

ALASKA LEGAL TITLE COMPANY
1986-1986 7/98

2373 SHEETS

SB 484

111

Governor's Advisory Board on Drug Abuse

Statutory Authority: A.S. 44.29.100 - 44.29.160

Focus: drug abuse as it relates to mental health, social problems and legal processes; educational research and information; prevention programs and their effectiveness.

Jon Baker, Chairman
2952 Sunflower
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
(907) 333-2512

Catastrophic Illness Committee

Statutory Authority: A.S. 47.08.101

Focus: review of applications from persons who request financial assistance for catastrophic illness.

Orlinda Kittredge, Program Coordinator
3200 Hospital Drive, Suite 101
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1716

Medical Care Advisory Committee

Statutory Authority: Title 45, Section 246, Social Security Act

Focus: improve and maintain quality of a medical assistance program, including Medicaid and General Relief Medical, by contributing specialized knowledge and providing two-way channel of communication.

David Swanson, Chairman
Box 1
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 452-2556

Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted

Statutory Authority: A.S. 47.80.030

Focus: monitor Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Education and other departments which deliver services to persons who are handicapped or gifted; advise executive branch and Legislature; serve as state planning council for purposes of federal laws relating to the handicapped or gifted.

John Nuttall
Box 2554
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-5594

Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services

Statutory Authority: A.S. 1818

Focus: provide guidance and direction to EMS staff, recommend program policy, recommend standards for all levels of EMS providers.

William Wennen, M.D., Chairman
1919 Lathrop Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-7767

Mental Health Advisory Council

Statutory Authority: A.S. 47.30.605

Focus: advise and assist Department in initiating and implementing community mental health services.

Robert Bowers, Chairman
Anchorage Community Mental Health Center
3944 Spenard Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 243-5411

Energy Assistance Advisory Board

Statutory Authority: Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980. DHSS policy decision.

Focus: annually review federal regulations and provide direction and assistance for selecting state options and developing state plan.

Judie Walker, Chairperson
Division of Public Assistance
Pouch H-07
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3347

Further Information

The following publications will provide more detailed information about the programs of the Department and its various divisions.

Fiscal Year 1983 Governor's Budget Workbooks. Available at the Alaska State Library, Juneau.

Corrections

Alaska Corrections Master Plan.

Alaska Parole Guidelines and Parole Regulations.

Health Planning

Statewide Health Coordinating Council State Health Plan.

State Health Plan, Volume II, Data Appendix.

SHCC Orientation Guide.

Paying for Health Care in Alaska, 1981

Grant Applications - State Health Planning and Development Agency and State Agency for Health Facility Certification and Licensing.

Public Assistance

Public Assistance Recipient and Expenditures Study. Semi-annual report.

Medicaid Annual Report.

Public Health

Alaska EMS Goals - A Planning Guide.

Directory of Public Health Services.

Health Education Catalog.

Social Services

Comprehensive Annual Social Services Plan.

Statistics

Alaska Vital Statistics Annual Report - 1980.

Native Regional Corporation Data Book - Volume V.

Second Quarter Statistical Report FY 81.
Division of Family and Youth Services.

Program : Performance Indicators - FY 81 Year-End Report.

Substance Abuse

Working Papers: Descriptive Analysis of the Impact of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse in Alaska, 1975. (Five Volumes)

Alcoholism Program Information - Client Demographics and Treatment Services Reported on the Data Base for Alcohol Related Problems: Calendar Year 1978 and 1979, Jan. - June, 1980.

Drug Treatment Program Information - Client Characteristics, 1978 and 1979, Jan. - June, 1980; Program Utilization Rates, FY 79, As Reported Through the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process.

Descriptive Analysis of the Legal, Regulatory and Policy Impediments to the Coverage of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Treatment by Health Insurance and Public Programs in Alaska.

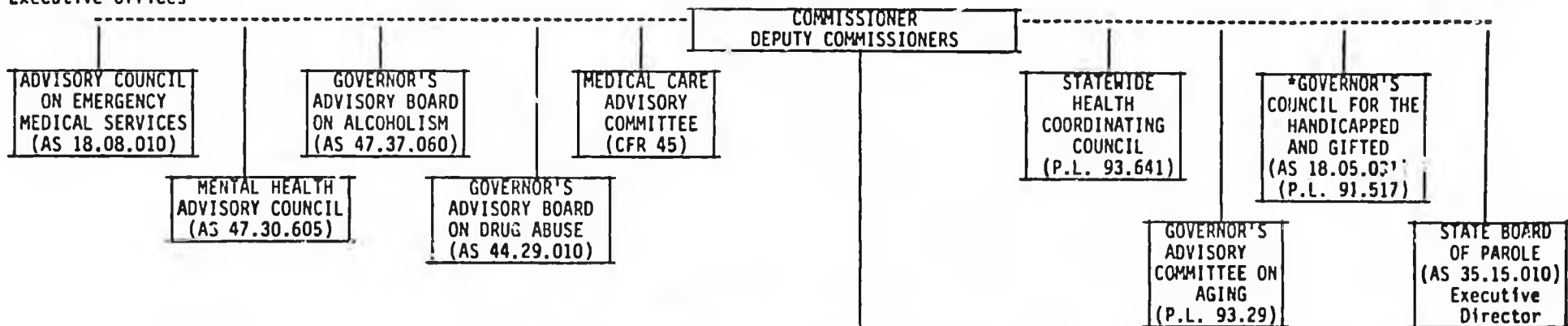
Part One: "Descriptive Inventory of Major Vendors and Program", April 1979.

Part Two: "Analysis and Conclusions".

Alaska Director of Services for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Education, Prevention and Treatment.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

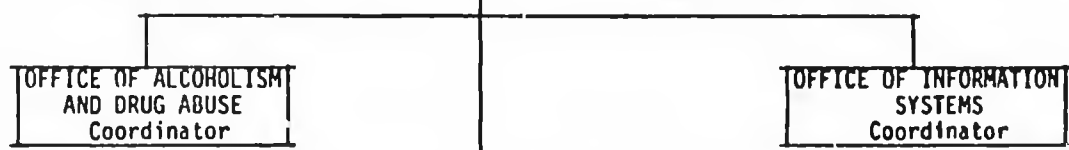
Executive Offices



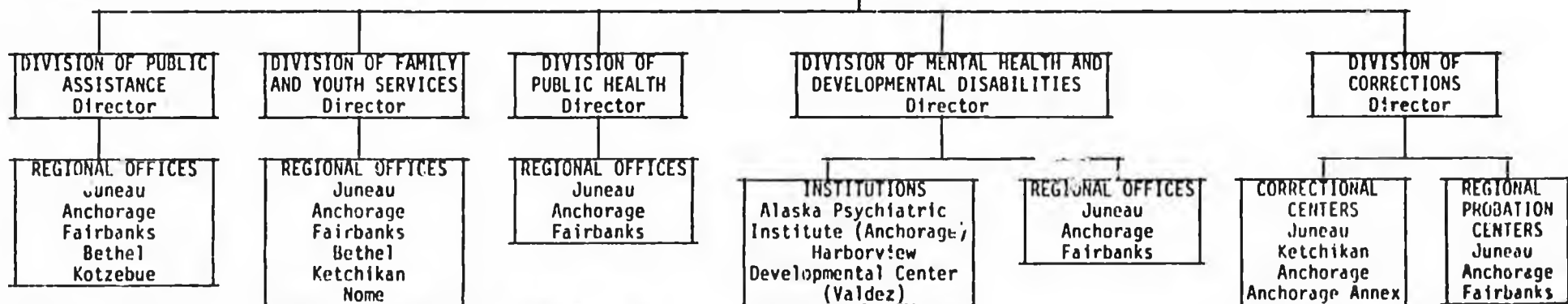
Management/Control Staff Divisions



Separate Offices



Line Program Divisions

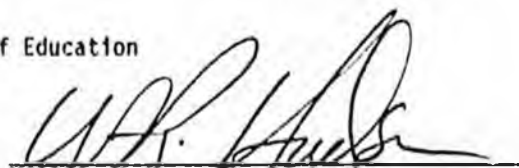


Regional Offices/
Institutions


Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

*Also advisory to the Department of Education


William Hudson, Commissioner
Department of Administration

Effective January 5, 1982

Department Budget

DHSS FY 82 OPERATING BUDGET*

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>TOTAL FY 82 AUTHORIZED BUDGET</u>
Public Assistance	\$128,693,800
Information Systems	3,057,800
Public Health	21,400,500
State Health Planning and Development	2,105,800
Commissioner's Office	812,100
Administrative Services	2,735,200
Management & Budget	578,000
Adult Corrections	30,757,500
Parole Board	240,000
Office of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse	19,616,300
Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities	29,349,300
Family and Youth Services	30,411,300
Adult and Aging Services	17,328,400
TOTAL	\$287,086,000

* As of December 22, 1981

NOTE: Aging Block Grant and Social Services Block Grant were not included because even though they were appropriated, Federal funds were not realized.

For further information, see Chapter 82, Session Laws of Alaska 1981.

On January 1st, 1982, functions and programs of the Division of Adult and Aging Services were merged with the Division of Family and Youth Services and the Department of Administration.

BUDGET ORGANIZATIONAL CHART-FY 82

(thousands of dollars)

Ch. 82 SLA 1981

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Commissioner's Office	11/0	11	812.1	812.1

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Director's Office	8/0	8	337.0	337.0
Personnel	14/0	14	493.0	493.0
Supply	10/0	10	317.1	317.1
Finance	28/0	28	844.4	844.4
Graphic Arts	1/0	1	10.0	10.0
Facilities	6/0	6	421.1	421.1
Travel	4/0	4	104.0	104.0
Legal Coun.	17/0	17	541.3	541.3
Total	97/0	97	2,967.9	2,967.9

DIVISION OF ADULT & AGING SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Administration*	20/0	20	997.2	997.2
Adult Services	17/0	17	4,000.1	4,000.1
Domestic Violence*	0/0	0	1,488.0	1,488.0
Active Grants*	0/0	0	3,085.3	3,085.3
Total	37/0	37	10,570.6	10,570.6

*Sub-program transferred to Dept. of Public Safety on Oct. 1, 1981.
*These sub-programs will transfer to Dept. of Admin. on Jan. 1, 1982.

Sub-program				
Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000		
WIA	13/0	13	676.8	676.8

This sub-program will transfer to Div. of Public Asst. on Jan. 1, 1982.

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Management & Budget	10/0	10	477.1	477.1

BLOCK GRANT ADMINISTRATION				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Block Grant Admin.	1/1	2	100.9	100.9

DIVISION OF STATE HEALTH PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Health Planning & Dev.	10/0	10	573.1	573.1
Cont. & Licensing	6/0	6	374.0	374.0
Administration	4/0	4	158.0	158.0
State Planning Com.	0/1	1	101.7	101.7
MSA Grants	0/0	0	300.0	300.0
Total	20/1	21	1,526.8	1,526.8

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Administration	25/0	25	2,344.8	2,344.8
Alcoholism Grants	0/0	0	14,551.3	14,551.3
Drug Abuse Grants*	0/0	0	1,501.0	1,501.0
Total	25/0	25	18,397.1	18,397.1

*Appropriation reflects Governor's rate of 800.0

PAROLE BOARD				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Parole Board	4/0	4	274.5	274.5

INFORMATION SYSTEMS				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Data Services	26/1	27	2,380.4	1,435.5

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

PA ADMINISTRATION/COLLECTION				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Administration	99/0	29	1,020.9	1,385.3
Collection	1/0	1	90.3	90.3
Total	100/0	30	1,111.2	1,475.6

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Elig. Determination	176/20	100	8,410.1	3,999.3
Staff Development	2/0	2	182.1	78.8
Total	178/20	102	8,592.2	4,078.1

ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Energy Ass. Program	5/13	18	4,134.1	759.0

QUALITY CONTROL				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Quality Control	14/0	10	117.0	108.9

ASSISTANCE SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
AID	0/0	0	41,493.4	27,481.0
AID to the Blind	0/0	0	155.1	155.1
AID to the Hearing	0/0	0	4,848.0	4,848.0
General Relief	0/0	0	900.0	900.0
Total	0/0	0	47,496.5	33,384.1

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE PERMITS				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Old Age Assistance	0/0	0	1,715.1	1,075.1

HOSPITALS				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Hospitals	0/0	0	10,358.4	6,172.1
Physician Services	0/0	0	4,032.1	2,470.7
Other Services	0/0	0	1,480.4	912.9
Early Discharge	0/0	0	2,409.4	1,148.7
Medical Home	0/0	0	10,000.0	6,070.0
Medical Home Services	0/0	0	1,110.0	670.0
Total	0/0	0	31,390.3	19,453.4

GENERAL PRACTICE MEDICAL				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
General Practice	0/0	0	1,300.4	798.4
Physician Services	0/0	0	1,324.2	817.7
Other Services	0/0	0	2,399.5	1,485.4
Medical Home	0/0	0	1,400.7	868.1
Medical Home Services	0/0	0	1,900.7	1,180.7
Res./Home Care	0/0	0	188.2	118.4
Total	0/0	0	10,413.5	6,370.7

SECURITY SYSTEM				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Security System	0/0	0	1,418.5	883.1

FAMILY & YOUTH

SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Central Office	23/0	25	1,020.3	1,020.3
Staff Development	3/0	3	114.1	114.1
Disseminated Grants	0/0	0	100.0	100.0
Total	26/0	28	1,234.4	1,234.4

*Appropriation reflects Governor's rate of 100.0

SOCIAL SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
South Central Region	85/8	25	2,788.2	2,788.2
Northwest Region	11/0	10	1,109.0	1,109.0
Southwest Region	15/0	12	1,421.2	1,421.2
Western Region	10/0	10	711.4	711.4
Northwest Region	10/0	10	987.7	987.7
Southwest Region	18/2	18	1,521.1	1,521.1
Total	139/8	138	8,538.6	8,538.6

MENTAL HEALTH				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
S. S. Foster Care	0/0	0	2,418.0	2,418.0
S. S. Foster Care	0/0	0	1,510.7	1,510.7
S. S. Foster Care	0/0	0	2,408.2	2,408.2
S. S. Foster Care	0/0	0	1,483.1	1,483.1
Total	0/0	0	7,819.0	7,819.0

FAMILY SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Homeless Services	1/0	1	200.0	200.0
Day Care	0/0	0	315.4	315.4
South Services*	0/0	0	1,400.0	1,400.0
Adult Support Sub	0/0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	1/0	1	2,915.4	2,915.4

*Appropriation reflects Governor's rate of 645.1

CHILD CARE				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Multiple-site Child	120/0	120	1,400.1	1,400.1
Multiple-site Child	28/2	30	1,777.7	1,777.7
Home-based facilities	13/0	13	225.0	225.0
Child Care	12/0	12	485.7	485.7
Child Care	20/0	20	1,081.1	1,081.1
Child Care	17/0	17	808.0	808.0
Child Care	1/0	1	189.0	189.0
Total	211/2	212	6,767.6	6,767.6

CHILD SERVICES - CHILD & YOUTH				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Child Services	4/0	4	183.8	183.8

CHILD SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Child Services	0/0	0	0.0	0.0

S. S. CENTER SERVICES - MARIJUANA				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Center Services	0/0	0	1,455.1	1,455.1

PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Public Health Admin.	10/0	10	1,016.4	1,016.4
Health Education	1/0	1	146.0	146.0
OSHA Grants	0/0	0	618.1	618.1
Arch. Program/Equip	0/0	0	871.0	871.0
Health Prog/Multicop	0/0	0	80.0	80.0
Disseminated Grants**	0/0	0	250.0	250.0
Total	11/0	11	3,081.5	3,081.5

*Appropriation reflects Governor's rate of 101.0.
**Appropriation reflects Governor's rate of 46.0.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
PH Administration	9/1	4	465.4	465.4
Advisory Council	0/0	0	11.8	11.8
Grants/Reg. Fund.	0/0	0	1,319.0	1,319.0
Disseminated Grants	0/0	0	114.2	114.2
Total	9/1	4	1,910.4	1,910.4

*Includes appropriation of 21.3 per SA 119.

LABORATORY				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Regional Labs*	16/2	18	1,577.2	1,447.8
Administration	1/0	1	145.4	145.4
Total	17/2	19	1,722.6	1,593.2

*Includes appropriation of 21.3 per SA 119.

NURSING				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Field Nursing	102/10	112	4,011.2	4,101.0
Home Health Care	8/1	11	670.0	670.0
Administration	10/0	10	851.1	851.1
PHS	13/0	14	470.4	470.4
Total	133/10	147	6,002.7	6,192.5

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
PH Control	12/0	12	357.0	445.4
PH Control	4/0	4	314.4	314.4
Immunization	3/0	3	361.0	361.0
Epidemiology	2/0	2	181.0	181.0
Total	21/0	21	1,213.4	1,301.8

HEALTH SERVICES				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Health Services	2/2	4	147.1	147.1

CHILD & FAMILY HEALTH				
Sub-program	Auth. Positions FY77/FY78	Total Funds Total	General Funds \$'000	
Mat. & Child Health	4/1	4	342.8	313.4
Mat. & Child Health	4/0	4	1,472.7	1,472.7
Community Health	13/1	14	751.0	541.1
Child Care	4/0	4	310.4	310.4
PH & Admin.	2/0	2	144.0	144.0
Nursing	8/2	10	1,091.0	618.0
Spec. Educ. Grants	1/0	1	1,455.0	1,455.0
Disseminated Grants	0/0	0	117.7	117.7
Total	47/1	48	6,580.6	4,772.7

HEALTH				
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Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chairman • 1024 W. 6th Ave., Suite 204 C,
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 278-3654

Official Business

February 2, 1984

To: John Hartley ✓ Ginger Baim, Senator Vic Fischer
From: Steven Kadish

Re: Proposed Intenc Language for Anchorage Social Services

It is the intent of the Legislature to fund non-profit organizations to provide social service programs in the Municipality of Anchorage that are not otherwise fully supported by other state or municipal funding.

Complete programs or only parts of Anchorage non-profit social service programs may be supported with this funding. These programs should provide either direct care or preventative services.

Social service programs to be funded include substance abuse treatment, mental health services, food assistance programs, rape and abused victims treatment, runaway shelters, health care services, support services to the disabled, day care and child care services, employment and training services, legal aid services, special needs programs for older persons, housing services, disaster relief services, and youth and family service programs.

^{Municipal} It is also the intent of the legislature that administrative costs for these pass through funds be not more than ~~10%~~ * of the total.

5%

Intent language not to be used in language of draft - Use merely as a guide.

Thank you

(RS)

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
FOR THE
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

September, 1983

ARCTIC ALLIANCE FOR PEOPLE
529 Fifth Avenue, Suite 8
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

(907) 456-2553

ARCTIC ALLIANCE FOR PEOPLE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sherry E. McWhorter, President
Northern Alaska Health Resources Association

Dorothy Truran, Vice President
Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted

Judith Bush, Co-Secretary
Alaska Legal Services

Patricia Pennella, Co-Secretary
Protection and Advocacy for the Developmentally Disabled

William Repicci, Treasurer
Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association

Blanche Brunk
Resource Center for Parents and Children

Riki Sipe
Literacy Council of Alaska

William Wortman
Displaced Homemakers

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Judith Bush
Alaska Legal Services

Sherry McWhorter
Northern Alaska Health Resources Association

Patricia Pennella
Protection and Advocacy for the Developmentally Disabled

Riki Sipe
Literacy Council of Alaska

Dorothy Truran
Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

Adult Learning Programs of Alaska
 Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services
 Alaska Legal Services
 Alaska Management Technologies Homemaker Program
 Catholic Community Resources
 Chena Goldstream Volunteer Fire Department
 Displaced Homemakers
 Fairbanks Association for Young Children
 Fairbanks Community Food Bank
 Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center
 Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption
 Fairbanks Crisis Clinic Foundation
 Fairbanks Health Center
 Fairbanks Native Association
 Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association
 First A.M.E. Church/Winterization Program
 Foster Grandparents/Senior Companions
 Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted
 Greater Fairbanks Family Head Start Association
 Literacy Council of Alaska
 National Association of Social Workers
 North Star Council on Aging
 Northern Alaska Health Resources Association
 Northern Regional Nursing Program
 Play'n Learn
 Presbyterian Hospitality House
 Protection and Advocacy for the Developmentally Disabled
 Resource Center for Parents and Children
 The Salvation Army
 United Service Organization
 United Way of the Tanana Valley
 WAMI Medical Education Program
 Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Sharon Bell
 Ruth Burnett
 Anne Harrison
 Lorraine Phillips
 Marguerite Stetson
 Sandra Stringer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Arctic Alliance for People.....	i
Table of Contents.....	iii
Table of Tables.....	v
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
Statement of Purpose.....	1
Description of Process.....	1
A Word about Organization.....	2
Funding Considerations.....	2
A Look to the Future.....	3
II. NORTH STAR BOROUGH: AN OVERVIEW.....	5
Population Estimates.....	5
Population by Area.....	5
Population by Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex.....	6
Employment.....	6
The Military.....	8
Income.....	8
Crime.....	10
Education.....	10
Recreation.....	12
Housing.....	12
III. THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.....	13
Introduction.....	13
Behavioral Problems and Mental Illness.....	13
Substance Abuse.....	18
Accidental Death and Injuries.....	19
Heart Disease.....	19
Cancer.....	20
Communicable Diseases.....	20
Maternal and Child Health.....	20
Disabilities.....	21
Summary and Implications for Planning.....	22
IV. OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....	25
V. OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL IMPACTS.....	35
VI. ASSISTANCE/SHELTER/FOOD.....	39
VII. CHILD CARE AND RESPITE SERVICES.....	45
VIII. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.....	51
IX. HEALTH.....	55
X. HOUSING.....	65

XI. LEGAL AID AND ADVOCACY..... 71

XII. MENTAL HEALTH AND COUNSELING..... 77

XIII. PLANNING AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT..... 85

XIV. SENIOR CITIZEN PROGRAMS..... 89

XV. SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS..... 93

XVI. EDUCATION..... 99

XVII. RECREATION..... 103

References Cited..... 107

Index..... 111

TABLE OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
1. North Star Borough Population by Incorporated Area, 1982.....	5
2. North Star Borough Population by Age and Sex, 1982.....	7
3. Poverty Income Guidelines and Lower Living Standard Income Level for Alaska, June 1982.....	9
4. Summary of Selected Criminal Offenses, Fairbanks Police Department, 1980, 1981, and 1982.....	11
5. Incidence of Child Abuse/Neglect in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, Northern Alaska, and Statewide, by Form of Maltreatment and Severity of Injury/Impairment, 1981, Based on National Experience.....	16
6. Utilization of Child Abuse/Neglect Services, Fairbanks North Star Borough, FY 1982.....	17
7. Human Services in the Greater Fairbanks Area: Agencies to be Included in Planning, Economic Impacts by Category.....	36
8. Human Services in the Greater Fairbanks Area: Agencies to be Referenced in Planning, Economic Impacts by Category.....	37
9. Assistance/Shelter/Food.....	40
10. Child Care and Respite Services: Non-Profit Programs....	47
11. Child Care and Respite Services: Governmental and Proprietary Programs.....	48
12. Employment/Training.....	52
13. Health.....	59
14. Housing.....	66
15. Legal Aid and Advocacy.....	73
16. Mental Health and Counseling.....	80
17. Planning and Resource Development.....	87
18. Senior Citizen Programs.....	91
19. Substance Abuse Programs.....	95

	<u>Page</u>
20. Education Services.....	100
21. Recreational Services.....	104

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purposes of this plan are to bring human service providers together in assessing the needs of the community and to provide the basis upon which resource allocation decisions can be made at the State and local levels. During a time of decreasing revenues from all sources, it becomes increasingly important for all services to examine and evaluate their programs. Efficiency of service delivery takes on greater importance, and cost-effective solutions to health and social problems of the community must be promoted. At the same time, because of increasing unemployment and reduced incomes, human services become more and more important to the community. Agencies must ensure that their services are closely tailored to the needs of the community and are of high quality.

With this plan, the Arctic Alliance for People, an association of human service providers in Interior Alaska, has attempted to survey all non-profit and other human service providers in the North Star Borough, with an eye toward program content, clients served, and economic impacts on the community. This plan is a first step toward interagency coordination and streamlining of human service delivery in the Greater Fairbanks area.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

During the development of this plan, the Arctic Alliance reviewed agency program descriptions contained in "Fairbanks Has It" and the plans of the Northern Alaska Health Resources Association and the Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted, along with grant applications of non-profit organizations and descriptive materials provided by Alliance members. The Alliance also conducted a survey of human services programs to determine their staffing levels, budgets, and capital assets. There was tremendous support by local agencies, as shown by a 97% response rate to the mailed questionnaire.

The Alliance also undertook a literature review concerning the socioeconomic and health status of the Borough. Most of these concerns had previously been documented by the Northern Alaska Health Resources Association and the Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted, so no primary data collection was necessary. Additional information on economic status was obtained from the FNSB Community Research Center and other sources.

The Alliance's Planning Committee developed a first draft of the human services plan which incorporated surveys, secondary data collection and analysis, and literature reviews. At every point in the process, the Committee kept in touch with the North Star Borough's comprehensive land use planning activity. The Alliance offered suggestions

for incorporation in the Borough's goals, so that the human services plan could be tied closely with those goals.

Following review of the first draft by Alliance members and corrections based upon their review, the Human Services Plan second draft was circulated for general public review, including a series of public hearings.

A WORD ABOUT ORGANIZATION

The Human Services Plan begins with an overview of the social and health status of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, in Chapters II and III. Chapter IV reviews the plan in brief and lists all goals and objectives by topic. Chapter V reviews the budgets and staff complements of the human service agencies by category of service, delineating financial impacts on the community. The remainder of the plan is given to a chapter-by-chapter assessment of the major categories of human service needs.

It should be noted that, although the plan mentions the full range of human services and all agencies providing service, it focusses on those non-profit programs which are currently outside the realm of Borough powers. Other than those services which can be classified as health-related ("Health," "Mental Health and Counseling," and "Substance Abuse Services"), these categories of human need have received little or no comprehensive planning attention heretofore. This plan is a pioneering effort in that regard.

FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

Human services programs in the Fairbanks North Star Borough are funded through many different mechanisms. Some receive federal funds through grants, the military, or the Indian Health Service. Many are State funded through grants and contracts from various departments and divisions or directly through the State's public health nursing program, protective services, or other mechanisms. Several receive United Way monies, revenue sharing funds, or municipal assistance funds. A few charge fees for service and collect third-party payments. Finally, many agencies conduct their own fund-raising activities.

Funds from all sources have decreased significantly over the past two years, with State appropriation cuts being the most devastating. These reductions, most of which have occurred without planning at the funding source, are forcing severe restrictions in service delivery in some types of programs. At the same time, however, they have created a climate for change, including revamping of individual programs and whole delivery systems.

The long-term issues of funding for and control of human services must be addressed at both the State and local levels. This plan, with

its service descriptions and needs assessment, forms the basis for facing these issues.

A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

This Human Services Plan is the first step in a long-term process of identifying and responding to human service needs of the people of the North Star Borough. During the coming year, the Arctic Alliance will have committees looking in more depth at the areas of housing, assistance/shelter/food, employment and training, and family services. As the Alliance's knowledge and understanding of the community's problems and needs grow, this plan will grow in depth and purpose.

CHAPTER II

NORTH STAR BOROUGH: AN OVERVIEWPOPULATION ESTIMATES

The Alaska Department of Labor has estimated the 1982 population of the North Star Borough to be 59,222. This figure represents a 1.6% population growth since 1981. (Fairbanks North Star Borough) From 1970 to 1980, population increased an average of 1.5% per year. Assuming a continuing linear increase of approximately 1.5% per year over the next four years, the population will reach 62,856 in 1986.

The North Star Borough contains 70% of the total population of northern Alaska, and, therefore, serves as a hub for commerce and services for the region. The Borough's people constitute 13.8% of Alaska's total. (Alaska Department of Labor 1981)

POPULATION BY AREA

Table 1 presents the North Star Borough population by incorporated area. The Borough area which lies outside of the two cities holds the majority of the population (56.71%). The City of Fairbanks, with 24,844 residents, ranks second, while North Pole (793 residents) is a distant third.

Table 1.

North Star Borough Population
by Incorporated Area, 1982

Area	Population 1982
Fairbanks City	24,844
North Pole City	793
Non-city area	33,585
Borough Total	59,222

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough. Community Research Quarterly: A Socio-Economic Review. Volume V, Number 4, Winter 1982. Community Research Center. Fairbanks, Alaska. February 1983.

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The non-city Borough area contains Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base, both of which account for a substantial number of residents. In 1980, there were 5,481 active-duty military personnel and an estimated 7,590 military dependents living within the Borough, for a total military-related population of 13,071. Eielson Air Force Base increased its strength by 637 active-duty personnel in 1982 -- the only anticipated increase for the decade. Because of housing limitations, the Air Force did not allow concurrent travel for spouses. Housing for families must be arranged prior to dependents joining active-duty personnel. (Public Affairs Office, Eielson Air Force Base)

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGE, AND SEX

Race/ethnicity, age, and sex characteristics of the population vary from place to place within the Borough. The military bases have high concentrations of young adult males and higher proportions of blacks than other areas. North Pole has equal male and female populations, whereas Fairbanks is 53% male.

The North Star Borough population as a whole is 54% male and 46% female. According to a recent study commissioned by the Fairbanks Native Association and conducted by the Northern Alaska Health Resources Association, over 80% of the population is white, with 6% black, 11% Native, and 3% of other races. The median age for the entire Borough is 25.9 years.

Table 2 depicts the 1982 Borough population by age and sex (based on 1980 proportions).

EMPLOYMENT

An estimated 23,450 people were working in non-agricultural wage and salary employment in the North Star Borough in October 1982, an increase of 3% over the October 1981 estimate. Over 36% of these people were employed in government jobs. Trade and services each constituted 18% of the total employment. Employment in transportation, communications, and utilities made up 12%. Employment during most of 1982 was the highest it has been since the end of pipeline construction in 1977. (Fairbanks North Star Borough)

For the fifth month in a row, Alaska's unemployment rate in November, 1982, was lower than the corresponding U.S. rate. However, both the Alaska and U.S. unemployment rates were higher during most of 1982 than in 1981. The unemployment rates for Alaska and the U.S. in November, 1982, were 9.8% and 10.4% respectively, while the rate for Fairbanks was significantly higher -- 14.9%. Even though the Fairbanks unemployment rate decreases during the summer with the onset of construction and tourist seasons, unemployment in the Fairbanks area never dropped below 10.7% in 1982. The rate hovered between 14% and 15% for most of the year. (Fairbanks North Star Borough)

Table 2

North Star Borough Population
by Age and Sex, 1982

Age	Population by Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
0-2	1,954	1,836	3,790
3-4	1,066	1,125	2,191
5-14	4,975	4,619	9,594
15-18	2,013	1,777	3,790
19-21	2,547	1,895	4,442
22-24	2,547	2,073	4,619
25-29	4,086	3,672	7,758
30-34	3,672	2,961	6,633
35-44	4,323	3,435	7,758
45-54	2,487	2,014	4,501
55-59	947	711	1,658
60-61	237	237	474
62-64	296	296	592
65-74	533	474	1,007
75-84	118	178	296
85+	59	59	118
Total	31,861	27,360	59,222

SOURCE: Fairbanks North Star Borough. Community Research Quarterly: A Socio-Economic Review. Volume V, Number 4, Winter 1982. Community Research Center. Fairbanks, Alaska. February 1983.

THE MILITARY

As described above, active-duty military personnel and their dependents constitute over 20% of the Borough's population. For the most part a young, transient population, military people have a significant impact on human service agencies in the community. Although both Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base have health and social service programs on base, many people choose to use community services. In some cases, the military offers nothing equivalent to what is available in the civilian sector.

Military personnel and their families are major participants in the State's Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, the WIC nutrition program, child protective services, women in crisis programs, and substance abuse, emergency shelter, and mental health services. Their children sometimes require special educational and rehabilitative services. They use homemaker, foster care, and adoption services. Unfortunately, they also place burdens on the criminal justice system. The exact dollar amounts of these demands on the human service system cannot be calculated. However, the impacts are great and, in some areas, are out of proportion to the size of the population. The community would benefit from federal military impact funds to offset the strains on the civilian system.

INCOME

The average adjusted gross income in 1979 of persons filing tax returns with North Star Borough addresses was \$21,118 per return. Over half of the returns reported incomes of \$15,000 or less, and almost 6% had a balance of \$0. One-third of the returns showed incomes of over \$25,000. Only 3% reported incomes of \$60,000 or more. (Fairbanks North Star Borough)

North Pole residents had the highest incomes in the Borough, averaging \$22,447 per return. The two military bases had among the lowest incomes, with Fort Wainwright at \$15,300 and Eielson AFB at \$18,779. The College area also showed a low average income (\$17,707), probably due to the large number of students filing from that area. (Fairbanks North Star Borough)

By and large, Borough residents have incomes well above absolute poverty guidelines. Table 3 presents poverty guidelines for Alaska and Lower Living Standard Income Levels. Poverty income guidelines and Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) are used as a basis for determining eligibility for certain programs. For example, to be eligible for services under Titles II-B, II-D, or VII, a person must be a member of a family whose annualized income during the previous six months does not exceed the poverty level or 70% of the LLSIL. Eligibility for certain other programs or fee waivers is based on an income that is 80% or 100% of the LLSIL. (Alaska Department of Labor 1983)

Table 3

Poverty Income Guidelines and Lower Living
Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
for Alaska, June 1982

Family Size	Poverty Criteria			
	Poverty Guidelines*	70% LLSiL	85% LLSIL	100% LLSIL
1	\$5,870	\$5,780	\$7,020	\$8,260
2	7,790	9,470	11,500	13,530
3	9,710	13,010	15,790	18,530
4	11,630	16,060	19,500	22,940
5	13,550	18,950	23,010	27,070
6	15,470	22,160	26,910	31,660

* Nonfarm family; for each family member over six, add \$1,920.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration. Field Memo 75-82. Washington, D.C. May 1982.

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration. Field Memo 92-82. Washington, D.C. June 1982.

CRIME

There were 1,297 criminal offenses investigated by the Fairbanks Police Department during the fourth quarter of 1982, a 20% decrease from the same time period of 1981. The most common criminal offense was theft, which accounted for 19% of all offenses investigated. If auto theft and shoplifting are included, the percentage of theft increases to 33% of all offenses. The second most common offense was criminal mischief (vandalism), which comprised 8% of all offenses during the fourth quarter of 1982.

While most offenses experienced a general decrease between 1980 and 1982, robbery and fraud have increased. There were 36 robberies investigated in 1982, 24% more than in 1981 and almost double the 1980 total. Fraud offenses totalled 103 in 1982, as compared to totals of 36 and 32 in 1980 and 1981 respectively. Some of the other frequently-committed offenses were phone harassment, incapacitation, open containers, run-aways, and trespassing.

There are a number of offenses which, while not "frequent" in comparison with theft or burglary, are very devastating to their victims. Others, such as narcotics law violations, are indicative of widespread community problems. Table 4 summarizes a few of these offenses.

EDUCATION

The Fairbanks North Star Borough School District is responsible for elementary and secondary public education throughout the Borough. There are 22 elementary schools, five junior high schools, five senior high schools, a career center for adult and vocational education, and a career education center. There are also special education programs designed for physically and mentally handicapped, gifted and talented, and bilingual students. In addition, there are several private and parochial schools in the area, ranging from nursery school through twelfth grade. The University of Alaska enrolls over 3,000 students in its undergraduate and graduate programs on the Fairbanks campus. Tanana Valley Community College provides community-interest courses, non-credit short courses, vocational-technical education, and an evening adult education program.

The enrollment in Borough public schools reached 12,002 in October 1982, an increase of 6% over the previous year. This growth was evenly distributed among elementary and secondary students (Fairbanks North Star Borough School District).

According to the 1980 Census, 86.6% of the Borough population over the age of 25 years had at least a high school education.

Table 4

Summary of Selected Criminal Offenses,
Fairbanks Police Department
1980, 1981, and 1982

Offense	Offenses by Year		
	1980	1981	1982
Criminal Homicide	0	6	0
Sexual Assault (rape)	19	39	28
Sex Offenses (except sexual assault)	105	118	42
Narcotic/Drug Law Violations	38	111	54
Offenses against the Family	25	13	28
Driving while Intoxi- cated	259	415	296

SOURCE: Fairbanks Police Department. Fairbanks Police Department Activity Report. Fairbanks, Alaska. 1980-1982.

RECREATION

The Borough area enjoys a full spectrum of recreational activities, ranging from theater and symphony to dogsled racing. There are literally hundreds of clubs and associations for people interested in curling, quilting, square dancing, trap shooting, foreign languages and cultures, and a myriad of other subjects. Organized activities for youth include Scouts, 4-H, Camp Fire, Rainbow, and various team sports. At the adult level, there are organized team sports for participation, as well as semi-pro baseball and hockey teams. Surrounding areas offer opportunities for hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, skiing, hiking, rafting, and mountain climbing.

The Borough itself provides swimming, ice skating, tennis, and other athletic opportunities, along with crafts and classes offered through the Borough Department of Parks and Recreation. The Borough also maintains bike trails throughout the area.

HOUSING

Rents for housing units advertised in the Fairbanks Daily News Miner in October 1982 ranged from \$180 for a cabin to \$1,250 for a three-bedroom house. Except for cabins, average rents in December 1982 ranged from 10% to 47% higher than the corresponding rent in 1981.

The total number of rental units available continues to be low. Total units advertised in December 1982 represented only 2% of the approximately 11,000 rental units in existence.

According to a survey conducted by U.S. mail carriers on their residential delivery routes, there were 13,103 housing units in the Fairbanks area in June 1982. Of these units, 235 were vacant, producing a vacancy rate of 1.8%. This rate was the lowest since 1977, when the presence of numerous pipeline workers drastically lowered the availability of housing in the area. (Fairbanks North Star Borough)

Anecdotal information indicates that rental housing is especially scarce for families with children and that housing of all types is difficult to find for people on low or fixed incomes.

CHAPTER III

THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLEINTRODUCTION

How health is viewed is of major importance to how one plans for the well-being of the people and for human services. In the preamble to the charter of the World Health Organization, health is defined as:

A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

This way of looking at health encompasses the physical as well as psychological and social health of the population and of the "community" as an entity. It includes investigation of the relationships among health, environment, and behavior, as well as the availability of human services. This framework permits including and weighing of all relevant factors in planning for services. Through this "holistic" approach, appropriate goals and objectives may be selected which will lead to overall improvement in the well-being of the population.

The following material touches on major health and social problems in the North Star Borough which are amenable to alleviation through human service programs.

BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AND MENTAL ILLNESS

There are many approaches to assessing the mental health status of a community. Steps used in this report include:

1. An analysis of community mental health center activity, focussing on diagnoses made and specific populations at risk.
2. An analysis of the admission of North Star Borough residents to the Alaska Psychiatric Institute.
3. An analysis of social system indicators of behavioral problems and mental illness, including suicide, child abuse and neglect, social service caseloads, and criminal justice information.

Community Mental Health Center Discharges

The Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center reported 242 discharges in FY 1982. The most common discharge diagnosis was depressive and affective syndromes (27.3%), followed by adjustment disorders (19.4%), disorders of childhood and adolescence (16.1%), and other non-psychosis problems (14.9%). Schizophrenia and other psychoses accounted for 11.2% of all discharges. (Alaska Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities)

The Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center served people of all ages. Out of 430 clients seen in FY 1982, 37% were between the ages of 25 and 34 -- the largest single age group. Persons aged 35-44 accounted for 15.1% of the caseload. Children and youth through age 19 comprised 29% of the total caseload. (Alaska Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities)

Caucasians made up the vast majority (88.9%) of clients at Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center in FY 1982. Eight percent were Natives, and 3.1% were of other races. Females accounted for 58.4% of the total caseload. (Alaska Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities)

Alaska Psychiatric Institute

In FY 1980, there were 46 people from the Fairbanks area admitted to the Alaska Psychiatric Institute (API). These individuals represented 45% of all admissions to API from northern Alaska and 4.5% of all admissions statewide. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

Suicide

Suicide rates in northern Alaska are at least as high as statewide rates, which are twice those of the rest of the nation. In northern Alaska, 2.2% of all deaths were due to suicide in 1979, placing suicide as the fifth leading cause of death. In the Fairbanks area, suicide occurred most frequently among young adults. Alaska Natives were at greatest risk, and males were nearly three times more likely to commit suicide than females. About one-half of all suicides are alcohol-related. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

Child Abuse and Neglect

According to the National Study on the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect, nearly 2% of all children in the United States are reported to Child Protection Services (CPS) agencies annually as possible victims of abuse or neglect. The number of substantiated victims per 1,000 children is 10.5, or about half of all those that are reported. (National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect)

Children reported to CPS agencies represent only 21% of all maltreated children identifiable from schools, hospitals, and mental health and social service agencies. Sixty-seven percent of all victims under age six had been reported to CPS, according to the 1979 study, while 78% of all victims aged 12-17 had not been reported. Because of these figures and other study results, national experts suggest that, for every child known to be a victim of abuse or neglect, four other children are also victims but are unknown to authorities. (National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect)

Table 5 takes incidence rates of abuse and neglect, as determined by the 1979 national study, and applies them to the Fairbanks North Star Borough, northern Alaska, and statewide, as one method of estimating the extent of the problem. As shown, there were an estimated 995 maltreated children in the North Star Borough in 1981. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1983a)

Table 6 shows primary, secondary, and other clients for the major child abuse/neglect service providers in Fairbanks. The columns cannot be added to obtain a total number of persons served because a large percentage of clients receive service from more than one agency over the course of a year.

Perhaps the most relevant statistics from the service utilization figures comes from the Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services. In the northern region in FY 1982, the Division served 234 children whose primary problem was abuse and 572 whose primary problem was neglect, for a total of 806 individuals. Another 121 children were in foster care. (Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services)

Domestic Violence

In 1982, Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance (WIC-CA) served 545 domestic violence counseling clients, up from 361 in 1981. Two hundred thirty-eight women and 247 children were provided shelter for an average of 6.5 days each. In addition, WIC-CA served 82 sexual assault clients, 240 clients with relationship difficulties, and 650 women in need of injunctive relief orders or other legal advocacy. (Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance)

Homicide

The homicide rate in 1979 was higher in northern Alaska (19.6 per 100,000) than statewide (11.7 per 100,000). The homicide rate showed a steady increase between 1971 and 1978, with an overall tripling of the rate over this period. In 1979, of twelve homicides in the Interior, seven (58%) were white males. The majority of homicides occurred in the 15-34 age group. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

Juvenile Arrests

The Superior Court of Alaska used to maintain statistics on "status offenses," including runaways and minors in need of supervision. In 1979, there were 232 runaways recorded in the Fourth Judicial District's Juvenile Intake Office, with an average over the past six years of 205 runaways per year. All of these youth were experiencing some kind of stress or unhappiness at home which led to their running. At least some of them were in abusive and/or neglectful situations. (Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption)

Table 5

Incidence of Child Abuse/Neglect in the Fairbanks North Star Borough,
Northern Alaska, and Statewide, by Form of Maltreatment
and Severity of Injury/Impairment, 1981,
Based on National Experience

Form of Maltreatment and Severity of Injury/Impairment	National Incidence Rate (per 1000) (x5) ^a	Number ^b of Maltreated Children by Location		
		FNSB	Northern Alaska	Statewide
Abuse				
Physical Assault	17.0	322	463	2,333
Sexual Exploitation	3.5	66	95	480
Emotional Abuse	11.0	209	299	1,510
Total, All Abused Children ^c	28.5	540	776	3,992
Neglect				
Physical Neglect	8.5	161	231	1,167
Educational Neglect	14.5	275	394	1,990
Emotional Neglect	5.0	95	136	686
Total, All Neglected Children ^c	26.5	502	722	3,637
Total, All Maltreated Children ^c	52.5	995	1,429	7,206
Severity of Injury/Impairment				
Fatal ^d	0.1	2	3	14
Serious ^d	11.0	209	299	1,510
Moderate ^e	33.0	626	898	4,529
Probable ^f	8.0	151	217	1,098

^a Total incidence is thought to be reported incidence x5 because only 21% of all cases are identified.

^b Based on 1981 populations, aged 0-17, as follows: Fairbanks North Star Borough -- 18,957; Northern Alaska -- 27,227; Statewide -- 137,253.

^c Totals are less than the sum of the parts because some children experience more than one form of maltreatment.

^d Serious = Severe enough to require professional care aimed at relieving acute present suffering or at preventing significant long-term impairment.

^e Moderate = Serious enough to remain evident in observable form for at least 48 hours.

^f Probable = Situations, where, although there are no observable symptoms of injury or impairment, it is considered highly likely that the child's physical, mental, or emotional health or capabilities have been significantly impaired as a result of the extreme or traumatic nature of maltreatment events.

SOURCES: Alaska Department of Labor. Alaska Population Overview 1981. Juneau, Alaska. pp. 3-7, 15, 31.

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Study Findings: National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect. Children's Bureau, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families. Office of Human Development Services, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Washington, D.C. September 1981. pp. 18-19, 43.

Table 6

Utilization of Child Abuse/Neglect Services,
Fairbanks North Star Borough, FY 1982

Agency	Clients Served			
	Primary ^a	Secondary ^b	Other ^c	Total
Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services	927 ^d	555	-	1,482
Army Community Services	46	42	-	88
Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption	470	1,143	976	2,589
Fairbanks Crisis Line	1,936 ^e	4,518 ^f	-	6,454
Family Focus	461	872 ^g	220 ^h	1,553
Resource Center for Parents and Children	564 ⁱ	-	1,599 ^j	1,915 ^k

^a Primary = Those clients served directly who are considered the "reason" for service by their family and staff.

^b Secondary = Family members and other people who are served directly but who are receiving service because of a "primary" client.

^c Other = Individuals served in ways other than direct treatment, foster care, or other intensive efforts; examples would indicate participants in educational programs or workshops.

^d 927 = 806 children who were maltreated plus 121 children in foster homes.

^e 1,936 = Number of callers who were referred for additional services.

^f 4,518 = Number of callers who were not referred for additional services.

^g 872 = Annualized from one quarter's experience.

^h 220 = Annualized from two quarter's experience. Includes child abuse/neglect investigations, Youth Corrections curfew checks, and Interstate Child Protection compact studies.

ⁱ 564 = Clients served through Parents Anonymous, parent aides, individual counseling, interagency sexual abuse treatment, parenting skills groups, and teen parent groups.

^j 1,599 = Individuals served through parent education, community education, and professional training.

^k 1,915 = The total number of individuals reached is less than the sum of the parts because some were served in more than one way.

SOURCES: Hamack, Betty. Personal communication regarding Army Community Services. November 1982.

Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption. Grant Proposal for Youth Services: Child Care Treatment Program. Submitted to the Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services. Fairbanks, Alaska. March 1982.

Fairbanks Crisis Clinic Foundation. Proposal to State of Alaska Department of Public Safety, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Fairbanks, Alaska. April 1982.

Family Focus. Youth Prevention Services Quarterly Progress Reports. Fairbanks Native Association. Submitted to the Division of Family and Youth Services. Fairbanks, Alaska. 1982.

Fairbanks Child Protection Task Force. Youth Services Grant Technical Proposal. Submitted to the State of Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services. Fairbanks, Alaska. March 5, 1982.

In 1980, there were 483 persons under the age of 18 who were convicted of a crime in Fairbanks. These youth comprised 25% of the total arrests for Fairbanks. (Family Focus)

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Alcohol Abuse

Alcoholism has been among the leading causes of death in northern Alaska for years. The Alaskan rate of death from alcoholism is about 400% higher than that of the United States as a whole. The incidence of death due to alcoholism is probably under-reported. Within this category, only deaths for which alcoholism, alcohol addiction, and excessive drinking were listed as the primary causes of death were included. It is significant that other leading causes of death are closely associated with alcohol abuse. Alcohol abuse figures as a secondary cause of death in accidents, suicide, homicide, and cirrhosis of the liver. It is estimated that 43% of all accidental deaths and 60% of all homicides in Alaska are alcohol-related. Studies have shown that 25% of all suicides are alcoholic persons and another 25% occur along with abusive drinking. Alcohol was implicated in 62% of all motor vehicle deaths in 1978. Furthermore, cancer of the upper digestive and respiratory tracts, heart disease, and cirrhosis of the liver occur at higher rates among the alcoholic population than among non-alcoholics. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

The 15-44 age group is most "at risk" with respect to alcohol abuse and death, particularly violent death. In all age groups, Alaska Natives are most "at risk" with respect to alcoholism, alcohol abuse, and alcohol-related death.

Quarterly reports for FY 1980-81 on clients served by the Alaska Division of Social Services (now the Division of Family and Youth Services) showed that 31% of child neglect cases and 17% of child abuse cases involved alcohol abuse as a secondary problem.

Alcohol is a complicating factor in families where domestic violence is a problem. WIC-CA has reported that almost 45% of its clients mention alcohol involvement. Sixty-seven percent of sexual assault cases also involved use of alcohol and other drugs.

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses (driving while intoxicated, public drunkenness, liquor law violations) constituted almost one-half of all reported arrests (8,494 alcohol-related offenses statewide) in 1980. Arrests for alcohol-related offenses increased approximately 4% between 1977 and 1980. Some 25% (120) of all juvenile arrests in Fairbanks were alcohol-related in 1980.

Another measure of the impact of alcohol abuse in Alaska is its economic cost. In 1975, costs attributable to lost production, the criminal justice system, health and medical care, motor vehicle accidents (excluding fatalities), and social services reached \$131.2 million. By 1982, those costs had increased considerably.

In terms of per capita consumption of absolute alcohol, Alaska ranks first in the nation. U.S. per capita consumption equalled 2.7 gallons of absolute alcohol in 1976; Alaska's consumption was 4.8 gallons. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

Drug Abuse

Reliable information on drug abuse in northern Alaska is scanty. However, the State Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse undertook a state-wide needs assessment in 1979. Interviews were conducted with school, law enforcement, and health authorities to obtain some sense of the problem. The consensus was that drug abuse is a significant problem.

According to school officials, the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District expelled or excluded 96 students for alcohol and drug or marijuana use during the 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 school years.

The Fairbanks Health Center saw eighteen drug abuse cases during FY 1978. During FY 1980, drug abuse patients represented 2.8% of all discharges from the Alaska Psychiatric Institute. In FY 1980, drug abuse clients represented two out of 552 clients seen by community mental health centers in the northern region.

In 1977 and 1978, 81 clients were admitted to the KILA Drug Treatment Program in Fairbanks. Heroin was the primary drug at admission in 50% of all admissions. Differences between males and females appear with respect to the primary drug of abuse. For males, cocaine and alcohol follow heroin as the drugs of preference. For females, other sedatives, hypnotics, and tranquilizers are seen most often. Seventy-eight percent of the clients were white. Sixty-three percent were males, and 75% were between 20 and 29 years of age. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND INJURIES

Accidents are the leading cause of death in northern Alaska. Most fatalities involve motor vehicle accidents, of which 62% are alcohol-related. Other leading causes of accidental death are drowning, fire, and firearms. Young adult males are at highest risk, although accidents are the leading killer in all age groups, 1-44. Accidents claimed 388 lives in northern Alaska between 1974 and 1978.

Age-adjusted accidental death rates overall are higher in northern Alaska (129.0/100,000) than statewide (104.0/100,000). Both these rates are tremendously higher than the nationwide rate of 48.0/100,000. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

HEART DISEASE

Heart disease is the second leading cause of death in the northern region, accounting for 173 lives lost between 1977 and 1979. Age groups

55 and older are most at risk for death due to heart disease and related problems. Because of the area's young population, however, death rates due to heart disease are considerably lower than nationwide rates.

CANCER

Cancer has ranked as one of the top three causes of death in northern Alaska for years and is the leading cause for adult females. Lung and stomach cancer are the primary causes of death due to malignancies. Again due to northern Alaska's young population, cancer death rates are lower here than for the rest of the state and significantly below the U.S. rates. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In Alaska, great progress has been made over the past few decades in combatting communicable diseases. Dramatic decreases can be seen in the last five years in some cases. While much has been accomplished to reduce tuberculosis and infant mortality, infectious diseases still contribute to morbidity, particularly among Alaska Natives. Among the most prominent communicable diseases in the northern region are sexually transmitted diseases, streptococcal infections, parasitic infections, and hepatitis and associated complications. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Birthrate

Average age is usually correlated with the kinds of health problems found among a given population. As the chapter on demographics related, northern Alaska has an even younger population than the rest of the state, which on average is significantly younger than the nation as a whole.

The rate of live births has declined in Alaska during the past ten years, as it has nationwide. Nonetheless, Alaska has maintained a higher birthrate (24.2/1,000) than that of the United States as a whole (15.8/1,000) during this period. Northern Alaska's birthrate (24.7/1,000) was even higher than that seen statewide.

Low Birthweight

The number of babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2500 grams) is an indicator of high-risk pregnancies. Fetal alcohol syndrome, prematurity, and poor maternal health may be implicated.

While the Alaska Native population is often at higher risk for having low-birthweight babies due to environmental and socioeconomic factors, the percentage of low-birthweight babies for the entire region

is less than that of the rest of the country. Between 1975 and 1977 (the latest comparable data), 5% of all births in Alaska were low birthweight. This figure compares with 7% nationwide during the same period. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

Infant Mortality

Infant death rates in the northern region have been steadily declining. In 1970, the infant death rate was 24.9 per 1,000 births. By 1979, the rate had declined to 15.1 per 1,000 births. There was a parallel decline in the neonatal death rate (deaths of children under 28 days of age).

Natives have much higher infant mortality rates than do non-Natives. Five-year average (1975-1979) infant mortality rates were 21.9 and 11.2 per 1,000 live births for Natives and non-Natives, while neonatal mortality rates were 9.8 and 8.6 respectively. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1982)

DISABILITIES

Developmental Disabilities

The conditions which contribute most to disabilities originating in childhood are mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and various childhood psychoses. These disabilities do not always occur as discrete entities but frequently arise together or in combination with other impairments and disorders such as hearing deficits, speech problems, visual problems, other orthopedic problems, and emotional complications.

Since 1970, planners and service providers have become aware of the inappropriateness of labeling an individual "developmentally disabled" solely on the basis of a particular diagnosis which arose in childhood. Therefore, a new definition was designed which placed emphasis upon the criteria of chronicity, early onset, multiple impairment, and need for ongoing services. To emphasize the complexity and "substantiality" of the disabling conditions, the definition proposed that persons who were to be considered disabled must be impaired in at least three major life activities.

There are several interpretations of the extent of developmental disabilities in Alaska. Following extensive study of national estimates, Alaskan experience, and other factors, the Northern Alaska Health Resources Association has projected a 1985 population of developmentally disabled people in Alaska of 10,874. Approximately 1,500 of these people will live within the North Star Borough. Of the 1,500 developmentally disabled people in the Fairbanks area, about 550 will be severely disabled. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1983b)

Other Disabilities

Determination of the numbers of people who are disabled but who are not developmentally disabled is difficult because of the lack of information. Most of the people who fall into this category are adults because disabled children are usually considered to be developmentally disabled by virtue of the impact that almost any disability has on growth and development

Bearing in mind the limitations of the tools to be applied, one would estimate that the Alaska population aged 18+ will include a maximum of 6,999 people in 1985 who are seriously disabled but not developmentally disabled. Approximately 967 of these people will live in the North Star Borough. (Northern Alaska Health Resources Association 1983b)

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING

The health status data contained in this chapter suggest a pattern of health and social concerns across the population of the North Star Borough. The population as a whole exhibits significant behavioral health problems, especially in the areas of mental health and substance abuse. In terms of physical health, the people suffer accidental injuries at a very high rate and acute, episodic diseases. In general, Borough residents have fewer chronic, degenerative diseases than is the case with the total population of the United States

The relatively young age of the population is reflected in a high birth rate and a low death rate. Infant mortality is similar to that experienced throughout the country. One result of these facts is that the natural increase in the Borough population is three times that observed nationwide.

The relatively high number of completed suicide attempts is a cause of growing concern. The number of incompletd attempts is unknown, but there is reason to believe that the deaths represent the tip of the iceberg. In the rapidly changing sociocultural context of Alaska, young (15-24 years) Alaska Natives are apparently most at risk. In the 25-44 years age bracket, non-Native males are the major suicide victims.

Alcohol abuse and mental health-related concerns head the list of community problems for the Fairbanks area. These problems are reflected in the high rates of suicide, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, homicide and other crimes, and juvenile arrests.

There are many factors involved in trauma, the leading cause of death and the most frequent inpatient diagnosis at Fairbanks Memorial and Bassett Army Community Hospitals (23%). Hazardous occupations and recreational activities, violence, self-inflicted wounds, and substance abuse are all implicated. Social system indicators and vital statistics data suggest that lifestyle and environment, imposing somewhat unique behavior patterns in the region, are involved in trauma cases. Preventive approaches involving the judicial, medical, business, and labor communities to avoid unnecessary injury seem warranted.

Accident and injury control, mental health and substance abuse intervention and prevention, emergency medical services, health education, and environmental control are all important responses to the health and social problems of the North Star Borough. Services aimed at strengthening individuals, families, and the community as a whole deserve primary attention.

CHAPTER IV

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVESOVERVIEW

In the course of planning for human services, the Arctic Alliance examined all non-profit human service provider agencies in the North Star Borough. The Alliance found that there were a total of 47 such agencies providing services ranging from material assistance to psychiatric counseling. Some agencies provide services in several categories, accounting for the discrepancy between the 53 programs described and the actual number of 47 incorporated entities. The largest service in terms of number of agencies was day care and respite services, with nine day care centers and one respite program. The largest category in terms of number of employees and budgets is mental health and counseling, with a total of 88 full-time-equivalent staff and combined budgets of \$2,896,994 in FY 1983. Each category of services is described in more depth in the individual chapters which follow.

There are 63 other agencies in the North Star Borough which provide human services. Most of these agencies have been omitted from substantive planning in this document because they are proprietary or governmental rather than non-profit. Those in the categories of recreation and education and Fairbanks Memorial Hospital have been omitted because they are already encompassed by the North Star Borough's existing powers. Despite these omissions, however, the Arctic Alliance recognizes each of these programs as vital to community residents. As with the non-profit programs, each category of services is described in more depth in the individual chapters which follow.

SUMMARY OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

For ease of reference, every goal and objective contained in this plan is given below, by category of service.

Assistance/Shelter/Food

Goal: To ensure the availability of emergency support services for physical necessities for all who lack them, by 1986.

Objectives:

- A. The Fairbanks area should have available emergency and ongoing financial assistance (cash, food, and housing assistance), either directly or through outside resources, to persons who are indigent, by 1986.
- B. The Fairbanks area should provide emergency shelter to families and individuals as the need arises, by 1986.

- C. The Fairbanks area should provide emergency food supplies and prepared meals to families, through 1986.
- D. The Fairbanks area should provide emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence and their children, through 1986.
- E. The Fairbanks Health Center should continue to administer the WIC nutrition program and should apply for increased numbers of "slots" as community needs indicate, through 1986.

Child Care and Respite Services

Goal: To encourage and provide access to community child care and respite services which preserve and strengthen families.

Objectives:

- A. The North Star Borough area should maintain licensed day care services for at least 1,650 children aged six weeks to twelve years through 1983 and should increase the number of available spaces yearly, to maintain parity with population increases (1.5%) and increases in the working parent population, through 1986.
- B. At least two day care centers should maintain 24-hour, 7-day-per-week services for children aged six weeks through twelve years, through 1986.
- C. Respite care services should be available for developmentally disabled people of all ages who have substantial mental and/or physical handicaps, through 1986.
- D. Day care subsidies should continue to be provided to low- and moderate-income families, with regular cost-of-living increases, to enable the adult caretakers to work or to return to school for purposes of enhancing employment prospects in the future, through 1986.
- E. Local day care providers, in conjunction with the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District, should develop latch-key programs, using school facilities wherever possible, by 1986.
- F. Local child care service providers, the Fairbanks Association for Young Children, the Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough Department of Parks and Recreation, should explore the development of an in-door playground for use by young children, especially in the winter months, by 1986.

- 20
- E. Health care providers and emergency service responders should work to reduce the accidental death rate of children aged 1-4 years (44.2/100,000 in 1980), by 1990.
 - F. Health care providers should work to reduce the prevalence of hearing loss resulting from serous, acute, and chronic otitis media, by 1990.
 - G. Health care providers and the public schools should work to reduce the incidence of dental caries among children, by 1986.
 - H. The Fairbanks area should work toward a reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases (gonorrhea -- 1,468/100,000 in 1980; tuberculosis -- 26/100,000 in 1980; measles; mumps; rubella; and strep infections), by 1990.

Health Service Objectives:

- A. Northern Alaska should have available appropriate and well-trained health personnel to implement recommended levels of care, through 1986.
- B. Health personnel development, recruitment, and maintenance should reflect the health system needs imposed by the health status of the population of the northern region, by 1986.
- C. The Fairbanks area should have services for the prevention and early intervention of cardiovascular disease, through 1986.
- D. The Fairbanks area should have services for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, through 1986.
- E. The North Star Borough should have a comprehensive, Borough-wide system of emergency medical care, by 1985.
- F. Safe, effective, and economical diagnostic and treatment services should be available to all residents of the Fairbanks area, through 1986.
- G. The Fairbanks area should have a system of primary and specialty medical and dental care which efficiently and safely uses personnel, equipment, and facilities appropriate to the needs of the community, through 1986.
- H. The North Star Borough should have efficient, quality inpatient care available at reasonable cost, through 1990.
- I. Maintenance, habilitation, and rehabilitation services should be available and accessible at reasonable cost and high quality for all Fairbanksans in need of such care, through 1990.

Employment and Training

Goal: To provide employment and training opportunities for all the citizens of the North Star Borough as part of the Borough's economic development plan.

Objectives:

- A. Employment/training service providers should offer employment counseling, referral, and training to Fairbanksans who seek these services.
- B. The Fairbanks community should support job fairs, career days, and workshops on vocational opportunities so that employment needs and opportunities for displaced homemakers, people with disabilities, and others seeking employment are recognized and developed.
- C. Employment/training programs should participate in meeting the Borough's goals and activities in the areas of:
 - 1. Economic development.
 - 2. Council on Economic Policy.
 - 3. Education communications committees.
 - 4. Education opportunity analysis.

Health

Goal: To ensure that the people of the North Star Borough have a comprehensive system of health care, including prevention, diagnosis, and treatment services.

Health Status Objectives:

- A. The health care providers of the Fairbanks area should work to reduce premature deaths from heart disease and hypertension (159/100,000, in 1980) and cancer (99/100,000, in 1980), by 1990.
- B. The health care providers of the Fairbanks area should work to enhance maternal health, as measured by a reduction in high-risk pregnancies of women under 19 years of age (10.5% of all births in 1979), reduction in complicated deliveries, and increase in the number of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy (72% statewide in 1980), by 1990.
- C. The Fairbanks community should continue to improve infant health, reduce infant mortality among the Native population (22/1,000 live births in 1980) and reduce the number of teenage pregnancies (10.5% of all births in 1980), by 1990.
- D. Health care providers and the public schools should work to improve nutritional habits developed in childhood, by 1990.

Housing

Goal: To ensure that the people of the North Star Borough have access to sound, affordable housing.

Objectives:

- A. The housing programs provided by the Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association should be maintained through FY 1986.
- B. The Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association, Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center, and other agencies serving the mentally and physically disabled should work together during FY 1984 to determine the need for expanded housing for these population groups.
- C. Low-income housing assistance currently provided by the Alaska State Housing Authority, the Interior Regional Housing Authority, the Housing Assistance Division of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, and the Housing Referral Office at Fort Wainwright should be maintained through FY 1986.
- D. The Cities of Fairbanks and North Pole and the North Star Borough, in conjunction with the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, should continue to examine housing needs for low-income, elderly, handicapped, and other special population groups and should seek funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other sources to construct appropriate units, by 1986.

Legal Aid and Advocacy

Goal: To promote, protect, and advocate the human and legal rights of the economically disadvantaged, the developmentally disabled, and other citizens without the means to protect or advocate for themselves.

Objectives:

- A. Economically-disadvantaged residents of the North Star Borough should have access to legal protection, within the community priorities of the Alaska Legal Services Corporation, at no cost when the need arises, through 1986.
- B. Borough residents without the means to protect or advocate for themselves should have advocacy assistance available to them at no cost whenever they need such services, through 1986.

Mental Health and Counseling

Goal: To ensure that the people of the North Star Borough have a comprehensive system of mental health and counseling

30

preventive, diagnostic, and treatment services which maintains the client in the least restrictive environment possible, by 1986.

Objectives:

- A. The Fairbanks area should receive increased funding for direct mental health, counseling, and intervention services to enable more clients to be served and to receive more thorough intervention, through:
 - 1. A comprehensive mental health program to meet the needs of children and adolescents, by 1986.
 - 2. Prevention, crisis intervention, counseling, and shelter services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, through 1986.
 - 3. A comprehensive range of child abuse/neglect-related services, emphasizing prevention, early intervention, and treatment, by 1986.
 - 4. Expansion of casework services through the Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services to ensure that neglect cases are attended to as readily as are abuse cases, by 1986.
- B. The Fairbanks area should have a continuum of residential care available for children and adults with major disabling mental health problems, including the development of appropriate, supervised living facilities for chronically mentally ill adults, by 1986.
- C. The Fairbanks area should have increased public awareness of mental health problems and available treatment resources, through 1986.
- D. The Fairbanks area should have community behavioral health programs emphasizing the prevention of disabling mental illness through primary prevention, early intervention, and treatment of mental and behavioral problems, including enhancement of the lay services network, to promote family functioning and prevent family violence, through 1986.
- D. The Fairbanks area should have a family services council to heighten interagency coordination and enhance service delivery in the areas of prevention, early intervention, and treatment, through provision of internal screening of funding proposals to ensure validity of service needs, clarity of goals and objectives, adequacy of impact measurements, and cost/benefit of services provided, by 1986.

Planning and Resource Development

Goal: To ensure that the mental, physical, and social needs of the community are adequately assessed and that scarce resources are allocated in the most effective and efficient ways possible to meet the human needs of the people.

Objectives:

- A. The Borough area should support planning for the health and social needs of the population in order to direct resources in the most appropriate, efficient, and effective manners, through 1986.
- B. Human resource development should progress in identified, carefully delineated ways which are arrived at through public processes, through 1986.
- C. Distribution of human services funds through local government entities should follow rational processes which adhere to sound criteria and community priorities, through 1986.

Senior Citizen Programs

Goal: To provide support services to senior citizens so that they may fully enjoy and contribute to community life without leaving their homes and families.

Objectives:

- A. The Fairbanks area should have congregate meals, recreation programs, and information and referral services available to senior citizens, through 1986.
- B. The Fairbanks area should have in-home support services, including homemaker and home nursing, available through 1986.
- C. Low-income senior citizens should continue to have employment opportunities in ways which promote the development and happiness of people with special needs, through 1986.
- D. Senior citizens should have opportunities through which to contribute their knowledge and expertise to the community, through 1986.

Substance Abuse Programs

Goal: To develop a comprehensive, coordinated system of services for persons with substance abuse problems, including identification, outreach, prevention, education, emergency intervention, inpatient, outpatient, aftercare, and follow-up services, by 1988.

Objectives:

- A. The North Star Borough community should undertake a variety of public education projects on all aspects of the prevention of substance abuse, through 1986.
- B. The Fairbanks community should maintain adequate and appropriate treatment services, with referral and follow-up, for persons with substance abuse problems, by 1986.
- C. The Fairbanks area should have a 25-bed short-term intermediate alcohol treatment capability, by 1986.
- D. The Fairbanks area should maintain fifteen beds for medical and social-setting detoxification, by 1986.
- E. The Fairbanks area should develop long-term inpatient treatment services for alcoholics for whom short-term services are inadequate, by 1988.

Education

Goal: To provide equal opportunity for all local citizens to learn and acquire skills, to equip themselves for life as citizens of the community, to obtain employment, and to become socially mobile.

Objectives:

- A. Educational service providers and agencies providing services for Natives, in particular, should increase public awareness of these important and specialized helping programs for minority groups, through 1986.
- B. The State of Alaska, with assistance from the Fairbanks North Star Borough and the cities of North Pole and Fairbanks, should provide \$4.5 million for construction of a new Head Start facility at a location close to the target population of the community, by 1985.
- C. Adult education services should be offered on an ongoing, year-round basis, by 1986.
- D. Remedial and supplementary education services should be provided during the summer through the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District, by 1984.

Recreation

Goal: To promote a wide variety of recreational and cultural activities for the benefit of all residents and visitors to the North Star Borough.

Objectives:

- A. The Midnight Sun Council of Boy Scouts, the Golden Heart Council of Camp Fire, the Tanana Valley 4-H Program, and the Farthest North Girl Scout Council should continue to provide services within the North Star Borough, through 1986.
- B. The Borough Department of Parks and Recreation should continue its leadership role in the establishment and perpetuation of recreational facilities and programs, through 1986.

CHAPTER V

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL IMPACTS

According to the Random House Dictionary of the English language, an "industry" is the "aggregate of technically productive enterprises in a particular field, often named after its principal product." By this definition, the human service agencies of the Greater Fairbanks area constitute an industry. These organizations are engaged in systematic efforts to address the health and social needs of the citizenry.

As in any industry, large numbers of people are employed in human service delivery. Regardless of their source, the dollars contained in the budgets of these agencies go to pay salaries, rent offices, and purchase supplies. According to prevailing economic wisdom, every dollar entering a community turns over at least four times. Human service dollars are no different. Aside from their program benefits, each agency brings economic benefits to the Borough.

Tables 7 and 8 present the economic impacts on the Greater Fairbanks area of the non-profit and other human services agencies in the Borough. The 53 non-profit programs (47 incorporated agencies) employed over 360 full-time equivalent staff in FY 1983. They had combined revenues in excess of \$11.9 million and assets of more than \$5.1 million. The 63 governmental and proprietary human service agencies employed over 1,633 full-time equivalent staff. Their combined revenues were more than \$107 million, with assets of over \$141 million.

If all human service programs are examined together, the total number of full-time equivalent staff in FY 1983 was more than 1,989. The combined revenues were over \$119 million, and assets were in excess of \$147 million.

If the revenues of every agency are turned over four times in the local economy, the total economic benefits to the community in FY 1983 were over \$476 million -- big business indeed.

This discussion of economics does not take into account the benefits gained in productivity, restored health, removal of clients from the welfare rolls and into the labor force, and other constructive changes which result from human services programs. Nor can dollars begin to equate with improved quality of life that flow from alleviation of human suffering.

Table 7

Human Services in the Greater Fairbanks Area:
Agencies to be Included in Planning,
Economic Impacts by Category

Category of Services	Number Agencies	Number FTEs*	FY 83 Revenues	Assets
Assistance/Shelter/Food	6	24.5	\$494,359+	\$1,044,500
Child Care/Respite Services	11	98.0+	2,381,832+	375,000+
Employment/Training	3	20.0	652,309	1,300,000
Health	4	37.0	781,800	1,530,000
Housing	1-	17.0	544,176	240,000
Legal Aid/Advocacy	3	6.0	220,000	12,000
Mental Health/Counseling	8	70.0	2,896,994+	352,077+
Planning & Resource Development	4	15.0	1,764,553	102,508
Senior Citizen Programs	4	9.0	450,334+	31,720+
Substance Abuse Programs	9	47.25	1,678,622+	15,000+
Total	53	341.75+	\$11,864,979+	\$5,002,805+

* FTE = Full-time equivalent staff.

Table 8

Human Services in the Greater Fairbanks Area:
Agencies to be Referenced in Planning,
Economic Impacts by Category

Category of Services	Number Agencies	Number FTEs*	FY 83 Revenues.	Assets
Assistance/Shelter/Food	2	16.0	\$1,300,000+	NR
Child Care/Respite Services	18	30.5+	268,693+	\$430,000+
Education (excluding School District and UAF)	4	68.75	1,612,700	205,788+
Employment/Training	2	36.0	860,000	NR
Health	10	1,279.5	36,921,890+	32,040,000+
Housing	4	90.5	60,097,200+	108,000,000+
Legal Aid and Advocacy	9	34.0	NR	NR
Mental Health/Counseling	6	39.0	4,125,157+	5,000+
Planning/Resource Development	3	23.75	1,374,595	40,964
Recreation	4	15.0	527,000+	741,907+
Substance Abuse	1	NR	NR	NR
Total	63	1,633.0+	\$107,087,235+	\$141,463,659+

* FTE = Full-time equivalent staff.

CHAPTER VI

ASSISTANCE/SHELTER/FOODGOAL

To ensure the availability of emergency support services for physical necessities for all who lack them, by 1986.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-PROFIT PROGRAMS

There are six agencies in the North Star Borough which provide assistance/shelter/food. These agencies employ 24.5 full-time-equivalent staff persons. Their combined revenues in FY 1983 were over \$494,359; their combined assets were \$1,044,500. Descriptions of each of these six agencies follow, with a summary in Table 9.

The American Red Cross serves the Alaskan population north of the Alaska Range, including Prudhoe Bay. It is partially funded through United Way, but the agency does most of its own fund-raising to supplement grant monies. If a major disaster occurs in its service area, the local Red Cross is eligible for funds through the National Red Cross. The Red Cross provides basic relief for burn-out, flood, and disaster victims for limited periods of time (usually a maximum of one month). Furniture will be replaced for disaster victims when a new living place has been found. The Red Cross also provides assistance to the military.

Catholic Community Services provides food and clothing assistance in the North Star Borough through the Immaculate Conception Church. Along with WIC-CA, the Salvation Army, and the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Catholic Community Services is trying to develop emergency shelter services. So far, the combined agencies have been unable to locate appropriate space.

The Rescue Mission is operated through donations. It provides food, shelter, clothing, and showers for people in need. Its services are available only to men.

The Salvation Army serves the northern Interior region, including the highway communities from Nenana to Tok and northward to Fort Yukon. It is funded by United Way and through individual donations, although the agency received some funds for remodeling and purchase of a van in 1983 through the City of Fairbanks. The Salvation Army provides emergency shelter/housing to anyone, depending upon resources and the degree of need. Emergency shelter and three meals daily are provided for five days, based on need related to alcohol, drug, or housing problems. The shelter has a sleeping capacity for seventeen men and four women.

The Fairbanks Community Food Bank targets its services to residents of the North Star Borough. It operates on various grants and donations, including municipal assistance funds through the City of Fairbanks. The Food Bank collects and salvages food that is otherwise wasted and makes

Table 9
Assistance/Shelter/Food

Agencies to be Included	# FTEs*	FY 83 Revenues	Assets
American Red Cross	1.5	\$13,975	\$1,500
Catholic Community Services	4.0	133,000	-0-
Fairbanks Community Food Bank	1.0	32,000	-0-
Rescue Mission	2.0	NR	150,000
Salvation Army	13.0	215,000	893,000
United Service Organization	3.0	100,384	-0-
Total	24.5	\$494,359+	\$1,044,500

Agencies to be Referenced**	# FTEs*	FY 83 Revenue	Assets
Air Force Aid Society	0	NR	NR
Alaska Division of Public Assistance	16	\$1,300,000	NR
Total	16	\$1,300,000+	NR

* FTE = Full-time equivalent staff.

** This category also includes the special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), administered by the Fairbanks Health Center. However, budget figures for this program are included in Chapter IX, Health, along with other portions of the Health Center's budget.

it available to non-profit agencies and churches for distribution to persons in need. At this time, no food baskets are given directly to individuals or families.

Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance provides emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children, along with a full range of counseling services. Their program is discussed more fully in Chapter XI, "Mental Health and Counseling."

The United Service Organization (USO) serves the downtown Fairbanks area and the population on Fort Wainwright. The main source of its funding is the United Way, although the USO does hold its own fundraising events to supplement grant monies. The USO basically provides recreation and entertainment for servicemen and women.

Until recently, the Tanana Chiefs Conference and the Fairbanks Native Association offered general assistance to Natives. With cuts in funding by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, these services stopped. If BIA funds are reinstated, these very important programs can be resumed.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROGRAMS

Besides the non-profit organizations described above, three other agencies provide assistance/shelter/food and related services in the Fairbanks area. One is operated directly by the military and the others are arms of the State; therefore, neither is appropriate for inclusion in a human service plan which is focussed on human service delivery by non-profit organizations. However, these agencies have a major impact on the community. The Alaska Division of Public Assistance employed sixteen full-time-equivalent staff members in FY 1983, with a budget of \$1,300,000. Descriptions of these agencies follow. (See Table 9.)

The Air Force Aid Society operates on Eielson Air Force Base. It furnishes emergency assistance for basics such as food and rent for Air Force personnel and their dependents.

The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services is a State-run agency which provides assistance in the Interior region. While the Division of Public Assistance provides a variety of services, the ones related directly to this section of the plan are the food stamp, general relief, and public assistance programs. Staff of the Division interview clients to determine eligibility, based on income. During the month of October, 1982, there were 1,451 recipients of public assistance in the Borough, and they received a total of \$377,877 in direct financial subsidies. In addition, 506 individuals and families received general relief assistance and general relief medical payments, which go directly to the vendor on the behalf of needy clients.

To improve maternal and child health status and reduce the incidence of low-birthweight births, the Fairbanks Health Center administers the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), a program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The WIC program provides, free of charge to eligible people, specific supplemental foods

which contain nutrients most likely to be deficient in pregnant and breastfeeding women, infants, and young children. Participants are also given practical nutrition education. Currently, the WIC program has 525 officially certified WIC "slots," although 545 clients were participating in August, 1983.

OBJECTIVES

- A. The Fairbanks area should have available emergency and ongoing financial assistance (cash, food, and housing assistance), either directly or through outside resources, to persons who are indigent, by 1986.

Current Providers:

Alaska Division of Public Assistance

Tanana Chiefs Conference and Fairbanks Native Association, depending on the availability of BIA funds

Others on an informal basis

- B. The Fairbanks area should provide emergency shelter to families and individuals as the need arises, by 1986.

Current Providers:

Salvation Army

Rescue Mission

American Red Cross

WIC-CA

- C. The Fairbanks area should provide emergency food supplies and prepared meals to families, through 1986.

Current Providers:

Rescue Mission

Salvation Army

Fairbanks Community Food Bank

WIC-CA

- D. The Fairbanks area should provide emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence and their children, through 1986.

Current Providers:

WIC-CA

Salvation Army

- E. The Fairbanks Health Center should continue to administer the WIC nutrition program and should apply for increased numbers of "slots" as community needs indicate, through 1986.

Current Provider:

Fairbanks Health Center

ISSUES/ACTIVITIES

Non-profit and other human services mentioned above should coordinate to examine and classify the extent of need for financial assistance and should develop criteria for distribution of funds. The agencies should coordinate to determine which agency is most appropriate to handle distribution of funds.

Organizations which address the material needs of clients should seek to provide space for families in need of emergency shelter. One way of accomplishing this goal is to coordinate with military social action groups, including the Air Force Aid Society, to provide emergency shelter in unused facilities. Another approach is to develop an incentive plan which encourages local hotels and motels to provide rooms when needed during the off-season. All efforts should include provision of shelter for individual women equal to that which now exists for men, through one or more of the established agencies.

Food services should continue under the auspices of the Food Bank, with food being made available to individuals and families through human service provider agencies. The North Star Council on Aging (see "Senior Services") should try to obtain funds to expand its meals-on-wheels program for shut-ins. The Fairbanks Health Center should continue the WIC program.

Budgets for all these programs should be maintained at at least the FY 1983 levels through 1986. Funds required should increase by 1.5% per year to accommodate population growth and an additional 7% per year to address inflation. Total resources for the non-profit organizations should increase to at least \$536,380 in FY 1984, \$581,972 in FY 1985, and \$631,440 in FY 1986.

CHAPTER VII

CHILD CARE AND RESPITE SERVICES

GOAL

To encourage and provide access to community child care and respite services which preserve and strengthen families.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-PROFIT PROGRAMS

There are eleven child care and respite programs in the Fairbanks area which are operated on a non-profit basis. Each of these agencies is potentially eligible for public funds, and some already receive State grants and subsidies. Altogether, these agencies employ over 98 full-time equivalent staff members. Their combined revenues in FY 1983 were more than \$2,381,832; their assets were in excess of \$375,000. Table 10 summarizes their economic impacts on the community.

Nine of the eleven non-profit programs are day care centers, with a total licensed capacity of 535 children, aged six weeks to twelve years. The centers have differing age restrictions, with four accepting children as young as six weeks old and five taking children as old as twelve years. Play 'n Learn, Inc., with three centers serving a total of 180 children, runs the only infant center. The complete list of non-profit day care centers is:

- College Day Nursery
- Enep'ut Children's Center
- Fort Wainwright Child Care Center
- Love and Care Child Care Center
- New Life Day Care Center
- North Pole Christian Day School
- Play 'n Learn, Inc. (three sites)
- Teamster Rec Center Nursery
- Wee Care Day Care Center

The Day Care Assistance Program, operated through the North Star Borough, is a State-funded program which provides day care subsidies to low- and moderate-income people so that they may work or attend school. This is not a welfare program but rather is an economic/community development program that provides for a steady labor market for employers and enables parents to work and support themselves. The staff of three determines eligibility and helps direct program recipients to appropriate day care services. Of the Program's FY 1983 budget of \$1,069,169, \$991,972 goes into the purchase of day care services for eligible clients.

The Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association's Respite Care Program provides specialized, temporary care for children and adults who are substantially disabled. Care is provided by specially-trained staff who are able to meet the needs of disabled people. Respite care is provided

in the family's own home, in FRA's respite care apartment, and in the homes of certified respite care providers. FRA also provides a home/school support program to enable parents and school personnel to work effectively with disabled children. Eligible clients include all developmentally disabled people who are substantially disabled with mental impairments and/or physical problems. This program is operated primarily through grants from the Alaska Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to the eleven non-profit programs described above, there are eighteen other day care centers which are operated by local government or as proprietary, profit-making agencies. These eighteen centers employ over 30.5 full-time-equivalent staff members, and their annual budgets are in excess of \$268,693. Their assets exceed \$430,000. Table 11 summarizes their economic impacts on the community.

These eighteen centers have a total licensed capacity of 481 children aged six weeks to twelve years. As with non-profit centers, these agencies have varying age restrictions. Four centers accept children as young as six weeks of age; eleven take children through twelve years. Childcraft Center, with a capacity of forty children aged two to twelve years, is the only proprietary center which is open 24 hours per day. Family Circle Day Care, with a capacity of thirty children aged six weeks to twelve years, is open Monday - Saturday until midnight in addition to its regular day-time service. The complete list of governmental and proprietary, for-profit day care centers is:

Government-Operated Centers

Bunnell House Laboratory School: TVCC
Hutchison Day Care Center

Proprietary Centers

Barnette Street Children's Center
Childcraft Center
Childcraft Center School Program
Children's World (Downtown, North Pole, and West)
Cranberry Hill
Discovery Center
Family Circle Day Care Center
Little Lambs
Little Lambs Too
Lollipops and Rainbows
Mother Goose
Safe and Snug Day Care Center
University Day Care Center
Yellow Brick Road

Table 10

Child Care and Respite Services:
Non-Profit Programs

Agencies to be Included	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
College Day Nursery	7.0	NR	-0-
Day Care Assistance Program	3.0	\$1,069,169	-0-
Enep'ut Children's Center	12.0	150,000	25,000
FRA Respite Care Program	10.0	267,263	-0-
Fort Wainwright Child Care Center	13.0	13,000**	-0-
Love & Care Child Care Center	NR	NR	NR
New Life Day Care Center	NR	NR	NR
North Pole Christian Day School	7.0	182,400	-0-
Play 'n Learn (3 centers)	45.0	700,000	350,000
Teamster Rec Center Nursery	1.0	NR	-0-
Wee Care Day Care Center	NR	NR	NR
Total	98.0+	\$2,381,832+	\$375,000+

* FTE = Full-time equivalent staff.

** The federal government supplements fees paid by parents, federal food program reimbursement, and the State child care grant by paying the wages of three employees, providing funds for supplies, and providing a building and utilities.

Table 11

Child Care and Respite Services:
Governmental and Proprietary Programs

Agencies to be Referenced	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Barnette Street Children's Center	4.0	\$102,000	\$50,000
Bunnell House	6.0	\$1,000	NR
Childcraft Center	10.5	NR	NR
Childcraft Center School Program	NR	NR	NR
Children's World Downtown	NR	NR	NR
Children's World North Pole	NR	NR	NR
Children's World West	NR	NR	NR
Cranberry Hill	NR	NR	NR
Discovery Center	NR	NR	NR
Family Circle Day Care	4.0	NR	150,000
Hutchison Day Care Center	NR	NR	NR
Little Lambs	NR	NR	NR
Little Lambs Too	NR	NR	NR
Lollipops and Rainbows	NR	NR	NR
Mother Goose	1.5	25,693	100,000
Safe and Snug Day Care Center	NR	NR	NR
University Day Care Center	NR	NR	NR
Yellow Brick Road	4.5	60,000	130,000
Total	30.5+	\$268,693+	\$430,000+

* FTE = Full-time equivalent staff.

In addition to the licensed day care centers, with a combined capacity of 1,016 children, there are 98 day care homes in the North Star Borough which are licensed to serve 615 children.

OBJECTIVES

- A. The North Star Borough area should maintain licensed day care services for at least 1,650 children aged six weeks to twelve years through 1983 and should increase the number of available spaces yearly to maintain parity with population increases (1.5%) and increases in the working parent population, through 1986.

Current Providers:

As listed in Tables 10 and 11

- B. At least two day care centers should maintain 24-hour, 7-day-per-week services for children aged six weeks through twelve years, through 1986.

Current Providers:

Childcraft
FRA Respite Care Program (Disabled children only)

- C. Respite care services should be available for developmentally disabled people of all ages who have substantial mental and/or physical handicaps, through 1986.

Current Provider:

FRA Respite Care Program

- D. Day care subsidies should continue to be provided to low- and moderate-income families, with regular cost-of-living increases, to enable the adult caretakers to work or to return to school for purposes of enhancing employment prospects in the future, through 1986.

Current Provider:

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs via
the Fairbanks North Star Borough

- E. Local day care providers, in conjunction with the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District, should develop latchkey programs, using school facilities wherever possible, by 1986.

Current Providers:

None

- 30
- F. Local child care service providers, the Fairbanks Association for Young Children, the Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services, and the FNSB Department of Parks and Recreation should explore the development of an in-door playground for use by young children, especially in the winter months, by 1986.

Current Providers:

None

ISSUES/ACTIVITIES

At a minimum, child care services should increase at the same rate as the population increases (approximately 1.5% per year) over the next three years, with adjustments to reflect increasing numbers of mothers in the work force. Funds required for the eleven non-profit organizations should increase to accommodate this growth and an additional 7% per year to address inflation.

Over the next year, the non-profit day care and respite agencies and the Fairbanks Association for Young Children, working with the governmental and proprietary organizations, should examine additional service needs in the community. Areas of concern which should receive attention include:

1. Development of a crisis nursery/drop-in day care center with 24-hour coverage.
2. Provision of services for handicapped children and teenagers.
3. Need for general service expansion.

51
CHAPTER VIII

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

GOAL

To provide employment and training opportunities for all citizens of the North Star Borough as part of the Borough's economic development plan.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-PROFIT PROGRAMS

There are three non-profit agencies which provide employment and training services to the Greater Fairbanks area. Together, these agencies employ twenty full-time equivalent staff members. Their combined revenues in FY 1985 were \$652,309; their assets were in excess of \$1.3 million. Descriptions of each of these three agencies follow, with additional summary in Table 12.

The Displaced Homemakers program serves Interior residents who are divorced, widowed, or separated and partners in households where the primary wage earner has become disabled and unable to provide the family income. Services respond to the need to prepare for entry or re-entry into competitive employment in the local work force. Women who have spent most of their adult lives as full-time mothers and homemakers need a variety of vocational and employment support services, including career and vocational counseling, assessment, training, and job referral assistance. Additionally, they require services which assist in strengthening their money management, self-image, and assertiveness skills so that they can become comfortable and successful in their new roles as heads of households. The Displaced Homemaker budget totalled \$190,886 in FY 1983. Funds were received from the City of Fairbanks and the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. In FY 1984, the funding source is the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs; the budget has dropped to less than half of the previous year's amount.

The Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association (FRA) provides vocational assessment, training, employment, shelter work, and day activity services to adults with disabilities. Most of FRA's clients are from the Fairbanks area or the northern region of Alaska. Many of the people served are severely handicapped; however, they can and do benefit from the several vocational program services which are tailored to individual skill levels, training needs, and the ability to work competitively. Each person is provided with opportunities to learn more skills, to do real work, and to earn money to increase self-sufficiency and contribute to the community as a whole. Many clients move from training to competitive employment in the community.

FRA's vocational programs serve thirty people at the workshop on Airport Way and at various worksites in the community. The vocational

Table 12

Employment and Training

Agencies to be Included	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Displaced Homemakers	7.0	\$190,886	-0-
FNA Employment Services	3.0	100,000	NR
Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association	10.0	361,423	\$1,300,000**
Total	20.0	\$652,309	\$1,300,000+

Agencies to be Referenced	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation	8.0	\$860,000	NR
Alaska State Employment Service	28.0	NR	NR
Total	36.0	\$860,000+	NR

* FTE = Full-time equivalent staff.

**Includes an \$800,000 mortgage.

program budget was \$361,423 in FY 1983, with assets of \$1,300,000. FRA employs ten full-time equivalent staff members in its vocational programs.

Fairbanks Native Association's Minority Employment Program offers referral to jobs and training sources for Natives and other minority group members aged 18 and older. The organization helps develop jobs in the community and maintains a Jobs Listing Board where current job openings are posted. The Minority Employment Program had a total FY 1983 budget of \$100,000. The Program employs 3.0 full-time equivalent staff members.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROGRAMS

The major public employment and training agencies serving all Fairbanks area residents are the Alaska Department of Labor, with 28 full-time employees, and the Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, with eight employees and a local budget of \$860,000. (See also Table 12.)

The Alaska Department of Labor offers a variety of employment and training services (plus unemployment insurance) through the following Fairbanks-based programs:

1. Job Service provides recruitment, selection, and referral to job openings; aptitude and proficiency testing; screening for occupational training projects; administration of on-the-job training; Youth Corps; and special programs for Veterans, youth, handicapped, and elderly citizens.
2. Rural Services offers the same services provided by Job Service, but they are designed for people in rural areas.
3. Work Incentive Program (WIN) provides employment assistance and support such as day care arrangements and transportation to adult recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and to teenagers aged 16 and over who are not in school and who receive AFDC.
4. Youth Employment Service (YES) recruits, selects, and refers youth to job openings.

The Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) assists people who have a physical, mental, or emotional disability which constitutes a substantial handicap for employment. Services include education, medical services, training, job sampling, financial maintenance when appropriate, and vocational counseling which lead to employment. Accurate assessments are made of an individual's medical and vocational disabilities as part of determining eligibility for rehabilitation services. The Fairbanks office serves Interior villages on an itinerant basis.

OBJECTIVES

- A. Employment/training service providers should offer employment counseling, referral, and training to Fairbanksans who seek these services.

Current Providers:

As listed in Table 12

- B. The Fairbanks community should support job fairs, career days, and workshops on vocational opportunities so that employment needs and opportunities for displaced homemakers, people with disabilities, and others seeking employment are recognized and developed.

Current Providers:

Fairbanks North Star Borough School District (students only)
 Displaced Homemakers
 Fairbanks Native Association
 Alaska Department of Labor

- C. Employment/training programs should participate in meeting the Borough's goals and activities in the areas of:
 1. Economic development
 2. Council on Economic Policy
 3. Education communications committees
 4. Education opportunity analysis

ISSUES/ACTIVITIES

Services should be maintained at least at current levels. Employment and training agencies and other related or interested groups such as the Trades Council and individual labor organizations should meet on a regular basis to exchange information, coordinate activities, and ensure that unemployed local people receive maximum opportunity to obtain local jobs.

Budgets for the non-profit programs should be maintained at at least FY 1983 levels through 1986. Funds required should increase by 1.5% per year to accommodate population growth and an additional 7% per year to address inflation. Total resources for the three non-profit organizations should increase to at least \$707,755 in FY 1984, \$767,914 in FY 1985, and \$833,187 in FY 1986.

CHAPTER IX

HEALTH

GOAL

To ensure that the people of the North Star Borough have a comprehensive system of health care, including prevention, diagnosis, and treatment services.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-PROFIT PROGRAMS

There are four non-profit agencies providing physical health services to residents of the Greater Fairbanks area. Altogether, these agencies employ 37 full-time-equivalent staff members. Their combined revenues in FY 1983 were \$781,800; their assets were approximately \$1,530,000. Descriptions of each of these agencies follow, with additional information in Table 13.

Alaska Crippled Children and Adults (ACCA) provides speech and language diagnosis and therapy on an outpatient basis. Project TEACH, a major division of ACCA, serves children from birth to three years of age who have learning or developmental problems. Specific services are physical, occupational, and speech therapy; hearing screening; and special education. Parents are involved in the therapy process and are taught to work with their children. During the very early infancy periods, ACCA staff members make home visits to work with the children and parents; later, the children come to the center for services. In addition to the Fairbanks area, ACCA serves Nenana and Delta Junction on an itinerant basis. ACCA is supported by funds from the State and United Way and also charges fees for service on a sliding-scale.

The Breast Cancer Detection Center provides free breast examinations, including mammography when indicated, for all women over the age of twelve. When abnormalities are detected, clients are referred for medical attention. A significant portion of the Center's work is in public education concerning breast self-examination, self-care, and other aspects of cancer prevention and detection. The Center provides speakers upon request.

Alaska Management Technologies Homemaker Program serves the northern region from its Fairbanks office. The Homemaker Program offers assistance in the home for elderly and disabled people in order to prevent or delay institutionalization. Services include housekeeping, meal preparation, chore services, child care (in some cases), and personal care. Nursing care is not provided. Eligibility is based on need rather than on financial resources. The Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services, in conjunction with the homemaker supervisor, determines need and sets the number of hours per day or week which an individual or family may receive service. Alaska Management Technologies then delivers the services under contract with the State.

20

The Tanana Chiefs Conference provides community health aide and other health-related services primarily for Natives who reside in the rural Interior. In Fairbanks, Tanana Chiefs provides health education services in conjunction with the Alaska Native Health Center and operates a hostel for rural residents who are in Fairbanks for outpatient care, who are awaiting delivery of babies, or who need to be close to hospitalized relatives. Tanana Chiefs also has a mental health center, which is described in the Mental Health and Counseling chapter of this plan.

In addition to these agencies, there are a number of voluntary health organizations and civic groups which offer free public education, financial assistance, or other health-related services. These agencies operate without funds except what they may raise through local contributions. Some of these organizations are: the Lions Club Eye Bank; the Five-Day Stop Smoking Plan; the American Cancer Society; the Multiple Sclerosis Society; the Diabetes Association; North Star Childbirth Education Association; the Alaska Heart Association; the Alaska Lung Association; and the LaLeche League.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to the non-profit programs described above, there are ten other agencies providing direct services to residents of the North Star Borough. Most of these agencies are operated directly by the State or by the military. One is a proprietary organization. Another, Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, while technically a non-profit organization, already receives revenue sharing funds through the Borough's "hospital powers" and so is outside of the scope of this plan. Altogether, these ten agencies employ 1,279.5 full-time-equivalent staff. Their combined revenues in FY 1983 were more than \$37 million; their assets were considerably in excess of \$33 million. (See also Table 13.)

The Alaska Native Health Center is operated by the Indian Health Service and serves all Natives in Fairbanks and the Interior. General medical and dental outpatient services are offered, along with social services, health education, pharmacy, and family planning. Public health nurses and outreach workers make home visits. If specialists or hospitalization are required, the Public Health Service must authorize services with local providers under contract.

Bassett Army Community Hospital provides outpatient and inpatient services for military personnel and their dependents. Although the number of beds in use varies with need, the hospital currently has 85 beds, of which 51 are for general medical/surgical patients, 24 are for obstetrics, and four are for intensive care. Services include x-ray, medically-required abortions, alcohol detoxification, emergency room, intensive care, outpatient and inpatient surgery, podiatry, obstetrics, pediatrics, clinical psychology, inhalation therapy, physical therapy, audiology, ultrasound, blood bank, social services, and morgue. Patients requiring specialized services are transferred to other military facilities or are referred to Fairbanks Memorial Hospital. In 1980, Bassett cared for 2,191 patients for a total of 8,470 patient days.

Careage North is a proprietary skilled and intermediate nursing care facility. As the only Medicaid-certified SNF/ICF in northern Alaska, Careage North provides a wide range of non-acute health care services on a 24-hour basis for persons requiring convalescent care, rehabilitation, or chronic care. The professional treatment staff consists of a medical director, physical therapist, speech therapist, occupational therapist, pharmacist, registered dietician, social worker, and recreational therapist. Registered nurses are on duty around the clock. Careage North has 101 beds and operates at an average annual occupancy of approximately 80%. The facility serves about 200 different individuals each year, with the average length of stay being 56 days in skilled care and 165 days in intermediate care. Charges at Careage North are \$103 daily. Most of the patients are covered by Medicaid, although Careage North does accept other third-party or out-of-pocket payments. Careage North is not certified for Medicare reimbursement at this time. However, recent purchase of the facility by the Fairbanks Memorial Hospital Foundation carries the assurance that Medicare reimbursement will be possible by 1984. When ownership and operation are transferred in October, 1983, Careage North will become a non-profit facility.

The Communicative Disorders Program is part of the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. This program provides audiology services for children and adults. It also offers counseling and hearing aid consultation to children and their parents and to adults. Films and speakers are available upon request. The Fairbanks office provides services locally and on an itinerant basis to the Interior and North Slope. There is no charge to anyone for this program.

The Eielson Air Force Base Clinic, with 135 staff, provides 24-hour outpatient and emergency services for physical and psychological problems. Services are available only to military personnel and their dependents.

The Fairbanks Health Center provides public health services to everyone within the North Star Borough. Services include: cardiac clinic; cleft lip and palate clinic; community education; expectant parents classes; family planning clinic; genetic counseling; home visiting/home health care; immunization clinic; orthopedic clinic; sight conservation program; teen sexuality clinic; tuberculosis control/surveillance; sexually transmitted disease clinic; vision screening; Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Program; well-child clinic; and a Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) supplemental food program for pregnant and breast-feeding women. In addition, the Health Center aids in arranging financial assistance with the Division of Public Health's Handicapped Children's Program for children with visual, eye, nose, throat, congenital, and orthopedic defects. Public health nurses provide counseling and referral services for children and adults with emotional problems and often provide early detection and intervention in cases of child neglect and abuse and other disruptions of normal family functioning. The Health Center receives almost all of its funding through the Division of Public Health, although the City of Fairbanks provides building and maintenance costs and some materials. All services are available free of charge, with occasional exceptions for materials fees.

Fairbanks Home Health Care, while a part of the Fairbanks Health Center, operates out of separate offices. The agency provides skilled nursing and home health aide services free of charge to Borough residents whose physicians order such care. Health supervision visits are also made to people whose need for regular skilled care has passed but who are still at risk. The average monthly caseload has grown to almost seventy individuals for skilled nursing and over ninety for health supervision. The agency provides over 600 hours of health aide services monthly.

Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (FMH), with 587.5 full-time-equivalent staff, provides sophisticated diagnostic and treatment services and specialized care. The hospital currently has 145 beds set up, plus five licensed neonatal bassinets, with new construction underway for a 51-bed general acute care addition, expanded ancillary services, a floor for psychiatric services, and expanded pediatric services. Services include alcohol detoxification; abortions; burn care; emergency room; intensive care; outpatient and inpatient surgery; inpatient hemodialysis; birthing center; obstetrics; pediatrics; premature nursery; psychiatric services; inhalation, occupational, physical, and speech therapy; nuclear medicine; electroencephalography; histopathology; mammography; ultrasound; computerized tomography; blood bank; 24-hour pharmacy; social services; and morgue. FMH had revenues in FY 1983 of \$25 million and assets of \$32 million, not counting the \$20 million in State support which is going into the new addition. The hospital accepts third-party reimbursement as well as out-of-pocket payments. It also provides some charity care in line with its Hill-Burton obligations.

The Northern Regional Nursing Program, although based in Fairbanks, has public health nurses stationed in Tanana, Fort Yukon, Barrow, and Nome and provides itinerant services to the surrounding villages. Services include: school health; communicable disease program (including tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, and immunizations); health assessments through well-baby clinics and the EPSDT program; maternity programs; women's clinics; morbidity care; and teacher-preceptor services for village health aides. The 23 staff based in Fairbanks include those in the Regional Health Office (4), Regional Laboratory (14), and Regional Nursing Office (5). The Program is part of the Alaska Division of Public Health. All services are provided free of charge.

The Fairbanks Pioneers Home is a part of the State Pioneers Homes system, providing residential care for those persons over 65 who have spent at least the last fifteen years in Alaska. The Fairbanks Pioneers Home has 73 residential care beds and 46 nursing care beds. The Home is almost always at capacity. Eligible persons are charged nominal fees of \$225 per month for residential care and \$250 per month for nursing care. The remainder of the budget comes from direct State subsidy.

Besides these health care programs, the Fairbanks area has over eighty physicians and thirty dentists in private practice.

Table 13

Health

Agencies to be Included	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Alaska Crippled Children and Adults	10.0	\$220,000	\$110,000
Breast Cancer Detection Center	2.5	36,000	20,000
Alaska Management Technologies Homemaker Program (northern region)	22.5	435,800	0
Tanana Chiefs Conference (Fairbanks)	2.0	90,000	1,400,000
Total	37.0	\$781,800	\$1,530,000

Agencies to be Referenced	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Alaska Native Health Center	41.0	\$5,600,000	NR
Bassett Army Community Hospital	312.0	NR	NR
Careage North	79.5	2,723,890	NR
Communicative Disorders Program	2.0	97,000	40,000
Eielson A.F.B. Clinic	135.0	NR	NR
Fairbanks Health Center	23.0	NR	NR
Fairbanks Home Health Care	7.5	139,000	NR
Fairbanks Memorial Hospital	587.5	25,000,000	32,000,000
Northern Regional Nursing Program**	23.0	NR	NR
Pioneers Home	69.0	3,362,000	NR
Total	1,279.5	\$36,921,890+	\$32,040,000+

* FTE = Full-time equivalent staff.

** Includes staff of the Regional Health Office (4), Regional Laboratory (14), and Regional Nursing Office (5).

HEALTH STATUS OBJECTIVES

- A. The health care providers of the Fairbanks area should work to reduce premature deaths from heart disease and hypertension (159/100,000 in 1980) and cancer (99/100,000 in 1980), by 1990.
- B. The health care providers of the Fairbanks area should work to enhance maternal health, as measured by a reduction in high-risk pregnancies of women under 19 years of age (10.5% of all births in 1979), reduction in complicated deliveries, and increase in the number of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy (72% statewide in 1980), by 1990.
- C. The Fairbanks community should continue to improve infant health, reduce infant mortality among the Native population (22/1,000 live births in 1980), and reduce the number of teenage pregnancies (10.5% of all births in 1980), by 1990.
- D. Health care providers and the public schools should work to improve nutritional habits developed in childhood, by 1990.
- E. Health care providers and emergency service responders should work to reduce the accidental death rate of children aged 1-4 years (44.2/100,000 in 1980), by 1990.
- F. Health care providers should work to reduce the prevalence of hearing loss resulting from serous, acute, and chronic otitis media, by 1990.
- G. Health care providers and the public schools should work to reduce the incidence of dental caries among children, by 1986.
- H. The Fairbanks area should work toward a reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases (gonorrhea -- 1,68/100,000 in 1980; tuberculosis -- 26/100,000 in 1980; measles; mumps; rubella; and strep infections), by 1990.

HEALTH SERVICE OBJECTIVES

There are numerous activities which could be undertaken to implement health systems changes aimed at addressing the health status problems outlined above. Readers are referred to the various planning documents of the Northern Alaska Health Resources Association for this purpose. The following health systems performance goals are offered as an overview:

- A. Northern Alaska should have available appropriate and well-trained health personnel to implement recommended levels of care, through 1986.

Current Providers:

As in Table 13
WAMI Medical Education Program
Private practitioners

- B. Health personnel development, recruitment, and maintenance should reflect the health system needs imposed by the health status of the population of the northern region, by 1986.

Current Providers:

As in Table 13
WAMI Medical Education Program

- C. The Fairbanks area should have services for the prevention and early intervention of cardiovascular disease, through 1986.

Current Providers:

Alaska Native Health Center
Bassett Army Community Hospital
Eielson A.F.B. Clinic
Fairbanks Health Center
Fairbanks Home Health Care
Fairbanks Memorial Hospital
American Heart Association
Private Practitioners

- D. The Fairbanks area should have services for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, through 1986.

Current Providers:

Alaska Native Health Center
Bassett Army Community Hospital
Careage North
Eielson A.F.B. Clinic
Fairbanks Health Center
Fairbanks Home Health Care
Fairbanks Memorial Hospital
Alaska Lung Association
Private Practitioners

- E. The North Star Borough should have a comprehensive, Borough-wide system of emergency medical care, by 1985.

Current Providers:

Chena Goldstream Volunteer Fire Department
Eielson A.F.B. Clinic
Fairbanks Fire Department
Fort Wainwright Fire Department

Interior Rescue
 Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (M.A.S.T.)
 North Pole Fire Department
 Salcha Rescue
 University of Alaska Fire Department
 Fairbanks Memorial Hospital
 Interior Region Emergency Medical Services Council

- F. Safe, effective, and economical diagnostic and treatment services should be available to all residents of the Fairbanks area, through 1986.

Current Providers:

As in Table 13

- G. The Fairbanks area should have a system of primary and specialty medical and dental care which efficiently and safely uses personnel, equipment, and facilities appropriate to the needs of the community, through 1986.

Current Providers:

As in Table 13
 Private Practitioners

- H. The North Star Borough should have efficient, quality in-patient care available at reasonable cost, through 1990.

Current Providers:

Fairbanks Memorial Hospital
 Bassett Army Community Hospital
 Careage North

- I. Maintenance, habilitation, and rehabilitation services should be available and accessible at reasonable cost and high quality for all Fairbanksans in need of such care, through 1990.

Current Providers:

As in Table 13
 Private Practitioners

ISSUES/ACTIVITIES

Budgets for the health services described above should be maintained at at least the FY 1985 levels through 1986. Funds required should increase by 1.5% per year to accommodate population growth and an additional 7% per year to address inflation. Allowances should also be made for development to reflect changes in the state of the art of health care delivery.

Over the next three years, the various health care providers, the planning agencies, local government, and concerned citizens should examine additional service needs in the community. Areas of concern which should receive particular attention include:

1. Expansion of the physical plan for the Fairbanks Health Center.
2. Development of a women's health care clinic, with a sliding-fee schedule of payments.

CHAPTER X

HOUSINGGOAL

To ensure that the people of the North Star Borough have access to sound, affordable housing.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-PROFIT PROGRAMS

The Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association (FRA) is currently the only non-profit organization in the area which provides or arranges for housing. FRA's services are available to developmentally disabled individuals who meet certain qualifications.

FRA's Specialized Foster Care Program provides alternatives to institutionalization. Through this program, severely disabled young people are placed in foster homes for a minimum of eighteen months. Foster parents receive extensive training to familiarize them with the specific aspects of the disabled person's individualized training program, developed and coordinated by FRA staff. On-going staff support is provided to the families, in addition to a stipend. At this time, funding is so limited that only four disabled persons have been placed with specialized foster families.

FRA's Independent Living Program provides residential alternatives within the community as well as independent living skills training. The program includes supervised group homes, an independent apartment option, and a transitional apartment component. The transitional apartment program provides FRA staff support to the person involved on a more regular and on-going basis than is usually required by people in the independent apartment program. While the individual is in the transitional program, staff members work with him or her to develop the skills that will be needed for living independently later. FRA has three group homes for disabled adults in the community.

Table 14 provides a summary of the economic impacts of these programs on the community.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to FRA's programs in the non-profit sector, there are four governmental agencies which provide or assist with housing. These four agencies employed 90.5 full-time equivalent staff members in FY 1983. Their combined revenues were over \$60 million; their assets were in excess of \$108 million. Descriptions of each of these agencies follow. (See also Table 14.)

Table 14

Housing

Agency to be Included	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association	17.0	\$544,176	\$240,000**

Agencies to be Referenced	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Alaska State Housing Authority	80.0	\$15,000,000	\$100,000,000
Family Housing/Housing Referral Offices, Fort Wainwright	1.0	NR	NR
Housing Assistance Division, Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs	2.0	45,000,000***	NR
Interior Regional Housing Authority	7.5	97,200	8,000,000
Total	90.5	\$60,097,200+	\$108,000,000+

* FTE = Full-time equivalent staff.

** Includes three group homes.

*** Includes available loan funds only.

07

The Alaska State Housing Authority provides financial assistance to eligible people to help with rent payments. The Authority also administers the Birch Park, Spruce Park, Golden Ages, and Golden Towers apartment complexes.

Golden Towers has 96 units of housing for the elderly and disabled. As of August, 1983, the waiting list numbered about fifty and the average wait for a unit was fifteen months. Golden Ages has twenty units for the elderly; turn-over averages one unit per year. The waiting list at Golden Ages usually has around five applicants on it.

Birch Park apartment complex has seven units for the elderly and disabled, plus 68 units for low-income families. Spruce Park has sixty units for low-income families. These two complexes have a mutual waiting list which, as of August, 1983, numbered approximately forty. The average wait for a unit at Birch Park or Spruce Park is about nine months.

The Housing Referral Office at Fort Wainwright serves as a liaison between military personnel seeking rentals and the community. The Office also handles complaints of illegal housing discrimination.

The Housing Assistance Division of the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs assists low-income persons to obtain low-interest loans through the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation. They also offer loans for building materials and for renovation and rehabilitation of existing dwellings. These two types of loans are mostly for rural areas of the state, which includes rural parts of the North Star Borough. Non-conforming housing loans are available regardless of location. Besides programs for individuals, the Housing Assistance Division makes grants for the construction of senior citizen housing, such as the new forty-unit facility underway in Fairbanks, and for Indian housing in the bush. In January, 1984, the Division will begin a State-assisted low-income rental housing construction grant program. This program will award grants to agencies and individuals who wish to build units which will then qualify for Section 8 reimbursement.

The Interior Regional Housing Authority works with the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development to help low-income people buy their own homes. The authority currently has five acquisition homes and has built fifty new homes in Fairbanks. They have sponsored 310 homes throughout the Interior.

In addition to these agencies, several apartment complexes have "Section 8" contracts with the Department of Housing and Urban Development which enable them to be reimbursed through the Alaska State Housing Authority (ASHA) for partial rents of low-income tenants. Apartment complexes which accept ASHA rent certificates are Chenana Apartments, Executive Estates, Little Dipper Apartments, and Park West.

OBJECTIVES

- A. The housing programs provided by the Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association should be maintained through FY 1986.

Current Provider:

Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association

- B. The Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association, Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center, and other agencies serving the mentally and physically disabled should work together during FY 1984 to determine the need for expanded housing for these population groups.

Current Provider:

Fairbanks Rehabilitation Association

- C. Low-income housing assistance currently provided by the Alaska State Housing Authority, the Interior Regional Housing Authority, the Housing Assistance Division of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, and the Housing Referral Office at Fort Wainwright should be maintained through FY 1986.

Current Providers:

Alaska State Housing Authority
Housing Assistance Division, Department of Community
and Regional Affairs
Interior Regional Housing Authority
Housing Referral Office, Fort Wainwright

- D. The Cities of Fairbanks and North Pole and the North Star Borough, in conjunction with the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, should continue to examine housing needs for low-income, elderly, handicapped, and other special population groups and should seek funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other sources to construct appropriate units, by 1986.

ISSUES/ACTIVITIES

At a minimum, services should be maintained at their FY 1983 levels through FY 1986. Funds required for the non-profit programs in FY 1984 will be \$582,268, increasing to \$623,027 in FY 1985 and \$666,639 in FY 1986 (assuming 7% inflation).

Over the next two years, local governments, chambers of commerce, and concerned non-profit organizations should examine additional housing needs for all segments of the population, but particularly the low-income, handicapped, and elderly. The Arctic Alliance should assist local governments and the business community, as appropriate, to identify housing needs and to target development.

09

Another issue which should be addressed is the application process for ASHA-owned and-operated apartment complexes. Currently, each ASHA facility is separately managed; there is no central office for information and application. If someone wants low-income housing, he must apply to each facility separately rather than applying once and being placed on a master waiting list. The community needs a centralized place where people can obtain information about vacancies, waiting lists, and application procedures.

Finally, the community could look into the availability of surplus federal buildings which might be converted into housing for low-income, elderly, or disabled people.

CHAPTER XI

LEGAL AID AND ADVOCACY

GOAL

To promote, protect, and advocate the human and legal rights of the economically disadvantaged, the developmentally disabled, and other citizens without the means to protect or advocate for themselves.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-PROFIT PROGRAMS

There are three non-profit agencies in the North Star Borough which provide legal aid and advocacy services. Their full-time-equivalent staff number is six. Their combined FY 1983 revenues were \$220,000, and their combined assets were \$12,000. Descriptions of each of these agencies follows, with further information in Table 15.

Alaska Legal Services Corporation provides legal assistance in Fairbanks and to forty-two Interior towns and villages. Most of its funding comes from direct appropriations by Congress. Supplemental funds are provided through municipal assistance monies from the City of Fairbanks and from the State. Income guidelines are used to determine eligibility. Representation is determined by priorities established by the office in consultation with representatives of low-income groups and Interior vilages. Priorities for FY 1984 include contested custody cases; divorces where domestic violence has been a problem; denial or termination of public benefits such as Social Security, SSI, foodstamps, AFDC, general relief, and Medicaid; eviction from rental housing or foreclosure of privately-owned homes; or, Native allotments and other land issues involving federal trust responsibilities. Wills, probates, and adoptions are handled as staff resources permit.

Protection and Advocacy for the Developmentally Disabled (P.A.D.D.) protects and advocates for the rights of developmentally disabled persons and prevents unnecessary institutionalization. It monitors compliance by private and public agencies with federal and State laws and regulations. The following services are provided through the Fairbanks office to clients in the northern Interior region: educational advocacy; vocational rehabilitation assistance; guardianship assistance; public benefits information; counseling; administrative review; and litigation to remedy complaints. At this time, P.A.D.D. provides direct services on behalf of sixteen clients and works with 15-20 clients to provide other forms of assistance.

The Alaska Center for Independent Living (ACIL) provides information and referral services for handicapped persons. Although ACIL has tried for three years to obtain money for an independent living center for physically disabled adults, it remains without funds at this time.

In addition to these three agencies which are specifically designed as legal aid and advocacy services, a number of organizations have

"advocacy" components. WIC-CA and Displaced Homemakers have paralegal advocates trained to inform their clients about self-help legal remedies such as dissolutions and domestic violence petitions. They also maintain contact with Alaska Legal Services Corporation and private attorneys and refer their clients to these resources as needed.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to those programs described above, eight State agencies and the City of Fairbanks provide legal aid or advocacy. Descriptions of each program follow.

The Alaska Department of Labor Standards and Safety, Wage, and Hour Administration is State-funded. The Fairbanks office serves the Interior region. The agency enforces minimum wage and overtime regulations, takes and pursues wage claims, enforces child labor regulations, investigates unlicensed employment agencies, and enforces wage rates for public works contracts. At this time, the agency employs four full-time staff members; however, their staff will expand to six in the near future. All services are free of charge.

The Alaska State Commission for Human Rights is the State agency which investigates and resolves complaints alleging discrimination. The Commission also helps those who must comply with the law by providing information about how to avoid complaints. Most complaints are resolved through informal procedures shortly after they are filed. When it is necessary, the Commission has the authority to investigate complaints fully and issue court-enforceable orders. There are seven commissioners and an executive director. The Commission headquarters is in Anchorage, with other offices in Juneau and Fairbanks. The Fairbanks office serves the northern region.

The Child Custody Investigator/Counselor is a new program for the Fourth Judicial District. The custody investigator will work under the area court administrator to evaluate, negotiate, and arrange settlements regarding custody matters in divorce cases. The investigator will complete a home study, including interviewing parents and others (neighbors, school personnel) and making a recommendation to the court. The service will be free of charge to a parent in a divorce case in which there is a custody conflict. The position has not yet been filled, but there will be one full-time staff member.

The City of Fairbanks Commission on Human Rights consists of nine members. The Commission is empowered to ascertain the status and treatment of racial, religious, and ethnic groups in the City; to encourage and promote equal treatment and understanding; to assist the City in an advisory and consultative capacity; to ensure equal protection of any and all persons and groups against discrimination; and, to enforce the City's ordinances prohibiting discrimination. The Commission meets once each calendar quarter. The City Council, mayor, and city manager are ex officio members.

Table 15

Legal Aid and Advocacy

Agencies to be Included	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Alaska Center for Independent Living	0	0	0
Alaska Legal Services	5.0	\$170,000	\$12,000
Protection and Advocacy for the Developmentally Disabled	1.0	50,000	0
Total	6.0	\$220,000	\$12,000

Agencies to be Referenced	# FTEs*	FY83 Revenues	Assets
Alaska Department of Labor Standards and Safety, Wages, and Hour Administration	4.0	NR	NR
Alaska State Commission for Human Rights	4.0	NR	NR
Child Custody Investigator/Counselor	1.0	NR	NR
Fairbanks Commission on Human Rights	-0-	-0-	-0-
Office of Consumer Protection	2.0	NR	NR
Office of Pre-Trial Service	1.0	NR	NR
Office of the Public Guardian	3.0	NR	NR
Ombudsman	6.0	NR	NR
Public Defender	13.0	NR	NR
Total	34.0	NR	NR

* FTE = full-time equivalent staff.

The Office of Consumer Protection investigates any complaint against any business for anyone in the Interior and northern regions of the state. The office handles over 500 cases each year. In order for the bush to be served adequately, the Office accepts collect calls.

The Office of Pre-Trial Services serves the population of the Fourth Judicial District. The office assists anyone who needs a courtappointed attorney for a criminal case or in divorce and/or custody cases when there is a conflict for Alaska Legal Services. The attorneys are appointed for the financially indigent. Staff from the office also interview anyone who appears in court on a criminal charge who is not released. The office handles between 130 and 180 cases per month.

The Office of the Public Guardian also serves the Fourth Judicial District. The office assists potential guardians with paperwork for court, provides information and referrals on health and social services, and assists in the area of discussion of need and with legal forms. The court may appoint the office as guardian; when this occurs, the office attempts to locate a relative or community member to take over guardianship. The office also works with nursing homes or Pioneers Homes regarding client competence.

The Alaska Ombudsman is an impartial, independent intermediary appointed by the Legislature in 1975 to investigate complaints from the public about State administrative agencies. The Ombudsman cannot investigate actions of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, legislators, judges and judicial acts, local governments, federal agencies, or actions between private parties. The Ombudsman cannot compel an agency to accept a recommendation but does advise the agency that acceptance of the recommendation will resolve a complainant's problem and could eliminate future problems. If the Ombudsman believes there has been a breach of duty or misconduct, he shall, by statute, refer the matter to the agency's chief executive officer, to a grand jury, or to another appropriate enforcement agency. The Ombudsman will not recommend prosecution or disciplinary measures but will refer the facts involved to the appropriate enforcement agency for its consideration. The Fairbanks office serves the Interior and northern regions, employing six full-time equivalent staff.

The Fairbanks office of the Public Defender serves the Interior region for the State Department of Administration. The office employs eight attorneys who are appointed by the court or Pre-Trial Services for defendants in criminal cases who cannot afford an attorney. In addition to the legal staff, one investigator and one psychologist/counselor are on staff. Altogether, the agency employs thirteen full-time equivalent staff.

OBJECTIVES

- A. Economically-disadvantaged residents of the North Star Borough should have access to legal protection, within the community priorities of the Alaska Legal Services Corporation, at no cost when the need arises, through 1986.

Current Providers:

Alaska Legal Services Corporation
Office of Pre-Trial Services
Public Defender

- B. Borough residents without the means to protect or advocate for themselves should have advocacy assistance available to them at no cost whenever they need such services, through 1986.

Current Providers:

Protection and Advocacy for the Developmentally
Disabled
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
Ombudsman
Office of the Public Guardian
Alaska State Commission for Human Rights
Child Custody Investigator/Counselor
Office of Consumer Protection

ISSUES/ACTIVITIES

Services which are presently available through Alaska Legal Services and P.A.D.D. should be maintained at at least the FY 1983 levels through 1986. Funds required should increase by 1.5% per year to accommodate population growth and an additional 7% per year to address inflation. Total resources needed for these two organizations in FY 1984 will be \$238,700, increasing to \$258,990 in FY 1985 and to \$281,004 by FY 1986.

The Arctic Alliance and Alaska Legal Services, with assistance from the Fourth Judicial District, Family Focus, and the Fairbanks Bar Association, should investigate the legal needs of juveniles and determine whether additional services are necessary.

CHAPTER XII

MENTAL HEALTH AND COUNSELING

GOAL

To ensure that the people of the North Star Borough have a comprehensive system of mental health and counseling preventive, diagnostic, and treatment services which maintains the client in the least restrictive environment possible, by 1986.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-PROFIT PROGRAMS

There are nine non-profit agencies providing mental health and counseling services to the Greater Fairbanks area. Altogether, these agencies employ seventy full-time equivalent staff members. Their combined revenues in FY 1983 were \$2,896,994; their assets were approximately \$352,000. Descriptions of each of these agencies follow, with additional information in Table 16.

Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center is a private, non-profit corporation which serves the Greater Fairbanks area, including Delta, Nenana, Clear, Anderson, and Healy, with a population of approximately 61,000. Direct client-centered services include outpatient services, emergency services, assistance to court and other public agencies, follow-up care, day care and other partial hospitalization services, and programs of specialized services for the mental health of groups at risk. The program also provides community-centered services through evaluation and consultation. The mental health center employs 11.5 full-time equivalent staff members. Services are provided on a sliding scale, fee-for-service basis; third-party reimbursement is accepted.

Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption (FCA), operating in Fairbanks since 1977, provides family, marriage, divorce, individual, and unwed-teen pregnancy counseling. They also have groups for divorced and widowed people and their children (called "Beginning Experience") and for pregnant teens (both expectant mothers and fathers). They provide local, interstate, and foreign adoption services. In FY 1983, the agency has developed a "Family Center Program" through a grant from the Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services. This program included intakes, diagnosis, multidisciplinary team case reviews, a 24-hour hotline, individual and family counseling/therapy, crisis intervention, group therapy, child play or other therapy, evaluation, parent education, and referral. FCA is a part of Catholic Community Resources. Funds come primarily from the Diocese of Fairbanks, revenues from the Bishop's Attic, United Way, fees for service, and the youth services grant from the State. In FY 1982, FCA served a total of 1,589 clients. (See also Table 6 above.)

Fairbanks Crisis Line (FCL) is a telephone crisis intervention and information and referral service which operates 24 hours a day. Trained