----
Criminal Trespass 2	1	0.7	1.0	(1)	1.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	146	100.0		(105)		28.1	(41)	27.4	(40)	8.9	(13)	24.0	(35)	8.2	(12)	3.4	(5)

p = .045

p = .471

TABLE A4

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 4, Fraud Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	X of N	X̄ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med ActiveActive Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Bad Check 2	4	17.4	36.0	(1)	36.0	75.0	(3)	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.0	(1)	----	----
Forgery 2	18	78.3	20.0	(14)	24.0	22.2	(4)	33.3	(6)	----	----	11.1	(2)	33.3	(6)	----	----
Bribery	1	4.3	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	23	100.0		(15)		34.8	(8)	26.1	(6)			8.7	(2)	30.4	(7)		

p = .357

p = .368

TABLE A5

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 5, Drug Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	%	X Act of N	X Act Sent	(n) Active	Med ActiveActive Time.....											
							Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
							%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Possession Narcotic	20	25.0	7.1	(12)	2.3	40.0	(8)	35.3	(7)	15.0	(3)	10.0	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Sale Narcotic	42	52.5	14.0	(36)	6.2	14.3	(6)	52.4	(22)	9.5	(4)	9.5	(4)	9.5	(4)	4.8	(2)	
Fraud/Deceit Obtain Narcotic	4	5.0	30.5	(4)	30.5	-----	-----	50.0	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----	50.0	(2)	-----	-----	
Possession for Sale-HDS	3	3.8	30.0	(2)	30.0	33.3	(1)	-----	-----	33.3	(1)	-----	-----	33.3	(1)	-----	-----	
Sale of HDS	10	12.5	17.8	(9)	12.0	10.0	(1)	40.0	(4)	10.0	(1)	20.0	(2)	20.0	(2)	-----	-----	
Disposal to a Minor	1	1.3	120.0	(1)	120.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	(1)	
TOTALS	80	100.0		(64)		20.0	(16)	43.8	(35)	11.3	(9)	10.0	(8)	11.3	(9)	3.8	(3)	

p = .000

p = .003

TABLE A6

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 6, Moral Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	X Act Sent	(n) Active	Med ActiveActive Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Sex Abuse Minor	5	62.5	2.0	(1)	2.0	80.0	(4)	20.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Incest	1	12.5	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Promote Prostitution 1	1	12.5	36.0	(1)	36.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----
Promote Prostitution 2	1	12.5	12.0	(1)	12.0	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	8	100.0		(3)		62.5	(5)	(12.5)	(1)	(12.5)	(1)			12.5	(1)		

P = .061

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH H 01
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-3030

February 2, 1982

Document# 26-82

The Honorable Michael F. Beirne
Representative
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

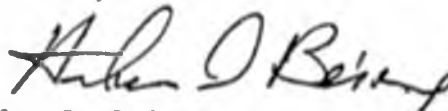
Dear Representative Beirne:

Recently you requested statistics regarding:

- (1) Summary of our Current Correctional Bed Capacity;
- (2) Summary of our Funded and Requested Correctional Construction Projects; and,
- (3) Projection of Inmate Population.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Helen D. Beirne
Commissioner

Enclosure

DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTIONS
CAPACITY OF CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
FEBRUARY 1982

STATE INSTITUTIONS	NORMAL OPERATING CAPACITY	EMERGENCY OPERATING CAPACITY	01/27/82 PRISONER COUNTS
Anchorage - 3rd Ave.	70	80	81
Anchorage - 6th Ave.	100	115	133
Eagle River	80	100	112
Alaska Women's Fac/ER	28	30	21
Palmer	113	113	107
Ridgeview Post #6	50	50	46
Fairbanks	110	118	164
Juneau	90	100	111
Ketchikan	22	30	21
Nome	30	34	32
<hr/>			
DAC Inst. Capacity			
* Totals In-State	693	770	828
<hr/>			
Alaska Prisoners in Federal Institutions			190
Prisoners Housed in Contract Community Facilities (Halfway Houses)			63
<hr/>			
Total Number of Prisoners In-State & Federal Institutions			1081

*In March 1982 additional beds will be available as follows:

Ridgeview Post #6 - 40 new beds for a 90 bed capacity
Palmer (existing facility) - 24 new beds for a 137 bed capacity
Palmer Addition (new facility) - 100 new beds.

In-State confinement capacity by March 1982:

<u>NORMAL OPERATING CAPACITY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY OPERATING CAPACITY</u>
857	934

DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTIONS

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL PROJECTS AFFECTING BED SPACE
(DOES NOT INCLUDE CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES, CODE UPGRADE OR RELATED PROJECTS)

FUNDED PROJECTS:

<u>Bed Space Increase</u>	<u>Project</u>
-0-	<u>Ketchikan Correctional Center</u> - Scheduled Completion 9-1-82. New Institution, 30 single rooms. Current Status - ahead of schedule - Contractor's estimated completion - 4-30-82. Staffing Available to operate 9-1-82. Since this is a replacement facility no system increase will result.
180	<u>Anchorage Pre-Trial</u> - Scheduled Completion - 12-31-82. New Institution, 180 single rooms. Current Status - ahead of schedule - Contractor's estimated completion 12-1-82.
60	<u>Eagle River Correctional Center Expansion</u> - Scheduled Completion 7-31-82. New single rooms = 80 - Post Construction Capacity = 180. Current Status - ahead of schedule - Contractor's estimated completion - 7-1-82. Upon completion of this project, it will be necessary to remove 20 inmates from 3rd Avenue in order to approach compliance. Therefore, the system capacity in August will only increase by 60, rather than by a full 80 beds.
100	<u>Palmer Addition</u> - Scheduled Completion - 3-1-82. New Institution, 100 single rooms. Current Status - nearly completed - Contractor's estimated completion date - 3-1-82.
40	<u>Juneau Expansion</u> - Scheduled Completion - October 1983. New single rooms = 56, Post Construction Capacity = 130 Current Status - on schedule - In design development stage.
67	<u>Fairbanks Expansion</u> - Scheduled Completion - October 1983. New single rooms = 77. Post Construction Capacity = 177.
Between 4 and 22	<u>Nome Replacement</u> - Scheduled Completion - Fall of 1983. New Institution, 32-50 single rooms, Post Construction Capacity = 32-50. Now in design phase. This project replaces 28 beds, so system increase will be minimal.
-0-	<u>Bethel Jail</u> - Scheduled Completion - Fall of 1983. New Institution, 40 single rooms, Post Construction Capacity = 40. Current Status - Now in design phase. While Bethel beds will be new to the DOAC system, we will also be assuming the current local jail function. No system increase will be realized.

FY'83 PROJECT REQUESTS AFFECTING BED SPACE:

Bed Space
Increase

Project

- | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 300 | <u>Long-Term Facility</u> - Secure institution for sentenced male felons to be located in Southcentral Alaska. \$41 million has been requested for this 300 bed facility with a core capacity enabling future expansion to not more than 400 beds. Through P.F.P.F. funds, an architectural firm has been selected to begin planning and preliminary design. Completion is projected for early 1985. |
| 80 | <u>Fairbanks Addition</u> - Minimum to medium custody facility to be located adjacent to the existing Fairbanks Correctional Center. This facility would be similar to the new Palmer Addition and would permit those requiring less secure conditions of confinement to remain in the Northern Region. |
-
-

SUMMARY OF BED SPACE INCREASES

- 451 Beds - Funded projects under design or construction
- 380 Beds - FY'83 Capital Request
- 831 Beds - Funded or Requested

INSTATE BED CAPACITY COMPARED WITH PROJECTED PRISONER POPULATION

<u>Facility</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Ketchikan	30	30	30	30	50
Juneau Men's	90	130	130	130	130
Juneau Women's	3	3	3	3	3
Fairbanks	110	177	177	177	177
3rd Avenue	50	50	50	50	50
6th Ave. Men's & Women's	100	100	100	100	100
Ridgeview Men's	90	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Eagle River Men's	160	160	160	160	160
Eagle River Women's	28	28	28	43	43
Palmer	237	237	237	237	237
Post Road	-0-	180	180	180	180
Nome	28	32	32	32	32
Bethel	-0-	40	40	40	40
Long Term Fac. Southcentral	-0-	-0-	-0-	300	300
Fairbanks Addition	-0-	-0-	-0-	80	80
INSTATE BED TOTAL	896	1,167	1,167	1,562	1,582
Projected Inmate Populations	1,112	1,281	1,450	1,620	1,790
Range of Expected High/Low	to	to	to	to	to
Counts	1,022	1,191	1,360	1,530	1,700

Summary: The difference between "Instate Bed Totals" and "Projected Inmate Populations" is that number that must be addressed through placement in the Federal Prison System, placement in contract community facilities, or by additional construction.

STATEWIDE CONFERENCE ON INCARCERATION AND RE-ENTRY ALTERNATIVES

Reports and Recommendations

Hiring Ex-Offenders
Dennis Morgan, Workshop Leader.....1

~~Prison Alternatives~~
Marian Kowacki, Workshop Leader.....2

Juvenile Justice Alternatives
Kathryn Ostrosky, Workshop Leader.....5

~~Sentencing Alternatives~~
Peter King, Workshop Leader.....6

Work Release & Diversionary Programs
Chris Cobb, Workshop Leader.....7

Prison Ministries
Josh Liljenstolpe, Workshop Leader.....8

Problems of Women Prisoners
Diane Tickell, Workshop Leader.....9

Prison Industries
Roger Endell, Workshop Leader.....10

Mental Health Alternatives
Joyce Munson, Workshop Leader.....13

Prisoner's Rights
Pam Durham, Workshop Leader.....14
Tim Stearns, Co-leader

Bush Justice Alternatives
Steve Conn, Workshop Leader.....15

Prison Construction
Sylvia Short, Workshop Leader.....16

Organizations for Ex-Offenders
Karen Kastle, Workshop Leader.....18

~~Prison Alternatives~~
Samuel Trivette, Workshop Leader.....19

Social Services to Prisoners and Families
Elliot Robinson, Workshop Leader.....20

Prison Administration in an Intake Facility
Charles Moses, Workshop Leader.....21
Stan Zaborac, Co-leader

Conference Chairpersons:
Patrick Wright, National Alliance of Businessmen
~~CONFERENCE CO-LEADER ON CONSTRUCTION~~

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

Marian Kowacki, Program Director, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime
Michael Walti, Executive Director, Narcotic Drug Treatment Center, Inc.
Jerry Schreiner, Psychological Counselor, Public Defender Agency

25 workshop participants

This group met all together briefly to discuss the basic format, review the alternative programs available, and hear a report on a program that is being developed by several inmates at the Eagle River Correctional Center. We would like to express thanks and appreciation to the Director of the Division of Corrections for allowing two current inmates from Eagle River Correctional Center to participate in this workshop.

Alternative Programs that we are aware of are:

- Alaska Children's Services-Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, Jesse Lee Home, Center for Children and Parents
- Akeela House
- Alaska Psychiatric Institute
- Alaska Youth Advocates
- Anchorage Community Mental Health Center
- Omaha House
- Family Connection
- Family House
- McLaughlin (Cottage program)
- Narcotic Drug Treatment Center
- Open Door Clinic
- Salvation Army Comprehensive Alcoholism Services
- Studio Club
- Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime

Small group discussion focused on three areas: alternatives and treatment alternatives to incarceration; treatment alternatives for persons within correctional centers; and treatment alternatives for those who have served their sentences.

Participants in one small group began discussion with defining societal expectations of incarceration for offenders. The group agreed that the three main functions of incarceration, as far as the general public is concerned, are: 1) Protection of society, 2) Rehabilitation of the offender, and 3) Punishment for the crime.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The ultimate, long-term protection of society can only be assured if rehabilitation of the offender occurs.
2. Punishment and rehabilitation are mutually exclusive goals which cannot occur simultaneously. As punishment increases the possibility for real rehabilitation diminishes.
3. People rehabilitate themselves and are not rehabilitated by others.
4. The well known fact that at least 50% of all incarceration is unnecessary for the protection of society was reaffirmed by the group.
5. There are plenty of treatment alternatives available in Alaska should the Division of Corrections administration decide to use them.
6. An alternatives strategy needs to be developed which provides a combination of skill development, and re-entry counseling and training, using available community agencies and programs.



Moderator, Peter Ring, Criminal Justice Center, University of Alaska
Recorder, Samuel Trivette, Executive Director, Alaska Board of Parole

19 Workshop participants

After a review and discussion of the proposed revisions to the Alaska Criminal Code, the group made the following recommendations:

1. More offenders should be sent to institutions for short-term "shock" sentences.
2. Multiple offenders should be given longer sentences as the result of their continued criminal activity.
3. More people should become involved in diversionary programs; Division of Corrections staff as well as other public and private agencies.
4. Restitution and Community Service as alternatives to incarceration or in conjunction with incarceration, should be utilized more frequently.
5. There should be a more restrained use of discretion in all sectors of the Criminal Justice System beginning with the police and including the prosecutor, the judge, the classification process, determination of good time and the parole board.
6. Prior verified police contacts should be considered routinely by the sentencing judge and remain in the presentence report prepared by the Division of Corrections. The disparity in the admissibility of this information should be removed. (i.e. some judges are not allowing into evidence information that the Alaska Supreme Court says should be considered) This was viewed as an administrative matter that the courts should handle internally.

Moderator: Samuel H. Trivette, Executive Director, Alaska Board of Parole

About 25 participants

Mr. Trivette began by presenting information regarding proposed changes in Alaska Statutes by the Criminal Code Revision Commission. After general discussion of some of the concepts embodied in that legislation, he then spoke specifically of the modifications proposed by the Criminal Code Revision Committee as they relate to the areas of probation and parole. These concepts were discussed at length. Other problems were discussed as time permitted. Participants in this discussion strongly urged that an extensive conference on probation/parole matters be set up and implemented in the near future.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The participants were supportive of the changes in the statutes being recommended by the Criminal Code Revision Commission in its draft legislation, as this relates to probation and parole matters. They were supportive of the direction of the bill in articulating the goals of the Criminal Justice System and in specifying the purposes of sentencing.

2. The curtailing of discretion in all facets of the system including the police, district attorney, judge, parole board, and the determination of good time was viewed as positive. The "just desserts" model embodied in the legislation, including a parole guidelines model similar to Oregon's system, was strongly supported by the participants as helpful in eliminating unwarranted disparities in sentencing.

3. All participants agreed that there was not sufficient emphasis being placed on the programming and staffing of community corrections programs. A great majority of the funding goes for the operation of institutions rather than community programming including probation and parole. It is well established that there are many more offenders involved in diversionary programs and on probation and parole than serving time in correctional institutions.

The group discussed the direction of recent court decisions in Alaska, specifically Supreme Court decisions, stressing that the rehabilitation programs be made available, especially psychiatric/psychological, drug, and alcohol programming. The need for these programs was recognized by the participants. Also pointed out was the extreme need for a psychiatric consultant available to probation/parole staff for advice, and for staffing and evaluating clients.


5. Also discussed were the recent court decisions requiring more individualization in dealing with persons under supervision and limiting the system's control of the offenders behavior, only if it met the test of one of the following: a. Assisting in the reintegration of the offender, or b. Protection of the public.

6. Participants urged that funds be expended to provide more education of the public regarding the problems and responsibilities of probation and parole staff so that the community gets a better understanding of the overall operation of the Criminal Justice System.

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Pouch Y - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-3991

MEMORANDUM

February 28, 1980

TO: Representative Nels Anderson
FROM: Christine Johnson, Research Analyst 
THROUGH: Duncan L. Read
RE: Alaska State Parole Board #70

Earlier this month, you requested that the House Research Agency assemble information for you regarding the Alaska State Parole Board. Attached please find several pages of charts which should address your first concern pertaining to parole board caseloads. The Alaska Parole Board holds an average of 225 parole hearings each year. Additionally, the Board annually considers five or six revocation cases, and may also hold several hearings regarding offenders who have been released from prison according to the "mandatory release" and "legislative release" provisions in State law (AS 33.20.040, 33.15.180), but have violated conditions of their discharge. Board members spend between forty and sixty days each year on Parole Board business.

We have tried to provide you state-by-state statistics which indicate, to some degree, how the Alaska Parole Board functions relative to the other boards throughout the country. As the attached information indicates, sixteen other states have parole boards whose members serve on a part-time basis. There are also five states which have mixed boards, with both full and part-time members (see chart).

While nine states (Hawaii, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming) have smaller institutional populations than Alaska's, only one other state's parole board meets as infrequently as the Alaska Board. This may be one of the Alaska Parole Board's most significant inadequacies. Every offender who is eligible for parole and who applies for it is considered by the Board the next time they meet at his/her institution. However, as the Board only meets once a year at each of the detention facilities in Alaska, an individual who becomes eligible for parole several months after the annual board meeting at his/her institution could wait up to half a year for the board to consider the case.

In your memo to the Agency, you expressed concern that the State Parole Board may hear too many cases each year to treat each one adequately. This is difficult to measure. The State's parole recidivism rate may be an indicator of the quality of the Parole Board's decisions. Since 1975, the average annual parole revocation rate in Alaska has been 31%. However, an average of only 3.9% of the revocations occurred because the parolee committed a new offense. A board's typical daily caseload may also provide some insight into decision quality, indicating the amount of attention each case receives from the board as a whole. The Alaska Parole Board hears an average of 12 cases in a day; only one state board has a lower daily caseload. Parole boards in the eight states which have penal institution populations smaller than Alaska's see an average of 24 parole applicants daily. In a day, boards in Florida, Arizona and Texas may decide as many as a hundred cases.

It can be misleading to compare state parole boards' case disposition statistics. For example, in many states, e.g., Oregon, the court sets only the maximum term an offender must serve, and inmates are eligible for parole anytime after entering an institution. The Oregon Parole Board must see each sentenced offender and determine what amount of time he or she will actually serve. Data pertaining to Oregon would indicate that the Oregon Board paroles proportionately more offenders than the Alaska Parole Board because every inmate who is discharged from an Oregon institution before serving the maximum sentence for his or her type of offense is released by the Parole Board.

Parole Board Policy on Employment

The State Parole Board considers an offender's employment plans when making a decision regarding his/her parole. According to the Board's recently completed policy manual, the Board will review parole applicants' "employment history, including vocational and academic skills and training learned within the institution. Also previous training, job experiences including military training are also factors where appropriate in determining the applicant's employability." Additionally, the policy manual states that a "release plan" which each applicant is required to prepare and submit prior to his hearing should include "employment verification, job training verification, housing verification, and other letters of reference relevant to an applicant's plans." According to the executive director of the Parole Board, Sam Trivette, the Board acknowledges that it is frequently unrealistic to rigidly impose these employment requirements. According to the director, the Board is sensitive to the circumstances of offenders from rural areas who may never have held a typical job, or who are returning to communities whose employment opportunities are limited. Mr. Trivette repeated to us what he told the House Judiciary Committee in a letter dated November 12, 1979:

The Board has released offenders to subsistence plans including fishing, trapping, ivory and wood carving, training others to carve, chopping firewood to heat the home, repair fishing gear for the next season, etc. The Board has even paroled people to subsistence gardening in an appropriate case... The Board does release persons other than native persons to rural Alaska subsistence plans and will continue to do so when the Board members feel the offender's plan is realistic considering his entire life history. Some parole applicants have continually failed in some bush settings and the Board will not release any offender to a remote location so that he can escape supervision or just to get him out of sight.

Mr. Trivette asked us to note the Parole Board cannot release offenders to subsistence hunting as federal law does not permit felons to carry guns (18 USC § 1202).

Although the Parole Board may consider subsistence plans as an alternative to more traditional employment, this is not explicitly stated anywhere in the new Board policy manual which will be distributed through the State institutions. As an anonymous letter which appeared in the Tundra Times on August 15, 1979, indicates, the Board's receptivity to alternative employment plans is not widely understood. The author wrote:

I will state again, it is my firm conviction that the Department of Corrections should lift the stipulation of having a job, a requisite to the Native seeking parole. Simply for the reason there are no jobs in the bush communities.

The Parole Board's policy in this matter could be more clearly expressed so that prospective parolees understand that the Board will consider several kinds of employment options and they can develop their release plans accordingly.

Community Involvement in the Parole Process

You indicated in your letter to us that you would like to expand the role of village councils in the parole process. When contacted, Mr. Gray of your staff said you were specifically interested in the possibility of employing individuals at the village level who would assume parole responsibilities for offenders from the community. In this regard, there is presently a program in existence which, if expanded, could be what you have in mind. The Division of Corrections has employed "probation aides" since 1969. At this time, there is only one aide in Bethel and one in Kotzebue, but in previous years the program has been larger.

According to Walt Jones of the Division of Corrections, the difference between probation aides and professional probation/parole officers is the degree of administrative responsibility. Probation/parole officers in rural areas must also be regional office managers, and perform personnel and budget-related functions not required of probation aides. Aides have most of the same duties and powers with respect to probationers and parolees as professional officers. They have the power to enforce conditions of parole and probation and may make arrests when necessary. Aides and officers receive very similar training. The requirements for a probation aide position include the equivalent of eighth grade reading ability, sixth grade mathematic skills, maturity, and suitable character. The Division of Corrections budgets \$34,800 for each aide position. This amount includes the aide's salary and necessary support costs, i.e., transportation, administrative assistance. (Each professional probation/parole officer position requires \$68,200, according to the Division. This figure includes the officer's salary, transportation and the cost of renting space for a regional office.)

The State Parole Board encourages comment from parole applicants' home communities, and maintains that a community's comments and receptivity to the applicants' return will impact the parole decision. However, according to the Parole Board's executive director, the Board does not presently have the necessary personal contacts or resources to directly request information from rural communities. Any information the Board receives from village councils, or other organizations, comes unsolicited, or in response to an applicant's efforts to have a community spokesperson recommend his/her release. Additionally, in the director's opinion, the Parole Board believes there should be someone in the offender's home community to provide assistance and supervision, and to report back to the parole officer and the Board.

With some modifications, the probation aide program, could address both these concerns. Parole Board members would be assured that they were not releasing a parolee into a completely unstructured setting, and through the aide, could determine communities' willingness to have offenders returned. Although the village councils would not be directly supervising parolees responsibility for parolees would be at the village level and the councils could participate to a greater extent in decisions regarding the parolees' presence and behavior in the communities.

We have not done a thorough analysis of what modifications would be necessary in order to expand the existing aide program. However, we have considered the possibility of creating part-time aide positions, having fulltime aides serving several villages, or the State contracting with village councils to train and employ parole aides when there will be parolees returning to the community.

Representative Nels Anderson
February 28, 1980
Page 5

We would be happy to provide further information if it would be useful to you. Please don't hesitate to contact us if we can be of more assistance

CJ/dp

ALASKA BOARD OF PAROLE
STATISTICS

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979 (First Half)
Parole Hearings	252		214		212		226		91
Paroled	93		53		75		64		34
Continued	133		92		78		72		30
Denied	22		61		52		78		27
Other	4		8		7		12		
Revocations	Technical Violation / New Felony Committed		Technical Violation / New Felony Committed		Technical Violation / New Felony Committed		Technical Violation / New Felony Committed		Technical Violation / New Felony Committed
1-3 Months	10	3	5	1	5		3	1	
4-6 Months	7		6		6	2	8		
7-12 Months	7		4	2	4		1		
13-18 Months	3				4	1			
19-24 Months	1								
25 or More Months	2		1			1			
TOTAL	30	3	16	3	19	4	12	1	
Revocation Rates	3-1/2 yr. - 4-12/yr. Follow up 35%		2-1/2 yr. - 3-1/2 yr. Follow up 36%		1-1/2 yr. - 2-1/2 yr. Follow up 31%		6 Mo. - 18 Mo. Follow up 20%		
Felony Revocation Rate	3.2%		5.6%		5.3%		1.6%		

STATE	INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	PAROLE POPULATION	FULL-TIME BOARD	NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS	FREQUENCY OF BOARD HEARINGS	NUMBER OF CASES HEARD BY BOARD IN A TYPICAL DAY
Alabama	3,293	1,963	Yes	3	Monthly	30
Alaska	766	240	No	5	Quarterly; once a year at each major state facility	12
Arizona	3,122	1,832	Yes	5	Monthly	20-25
Arkansas	2,485	1,852	No	5	Monthly	150 at larger institution 75-80 at smaller facilities
California	21,220	17,880	Yes	9	Monthly	12-16
Colorado	2,375	2,946	Yes	5	Monthly	20
Connecticut	3,271	1,564	No ^a	11	At least monthly	12-15
Delaware	1,007	500	No ^a	5	Semimonthly	20
Florida	14,152	44,530	Yes	7	Whenever there are applicants eligible for parole	75-100
Georgia	11,373	3,374	Yes	5	Whenever there are applicants eligible for parole	30
Hawaii	594	n/a	No ^a	3	Monthly	20

^aThe chairman serves fulltime; members serve part-time

^bThe chairman and two members serve fulltime; two members serve part-time

1978 information

STATE	INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	PAROLE POPULATION	FULL- TIME BOARD	NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS	FREQUENCY OF BOARD HEARINGS	NUMBER OF CASES HEARD BY BOARD IN A TYPICAL DAY
Idaho	855	293	No	5	Monthly	30
Illinois	10,847	10,971	Yes	10	Monthly	12-15
Indiana	4,846	2,028	Yes	5	Monthly	50
Iowa	1,999	1,093	No	5	4 times a year at women's facility; bimonthly elsewhere	30
Kansas	2,263	1,931	No	5	Monthly	25
Kentucky	3,372	2,307	Yes	5	Monthly	40
Louisiana	7,270	1,936	Yes	5	Monthly	35
Maine	747	349	No	5	biweekly at major institutions; monthly at smaller facilities	15-25
Maryland	8,028	5,296	Yes	7	monthly at major institutions; as necessary at local jails	15
Massachusetts	2,543	2,788	Yes	7	Monthly	12-16 at state prison; 15-30 at county facilities
Michigan	13,487	5,624	Yes	7	varies among facilities; semiweekly to semimonthly	25-30

^aThe chairman serves fulltime; members serve part-time

^bThe chairman and two members serve fulltime; two members serve part-time

1978 information

STATE	INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	PAROLE POPULATION	FULL- TIME BOARD	NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS	FREQUENCY OF BOARD HEARINGS	NUMBER OF CASES HEARD BY BOARD IN A TYPICAL DAY
Minnesota	1,813	2,250	Yes	5	Several times a month	15
Mississippi	1,949	1,631	No ^a	5	Monthly	30
Missouri	5,229	1,586	Yes	5	Bimonthly at women's institution; monthly elsewhere	15-18
Montana	360	518	No	3	Monthly	25
Nebraska	1,320	427	No ^b	5	Semimonthly	30-35
Nevada	1,351	683	Yes	3	Bimonthly	60-75
New Hampshire	263	1,190	No	3	Monthly	25-35
New Jersey	5,626	7,300	Yes	3	Monthly	10-30
New Mexico	1,582	566	Yes	3	Weekly	3-10
New York	20,174	6,851	Yes	12	Monthly	80
North Carolina	13,924	6,980	Yes	5	Monthly at eight locations in State	20-40
North Dakota	284	298	No	3	Bimonthly	20-25

^aThe chairman serves fulltime; members serve part-time

^bThe chairman and two members serve fulltime; two members serve part-time

STATE	INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	PAROLE POPULATION	FULL- TIME BOARD	NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS	FREQUENCY OF BOARD HEARINGS	NUMBER OF CASES HEARD BY BOARD IN A TYPICAL DAY
Ohio	12,968	6,351	Yes	7	Monthly	20-25
Oklahoma	3,687	1,366	No	5	Monthly rotating between two locations	60-70
Oregon	2,626	1,310	Yes	5	Monthly at women's facility; 4 times a week at state penitentiary; weekly at other institutions	15
Pennsylvania	7,598	8,920	Yes	5	Monthly	20-40
Rhode Island	667	280	No	5	Monthly	35
South Carolina	7,364	2,132	No	7	Semimonthly	50
South Dakota	565	589	No	3	Monthly	40
Tennessee	5,568	4,080	Yes	3	Monthly	25
Texas	24,396	13,915	Yes	3	no hearings held, cases reviewed as necessary	80-100
Utah	956	570	No	3	three to four times a month	40
Vermont	411	407	No	5	Monthly	15

^aThe chairman serves fulltime; members serve part-time

^bThe chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time

STATE	INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	PAROLE POPULATION	FULL- TIME BOARD	NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS	FREQUENCY OF BOARD HEARINGS	NUMBER OF CASES HEARD BY BOARD IN A TYPICAL DAY
Virginia	8,147	3,008	Yes	5	Quarterly	15-25
Washington	4,000	2,463	Yes	7	Varies among facilities; weekly, semimonthly, monthly	16-20
West Virginia	1,142	650	Yes	3	Monthly	15
Wisconsin	3,286	2,414	Yes	10	Monthly	12-18
Wyoming	410	201	No	3	Quarterly	15-20

^aThe chairman serves fulltime; members serve part-time

^bThe chairman and two members serve fulltime; two members serve part-time.

1978 information

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AND AUTHORIZED FINES IN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE

	FIRST FELONY CONVICTION	SECOND FELONY CONVICTION	THIRD FELONY CONVICTION
--	----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

"A" Felony	0-20 3-[6]*-20	5-[10]-20	7 1/2-[15]-20
"B" Felony	0-10	0-[4]-10	3-[6]-10
"C" Felony	0-5	0-[2]-5	0-[3]-5

MAXIMUM FINES - PERSONS

Murder or kidnapping - \$75,000
 A, B, or C Felony - \$50,000
 A misdemeanor - \$ 5,000
 B misdemeanor - \$ 1,000
 Violation - \$ 300

MAXIMUM FINES - ORGANIZATIONS

All offenses - \$100,000 or
 3 X pecuniary gain
 - whichever is greater

KEY

Number in bracket is presumptive sentence.
 Number to left is lowest mitigated
 sentence. Number to right is highest
 aggravated sentence.

* Six year presumptive term applies if first
 A felony conviction, other than manslaughter,
 and defendant used or possessed a firearm
 during the offense or caused serious physical
 injury.

MAXIMUM TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT
 FOR MISDEMEANORS

A misdemeanor - 1 year
 B misdemeanor - 90 days

Sec. 1

- Sec. 33.16.010. Established 5 member parole board, presiding officer has a minimum of 2 year related work experience.
- Sec. 33.16.020. Provided for nomination by the Governor.
- Sec. 33.16.030. Sets out criteria for qualification of board members.
- Sec. 33.16.040. Provides procedures for removal by Governor of board members and appeal process.
- Sec. 33.16.050. Allows \$100/day compensation for Board members plus travel and per diem expenses.
- Sec. 33.16.060. Sets out minimum of 4 meetings per year of the board.
- Sec. 33.16.070. Authorizes board to issue subpoena.
- Sec. 33.16.080. Describes scope of responsibilities of board including records, standards, recommendations to legislature and commissioner and presentation of annual operating budget. The board shall adopt regulations under AS 44.62 which establish standards for parole eligibility to standards of supervision.
- Sec. 33.16.090. Provides for Executive Director and staff.
- Sec. 33.16.100. Establish eligibility guidelines for discretionary parole release of non-presumptively sentenced prisoners and provided that prisoners released with good time deductions be considered on parole until the end of the period of original sentence.
- Sec. 33.16.110. Provides for fixing eligibility for discretionary parole at the time of sentencing when period of imprisonment is over one year and at least 1/3 of term is served.
- Sec. 33.16.120. Sets out broad criteria for paroling prisoners.
- Sec. 33.16.130. Lists various sources of information for determining suitability, including: 1. presentence report, 2. sentencing recommendations, 3. history at facility, 4. correctional personnel recommendations, 5. criminal history, 6. physical and mental examination.
- Sec. 33.16.140. Established prisoner's right to interview with a member of board, materials in pre-parole report he is intitled to see, may waive right to interview and receive a written decision.

- Sec. 33.16.150. Provides for order of parole.
- Sec. 33.16.160. Sets out parameters for conditions imposed by parole board and right of parolee to request reconsideration.
- Sec. 33.16.170. Provides for waiver of hearing.
- Sec. 33.16.180. Establishes confidentiality of pre-parole reports.
- Sec. 33.16.190. Establishes right to appeal decisions of board to superior court.
- Sec. 33.16.200. Assigns commissioner responsibilities including investigations and records.
- Sec. 33.16.210. Commissioner may assign probation duties to parole officers.
- Sec. 33.16.220. Sets out authority of DOC over parolees. Provides for discharge of parole after 5 years unless the board feels this is contra-indicated.
- Sec. 33.16.230. Allows for discretionary release after 2 years of parole.
- Sec. 33.16.240. Warrants.
- Sec. 33.16.250. Revocation procedures.
- Sec. 33.16.260. Basis for arrest on parole violation--warrant exigent circumstances.
- Sec. 33.16.270. Allows parole officer to execute arrest.
- Sec. 33.16.280. Applicability.
- Sec. 33.16.290. Definitions.

Sec. 2 Amended language AS 44.66.010(a)(3)

Sec. 3. AS 33.20.040(a) Changed to say that persons released with certificates of deduction for good conduct will be on parole for that amount of time specified in the certificate.

Sec. 4. AS 33.15. repealed

Sec. 5. AS.33.16 enacted.

Sec. 6. Allows for replacement of board members

Sec. 7. 7/1/81 effective date.

H B
2 33

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

2/26/81

FURTHER: FINANCE

(5)

Date: Apr. 27, 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 233

"An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Education for the Alaska career information system; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HB 233 same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING

DO PASS

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Committee Substitute for House Bill 233
 Title An Act making an appropriation to the DOE for the AK CIS; & providing for an effective
 Requested by House Hess Date 5/1/81 date.

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected Elementary and Secondary Education
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Program Evaluation/Career and Vocational Education
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.7
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL	-0-	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					

POSITIONS

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

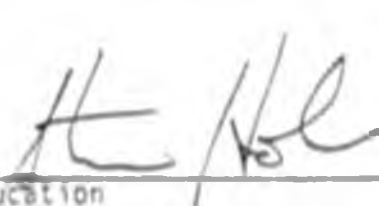
III ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See Attached

IV. DATE May 1, 1981

PREPARED BY Steve Hole
 AGENCY Department of Education
 PHONE 465-2800

Original Legislative Finance
 cc. Budget and Management



\$160,000.00 will maintain 5.5 full time equivalent (FTE) positions within the Departments of Labor and Education in FY 82 for the Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS). The funds will offset a reduction in other funding sources including a two year matching federal developmental grant.

\$88,700.00 will pay for 3.0 FTE positions in the Department of Education. \$71,300.00 will partially pay for 2.5 FTE positions with the Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section. Funds acquired through user fees (fees paid by users of AKCIS) will pay the additional expense of the 2.5 FTE position plus other program expenses comprising the 400.0 FY 82 budget.

Funds required during succeeding years should remain constant or decrease depending on whether an increase in user fees will offset inflation. Any funds requested in the future will go through the Department of Education's normal budget process.

The Alaska Department of Education position paper on HB 233.


The department supports this bill.

The Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS) provides Alaskan and selected out-of-state occupational and educational information to individuals involved in making career decisions. Originally, the AKCIS was funded by contributions from the State Manpower Services Council; the Alaska State Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education; the Alaska Vocational Education Planning Council, the Alaska Department of Education; the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section; the Alaska Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (AOICC); and the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC). A cooperative effort and a one time only pooling of funds by the above agencies resulted in the completion of the initial development stages of an Alaskan system, which is the best single source of Alaskan occupational and educational information available.

Presently, the main financial support of the AKCIS comes from the Department of Education, NOICC, and fees charged to users of the system. The NOICC grant expires November 30, 1981. User fees and other sources of funding will provide only part of the funds necessary to continue operating the program required by the present users, which are:

- . 30 out of 52 school districts;
- . five Department of Labor Job Service Offices;
- . The Alaska Skill Center;
- . six Department of Community and Regional Affairs CETA offices;
- . Correspondence Study;
- . the Education Opportunity Center;
- . the Hutchison Career Development Center;
- . six community colleges;
- . the Northern Institute for Research, Training and Development, Inc.
- . Southeast Regional Resource Center;
- . Adult Basic Education
- . four Native Associations;
- . three correctional institutions, and
- . the Homer Community Mental Health Center.

The system is designed to become self-supporting through the receipt of user fees. It is a realistic aim as the potential "market" is there. However, in the near future, the chances of that do seem slim. Therefore, in order to maintain the system with current, accurate Alaskan data, partial support by the State is necessary.

 5-4-81
Steve Hole

April 23, 1981

Alaska State Legislators
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Alaska State Legislators,

Please be informed that on Monday, April 20, 1981 the Alaska Native Brotherhood, Juneau Camp # 2 officially endorsed the following House bills:

- HB # 27 - "An Act making a special appropriation for the Women's Center at Anchorage Community College; and providing for an effective date."
- HB # 34 - "An Act requiring the preparation of a course articulation guide covering courses offered in community colleges, colleges, and universities; and providing for an effective date."
- HB # 46 - "An Act prohibiting the changing of tuition at community colleges."
- HB # 99 - An Act prohibiting sex discrimination in education in the State implementing Art. I, Sec. 3 of the Alaska Constitution."
- HB #110 - An Act relating to the WICHE student exchange program; and providing for an effective date."
- HB #217 - "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Labor for a contract with the CCTHITA for a comprehensive South east Alaska Native training and employment plan; and providing for an effective date."
- HB #233 - "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Education for the Alaska career information system; and providing for an effective date."
- HB #492 - "An Act relating to Student loans: ..."

The action came after research, discussion and the recommendation of our Alaska Native Brotherhood, Sisterhood Education Committee.

We will appreciate your support of these bills.

Thank You.

Sincerely,

Al McKinley,
President ANB
510 W Willoughby Ave.



SOUTH EAST REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER S.E.R.R.C.

538 Willoughby Ave • Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-6806

April 27, 1981

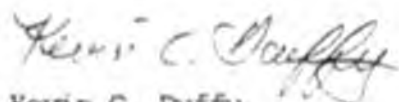
To Whom It May Concern:

The Alaska Vocational Education Planning Council recognizes the importance and relevance of the Alaska Career Information System as a counseling and planning tool in our school system.

The Council is presently preparing a document entitled, "Occupational Preparation Plan", and support for increasing the use of the Alaska Career Information System is one of the many components of the Plan.

Therefore, the Alaska Vocational Education Planning Council supports House Bill 233, including the appropriation level of \$160,000 dollars. It is in the best interests of Alaskan students to continue and increase the use of the Alaska Career Information System in our secondary school system.

Sincerely,



Kevin C. Duffy
Education Planner
Alaska Vocational Education Planning Council

April 24, 1981

Representative Donald E. Clocksin
 Chairman, Health, Education, and Social
 Services Committee
 Pouch V
 State Capitol
 Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Representative Clocksin:

The Alaska State Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education wishes to express unanimous support for the passage of HB 233, which would make an appropriation to continue the existence of the Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS).

The AKCIS is an example of economists working with educators to produce an informational system which bridges the market place and the classroom. This exemplary system includes a comprehensive listing of Alaskan occupations and of vocational education programs available in the State which can prepare students for employment in the various occupations. The AKCIS has proven itself to be effective--educational institutions are buying it and students are using it.

It is in the best interest of all Alaskans to support any program which strengthens the opportunities available to Alaskan citizens to prepare themselves for gainful employment. The Alaska Career Information System is such a program.

We respectfully urge you to pass HB 233 on to the Finance Committee with your full support.

Sincerely,

Dick Bower, Chairman

V. Lynn Wright, Executive Director

VLW:arf

cc: All Members House Health, Education
 and Social Services Committee
 Representative Samuel R. Cotton
 Commissioner Marshall Lind
 Vince Casey, President, State Board of Education

- 27.01

The Alaska Department of Education position paper on HB 233.

The department supports this bill.

The Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS) provides Alaskan and selected out-of-state occupational and educational information to individuals involved in making career decisions. Originally, the AKCIS was funded by contributions from the State Manpower Services Council; the Alaska State Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education; the Alaska Vocational Education Planning Council; the Alaska Department of Education; the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section; the Alaska Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (AOICC); and the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC). A cooperative effort and a one time only pooling of funds by the above agencies resulted in the completion of the initial development stages of an Alaskan system, which is the best single source of Alaskan occupational and educational information available.

Presently, the main financial support of the AKCIS comes from the Department of Education, NOICC, and fees charged to users of the system. The NOICC grant expires November 30, 1981. User fees and other sources of funding will provide only part of the funds necessary to continue operating the program required by the present users, which are:

- 29 out of 52 school districts;
- five Department of Labor Job Service Offices;
- the Alaska Skill Center;
- six Department of Community and Regional Affairs CETA offices;
- Correspondence Study;
- the Education Opportunity Center;
- the Hutchison Career Development Center;
- five community colleges;
- the Northern Institute for Research, Training and Development, Inc
- Southeast Regional Resource Center;
- Adult Basic Education;
- four Native Associations;
- three correctional institutions; and
- the Homer Community Mental Health Center.

The system is designed to become self-supporting through the receipt of user fees. It is a realistic aim as the potential "market" is there. However, in the near future, the chances of that do seem slim. Therefore, in order to maintain the system with current, accurate Alaskan data, partial support by the State is necessary.

Bill No. House Bill No. 233

Date March 19, 1981

Title "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Education for the Alaska Career Information System; and providing for an effective date."

Contact: Judy Knight
465-2700
John Post
465-2720

JJE

The Alaska Department of Labor supports House Bill 233 to appropriate \$60,000 of general funds to support the Alaska Career Information System. Our Department has worked cooperatively with the Department of Education and knows the quality of the information being developed and the usefulness of the system. Our Research and Analysis Section is developing Alaska-based occupational information for the system.

Together with user fees, the funds would help ensure the continuation of this excellent system which provides career and vocational guidance information to over one-half of the school districts in Alaska. We understand that Anchorage school districts may join the system in the near future. The Career Information System is also used in our Job Service offices to assist youths and others in making career choices or career transitions. These funds would help to ensure continuation and further improvements to this excellent system.

The Alaska Department of Education position paper on HB 233.

The department supports this bill.

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we are to become self sufficient; only 10,000 users last yr

Deed grant - 155 g last yr

User fees - \$90,000 collected last yr.

5 Copies

ALASKA STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL & CAREER EDUCATION

205 N. FRANKLIN ST., RM. 2
JUNEAU, AK. 99801
TELEPHONE (907) 586-1736
April 24, 1981

DICK H. BOWER
Chairperson
(907) 276-0006 (Anchorage)
V. LYNN WRIGHT
Executive Director

WALTER WARD
Vice Chairperson

Representative Donald E. Clocksin
Chairman, Health, Education, and Social
Services Committee
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak 99811

*Gino
for hearing Monday*

Dear Representative Clocksin:

The Alaska State Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education wishes to express unanimous support for the passage of HB 233, which would make an appropriation to continue the existence of the Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS).

The AKCIS is an example of economists working with educators to produce an informational system which bridges the market place and the classroom. This exemplary system includes a comprehensive listing of Alaskan occupations and of vocational education programs available in the State which can prepare students for employment in the various occupations. The AKCIS has proven itself to be effective--educational institutions are buying it and students are using it.

It is in the best interest of all Alaskans to support any program which strengthens the opportunities available to Alaskan citizens to prepare themselves for gainful employment. The Alaska Career Information System is such a program.

We respectfully urge you to pass HB 233 on to the Finance Committee with your full support.

Sincerely,
Dick Bower
Dick Bower, Chairman
V. Lynn Wright
V. Lynn Wright, Executive Director

VLW:arf
cc: All Members House Health, Education
and Social Services Committee
Representative Samuel R. Cotton
Commissioner Marshall Lind
Vince Casey, President, State Board of Education

JOHN ALEXANDER
Anchorage
DICK H. BOWER
Anchorage
JAMES E. CARROLL
Juneau
JEANMARIE CRUMB
Anchorage
JAMES EVANS
Anchorage

DAVID HASSINGER
Anchorage
ROBERT HAVERFIELD
Fairbanks
CAROLE HUNTINGTON
Galena
PATRICIA JONES
Cordova
LOUIS J. LICARI
Seward

FRANCIS McHARGOY
Seldovia
RUSSEL H. MOODY
Wadli
LINDA PIERSON
Fairbanks
ELI REYES
Anchorage
LOUIS B. RIGLE
Anchorage

FRANCES ROSE
Anchorage
MARJORIE SCHMIEGE
Anchorage
WAYNE TAYLOR
Nenana
WALTER WARD
Kenai
DON WILSON
Seward

ALASKA CAREER INFORMATION SYSTEM
PRINTOUT BOOKS

NEEDLE-SORT WORKSHOP
1980-81

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
POUCH F-A
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS, PREPARATION,
& BIBLIOGRAPHY

PREP 54

5400 METAL WORKING OCCUPATIONS:
PERSONS IN METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS USE SPECIALIZED TOOLS
& MACHINES TO SHAPE METAL GEARS, CYLINDERS, HEATING DUCTS &
AUTO BODIES AND THEN ASSEMBLE THE PARTS INTO FINISHED OR SEMI-
FINISHED PRODUCTS. CAREER PREPARATION COULD INCLUDE THE
FOLLOWING HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS:

ALGEBRA	GEOMETRY
COOPERATIVE WORK EXPERIENCE	MECHANICS
DRAFTING	METALS

SOME HIGH SCHOOLS OFFER SPECIAL COURSES IN THE METALS
CLUSTER. ON THE OTHER HAND, STUDENTS MAY MAKE CAREER
PREPARATION LATER THROUGH ON-THE-JOB TRAINING.

YOU CAN LEARN MORE BY LOOKING AT THE DESCRIPTIONS FOR THESE
OCCUPATIONS:

5464 MACHINISTS
5483 STRUCTURAL METAL & BOILER MAKERS
5484 SHEET METAL WORKERS
5486 BODY AND FENDER REPAIRERS
5492 WELDERS

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS, PREPARATION,
& BIBLIOGRAPHY

5492 WELDERS

OCCUPATIONAL DESCRIPTION:

WELDERS JOIN PIECES OF METAL BY CREATING A PERMANENT BOND IN ORDER TO MAKE PARTS USED IN A VARIETY OF PRODUCTS. THEY CONTROL THIS PROCESS BY PROPERLY CONCENTRATING THE HEAT FROM A GAS TORCH OR ELECTRIC ARC, & BY USING METAL RODS TO SUPPLY EXTRA METAL.

SPECIALTIES: ARC WELDERS (DOT# 810.384-014), COMBINATION WELDERS (819.384-010), GAS WELDERS (811.684-014). AKCIS RELATED OCCUPATIONS: STRUCTURAL METAL & BOILER MAKERS (SEE DESC 5483), SHEET METAL WORKERS (5484), MILLWRIGHTS (3142).

---APTITUDES: AVERAGE MANUAL DEXTERITY AND EYE-HAND COORDINATION; GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION AND EYESIGHT.

---WORK SETTING: WORK BOTH INDOORS & OUTDOORS; OFTEN WELDING IN AWKWARD POSITIONS & WEARING PROTECTIVE CLOTHES, SHOES, HOODS AND GOGGLES TO PREVENT BURNS AND EYE INJURIES. MOST BELONG TO ONE OF SEVERAL UNIONS. EMPLOYERS: METAL PRODUCTS, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTION, MACHINERY, MACHINE SHOPS & THE TIMBER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY.

---HIRING PRACTICES: PAST EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING IS USUALLY NEEDED FOR THE MORE SKILLED SPECIALTIES SUCH AS FLUX-CORE WELDING. TRAINING: PROGRAMS IN WELDING TECHNOLOGY ARE OFFERED AT MANY COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. SKILLS CAN ALSO BE LEARNED THROUGH INFORMAL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING OR FORMAL APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS. SEE PREP 5492.

---CURRENT EMPLOYMENT: THIS IS A MEDIUM-SIZED OCCUPATION WITH APPROXIMATELY 560 EMPLOYED IN ALASKA.

---WAGES: JOURNEYMAN WAGES FOR UNION WELDERS IN ALASKA ARE BETWEEN \$17-18/HR. NON-UNION WELDERS EARN BETWEEN \$12-15/HR.

---OUTLOOK: SURPLUS. THE OUTLOOK FOR WELDERS IN ALASKA DEPENDS MAINLY ON THE LEVEL OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, METAL MANUFACTURING, AND LOGGING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. DUE TO THE INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF QUALITY TIMBER AND THE ABSENCE OF METAL MANUFACTURING IN ALASKA, STUDIES INDICATE LIMITED OPENINGS FOR WELDERS IN MOST AREAS OF THE STATE. HOWEVER, MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS SUCH AS THE PROPOSED NATURAL GAS PIPELINE AND THE CAPITAL MOVE PROJECT COULD AFFECT DEMAND SUBSTANTIALLY. OTHER FACTORS SUCH AS THE NEED TO REPLACE WORKERS WHO LEAVE THE OCCUPATION AND THE MAINTENANCE OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT VEHICLES, SHIPS, RAILROAD CARS, AND FARM MACHINERY SHOULD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

PREPARATION:

---SKILLS: ABILITY TO PLAN & LAY OUT WORK FROM DRAWINGS, BLUEPRINTS OR OTHER WRITTEN SPECIFICATIONS; ABILITY TO WELD ALL TYPES OF JOINTS; & KNOWLEDGE OF THE WELDING PROPERTIES OF METALS AND ALLOYS.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS, PREPARATION,
& BIBLIOGRAPHY

(5492 WELDERS)

---LICENSING: CERTIFICATION, WHICH INVOLVES PRACTICAL EXAMS & PAYMENT OF A FEE, IS REQUIRED FOR SOME SPECIALIZED WELDING JOBS SUCH AS BRIDGES, WHERE THE STRENGTH OF THE WELD IS IMPORTANT. THE EXAM IS USUALLY GIVEN BY THE EMPLOYER OR A GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

---PREPARATION: GENERALLY IT TAKES SEVERAL YEARS TO BECOME A COMBINATION WELDER; SOME JOBS CAN BE LEARNED AFTER A FEW MONTHS OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING. MOST WELDERS ACQUIRE THEIR SKILLS THROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE OR INFORMAL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING; SOME LEARN THE TRADE WHILE IN THE NAVY; OTHERS THROUGH AN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.

RELATED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS: WELDING (SEE PROG 283), AP-
PRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS (631).

---TIPS: IN ADDITION TO WELDING COURSES, HIGH SCHOOL OR COMMUNITY COLLEGE CLASSES IN MATHEMATICS, MECHANICAL DRAWING, METALLURGY, MACHINE SHOP, AND BLUEPRINT READING WILL IMPROVE CHANCES FOR GETTING AN ENTRY-LEVEL JOB.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

'OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK' (1980-81 ED.), P. 74.

PROGRAMS OF STUDY & TRAINING

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: 283 WELDING

MANY SCHOOLS OFFER WELDING PROGRAMS WHICH VARY IN LENGTH FROM SHORT PROGRAMS AT PRIVATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS TO AN OPTION WITHIN A 4-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM. MOST PROGRAMS TAKE 2 YEARS AT A COMMUNITY COLLEGE. WELDING PROGRAMS PROVIDE BASIC WELDING SKILLS SUCH AS ARC WELDING, CUTTING, MINOR PIPEFITTING, BLUEPRINT READING, ETC. FOR ENTRY LEVEL EMPLOYMENT (SEE DESC 5492 WELDERS). MOST INTEND TO PREPARE PEOPLE TO PASS A CERTIFIED WELDER EXAM.

COURSEWORK: VARIES, BUT MOST INCLUDES:

ARC WELDING	SHOP ARITHMETIC
GAS PROCESSES	BLUEPRINT READING
ESTIMATING	DRAFTING FUNDAMENTALS

INSTRUCTION CONSISTS OF LECTURES AND TECHNICAL READING IN THE CLASSROOM, ALONG WITH PRACTICAL SHOP EXPERIENCE. EMPHASIS IS ON LEARNING-BY-DOING. CONSULT SCHOOL CATALOGS FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF CURRICULUM.

RELATED PROGRAMS: 277 DRAFTING; 288 CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROGRAMS; 287 INDUSTRIAL MECHANICS PROGRAMS; 631 APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.

SCHOOLS:

ANCHORAGE AREA SCHOOLS

- - - - - 49158 TESTING INSTITUTE OF ALASKA - ANCHORAGE:
ALL COURSES ARE OPEN-ENTRY/OPEN EXIT AND INDIVIDUALIZED. LENGTH AND COST OF COURSES DEPEND ON STUDENT SHOWING COMPETENCY IN THAT AREA.

'SHIELD METAL ARC WELDING': 60-70 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSES.
COST: \$.25-\$15.00/HR.

'GAS TUNGSTEN ARC WELDING': 40- HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSES.
COST: \$25/HR.

'OXYACETYLENE WELDING': 20-40 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSES.
COST: \$12.50-\$20/HR.

'GAS METAL ARC WELDING': 40 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSES.
COST: \$20-\$25/HR.

'FLUX CORE WELDING': 40 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSE. COST: \$20/HR.

'PLASMA ARC CUTTING': 10 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSE. COST: \$25/HR.

'WELDING INSPECTOR'S TRAINING': 60 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSE.
COST: \$600/COURSE.

'NON-DESTRUCTIVE INSPECTION TRAINING': 12-40 HOUR WELD INSPECTION CERTIFICATE COURSES AVAILABLE IN FOLLOWING SPECIALTY AREAS: GAMMA RAY RADIATION SAFETY; BEGINNING, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPH; INDUSTRIAL AND AIRCRAFT MAGNETIC PARTICLE AND LIQUID PENETRANT INSPECTION; INDUSTRIAL ULTRASONIC INSPECTION; AND AIRCRAFT EDDY CURRENT INSPECTION.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

PROGRAMS OF STUDY & TRAINING

(283 WELDING)

- - - - - 22141 ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE - ANCHORAGE:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': CERTIFICATE AND 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 49147 ALASKA SKILL CENTER - SEWARD:
'MAINTENANCE WELDING': 12-WEEK PROGRAM AVAILABLE. COST: \$246.70
- - - - - 49159 PENINSULA INSTITUTE OF WELDING TECHNOLOGY - KENAI:
ALL COURSES ARE OPEN ENTRY/OPEN EXIT AND INDIVIDUALIZED. LENGTH AND COST OF COURSES DEPEND ON STUDENT SHOWING COMPETENCY IN THAT AREA.
- 'SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING': 100-160 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSES.
COST: \$12.50-\$14.50/HR. RATE WILL CHANGE TO \$14.50/HR. ON 1/1/81.
- 'GAS TUNGSTEN ARC WELDING': 120 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSE.
COST: \$14.50/HR. RATE WILL CHANGE TO \$21/HR ON 1/1/81.
- 'ADVANCED ARC WELDING': 100 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSE.
COST: \$16/HR.
- 'PIPE WELDING-UPHILL': 120 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSE. COST: \$16/HR.
- 'PIPE WELDING-DOWNHILL': 120 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSE.
COST: \$16/HR.
- 'OXYACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING': 100 HOUR CERTIFICATE COURSE.
COST \$14.50/HR.
- 'BLUEPRINT READING FOR WELDERS AND FITTERS': 70 HOUR CERTIFICATE PROGRAM. COST: \$14.50/HR.
- 'SYMBOLS FOR WELDING': 48 HOUR CERTIFICATE PROGRAM.
COST: \$12.50/HR.
- 'QUALIFICATION TEST PREPARATION': TRAINING AVAILABLE FOR WELDERS WHO WISH TO QUALIFY UNDER SPECIFIC CODES OR SPECIFICATIONS. COST: \$90-\$250/DAY PLUS \$25 REGISTRATION FEE.

FAIRBANKS AREA SCHOOLS

- - - - - 49153 HUTCHISON CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER - FAIRBANKS:
'WELDING': PROJECT-ORIENTED COURSE AVAILABLE
- - - - - FORT WAINWRIGHT - FAIRBANKS:
'WELDING': CERTIFICATE PROGRAM OFFERED THROUGH THE HUTCHISON CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SCHOOLS

- - - - - 21139 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, JUNEAU - JUNEAU:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22147 KETCHIKAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE - KETCHIKAN:
'MATERIALS/WELDING TECHNOLOGY': CERTIFICATE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22161 SITKA COMMUNITY COLLEGE - SITKA:
'WELDING': 22-26 CREDIT HOUR CERTIFICATE PROGRAM.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

PROGRAMS OF STUDY & TRAINING

IDAHO SCHOOLS

- - - - - 21454 IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY - POCA TELLO:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.

OREGON SCHOOLS

- - - - - 22613 LANE COMMUNITY COLLEGE - EUGENE:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22616 MOUNT HOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE - GRESHAM:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22619 PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE - PORTLAND:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.

WASHINGTON SCHOOLS

- - - - - 22731 CLARK COLLEGE - VANCOUVER:
'WELDING': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22734 EVERETT COMMUNITY COLLEGE - EVERETT:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22737 GREEN RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE - AUBURN:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22742 HIGHLINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE - MIDWAY:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22745 OLYMPIA TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE - OLYMPIA:
'WELDING': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.
- - - - - 22748 SEATTLE CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE - SEATTLE:
'WELDING TECHNOLOGY': 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM.

SCHOOL INFORMATION

(The following School Topics are available for all Alaska schools. Selected topics are available for out-of-state schools - refer to User's Handbook.)

General Information

- 01 General Information
- 02 Enrollment
- 03 Minority Enrollment
- 04 Enrollment by Age Group
- 05 Contact for More Information
- 70 Evening & Weekend Classes
- 71 Alternative Credit Opportunities
- 72 Class Size
- 73 School-Wide Graduation Requirements
- 74 Grading System

Programs of Study

- 06 Agriculture and Natural Resources
- 08 Architecture
- 11 Area Studies
- 13 Biological Sciences
- 14 Business & Management
- 19 Communications
- 21 Computer & Information Sciences
- 23 Education
- 25 Engineering
- 27 Mechanical Engineering Technologies
- 31 Fine & Applied Arts
- 33 Foreign Languages
- 35 Health Services
- 41 Home Economics
- 42 Law
- 44 Letters (English, Philosophy, Speech)
- 46 Library Science
- 48 Mathematics
- 51 Military Science
- 52 Physical Science
- 54 Psychology
- 56 Public Affairs & Services
- 58 Social Sciences
- 61 Interdisciplinary Studies
- 63 Other Programs of Study
- 65 Foreign Study Programs

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- 75 Freshman (or 1st year) Admission
- 76 Transfer Admission Requirements
- 77 Admission Application Procedures
- 78 Special Admissions
- 79 Graduate School Admission

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- 80 Dormitories
- 81 Greek Housing
- 82 Cooperative Housing
- 83 Off-Campus Housing
- 84 Married Student Campus Housing

Cost & Financial Aid

- 85 Single Student Costs
- 86 Married Student Costs
- 87 Part-Time Student Costs
- 88 Aid Available
- 89 Aid Application Procedures
- 90 Applicants Receiving Aid
- 91 Part-Time Jobs

Services

- 92 Services for All Students
- 93 Services for Handicapped Students
- 94 Services & Programs for Special Student Groups
- 98 School-Sponsored Athletic Program
- 101 School-Sponsored Health Programs
- 102 Child Care Facilities
- 103 Library Available
- 104 Bus Service
- 105 Student Parking Available

SCHOOL INFORMATION

22147 KETCHIKAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

7TH & MADISON
KETCHIKAN
99901
CONTACT
RICHARD
FITZGERALD
225-6177

01 GENERAL INFORMATION

TYPE OF SCHOOL	2-YEAR PUBLIC
GRADUATE DEGREES	NONE
SCHEDULE OF CLASSES	COMPLETE DAY AND NIGHT
CORRESPONDENCE COURSES ACCREDITATION	NO NW ASSN OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
UNDERGRAD SUMMER CURRICULUM	LIMITED
LOCATION OF SCHOOL POPULATION	KETCHIKAN 8,542

02 ENROLLMENT

TOTAL	FALL, 1979
ENROLLMENT	795
WOMEN	453
MEN	342
FULL-TIME STUDENTS	43
PART-TIME STUDENTS	752
GRADUATE STUDENTS	0
FOREIGN STUDENTS	1
NEW 1ST-YEAR STUDENTS	230
OUT-OF-STATE STUDENTS	3

03 MINORITY ENROLLMENT	FALL, 1979
TOTAL AMERICAN MINORITY	80
BLACK	1
AK NATIVE/AM INDIAN	68
ASIAN AMERICAN	9
HISPANIC	2
(THESE FIGURES REFLECT RESPONSES OF PEOPLE WHO CHOOSE TO INDICATE THEIR MINORITY GROUP MEMBERSHIP)	

04 ENROLLMENT BY

AGE GROUP	
UNDER 25	29%
25 TO 30	20%
31 TO 39	41%
OVER 40	10%

05 CONTACT FOR
MORE INFORMATION
CONTACT PERSON

RICHARD
FITZGERALD,
COUNSELOR
225-6177

SCHOOL VISITS
SCHOOL VISIT CONTACT

YES
RICHARD
FITZGERALD

OVERNIGHT LODGING

YES, OFF-
CAMPUS \$30-\$45

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

AKCIS Board Members:

**S. Glenn Erickson, Administrator, Career and Vocational Education,
Department of Education, Chairperson**

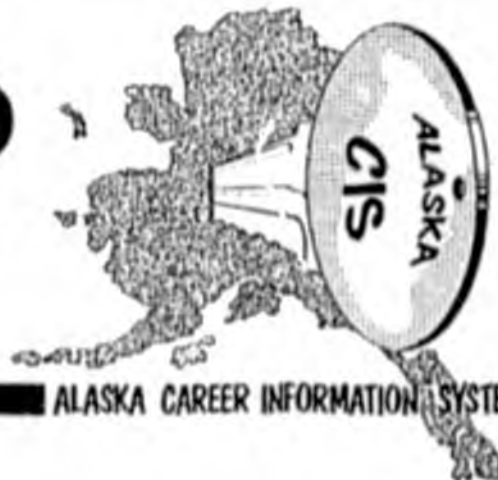
**Mark Mickelson, Grants Administrator, CETA Division,
Department of Community and Regional Affairs**

**Charles Caldwell, Chief, Research and Analysis Section,
Department of Labor**

**John Schlichting, Chief, Planning and Research, Vocational Rehabilitation,
Department of Education**

Alaska Career Information System
Alaska Department of Education
Pouch F
Juneau, Alaska 99811

AKCIS



What is AKCIS?

The Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS) is an interactive system designed to help individuals at any age in career exploration and decision-making. AKCIS integrates localized occupational and educational information by providing:

- QUEST:** A self-assessment questionnaire which helps individuals explore occupations related to their interests and abilities.
- DESC:** Descriptions of occupations including job duties, working conditions, wages, and employment outlook.
- PREP:** Ways to prepare for an occupation.
- PROG:** Programs of study and training available at Alaska postsecondary institutions, as well as at selected out-of-state schools.
- SCH:** The services offered at all postsecondary schools in Alaska and selected out-of-state schools, as well as associated costs.
- FIN-AID:** Financial aid programs available to Alaskans. Eligibility requirements, limitations, who to contact for applications.

What information is available through AKCIS?

Specifically, AKCIS can help users answer the following questions:

- What occupations match an individual's interests and abilities?
- What are the functions and duties of a particular occupation?
- What are the working conditions?
- What are the wages and fringe benefits?
- What skills and aptitudes are necessary?
- Where can a person go to develop the skills and obtain training in Alaska?
- What is the long-range job outlook?

Who are AKCIS Users?

Individuals at any age making career decisions. . . and individuals who assist in that process.

How is the Information Accessed?

There are two delivery methods:

- (1) A computerized version that may be accessed through the University of Alaska Computer Network (UACN); and
- (2) A manual version which consists of a deck of needle-sort cards and printout books containing the occupational and educational information.

Either or both of the delivery methods may be used.

Who pays for AKCIS?

AKCIS is partially supported by the agencies it serves through user service fees and through funding from state and federal sources.

Why use AKCIS instead of other systems on the market?

AKCIS is the only truly Alaska data based system available. It offers occupational educational information which is relevant to planning an Alaskan Career Program. The computerized version is updated daily.

Want more information?

Contact AKCIS and a staff member will:

- help you determine the best delivery method for your agency;
- help you determine the cost to your agency;
- negotiate a User Services Agreement; and
- arrange for on-site staff training and delivery of materials.

Alaska Career Information System
Alaska Department of Education
Pouch F
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2816

MASTER INDEX

Subject Areas & Learning Activities

	ACTIVITY NUMBER	CLASS PERIOD ACTIVITY	2 - 3 CLASS PERIODS	1 WEEK ACTIVITY OR LONGER	CLASSROOM ACTIVITY	FIELD ACTIVITY	RESOURCE CENTER ACTIVITY	GROUP ACTIVITY	INDIVIDUALIZED ACTIVITY	USE WITH TERMINAL	USE WITH NEEDLE-SE	JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL	SENIOR HIGH LEVEL	APPLICABLE FOR OTHER SUBJECT ARE
A. GUIDANCE														
If Only . . .	A-1			X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
Learning Package	A-2			X	X		X		X	X		X	X	
Do You Want to Work With People?	A-3	X			X			A	X			X	X	
Personal Characteristics and Occupational Choice	A-4	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X	C
What to Be -- That Is the Question	A-5			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	C
Quick Wits	A-6	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Education & Training: Do They Determine Your Job?	A-7	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Life-Line to Your Career	A-8		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	C
Now Hear This!	A-9		X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Selling, Persuading and Your Future Job	A-10	X			X			X	X			X	X	I
Career Search	A-11			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	C
Planning Your Post High School Education	A-12	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	

CORRECTION

CORRECTION

MASTER INDEX

Subject Areas & Learning Activities

(Continued)

	ACTIVITY NUMBER	CLASS PERIOD ACTIVITY	2 - 3 CLASS PERIODS	1 WEEK ACTIVITY OR LONGER	CLASSROOM ACTIVITY	FIELD ACTIVITY	RESOURCE CENTER ACTIVITY	GROUP ACTIVITY	INDIVIDUALIZED ACTIVITY	USE WITH TERMINAL	USE WITH NEEDLE-SORT	JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL	SENIOR HIGH LEVEL	APPLICABLE FOR OTHER SUBJECT AREAS
B. LANGUAGE ARTS														
Panel of Experts	B-1	X			X		X	X		X	X	X		
To Tell the Truth	B-2	X			X			X				X	X	
Vocabulary and the World of Work	B-3	X			X		X	X	X		X	X	X	A, E
Password to Careers	B-4		X		X			X			X	X	X	
Writing a Skill-Related Resume	B-5		X		X				X	X	X		X	D, F, G
Dear Diary	B-6		X		X				X	X	X	X	X	D, F, G
Research Paper	B-7			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Is It All It's Cracked Up To Be???	B-8			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pre-Work Observation Activity	B-9			X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	
C. SOCIAL STUDIES														
Interests, Occupations & Employment	C-1		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	A
What Shall I Do Now?	C-2		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	A
From Raw Resources to Jobs	C-3	X			X			X		X	X	X	X	
How Well Do You Know Your Parents?	C-4		X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	A

MASTER INDEX

Subject Areas & Learning Activities
(Continued)

	ACTIVITY NUMBER	CLASS PERIOD ACTIVITY	2 - 3 CLASS PERIODS	1 WEEK ACTIVITY OR LONGER	CLASSROOM ACTIVITY	FIELD ACTIVITY	RESOURCE CENTER ACTIVITY	GROUP ACTIVITY	INDIVIDUALIZED ACTIVITY	USE WITH TERMINAL	USE WITH NEEDLE-SORT	JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL	SENIOR HIGH LEVEL	APPLICABLE FOR OTHER SUBJECT AREAS
F. PHYSICAL EDUCATION														
Finding Out About P.E. Careers	F-1			X	X	X		X			X	X	X	D, G, I
G. ART														
Creativity and Your Career	F-1		X		X			X	X				X	
Exploring Careers in Art	F-2		X		X		X		X	X	X		X	D
H. PERSONAL FINANCE														
Economics and Your Life Style	H-1	X			X			X	X		X	X	X	
I. CAREER CLUSTERS														
BUSINESS														D, E, G
Exploring Business Careers	I-1		X		X	X			X	X	X		X	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS														
Tools Used Within Shop Careers	I-2		X		X			X	X	X	X	X		
HEALTH														
Careers as Health Technicians/Technologists	I-3		X		X				X	X	X		X	D
FOOD SERVICES														
Commercial Kitchens	I-4		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	



RECIPE

No. B-5

title: WRITING A SKILL-RELATED RESUME
by Violet Cooper Linn-Benton Community College Albany, Oregon
submitted by Mike Neill CIS Eugene, Oregon

objective: To acquaint the student with the skills required for an occupation and to have the student state the extent to which he or she possesses these skills.

time: 2-3 class periods

materials & facilities:

AKCIS Terminal or AKCIS Occupational Information Printouts

procedures:

1. Each student should choose an occupation in the AKCIS file.
2. From the occupational description have the student list all of the verbs and/or verb phrases that serve to describe what a person does in that occupation. For example, architects design construction, monitor construction, provide cost information, prepare sketches, etc.
3. For each verb selected, the student will write a paragraph on his or her ability to perform those tasks. For example, I have skill in drafting and artistic ability, enabling me to produce sketches which are technically correct and aesthetically pleasing.
4. Have the student write a resume or a statement to go with a job application in which the student includes the paragraphs on his or her skills.



RECIPE

No. A-1

title: IF ONLY . . .

by Brad Paulsen

and Carole Ishimaru

revised by Jeff Wiles

Colorado CIS

Oregon CIS

Boulder, Colorado

Eugene, Oregon

objective: To provide students an awareness of how jobs can be made meaningful by changing attitudes/perspectives toward the job. ✓

time: 1 week

materials & facilities:

AKCIS Terminal and/or Needle-Print Printout Books

IF ONLY . . . Worksheets (attached)

Five speakers for a panel presentation

procedures:

1. Have students individually complete Parts I and II of the attached worksheet.
2. Invite a panel of five people in different occupations to speak to the class about their jobs without naming the company for which each works, nor the job name (they are to be given a maximum of five minutes each to talk about such things as interesting/uninteresting job duties, work environment, preparation for job, how they keep from being bored).
3. Have students guess each speaker's occupation with a short explanation of the kinds of evidence that lead to the guess.
4. Ask speakers to identify their job name and company and to do any necessary clarification to summarize the presentation.
5. Have students individually complete Part III of worksheet.
6. Summary discussion questions:
 - a. What makes work meaningful to people; how can this be maintained?
 - b. When/why is it necessary for work to be meaningful?

IF ONLY . . . Worksheet

Name: _____

Part I: Look through pages 8-15 of your Computer User's Handbook (11-18 of the Needle-sort User's Handbook). Choose an occupation that would probably be the last one on earth you'd choose to do.

1. The name and code number of this occupation is: _____
2. Go to the AKCIS terminal and/or Needle-sort Printout Books to read its description.
3. Pretend that you have been forced into this occupation. There are absolutely no other jobs available and you really need to do well in this job because you need the money, possible raise and good recommendation for future jobs. You must remain in this job for at least three consecutive years. How can you create a pleasant, meaningful experience for yourself in this occupation? List five suggestions:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

Part II: Go through pages 8-15 again. Now choose an occupation that you think would be the very best one.

1. This occupation name and code number is: _____
2. Go to the AKCIS terminal and/or Needle-sort Printout Books to read its description.
3. List five situations that would make you despise this job:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

Part III: After listening to the classroom speakers, choose one for which the following questions are to be answered:

1. The speaker's name and occupation is: _____

2. The speaker was enthusiastic about the occupation because:

3. The speaker was unenthusiastic about the occupation because:

4. What could you recommend that this person do to make the occupation even more meaningful (check AKCIS terminal and/or Needle-sort Print-out Book description if you need additional information)?

ALASKA CAREER INFORMATION SYSTEM

PRICING SCHEDULE

The development and maintenance of the Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS) is partially supported by the institutions that use the service.



USER SERVICE FEE

All user agencies pay this fee and delivery system costs (either computer costs, needle-sort rental or both).

The user service fee is a yearly fee based on your user population. It is computed in the following way:

Multiply the number of estimated potential users by two-thirds then multiply that result by the appropriate \$8.00 or \$6.00 rate. Even if more than this number use AKCIS, no further service fee is charged for the year.

Rates

\$8.00 per user for the first 1000 estimated potential users

\$6.00 per user for the estimated users over 1000

For example, if you estimate your agency will serve 1,800 students/clients in a twelve month period:

$1,800 \times 2/3 = 1,200$ estimated potential users

First 1000 users at \$8.00/user = \$8,000

200 users at \$6.00/user = \$1,200

Total AKCIS service fee for the 12 month period = \$9,200

If your agency serves 300 students/clients:

$300 \times 2/3 = 200$ estimated potential users

$200 \times \$8.00/\text{user} = \$1,600$

Total AKCIS service fee for the 12 month period = \$1,600

DELIVERY SYSTEM COSTS

COMPUTER

Agencies using the computerized system provide their own computer terminal(s) and pay for computer time and telephone costs.

Computer Terminal: Prices are in the \$1,300 - \$2,100 price range as a one time cost

Computer Time: Estimated at \$1.15 per user per year on the University of Alaska Computer Network (UACN)

Telephone Costs: Accessing UACN is a local call in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kenai, and Kodiak; other locations dial long distance to Anchorage, Fairbanks, or Juneau

Computer Paper: Cost varies with type of terminal but usually ranges around 15 cents per user per year

MANUAL (NEEDLE SORT)

Manual of the month cost is \$150.00 for materials. Each month cost includes a check of monthly card costs, base month, and three printed booklets containing the UACN, and counseling and other personal information.

AKCIS SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING

SERVICES

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

Current, localized information outlines job duties, work setting, required aptitudes, outlook, wages and ways to prepare for most Alaska occupations.

PROGRAM AND SCHOOL INFORMATION

Current information describes programs of study and training in 135 areas and gives complete information on all postsecondary schools in Alaska and selected out-of-state schools.

TRAINING

Comprehensive on-site training is provided for new users.

USER'S HANDBOOKS

Each student/client receives a user's handbook that assists him/her in getting started by asking questions concerning his/her interests and abilities as well as explaining how to use the system.

IMPLEMENTATION HANDBOOK

Each site coordinator receives this manual, which outlines in detail the what and how of AKCIS. Of particular interest to educators is the section which demonstrates over 50 different learning activities that employ AKCIS in guidance and instruction.

NEWSLETTER

User sites periodically receive the AKCIS newsletter that highlights important AKCIS activities as well as notes of interest for vocational and career counselors, teachers, and administrators.

FOLLOW UP SERVICES

AKCIS staff will work with schools and agencies to solve problems, plan new users, improve the system's operation, and help the agency evaluate AKCIS use.

For further information or to become a user, please contact:

User Services Manager
Alaska Career Information System
Alaska Department of Education
Pouch F
Juneau, Alaska 99811

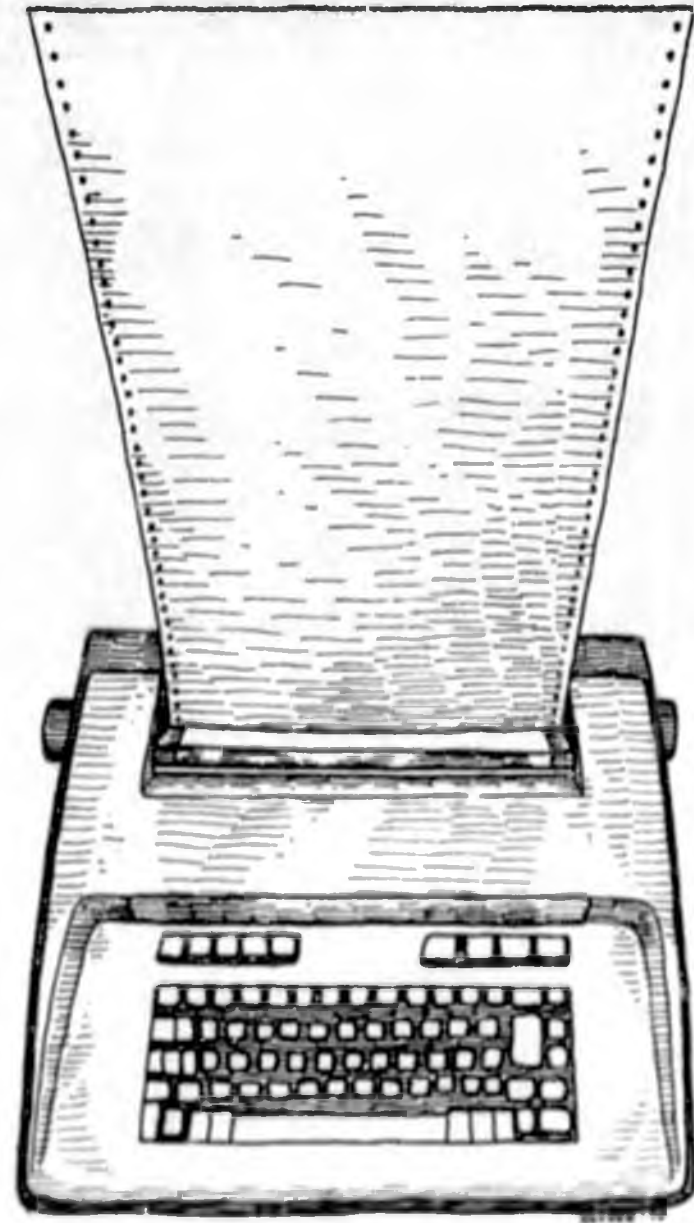
Phone: 465 2816

Alaska Career Information System

The Alaska Career Information System, located in the Department of Education, provides current occupational and educational information in usable form to individuals, schools and social agencies. The purpose is to improve career choices and training opportunities.

Alaska Career Information System
Alaska Department of Education
Pouch F-A
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2818

September 1980



Computer

User's Handbook

THE ALASKA CAREER INFORMATION SYSTEM (AKCIS)

AKCIS provides up-to-date occupational and educational information. The descriptions of occupations and how to prepare for them is the latest information for Alaska and selected out-of-state schools.

You may get descriptions of programs of study and training and a list of the schools where the programs are offered.

The information is stored on a computer, and you can get it by telling the computer just what you want to find.

This handbook will be your guide.

START

We all need information to make decisions. The Alaska Career Information System can help you get current information to use in your own career planning.

There are several places you can start:

- **Are you undecided about what occupations to explore?**
If so, you can state your likes and dislikes and get lists of job titles to explore.
Turn to QUEST on page 1.
- **Do you have some future occupations in mind?**
You can get the most current information available about occupations. AKCIS includes working conditions, hiring requirements, job outlook, ways to prepare for employment, and where to get more career information.
See OCCUPATIONS, page 8.
- **Do you have a field of study in mind?**
You can find out about programs, teaching methods, and degrees. You can get a list of schools and learn about the careers those programs of study can lead to.
See PROGRAMS OF STUDY AND TRAINING, page 16.
- **Are you considering certain schools or colleges?**
Do you have questions about the kind of programs they offer?
See SCHOOLS, page 22.
- **Are you looking for a job right now?**
Sorry, the system does not have information about current job openings. You will need to get help elsewhere. Ask a counselor or work experience coordinator, or you could check with the Employment Division office or other sources of current job openings.
Are you wondering how to get the computer to do what you want?
See instructions, pages 26-28.

For QUEST, turn to page 1.
For OCCUPATIONS, turn to page 8.
For PROGRAMS OF STUDY AND TRAINING, turn to page 16.
For SCHOOLS, turn to page 22.
For HOW TO USE THE COMPUTER TERMINAL, turn to page 26.

QUEST questionnaire

One good way to begin making your career plans is by thinking about your own likes and abilities. QUEST can help you find occupations that use the abilities and interests you report.

QUEST is a tool you can use yourself. It does not test you or tell you what to become. Instead, it helps you find occupations to explore further.

If you think about the questions and are honest with yourself, your list should contain some interesting occupations. If you don't like the list, you can try other answers and get another list.

To fill out the questionnaire just mark the CODE WORD next to your answer. The computer can "read" the code words and will use them to get a QUEST List of occupations for you to explore. You will find instructions for using the computer terminal at the end of the handbook.

Nature of work: People have different personalities, and so do jobs. Your personal likes, values, and interests will affect the kind of work you choose.

1. **Continuous.** On some jobs you do the same things many times a day and you work at a steady pace. Would you want to do this type of work?

ANSWER	(Circle one CODE WORD)
<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , I would not	NO
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

2. **Precise.** On some jobs there is little room for error so you must be very exact in your work. Would you want to do this type of work?

<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , I would not	NO
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

3. **Using facts.** On some jobs you use factual information to decide what to do. Would you want to do this type of work?

<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , I would not	NO
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

QUEST (cont'd)

4. Working with others. On some jobs you must deal with many different people to get your work done. Would you want to do this type of work?

ANSWER	CODE WORD
<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , I would not	NO
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

5. Persuading. On some jobs you talk with people to try to influence their actions or ideas. Would you want to do this type of work?

<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , I would not	NO
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

6. Decision-making. On some jobs you are responsible for making final decisions about projects, plans and other people's duties. Would you want to do this type of work?

<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , I would not	NO
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

7. Change. On some jobs you must move often from one task to another and use several different skills. Would you want to do this type of work?

<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , I would not	NO
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

8. Creative. On some jobs you must express feelings and ideas in artistic ways. Would you want to do this type of work?

<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , I would not	NO
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

QUEST (cont'd)

ABILITIES: Regardless of formal schooling, everyone has abilities that can be used on various jobs. The next seven questions will let you sort occupations by the abilities you want to use on a job. The ability levels refer to the entire U.S. population and not just the people where you work or study, so don't be too hard on yourself.

9. Eye-hand coordination. You would need to be good at handling things as you see them. Mark the highest level of eye and hand coordination you want to use on a job.

ANSWER	CODE WORD
<u>Low level</u> of coordinating eye and hand movements	EL
<u>Medium level</u> of coordinating eye and hand movements	EM
<u>High level</u> of coordinating eye and hand movements	EH
I'm <u>not sure</u> what level of this ability I want to use	NS

10. Working with fingers. You would need to be able to do very precise work with your fingers. You might have to work with small things quickly and carefully. Mark the highest level of working with fingers you want to use on a job.

<u>Low level</u> of working with fingers	FL
<u>Medium level</u> of working with fingers	FM
<u>High level</u> of working with fingers	FH
I'm <u>not sure</u> what level of working with fingers I want to use	NS

11. Checking accuracy. You would need to be very accurate at reading or copying written material. You might have to be good at things like proofreading numbers and words. Mark the highest level of checking accuracy you want to use on a job.

<u>Low level</u> of checking accuracy	CL
<u>Medium level</u> of checking accuracy	CM
<u>High level</u> of checking accuracy	CH
I'm <u>not sure</u> what level of checking accuracy I want to use	NS

12. Use of words. You would need to read and understand instructions. You might have to express yourself clearly when writing or talking with people. Mark the highest level use of words you want in a job.

<u>Low use</u> of words	VL
<u>Medium use</u> of words	VM
<u>High use</u> of words	VH
I'm <u>not sure</u> what level use of words I want in a job	NS

QUEST (cont'd)

13. Use of numbers. You would need to be able to work with numbers or measurements. A sign of this ability is doing basic arithmetic (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) without difficulty. Mark the highest level use of numbers you want in a job.

ANSWER	CODE WORD
<u>Low</u> use of numbers	NL
<u>Medium</u> use of numbers	NM
<u>High</u> use of numbers	NH
I'm <u>not sure</u> what level use of numbers I want in a job	NS

14. Catching on to things. You would need the ability to understand procedures and the reasoning behind them. You might have to be good at figuring out complicated things. Mark the highest level of catching on to things you want to use on a job.

<u>Low</u> level of catching on to things	GL
<u>Medium</u> level of catching on to things	GM
<u>High</u> level of catching on to things	GH
I'm <u>not sure</u> what level of catching on to things I want to use	NS

15. Seeing detail. You would need to be able to tell slight differences in shapes of objects and lengths of lines. You might have to be able to see detail in objects, pictures or drawings. Mark the highest level of seeing detail you want to use on a job.

<u>Low</u> level of seeing detail	DL
<u>Medium</u> level of seeing detail	DM
<u>High</u> level of seeing detail	DM
I'm <u>not sure</u> what level of seeing detail I want to use	NS

16. Physical Activity. Jobs require different amounts of physical activity.

Would you be able and willing to be very active, often handling 50 pound objects and sometimes more?

<u>Yes</u> , I would	YES
<u>No</u> , (I couldn't or wouldn't want to)	CD
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

QUEST (cont'd)

PREPARATION: Different jobs require different types and levels of skills. There are various ways to prepare for a career. Some jobs require a certain amount of schooling or formal apprentice-training; others do not.

17. Education and training. How much education and training will you have when you enter your career field? Consider your present education plus additional education you would take. Circle the longest education or training program you have or would be willing to complete.

<u>No</u> special education, training or experience before starting the job	NO
No more than <u>high school</u> graduation (or GED) and a short training period	HS
Up to <u>one year</u> of full-time schooling (or two years of apprentice-type training)	ONE
Up to <u>two to three years</u> of full-time schooling (or three to four years of apprentice-type training)	TWO
Up to a <u>four year</u> degree or equivalent	FOUR
<u>Any</u> amount of education, including university graduate school training	ANY

EARNINGS:

18. Beginning wage. How much must an occupation pay (for regular, full-time work) before you would consider it? These wages refer to the average starting rate before deductions; you would earn more with experience.

<u>Not sure</u> or not important at this time	NS
At least the <u>minimum</u> wage to start	MIN
At least \$1,000-\$1,499 per month (\$8.76-\$8.64 per hour)	1000
At least \$1,500-\$1,999 per month (\$8.65-\$11.53 per hour)	1500
At least \$2,000-\$2,499 per month (\$11.54-\$14.41 per hour)	2000
At least <u>\$2,500</u> per month (\$14.42 per hour or more)	2500

WORKING CONDITIONS:

19. Work setting. Where would you like to work?

Mostly <u>indoors</u> or under shelter	IN
Mostly <u>outdoors</u>	OUT
No preference or I'm <u>not sure</u>	NS

QUEST (cont'd)

LOCATION:

20. City size. Some people want to work only in a large city; others want to work in a small city; others want to work in a small town. In which size community are you willing to work?

- Only in a large city (like Anchorage) LM
- Only in a small city (like Fairbanks or Juneau) SC
- Only in a small town-rural area RUR
- In a large city or small city, but not a small town rural area LMSC
- In a small city or small town-rural area, but not a large city SCR
- No preference or I'm not sure about city size; I am willing to work in any size community NS

21. Region. Where are you willing to work?

- Only in the Anchorage Area ANC
- Only in Alaska AK
- Only in the Pacific Northwest NW
- Anywhere in the U.S. US

What occupations have you been considering? Write down some occupations you have been thinking about. (Titles and codes begin on the next page.)

You will want to see how the QUEST list compares with the occupations you have been considering. If any of them don't show up on your first QUEST list, you will be able to learn why not. You will also be able to change answers to see what would happen if you made different choices.

Now you can use the computer terminal to put in your answers and search the occupational files. See page 26.

Occupational Clusters

Occupations in the Alaska Career Information System are grouped by their major function within the following 28 categories. See the list of occupations for specific occupational titles and code numbers.

Number	Cluster Title
1100	Administrative
1400	Clerical
1600	Bookkeeping and Accounting
2100	Social Research
2300	Mathematical and Computing
2400	Engineering and Design
2600	Science and Laboratory
3100	Mechanics
3400	Building Maintenance
4100	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery
4200	Construction
4300	Food Processing
4400	Textile and Apparel
4500	Timber Products
4600	Mining
4700	Graphic Arts
5400	Metalworking
5800	Electricity and Electronics
5900	Other Production
6100	Transportation
7100	Stock Control
7400	Sales
7800	Food Service
8100	Health Service
8400	Social Service
8600	Personal Care
9400	Protective Service
9800	Art and Entertainment

OCCUPATIONS (cont'd)

1438 Data Entry Operators
 Data Processing Occupations, see:
 2356 Computer Operators
 2354 Computer Programmers
 1438 Data Entry Operators
 2353 Systems Analysts
 6182 Deck Hands
 2491 Decorators & Designers, Interior
 8176 Dental Assistants
 8162 Dental Hygienists
 2655 Dental Laboratory Technicians
 8142 Dentists
 Denturists (see 2655 Dental Laboratory Technicians)
 4662 Derrick Workers, Petroleum
 2491 Designers & Decorators, Interior
 4442 Designers, Clothes & Pattern-makers
 4724 Designers, Commercial Artists &
 4146 Designers, Floral
 Detectives (see 9414 Law Enforcement Officers)
 Diesel Mechanics (see 3114 Truck & Heavy Equipment Mechanics)
 8136 Dietitians
 6132 Dispatchers
 Doctors (see 8112 Physicians)
 2484 Drafters
 4664 Drillers, Rotary
 4464 Dry Cleaning Workers, Laundry &
 4244 Drywall Installers, Plasterers &
 263* Earth Scientists
 Ecologists (see 2611 Life Scientists)
 2176 Editors, Writers and
 1136 Education Administrators
 8458 Education Program Specialists
 EEG and/or EKG Technicians (see 2654 Health Technicians)
 24114 Electrical Engineers
 Electrical Technicians (see 5668 Electronics Technicians)
 5626 Electricians
 5668 Electronics Technicians
 8456 Elementary & Secondary Teachers
 8168 Emergency Medical Technicians
 Energy/Solar Occupations, see:
 2464 Architects
 4254 Carpenters
 241 Engineers
 4274 Plumbers
 2451 Engineering Technicians
 2411 Engineers
 6184 Engineers, Ship Officers &
 Environmental Occupations, see:
 2631 Earth Scientists
 4126 Fish & Wildlife Technicians
 4124 Foresters
 2611 Life Scientists
 5946 Water and Sewage Plant Operators
 1144 Executives, Business
 4514 Fallers and Buckers
 4164 Farmers and Ranchers
 Fast Food Workers (see 7862 Counter Attendants)
 1146 Financial Managers
 9426 Fire Fighters
 Fire Inspectors (see 9482 Health & Safety Inspectors)
 Fish and Wildlife Biologists (see 2611 Life Scientists)
 4126 Fish and Wildlife Technicians
 4182 Fishers, Commercial
 Fishing & Hunting Guides (see 8484 Recreation Guides)
 Fishing Boat Deck Hands (see 6182 Deck Hands)
 7856 Flight Attendants
 6188 Flight Engineers, Pilots &
 4276 Floor & Carpet Layers
 4146 Floral Designers
 Food & Drug Inspectors (see 9482 Health & Safety Inspectors)
 Food Processing Occupations, see:
 4324 Bakers
 4348 Cannery & Frozen Food Workers
 4182 Commercial Fishers
 4326 Meat Cutters
 4346 Food Processing Workers
 Food Service Occupations, see:

OCCUPATIONS (cont'd)

7852 Bartenders
 7888 Buspersons
 7824 Chefs & Dinner Cooks
 7862 Counter Attendants
 7856 Flight Attendants
 7826 Fry Cooks
 7884 Kitchen Helpers
 7854 Waiters & Waitresses
 4124 Foresters
 4128 Forestry Technicians
 6158 Fork Lift Operators
 2174 Freelance Writers
 7112 Freight Handlers
 4348 Frozen Food Workers, Cannery &
 7826 Fry Cooks
 8632 Funeral Directors & Embalmers
 Game Wardens (see 9414 Law Enforcement Officers)
 Garbage Collectors (see 6144 Local Truck Drivers)
 1418 General Office Clerks
 Geologists (see 2631 Earth Scientists)
 4248 Glaziers
 7134 Grocery Baggers
 3123 Ground Crew, Airline
 4144 Groundskeepers & Gardeners
 9476 Guards, Security
 8484 Guides, Recreation
 8624 Hairstylists
 5082 Handcrafters
 9482 Health & Safety Inspectors
 Health Occupations, see:
 8122 Chiropractors
 8176 Dental Assistants
 8152 Dental Hygienists
 2655 Dental Laboratory Technicians
 8142 Dentists
 8136 Dietitians
 8168 Emergency Medical Technicians
 1134 Health Service Administrators
 2654 Health Technicians
 2491 Interior Designers & Decorators
 8186 Medical Assistants
 8174 Nurse Aides & Orderlies
 81622 Nurse Practitioners
 8125 Occupational Therapists
 8134 Optometrists
 8124 Pharmacists
 8127 Physical Therapists
 8121 Physician Assistants
 8112 Physicians
 8162 Registered Nurses
 8128 Speech Pathologists & Audiologists
 8132 Veterinarians
 1134 Health Service Administrators
 2654 Health Technicians
 Health Therapists (see 8125 Occupational Therapists & 8127 Physical Therapists)
 3146 Heating-Cooling System Mechanics
 6151 Heavy Equipment Operators
 Historians (see 2144 Social Scientists)
 Horticulturists (see 2611 Life Scientists)
 Hospital Administrators (see 1134 Health Service Administrators)
 1132 Hotel & Motel Managers
 Hunting & Fishing Guides (see 8484 Recreation Guides)
 8152 Hygienists, Dental
 Industrial Machinery Repairers (see 3142 Millwrights)
 Industrial Truck Operators (see 6158 Fork Lift Operators)
 Inhalation Therapists (see 2668 Respiratory Therapists)
 2672 Inspectors, Quality Control
 Instrument Technicians (see 5668 Electronics Technicians)
 Insurance Adjusters & Examiners (see 1632 Claims Adjusters & Examiners)
 7416 Insurance Salespeople
 Insurance Underwriters (see 1636 Underwriters)
 2491 Interior Designers & Decorators

OCCUPATIONS (cont'd)

3455	Janitors	1134	Health Service Administrators
3184	Jewelers	1132	Hotel & Motel Managers
	Judges (see 8432 Lawyers)	1411	Office Managers
	Keypunch Operators (see 1438 Data Entry Operators)	1186	Personnel Officers
7884	Kitchen Helpers	1138	Public Administrators
		8482	Recreation Directors & Supervisors
2693	Laboratory Testers	1162	Sales & Service Managers
4286	Laborers, Construction	1142	Small Business Operators
	Land Use Planners (see 2462 Urban & Regional Planners)	2332	Mathematicians & Statisticians
	Landscape Architects (see 2464 Architects)	4326	Meat Cutters
	Landscape Occupations (see 4144 Groundskeepers & Gardeners)	24116	Mechanical Engineers
4464	Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers	3116	Mechanics, Aircraft
9414	Law Enforcement Officers	3112	Mechanics, Automobile
8432	Lawyers	3146	Mechanics, Heating & Cooling System
8433	Legal Assistants		Mechanics, Industrial (see 3142 Millwrights)
14422	Legal Secretaries	3114	Mechanics, Truck & Heavy Equipment
8492	Librarians	8186	Medical Assistants
1428	Library Assistants	2653	Medical Laboratory Workers
8164	Licensed Practical Nurses	1431	Medical Record Technicians
2611	Life Scientists	14424	Medical Secretaries
5624	Linemen		Medical Technologists (see 2693 Laboratory Testers)
1636	Loan Officers		Meteorologists (see 2631 Earth Scientists)
6144	Local Truck Drivers	9436	Military Enlisted Personnel
4522	Log Handling Occupations	1172	Military Officers
	Loggers, see:	3142	Millwrights
	4516 Chokerettors	4646	Mining Occupations, Ore & Coal
	4514 Fallers & Buckers		Ministers (see 8436 Clergy)
	6156 Yarding & Loading Occupations	9842	Models
6145	Long Haul Truck Drivers	1132	Motel Managers, Hotel & Motorcycle Repairs (see 3118 Small Engine Repairs)
	Longshoremen (see 7112 Freight Handlers)		Occupations Related, see:
5464	Mechanics	8456	Elementary & Secondary Teachers
	Maid, Room (see 3454 Room Cleaners)	9866	Performing Artists
7122	Mail Carriers	8464	University & College Teachers
3422	Maintenance Workers, Building Managers, see:		Newspaper Reporters (see 2176 Writers & Editors)
	1162 Construction Superintendents		
	1136 Education Administrators		
	1146 Financial Managers		

OCCUPATIONS (cont'd)

7174	Nurse Aides & Orderlies	4274	Plumbers
8162	Nurse Practitioners		Police Officers (see 9414 Law Enforcement Officers)
8164	Nurses, Licensed Practical		Political Scientists (see 2144 Social Scientists)
8162	Nurses, Registered	7123	Postal Clerks
	Occupational Safety & Health Inspectors (see 9482 Health & Safety Inspectors)	8164	Practical Nurses, Licensed Principals (see 1136 Education Administrators)
8125	Occupational Therapists	4766	Printing Production Occupations
	Oceanographers (see 2631 Earth Scientists)	8422	Probation Officers, Parole & Production Superintendents
1439	Office Machine Operators	1154	Professional Athletes
3164	Office Machine Repairers	9878	Programmer Analysts (see 2353 Systems Analysts)
1411	Office Managers		2354 Programmers, Computer
1172	Officers, Military	8434	Psychologists
3126	Oilers	1138	Public Administrators
	Operating Engineers (see 8151 Heavy Equipment Operators)	1195	Public Relations Workers
2656	Opticians	4574	Pulp & Paper Workers
8134	Optometrists	1184	Purchasing Agents, Buyers &
4646	Ore & Coal Mining Occupations		2672 Quality Control Inspectors
7126	Packers & Wrappers		9824 Radio & Television Announcers
4242	Painters	3168	Radio & TV Service Technicians
8422	Parole & Probation Officers		Radio Operators (see 6132 Dispatchers)
4442	Patternmakers, Clothes Designers & Payroll Clerks (see 1619 Accounting & Statistical Clerks)	2661	Radiologic Technologists
9866	Performing Artists	4164	Ranchers, Farmers &
1186	Personnel Officers	7417	Real Estate Salespeople
4652	Petroleum Derrick Workers	1452	Receptionists
	Petroleum Occupations, see:	8482	Recreation Directors & Supervisors
	5914 Petroleum Processing Occupations	8484	Recreation Guides
	4662 Petroleum Derrick Workers	8486	Recreation Leaders
	4664 Rotary Drillers	2462	Regional Planners, Urban &
	4672 Roustabouts	8162	Registered Nurses
5914	Petroleum Processing Occupations	3169	Repairers, Appliance
8124	Pharmacists	5486	Repairers, Body & Fender
5934	Photofinishers	3165	Repairers, Computer
4734	Photographers	3164	Repairers, Office Machine
2624	Physical Scientists		Repairers, Radio & TV (see 3168 Radio & TV Service Technicians)
8127	Physical Therapists	3118	Repairers, Small Engine
8121	Physician Assistants		Reporters (see 2176 Writers & Editors)
8112	Physicians		Reservation Agents (see 1426 Ticket Agents)
6188	Pilots & Flight Engineers		
2462	Planners, Urban & Regional		
4244	Plasterers & Drywall Installers		

OCCUPATIONS (cont'd)

2668 Respiratory Therapists
 11321 Restaurant Managers
 4278 Roofers
 3454 Room Cleaners
 4664 Rotary Drillers
 4672 Roustabouts
 7434 Route Salespeople

 9482 Safety Inspectors, Health &
 1162 Sales & Service Managers
 7484 Sales Clerks
 7414 Sales Representatives
 7418 Salespeople, Automobile
 7422 Salespeople, Business Services
 7416 Salespeople, Insurance
 7417 Salespeople, Real Estate
 7434 Salespeople, Route
 7415 Salespeople, Securities
 7454 Salespersons
 94822 Sanitarians
 School Superintendents (see 1136
 Education Administrators)
 2611 Scientists, Life
 2624 Scientists, Physical
 4446 Seamstresses & Tailors
 1442 Secretaries
 7416 Securities Salespeople
 9476 Security Guards
 3124 Service Station Attendants
 5946 Sewage Plant Operators, Water &
 5484 Sheet Metal Workers
 6184 Ship Officers & Engineers
 7116 Shipping & Receiving Clerks
 Ski Instructors (see 8486 Recre-
 ation Leaders)
 1142 Small Business Operators
 7116 Small Engine Repairers
 2164 Social Program Planners
 2144 Social Scientists
 8428 Social Service Aides
 8417 Social Workers
 Soil Scientists (see 2611 Life
 Scientists)
 Solicitors (see 1637 Collectors)
 8126 Speech Pathologists & Audi-
 ologists
 5844 Stationary Engineers
 1619 Statistical Clerks, Accounting &

2332 Statisticians, Mathematicians &
 1414 Stenographers
 Stewards & Stewardesses (see
 7856 Flight Attendants)
 7118 Stock Clerks
 Stockbrokers (see 7415 Securities
 Salespeople)
 5483 Structural Metal & Boiler Makers
 1152 Superintendents, Construction
 1154 Superintendents, Production
 2472 Surveyor Helpers
 2471 Surveyors
 2353 Systems Analysts

 4446 Tailors, Seamstresses &
 Taxi Dispatchers (see 6132 Dis-
 patchers)
 6142 Taxi Drivers, Bus &
 1422 Teacher Aides
 8456 Teachers, Elementary & Secondary
 8454 Teachers, University & College
 1454 Telephone & Telegraph Operators
 3166 Telephone Installers & Repairers
 9824 Television Announcers, Radio &
 3168 TV Service Technicians, Radio &
 8126 Therapists, Occupational
 8127 Therapists, Physical
 1426 Ticket Agents
 Tractor Operators (see 6151
 Heavy Equipment Operators)
 Transportation Occupations, see:
 6126 Air Traffic Controllers
 6142 Bus & Taxi Drivers
 6182 Deck Hands
 6132 Dispatchers
 6158 Fork Lift Operators
 6151 Heavy Equipment Oper.
 6144 Local Truck Drivers
 6146 Long Haul Truck Drivers
 6188 Pilots & Flight Engineers
 6184 Ship Officers & Engineers
 6156 Yarding & Loading Occs.
 1424 Travel Agents
 3114 Truck & Heavy Equipment Mechs.
 6144 Truck Drivers, Local
 8146 Truck Drivers, Long Haul
 Typists (see 1416 Clerk Typists)

OCCUPATIONS (cont'd)

1636 Underwriters
 8454 University & College Teachers
 4494 Upholsterers
 2462 Urban & Regional Planners

 Veterinarian Assistants (see 4174
 Animal Caretakers)
 8132 Veterinarians

 7854 Waiters & Waitresses
 Warehouse Workers (see 7112
 Freight Handlers)
 Watchmakers (see 3184 Jewelers)
 5946 Water & Sewage Plant Operators
 5492 Welders
 4126 Wildlife Technicians, Fish &
 4582 Woodworking Machine Operators
 2176 Writers & Editors
 2174 Writers, Freelance

 X-Ray Technicians (see 2661
 Radiologic Technologists)
 6156 Yarding & Loading Occupations