

LAST KNOWN CONTACT - 1907
7/00

237 HESS - SB 8

8/1



Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POUCHV
JUNEAU, AK 99811
465-3759

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: REPRESENTATIVE MAX F. GRUENBERG, JR., CO-CHAIR
HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE

DATE: DECEMBER 9, 1985

RE: CO-SPONSORSHIP OF RESOLUTIONS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.", written over the typed name in the "FROM" field.

The attached resolutions were introduced and accepted by the Western Conference of State Legislators at their annual meeting. The resolutions are being redrafted and I plan to introduce them in January.

One resolution requests that the Medicaid Waiver for home and community based services be made less restrictive. The waivers would allow the Medicaid program to pay for services in a recipient's home as a method of preventing institutionalization which is not only cost effective but contributes to the well being of the patient. Alaska has been applying for a waiver since 1981, but regulations adopted in 1985 would prohibit most states from qualifying for a waiver.

The second resolution is requesting that Congress pass H.R. 1279, which would change the current federal method of quality control and error reduction for the A.F.D.C. program. The bill provides that the federal government must audit in a more timely fashion, can sanction states only for actual fiscal errors (as opposed to paperwork errors), and reward states with incentives for error rate reduction.

If you would like to co-sponsor these resolutions, please contact Nancy Bennett, Committee staff, in Juneau at 465-3759.



WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

720 SACRAMENTO STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108 (415) 986-3760

PROPOSED RESOLUTION NO. 85-H

AMEND MEDICAID WAIVER

(Introduced by the Health and Education Committee)

**Urging Amendment of Section 2176 of Omnibus
Reconciliation Act of 1981**

WHEREAS, the Medicaid waiver for Home and Community Based Services, known as the 1915 (c) waiver, was enacted in Section 2176 of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 to contain rapidly increasing medical costs by offering payment for services within the community to maintain certain patients, such as the elderly, the developmentally disabled, and the mentally ill, outside of high-cost institutions; and

WHEREAS, this law allows each state necessary flexibility to determine the types of alternative services offered, the groups covered, and the geographical areas of the state included; and

WHEREAS, nationally, the groups usually covered, such as the elderly, are the groups with some of the highest use of institutional services, but who could also benefit most, if Medicaid permitted them to utilize non-institutional services; and

WHEREAS, states have recognized this by dramatically increasing Medicaid waiver applications from 69 requests in 39 states in 1983, to 138 requests in 47 states in 1984; and

WHEREAS, it has become increasingly difficult for states to obtain Medicaid waivers, both because of new, extremely stringent, federal regulations and strict construction of these regulations by the Federal Department of Health and Human Services;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is requested to amend the regulations and the official interpretations thereof, in order to accomplish, rather than restrict, the beneficial purposes of the Medicaid waiver statute, Section 2176 of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, thereby easing the restrictions against waivers.

Alaska • American Samoa • Arizona • California • Colorado • Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Guam • Hawaii • Idaho • Montana • Nevada • New Mexico • Oregon • Utah • Washington • Wyoming



WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

720 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108 (415) 986-3760

PROPOSED RESOLUTION NO. 85-I

AID FOR FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

(Introduced by the Health and Education Committee)

Urging the Adoption of an Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Error Reduction and Quality Control Act or Legislation Substantially Similar to H.R. 1279 as Introduced in the 99th Congress with Certain Amendments

WHEREAS, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program is an integral part of the social programs of the United States and one key determinant of the health and welfare of children living in poverty in America; and

WHEREAS, Western States and Territories support the concept of quality control, as long as the system is equitable and cost-effective, the review timely and the fiscal sanctions reasonable while including incentives; and

WHEREAS, the quality control programs instituted by states and territories and monitored by the federal government have reduced the national error rate on benefit payments by half in the last decade; and

WHEREAS, experience with the quality control program has shown that many errors are based on paperwork and client errors out of the control of the states and territories and not necessarily related to misspent funds; and

WHEREAS, states and territories across the country are facing \$1.3 billion dollars in fiscal sanctions for exceeding federally determined error tolerance levels; and

WHEREAS, states and territories are faced with reducing administration of programs, thereby furthering the risk of higher error rates, or reducing or restricting benefits to clients in order to compensate for federally imposed fiscal sanctions; and

WHEREAS, all programs for low income people, including food stamps and Medicaid, are inextricably linked, as reductions or changes in one program affect benefits in other programs; and

WHEREAS, all federal programs for low income persons have a separate quality control and fiscal sanction component, amassing billions of dollars in potential fiscal sanctions for states and territories;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Legislative Conference respectfully urges Congress to support the passage of legislation incorporating the substance of H.R. 1279 (99th Congress), the AFDC Error Reduction and Quality Control Act, but amended to include the food stamp and Medicaid programs. Such legislation should accomplish the following basic purposes:

1. Each state or territory should preliminarily determine and recommend to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) the error rate for that state or territory for each fiscal year based on statistical sampling as well as a plan for the state or territory for error rate reduction,
2. DHHS should establish the error rate for each state or territory and the error rate reduction plan for each state or territory after review and consideration of each state's or territory's proposal. The determination of DHHS should be made within six (6) months after each state or territory submits its plan,
3. Errors with no fiscal impact should be disregarded in determining error rates,
4. The federal legislation should establish a national error rate of 4 percent (4%), but allow a higher error rate on a state-by-state or territory-by-territory basis under appropriate conditions,
5. Positive financial incentives should be provided for states and territories with error rates less than four percent (4%). These incentives should permit such states and territories to retain a percentage of the federal AFDC, Medicaid, and food stamp payments, and
6. All or part of the fiscal sanctions may be waived if the Secretary determines that a state or territory has made a good faith effort and has experienced circumstances beyond its control making it impossible to comply.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

7/25/89
Date

HJR

64

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 2/17/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

DATE: April 7, 1986.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
The SOCIAL SERVICES

Committee has considered

HJR 64

Relating to higher education in the Bristol Bay region."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Walter Greenberg

Kate Hurley

Edwin L. Taylor

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Walter Greenberg subject to revenue

Clayce Hawley - No fee - pending fiscal note

Walter Greenberg Co-Ch

Chairman

Walter Greenberg co-di.

Introduced: 2/17/86
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY HERRMANN

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 64

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Relating to higher education in the

6

Bristol Bay region.

7

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8

WHEREAS the 32 villages in the Bristol Bay region are growing in
9 population and causing an increase in the higher education needs of the
10 Bristol Bay region; and

11

WHEREAS the University of Alaska presently administers a number of
12 separate but related higher education programs in the Bristol Bay region,
13 including the Bristol Bay Rural Education program, the Rural Development
14 program, and the Cross Cultural Education Development program; and

15

WHEREAS the higher education and vocational-technical training needs
16 of the Bristol Bay region are not being fully met while state revenue and
17 funding levels are in decline; and

18

WHEREAS there exists the opportunity to increase the efficiency of the
19 university's higher education efforts in the Bristol Bay region through the
20 coordination of program administration that could reduce program costs
21 while enhancing educational service delivery;

22

BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the University of
23 Alaska is respectfully requested to review the opportunities that exist to
24 more closely coordinate higher education program offerings and review means
25 of adding additional resources to meet the higher education needs in the
26 Bristol Bay region; and be it

27

FURTHER RESOLVED that the University of Alaska is urged to explore the
28 potential for the development of a Community College in the Bristol Bay
29 region as a means to provide for the efficient delivery of basic and

1 necessary postsecondary education in Bristol Bay.

2 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Board of Regents,
3 University of Alaska; Donald O'Dowd, President of the University of Alaska
4 Statewide System; Patrick J. O'Rourke, Chancellor, University of Alaska-
5 Fairbanks; and Marvin Looney, Chancellor, Community Colleges, Rural Educa-
6 tion and Extension.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

June 21, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Adelheid Herrmann

ATTN: Deborah Greenberg

FROM: Jonathan Sherwood
Legislative Analyst

RE: Consolidation of University of Alaska Programs in Dillingham
Research Request 85-340

The University of Alaska operates several higher education programs in Dillingham. You requested that we determine what steps would be necessary to place all of these programs under one administration and identify possible advantages and disadvantages of such a move. Before discussing the consolidation of these programs, this memorandum will first provide a brief description of the programs.

Higher Education Programs in Dillingham

Currently, there are four separate University of Alaska higher education programs operating in Dillingham under two major administrative units. All of the programs have personnel physically located in the Bristol Bay Rural Education Center and all of the programs serve other communities in the Bristol Bay region in addition to Dillingham. Each of these programs is described below.

Marine Advisory Program (MAP). The Marine Advisory Program is a non-credit program of the Cooperative Extension Service which, in turn, is part of the Community College, Rural Education and Extension unit (CCREE) of the university. This program offers informal courses related to commercial fishing. Examples of course topics include safety and coldwater survival, net-mending, use of the Loran system, and use of computers to predict fish runs. There is a full-time MAP coordinator for the program in Dillingham. The Rural Education program pays one-quarter of the coordinator's salary to teach credit courses in the Rural Education program. MAP is active for nine months per year.

Rural Education. Rural Education offers both credit and noncredit courses in the Bristol Bay area. There are credit course offerings in vocational education topics such as business, welding, accounting, and office occupations, in addition to general Associate of Arts (A.A.)

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degree requirement courses such as algebra, English, and speech. Although Rural Education is not accredited itself, it is able to offer the A.A. degree through the University's community colleges, which are accredited. According to Margery Walker, Dean of Rural Education, all of the credit courses offered through the Bristol Bay Rural Education Center are taught by part-time instructors.

The noncredit courses are Adult Basic Education (ABE) and General Education Diploma (GED) courses funded through a State grant, not through the University's regular budget. Rural Education operates the Bristol Bay Rural Education Center in which all of the university's higher education programs in Dillingham are located.

X-CED (Cross-Cultural Education Development). The X-CED program is a teacher training program offered through the College of Human and Rural Development of the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The X-CED is a credit program through which a student may obtain a Bachelor of Education from the University of Alaska Fairbanks. In-service training and other continuing education for educators is also available. In Dillingham, the program is staffed by a coordinator operating out of the Rural Education Center. However, the program is field-based, and individuals in other communities in Bristol Bay need not leave their community to participate through the Dillingham center.

Rural Development. The College of Human and Rural Development also offers a Bachelor of Arts in Rural Development in a program with a structure similar to X-CED. Although the curriculum is not developed enough to permit majors within the field, it is possible to concentrate in native corporations, village government, or natural resources. Like the other three programs in Dillingham, Rural Development also maintains a coordinator working out of the Bristol Bay Rural Education Center.

Consolidating the Administration of Programs

To understand the options for consolidating the higher education programs in Dillingham, it is helpful to understand the way the University of Alaska is structured. There are five different major administrative units (MAU) within the university which offer education programs. These are:

- University of Alaska Fairbanks
- University of Alaska Anchorage
- University of Alaska Juneau
- Anchorage Community College
- CCREE (Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension)

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Each of these units is headed by a chancellor. Within an MAU, there may be several smaller administrative units. For example, CCREE has ten community colleges, Rural Education, the Cooperative Extension Service, and the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. Each of these units may offer different programs.

In Dillingham, two major administrative units--the University of Alaska Fairbanks and CCREE--offer programs. Both of UAF programs are offered by the College of Human and Rural Development; however, one of the CCREE programs is offered by Rural Education, the other by the Cooperative Extension Service.

When a university program offers a degree, it must be accredited to do so. Sometimes, the program which provides the instruction leading to a degree lacks accreditation. In such cases, the degree may be awarded through another unit. For example, Rural Education is not accredited to offer an A.A. degree. Students earning A.A. degrees through Rural Education courses receive their degrees through the community colleges.

Many of the individuals I contacted mentioned several advantages of consolidating the higher education programs in Dillingham under a single administrative unit. The most frequently cited advantage is that it would improve the ability of rural students to obtain financial aid. Currently, a student who is registered for six credit hours of courses with one MAU of the university and six credit hours with another MAU is not considered a full-time student, even though that student is registered for twelve credit hours with the university. To qualify as a full-time student while attending two programs, the student must take at least nine credit hours in one of the programs.¹

Another advantage mentioned by some individuals is it would alleviate the difficulty that results from students having to register with two or more programs and of transferring credits between programs. According to Jerry Mohatt, Dean of the College of Human and Rural Development, it is possible to make arrangements to transfer credits in advance of taking classes; however, it is difficult for students to transfer credits already obtained.

Charles Blood, Coordinator of Rural Education at the Bristol Bay Rural Education Center, mentioned that some problems occasionally arise because the different programs may have different policies and procedures which can conflict with one another. Dr. Blood stated that the programs should all be under the same MAU, with the same chancellor and the same set of policies. Ultimately, programs would be conducted more efficiently this way.

¹Legislation now pending, HB 96, would address this problem.

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Perhaps the best summary of these arguments comes from the Rural Education Task Force, which stated:

The programs being delivered to rural communities/regions need to be consolidated to reduce confusion regarding registration, student financial aid, transcript maintenance to name a few of the problems cited where multiple university units with varying policies, regulations and procedures are operating in the same communities/regions.²

One practical disadvantage to the present system noted by Dean Walker is that one MAU may not give priority to funding items for which the benefits are dispersed among MAUs. For example, she stated that although the Bristol Bay Rural Education Center is crowded and Rural Education would like to expand the facility, CCREE is reluctant to allocate funds on a project where some of the benefits fall outside that administrative unit.

Alternatives for Consolidation of University Programs

While most of the individuals we contacted concurred that a consolidation of programs in the Bristol Bay area would be beneficial, there was no consensus on what form this consolidation should take. In the course of our interviews, three different alternatives were offered.

Dean Jerry Mohatt of the College of Human and Rural Development suggested placing all of the credit programs under the University of Alaska Fairbanks' College of Human and Rural Development, with a single administration at the local level. He stated that UAF is the only major administrative unit in the university system which currently has both the necessary accreditation to award the various degrees involved and a rural outreach program. However, he did acknowledge that there might be some problems with such a move, as UAF has higher academic standards for credit courses than does Rural Education.

In his proposal, Dean Mohatt explicitly addressed only credit courses. Rural Education's ABE-GED program and MAP are both noncredit programs. While many of the disadvantages of separate programs relate to the administration of credit programs, there is some sentiment that noncredit programs work closely with credit programs. For example, the Rural Education Task Force report states that "close alignment of CES with rural post-secondary credit course delivery is highly desirable and

²Rural Education Task Force, Postsecondary Education in Rural Alaska, April 3, 1985.

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strongly recommended."³ On the other hand, Jerry Bomotti, Vice Chancellor of CCREE, noted that the MAP program has a very narrow focus, and it might be hard to fit MAP into other statewide marine programs if it was overseen by another branch of the university.

Dr. Charles Blood, Rural Education Coordinator in Dillingham, suggested that all of the rural outreach program could be consolidated under CCREE. This proposal would entail moving the responsibility for administering of the X-CED and Rural Development programs, at least at the community level, to CCREE. However, CCREE currently is not accredited to offer baccalaureate degrees.

Margery Walker, Dean of Rural Education, stated that consolidating rural outreach programs under one existing administrative unit would create problems, as none of the existing programs were created to serve this function. She favored the creation of a new unified rural outreach administrative unit. As envisioned by Dean Walker, this new unit would operate statewide. However, Dean Walker was careful to point out that some outreach units are tied to very specific programs. Creation of a single outreach unit would not reduce the need to coordinate with other administrative units that might have general responsibility for those programs.

Wendy Redmond, with the university's Statewide Administration, noted that any consolidation of programs into a single administrative unit would be very difficult. Consolidation of the programs under CCREE or a new rural outreach program would require obtaining accreditation to enable the unit to award baccalaureate degrees and teaching certificates. Ms. Redmond acknowledged that there were some existing models for noncampus based degree programs, such as Goddard and Antioch; however, she felt that obtaining such accreditation would be extremely expensive. On the other hand, Ms. Redmond doubted that it would be practical for UAF to administer such programs as very little of that institution's focus is on rural outreach programs.

It should be noted that administrative consolidation of rural outreach programs may not be the only method of alleviating the difficulties associated with having several administrative units involved in the administration of higher education programs within a community or region. Most of the individuals with whom I spoke stated that currently there is a high level of cooperation and coordination among the various programs in the Bristol Bay area. In fact, Bristol Bay was sometimes cited as an good example of how the programs can work together to make the most of their resources. Dr. Charles Blood does not believe that

³Rural Education Task Force Report, Postsecondary Education in Alaska, April 3, 1985.

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students using the Bristol Bay Rural Education Center consider the programs offered there to be separate entities; rather, the perception is that it is all the university.

Dean Mohatt stated that the principal reason for advocating an administrative change for rural outreach was to extend and formalize the level of cooperation that currently exists in Bristol Bay as a result of the efforts of the present staff. While he believes the level of cooperation and coordination between programs in Bristol Bay is excellent, he expressed some concerns about how changes in personnel might affect the situation. Dean Mohatt also noted that some effort have been made to formalize this cooperation. For example, the College of Human and Rural Development has taken steps to ensure that policy advisory boards for Rural Education and for the college are the same body.

Dean Walker noted that most of the problems that stem from having programs in different administrative units are technical problems, and solutions could probably be found that did not require the merging of these programs administratively. In fact, she stated that she would prefer maintaining the status quo to trying to combine the rural outreach programs into any existing administrative unit. If the administrations were to remain separate, the programs should continue to coordinate and cooperate as much as possible. Dean Walker stated that it is important to define the existing programs to the populace, work on the technical problems, and clarify the lines of responsibility between programs.

Ultimately, any decision to alter the current administrative structure of rural outreach programs in the Bristol Bay area would have to be submitted by the President of the University of Alaska to the Board of Regents for approval. According to Dean Jerry Mohatt, there has been some consideration of consolidating rural outreach programs at a local level. Some of the individuals contacted indicated that changes in rural outreach programs probably would be considered after vacancies in the chancellorship for CCREE and the Vice Presidency for Academic Affairs and Institutional Planning were filled.

Most of the discussion of consolidating higher education programs in Dillingham has focused on changes which would reorganize the administration of rural outreach programs statewide. However, Dean Mohatt acknowledged that if a region developed their own plan and approached the President with the support of their legislators, they might be able to have their plan implemented.

* * *

I hope you have found this information useful. If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact us.

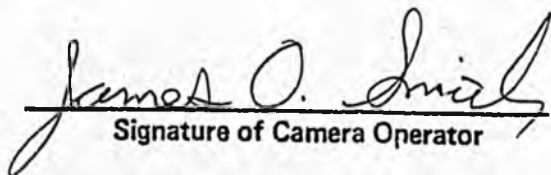
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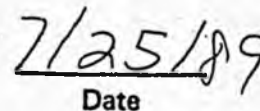


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Signature of Camera Operator


Date

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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

JUDICIARY

(7)

FURTHER: FINANCE

4/3/85

Date: April 11, 1985

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had CSSB 4 (Fin) am

"An Act relating to confinement of offenders and to restitution centers."

under consideration and recommends:

do pass do not pass

do pass with attached amendments(s)

replace with CS for CSSB 4 (HESS) same title new title

and recommends do pass

AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note

reports it back without recommendation Zero Fiscal Note Attached

referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]
Mr. L. Greenberg
Katje Humberg
Robert Taylor (vice chair)
[Signature]
David W. Thompson
Royce Harlow

Mr. L. Greenberg
CHAIRMAN
[Signature]
Co. Chair

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: March 15, 1985

REQUEST:

Bill#: CS SB 4 (HESS)
 Title: "An Act relating to correctional
 restitution centers."
 Sponsor: Senator Kelly
 Requestor: (S) Finance
 Date of Request: March 14, 1985

FISCAL DETAIL:

Agency Affected: DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 Program Category Affected: Administration of Justice
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Statewide Programs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		1074.7	1128.4	1184.8	1244.0	1306.2
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	1074.7	1128.4	1184.8	1244.0	1306.2

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE	-0-	117.0	122.9	129.0	135.5	142.3
---------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	1074.7	1128.4	1184.8	1244.0	1306.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	1074.7	1128.4	1184.8	1244.0	1306.2

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary.

See attached.

Prepared By: William W. Ladwig
 Division: Deputy Commissioner - Administration

Phone: 465-3376
 Date: March 15, 1985

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
 Agency: DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Date: March 15, 1985

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Impacted Agency (ies)
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget

ANALYSIS

Assumptions:

Department of Corrections will develop a pilot Correctional Restitution Center by changing the mission of the Ridgeview Correctional Center. Ridgeview will be converted from a 60 person holding facility to a 100 person Correctional Restitution Center.

The Department of Corrections will continue to lease the Ridgeview facility and will contract for operation of the Correctional Restitution Center. This contract will include all administrative, security, program, culinary, clerical, and maintenance operations.

It can be assumed that approximately 50% of the 100 inmates will be employed immediately while the remaining inmates are developing resumes' and other work search skills. The Department would retain 25% of a prisoner's income to off-set the cost of care. Most of those employed will earn close to the minimum wage, although some may be expected to earn slightly more.

Therefore, we calculate 50 inmates working full-time (40 hours per week) at \$4.50 per hour (the minimum wage of \$4.35 per hour plus a \$.15 adjustmer for the few that could earn more) would mean a total cost of care reimbursement to the state of \$117,000.00.

50 inmates X 40 hours X 52 weeks = 104,000
104,000 hours X \$4.50 per hour = \$468,000.00
\$468,000.00 X .25 = \$117,000.00

A cost of living increase of 5% per year was assume to increase revenues in subsequent years.

Program Summary

The Department of Corrections estimates that a contract to operate this Correctional Restitution Center would cost \$1,074,701. These costs were calculated using FY 85 costs for similar services and adding a 5% inflation factor to estimate FY 86 costs. A break down of these costs follows:

Personal Services

1 - Director	= \$ 29.5
1 - Assistant Director	= 24.2
12 - Security Staff @ \$17,825	= 213.9
5 - Counselors @ \$20,700	= 103.5
2 - Job Development Specialists @ \$23,00	= 46.0
1 - Education Coordinator	= 23.0
4 - Security Supervisors @ \$23,460	= 93.8
2 - Cooks @ \$19,550	= 39.1
2 - Clerk Typists @ \$12,000	= 24.0
1 - Maintenance/Janitorial	= 19.6
TOTAL	\$616.6

Care

Food (\$7.50 per day X 100 = \$750.00 X 365)	=	\$273.8
Supplies	=	22.0
Lab Expenses	=	12.0
Miscellaneous Resident Needs	=	<u>3.0</u>
TOTAL		\$310.8

Maintenance and Operation

Utilities	=	\$ 31.2
Telephone	=	9.0
Insurance (liability, auto, bonding)	=	12.0
Equipment/Maintenance (vehicles)	=	16.5
Travel (local)	=	27.4
(250 miles/day X .30 miles = \$75.00 X 365)		<u> </u>
TOTAL	=	\$ 96.1

Total Costs (FY 85)	=	\$1,023.5
+ 5% Inflation	=	<u>51.2</u>
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL COSTS (FY86)		\$1,074.7

Cost Comparison

Institution \$85 X 365 X 100	=	\$3,102.5
Correctional Restitution Center	=	<u>1,074.0</u>
Savings for Confinement		\$2,028.5
Revenues		<u>117.0</u>
TOTAL COST SAVINGS		\$2,145.5

CS SB 4 (HESS)

Prisoner Profile Summary of the 180 prisoners who meet the criteria of offenses not involving violence or use of force.

		<u>Work History at time of arrest</u>	
165 (92%)	Felony	119 (66%)	Unemployed
<u>15 (8%)</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>	38 (21%)	Employed by business or agency
		<u>23 (13%)</u>	<u>Self-employed</u>
180 (100%)		180 (100%)	
<u>Employment Skills</u>		<u>Place of Residence</u>	
58 (32%)	General Labor	59 (33%)	Anchorage
17 (9%)	Mechanics	29 (16%)	Fairbanks
17 (9%)	Fishermen	9 (5%)	Juneau
19 (11%)	Carpenters	<u>83 (46%)</u>	<u>Other</u>
53 (30%)	Misc. other skills	180 (100%)	
<u>16 (9%)</u>	<u>No job skills</u>		
180 (100%)			

Projected population profiles and growth rates indicated that the population of sentenced offenders who meet this criteria will remain constant at 15%. This will result in the following population being eligible for Correctional Restitution Center placement.

December '84 - 180
 December '85 - 220
 December '86 - 250
 December '87 - 280
 December '88 - 310
 December '89 - 340

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CSSB 4 (Finance) am
PREPARED BY SENATOR TIM KELLY

Section 1

Amends AS 12.55.015, relating to authorized sentences that may be imposed by a sentencing court, to permit the court to recommend that individuals ordered to serve a term of imprisonment serve all or part of the sentence in a correctional restitution center. While a sentencing court may recommend that an individual serve a sentence in a restitution center, the final authority for placing an individual in a center rests with the Commissioner of Corrections under AS 33.30.100.

Section 2

Amends AS 12.55.086 (a), relating to imprisonment as a condition of suspended imposition of sentence, to permit a sentencing court to recommend that individuals ordered to serve a term of imprisonment as a condition of suspending imposition of sentence serve all or part of the time at a correctional restitution center. As is the case in section 1, while a sentencing court may recommend that the offender serve the time in a restitution center, the final authority for placing an individual in a center rests with the Commissioner of Corrections. See AS 33.30.100.

Section 3

Repeals and reenacts AS 33.30.060, relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Corrections to contract for the confinement and care of prisoners, to permit the Commissioner to contract with privately operated facilities for confinement of individuals on work and rehabilitation furloughs (AS 33.30.250-260), in restitution centers (AS 33.30.282-288), or for individuals convicted of misdemeanors. Under current law, the Commissioner already has the authority to contract with the Federal government and other state and local governments for the care and confinement of prisoners. This section would permit contracts with private facilities within Alaska and would require that such contracts be subject to competitive bidding.

Section 4

Amends AS 33.30, relating to prison facilities and prisoners, by adding a new article establishing correctional restitution centers, eligibility of individuals for placement in restitution centers, community advisory committees, provides for contracts for operation of centers, distribution of the earnings of prisoners and rules for confinement of individuals to centers.

The proposed AS 33.30.282 requires the Commissioner of Corrections to establish correctional restitution centers and establishes the purposes of the centers. This section requires the Commissioner to adopt regulations for the operation of restitution centers and specifically requires that regulations be adopted governing: (1) security and safety; (2) discipline; (3) emergency absences; and (4) review of prisoner performance.

The proposed AS 33.30.283 establishes eligibility criteria for the placement of offenders in a correctional restitution center. Under AS 33.30.100, the Commissioner of Corrections has the authority to designate the facility where the sentence of the offender is to be carried out. Only individuals meeting the requirements of this section may be placed in a correctional restitution center by the Commissioner. To be eligible to be placed in a center an individual must: (1) be employable or eligible to work on community service projects or agree to seek employment or participation in a community service project; (2) may not have been convicted of any crime involving violence or the use of force; and (3) may not have been convicted of any sexual offense under the Alaska criminal code, including sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, incest or indecent exposure. In this section, violence or the use of force includes possession of a firearm, whether or not the firearm was actually used in the commission of the offense.

The proposed AS 33.30.284 requires the Commissioner of Corrections to establish community advisory committees for each correctional restitution center. The committee may consider complaints against prisoners confined to the center and make recommendations to the Commissioner regarding the operation of the center.

The proposed AS 33.30.286 requires that the earnings of an offender confined to a restitution center shall be paid to the Commissioner of Corrections for placement in an account to be paid over to the offender upon release following deductions for: (1) room and board expenses while at the center; (2) travel and incidental expenses; (3) support for the dependents of the offender and (4) payment of fines to the court or restitution to the victims of the crime.

The proposed AS 33.30.288 requires that an offender committed to a restitution center shall be confined to the center at all times except when: (1) at work or traveling to work; (2) while working on or traveling to a community serve project; (3) on emergency leave; or (4) at or traveling to a job interview. A period of absence from a restitution center shall not exceed 12 hours in any 24 hour period.

Section 5

Amends AS 33.30.900, relating to definitions under Chapter 30, prison facilities and prisoners, by adding a new paragraph to define "center" as a correctional restitution center.

Offered: 3/26/85
Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: Kelly, Sturgulewski,
Faiks, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 4 (Finance) am
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to confinement of offenders and to
7 restitution centers."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 12.55.015 is amended by adding a new subsection to
10 read:

11 (e) If the defendant is ordered to serve a definite term of
12 imprisonment, the court may recommend that the defendant serve all or
13 part of the term in a correctional restitution center.

14 * Sec. 2. AS 12.55.086(a) is amended to read:

15 (a) When the imposition of sentence is suspended under AS 12.-
16 55.085, the court may require, as a special condition of probation,
17 that the defendant serve a definite term of continuous or periodic im-
18 prisonment, not to exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that could
19 have been imposed. The court may recommend that the defendant serve
20 all or part of the term in a correctional restitution center.

21 * Sec. 3. AS 33.30.060 is repealed and reenacted to read:

22 Sec. 33.30.060. COMMISSIONER MAY CONTRACT FOR CONFINEMENT AND
23 CARE OF PRISONERS. (a) The commissioner shall determine the avail-
24 ability of state prison facilities suitable for the detention and
25 confinement of persons held under authority of state law. If the
26 commissioner determines that suitable state prison facilities are not
27 available, the commissioner may enter into an agreement with a public
28 agency to provide necessary facilities. Correctional facilities
29 provided through agreement may be in this state or another state. The

1 commissioner may not enter into an agreement with an agency unable to
2 provide a degree of custody, care, and discipline similar to that
3 required by the laws of the state.

4 (b) The commissioner may enter into an agreement with a private-
5 ly operated correctional facility, but only if the facility is located
6 in the state and if the purpose of the agreement is to involve prison-
7 ers in a program established under AS 33.30.250 - 33.30.260, to pro-
8 vide necessary facilities under AS 33.30.282 - 33.30.288, or to con-
9 fine prisoners convicted of a misdemeanor. Notwithstanding
10 AS 37.05.230(1)(B), an agreement awarded under this section shall be
11 based on competitive bids.

12 (c) Earnings of a prisoner who is employed while confined in a
13 privately operated correctional facility under (b) of this section are
14 subject to AS 33.30.286.

15 * Sec. 4. AS 33.30 is amended by adding new sections to read:

16 ARTICLE 3A. CORRECTIONAL RESTITUTION CENTERS.

17 Sec. 33.30.282. CORRECTIONAL RESTITUTION CENTERS. (a) The
18 commissioner shall establish correctional restitution centers in the
19 state. The purpose of the centers is to provide certain nonviolent
20 offenders with rehabilitation through community service and employment
21 while protecting the community through partial incarceration of the
22 offender, and to create a means to provide restitution to victims of
23 crimes.

24 (b) The commissioner shall adopt regulations setting standards
25 for the operation of the centers including

26 (1) requirements that the centers be secure and in compli-
27 ance with state and local safety laws;

28 (2) standards for disciplinary rules to be imposed on
29 prisoners confined to the centers;

1 (3) standards for the granting of emergency absence to
2 prisoners confined to the centers; and

3 (4) standards for periodic review of the performance of
4 prisoners confined to the centers.

5 Sec. 33.30.283. ELIGIBILITY TO SERVE TIME IN A CORRECTIONAL
6 RESTITUTION CENTER. (a) The commissioner may not allow a prisoner to
7 serve time in a correctional restitution center unless the commis-
8 sioner specifically finds that the prisoner meets the eligibility
9 requirements imposed by this section.

10 (b) To be eligible to serve time in a correctional restitution
11 center, the prisoner

12 (1) must be employable or eligible to work on community
13 service projects approved by the commissioner and agree to secure
14 employment or participate in community service projects and obey the
15 rules of the center;

16 (2) may not have been convicted of an offense, in this
17 state or another jurisdiction, involving violence or the use of force,
18 as defined in AS 11.81.900; in this section, violence or the use of
19 force includes possession of a firearm, as defined in AS 11.81.900, in
20 the commission of an offense, whether or not the firearm was actually
21 used; and

22 (3) may not have been convicted of an offense under AS 11.-
23 41.410 - 11.41.470 or an offense in the state or another jurisdiction
24 having elements substantially identical to an offense under AS 11.41.-
25 410 - 11.41.470.

26 Sec. 33.30.284. COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The commissioner
27 shall appoint a community advisory committee for each center, to
28 consist of five members of the community in which the center is locat-
29 ed. The committee shall consider complaints made against prisoners

1 confined to a center and shall make recommendations to the commis-
2 sioner.

3 Sec. 33.30.286. DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONER'S EARNINGS. The em-
4 ployer of a prisoner confined to a center shall pay the prisoner's
5 earnings to the commissioner. The commissioner shall deposit the
6 earnings in a fund to be paid to the prisoner upon release from the
7 center after making and distributing deductions for

8 (1) an amount determined by the commissioner for the cost
9 of the housing, food, and clothing provided to the prisoner; the
10 deduction under this paragraph shall be the same percentage of each
11 prisoner's earnings, but may not exceed the actual cost of services
12 provided;

13 (2) necessary travel expenses to and from work and other
14 incidental expenses of the prisoner;

15 (3) an amount determined by the commissioner to be neces-
16 sary for the support of the prisoner's dependents; and

17 (4) a fine or restitution ordered by the court.

18 Sec. 33.30.288. CONFINEMENT TO THE CENTER. (a) A prisoner
19 shall be confined to the center at all times except while

20 (1) at work and traveling to and from work;

21 (2) at and traveling to and from a community service pro-
22 ject approved by the commissioner;

23 (3) on emergency absence; or

24 (4) at and traveling to and from a job interview.

25 (b) Except for an emergency absence, a prisoner may not be
26 absent from a center under this section for more than 12 hours in a
27 24-hour period.

28 * Sec. 5. AS 33.30.900 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

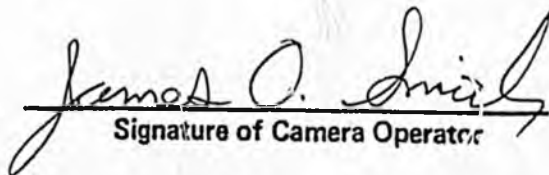
29 (10) "center" means a correctional restitution center.

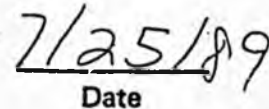


RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

S B

8

MEMORANDUM

TO: HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS
FROM: NANCY BENNETT, COMMITTEE STAFF
RE: TODAY'S AGENDA
DATE: APRIL 14, 1986

WE HAVE THREE BILLS ON TODAY'S CALENDAR

HB 413 - relating to liability for emergency medical services

this bill provides that a person who renders emergency medical services to a person in need of immediate treatment to avoid serious harm or loss of life is not liable for an act or omission.

SB 8 - relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools

includes "personal safety" in the Department of Education health education curriculum section (SA 14.30.360). Personal safety is to include identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence. The state Board of Education is to develop curriculum guidelines in cooperation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Departments of Education and Health and Social Services are to provide technical assistance on request.

SB 80 - the number of psychiatrists or psychologists appointed for a criminal defendant

This bill was heard in the HESS Committee last week.

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 4/4/86

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: April 14, 1986

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee has considered CSSB 8 (HESS)

"An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

and attaches: *Enclosure Senate HESS letter of intent*

- letter of intent
- first fiscal note
- new fiscal note
- zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Mrs. G. Guenther

Katie Hurley

John Koparan

Robin L. Taylor (NO REC.)

John W. Johnson NO REC.

Debra Hurley NO REC.

John Koparan co-chair
Chairman

Mrs. G. Guenther Co-Ch.

Offered: 3/27/85
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Kerttula, Sturgulewski,
Halford, et al

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (HESS)

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in
public schools."

7

8

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

9

* Section 1. AS 14.30.360 is amended to read:

10

Sec. 14.30.360. CURRICULUM. (a) Each district in the state

11

public school system shall be encouraged to initiate and conduct a

12

program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. The

13

program should include instruction in physical health and personal

14

safety including alcohol and drug abuse education, cardiopulmonary

15

resuscitation (CPR), early cancer prevention and detection, dental

16

health, family health, environmental health, the identification and

17

prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and

18

domestic violence, and appropriate use of health services.

19

(b) The state board shall establish [BY REGULATION] guidelines

20

for a health and personal safety education program. Personal safety

21

guidelines shall be developed in consultation with the Council on

22

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Upon request, the Department

23

of Education, the Department of Health and Social Services, and the

24

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault shall provide

25

technical assistance to school districts in the development of per-

26

sonal safety curricula. A school health education specialist position

27

shall be established and funded in the department to coordinate the

28

program statewide. Adequate funds to enable curriculum and resource

29

development, adequate consultation to school districts, and a program

1 of teacher training in health and personal safety education shall be
2 provided.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Vice Chairman
JOE JOSEPHSON
PAUL FISCHER
EDNA ARMSTRONG-DE VRIES



POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

LETTER OF INTENT

CS SB 8 (HESS)

The legislature recognizes that the Department of Education is presently soliciting comments from Alaskan school districts and various agencies and interested parties on a draft curriculum guide for health education. It is the intent of the legislature that the Department of Education in enacting CSSB 8 (HFSS), prepare and distribute for comment a supplement to the existing draft no later than six months from the effective date of this Act. The supplement shall contain draft curriculum guidelines for personal safety education that include the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence.

SYNOPSIS ON CSCB 8-PERSONAL SAFETY CURRICULUM
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CSSB 8, originally sponsored by Senator Jay Kerttula, adds information on personal safety, specifically information concerning identification and prevention of child abuse, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence (AND "ABDUCTION" MAY BE ADDED TO THIS LIST) to the list of subjects that local school districts are encouraged to teach their students.

The State Board of Education, the Department of Health and Social Services, the Council on Domestic Violence and the Women's Network all support this bill. The bill will provide for the development and review of personal safety curricula throughout the State, and will aid school districts in implementing such curricula.

Although the bill does not make teaching this information mandatory, it is a strong policy statement by the legislature that this information should be taught. Many school districts are already teaching these crucial subject, but for those that are not the legislature is sending a message. The legislature realizes the need for flexibility within each local school district, but also recognizes the tremendous need for our students to be taught how to remain safe from physical and emotional harm in today's society.

In conclusion, CSCB 8 is one of the best bills before the legislature this year. It will enable Alaska's children to learn how to protect themselves, so that the State has a strong future.

ANALYSIS FOR SENATE BILL 8

An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools.

Title 14, Education, Chapter 30, Curriculum is amended. Under current law, each school district in the state is encouraged to initiate and conduct a program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. This bill adds new language requiring instruction in personal safety. Such things as the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence.

In addition, the State Board of Education shall establish guidelines for a personal safety education program in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Departments of Education and Health and Social Services shall upon request, provide technical assistance to the school districts.

~~There is an existing fiscal note from the Department of Education for \$20,000.~~

at 1-25-86 DOE changed to a ZERO fiscal note.

Because of availability of funds from the March of Dimes.

POSITION PAPER

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (HESS)
Revised April 8, 1985

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

This Bill would add to section 14.30.360 of the Alaska statutes a recommendation that each school district expand the health education curriculum for grades K through 12 to include personal safety and the identification of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse, and domestic violence. The Bill would also require the Department of Education to consult with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in developing personal safety guidelines.

A child's knowledge of how to attain personal safety coupled with other public awareness and prevention efforts will assist in breaking the destructive cycle of child abuse and neglect in successive generations.

State Affairs Committee action on the department's recommended amendment to SB 8 to include "neglect" in the personal safety curriculum will greatly expand the target population of children at risk. National and state statistics regarding categories of harm indicate that neglect constitutes not only the largest number of reports, thereby affecting the largest number of children at risk, but that greater numbers of victims of neglect are more likely to suffer serious harm than are victims of sexual or physical abuse. The recently completed American Humane Association report, "Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective", found that in 1982, 50% of all child fatalities were a result of failure to provide basic necessities. The inclusion of "neglect" in the Bill will ensure that primary prevention programs in the school districts meet the goal of preventing physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

POSITION

The department supports this bill.

RECOMMENDED: Michael L. Price
Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family
and Youth Services

DATE: April 8, 1985

APPROVED: John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

DATE: 4-9-85

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : CS SB No. 8
 Title : An Act relating to safety curriculum in schools.
 Sponsor : HESS
 Requestor : _____
 Date of Request : 4/3/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Health & Social Services
 BRU : Social Services
 Components : Social Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
----------------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
----------------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS :

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

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

N/A

Prepared by : Michael L. Price Phone : 465-3170
 Division : Family & Youth Services Date : 4/3/86

Approved by Commissioner : Connie J. Sipe for Date : 4/3/86
 Agency : Health & Social Services

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

POSITION PAPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

Senate Bill 8
January 23, 1985

The Department supports this approach to satisfying the need for training for both students and school district employees in the areas covered by the bill.



Harold Reynolds, Jr.
Commissioner

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1985

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : CSSB8 (HESS)
 Title : Personal Safety Curriculum

Sponsor : Kerttula
 Requestor : Kerttula
 Date of Request : 3/11/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Education
 BRU : Educational Program Support

Components : Office of Curriculum Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

In September, 1985, the Department released a K-12 model curriculum for health education which includes a personal safety curriculum. This model was a product of a two-year collaborative effort between the Department of Education and school districts. (continued on page 2)

Prepared by : Mary Hakala Phone : 2800
 Division : Commissioner's Office Date : 3/12/86

Approved by Commissioner : Marshall Lind Date : 3/13/86
 Agency : Education

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Continuation page for fiscal note on CSSB8 (HESS)

Date of Request: 3/11/86

Analysis (con't): Currently the Department provides technical assistance, upon request, in the area of health and personal safety curriculum.

No increase in funds is necessary to maintain this level of service.

Kerttula sponsors bill for child safety

By SEN. JAY KERTTULA

Each year, hundreds of thousands of children in the United States become the victims of child abuse, neglect and criminal exploitation. Alaska has the highest rate of domestic violence and sexual assault in the nation (possibly because of an effective reporting system).

The welfare of Alaska's children is a priority. Previously, I sponsored legislation which established a statewide training system for sexual assault examinations and which recognized May as "Sexual Assault and Abuse Awareness Month." This year, I have introduced two bills which could have an impact on the state's efforts to assure children's safety.

SB 8 has passed through the Senate and is in the House State Affairs Committee. It is unique in that it encourages school districts to educate children about their personal safety, while

other legislation is aimed at training teachers to recognize child abuse and neglect. Currently, SB 8 focuses on teaching children how to recognize potentially dangerous situations. The bill also encourages districts to teach students how to avoid domestic violence and abductions. A child who can recognize when he is in danger is an essential element in preventing the spread of these crimes.

Because many school districts already have similar programs, the state would not have to spend money to develop a lesson plan. The bill also addresses the need for flexibility within individual school districts, therefore, it allows each district to develop, review and implement its own program.

SB 435 creates a permanent state trust fund for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect in Alaska. The trust would be funded by contributions. On their applications to receive permanent fund dividends, there

would be a space where residents could indicate if they wanted all, some or none of their dividends to be placed in the trust.

A public corporation, legally independent from the state, would distribute the money to worthy community-based programs throughout the state. The money would come from a reliable source other than state appropriations, and would be safe from state budget cuts.

Programs that receive trust money would be selected by a board which includes the governor, the commissioner of Health and Social Services, a pediatrician as well as experts in grants and investments. Any money remaining after grants had been made for the year would be invested for the trust.

I believe this is an effective way to ensure that local programs established for the protection of children receive much-deserved funds as declining oil revenues impact the state's budget.



S.T.A.R.

Bus. 276-7179
24-hr.
Crisis 276-114PE

APR 8 1986

April 4, 1986

Senator Jay Kertulla
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Kertulla:

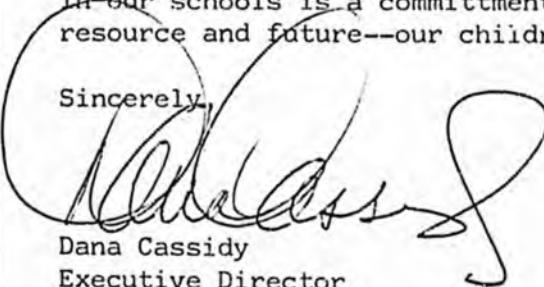
We are writing of our support for ~~SB 8~~, a bill relating to personal safety curriculum in public schools which would include the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence for kindergarten through grade 12. As primary sponsor of the bill, you have our sincerest respect and admiration. We regret not sharing our praise of SB 8 with you last session, when the bill was filed.

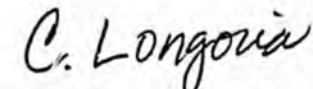
As a sexual assault agency whose figures increased by 6% from 1984-1985 for children between ages 6-18, we have great concern and hopes that a personal safety curriculum will provide information to children on how to avoid sexual assault or seek help if they are in a abusive situation. Our 1985 statistics show that 32% of our clientele were between ages 6-18.

S.T.A.R.'s Education Department has developed a safety program for elementary students which has been adopted as mandatory curriculum for grades 1, 3 and 5 in the Anchorage School District. Sexual assault presentations for junior and senior high students are also available with special emphasis on teen issues; dating situations, communication skills, assertiveness and healthcare. An average of two children disclose, where intervention is sought or a report is made of a sexual assault, for every thirty children participating in S.T.A.R. presentations.

Again we extend our deepest regards. Through SB 8, personal safety curriculum in our schools is a commitment to protecting Alaska's greatest natural resource and future--our children.

Sincerely,


Dana Cassidy
Executive Director


Carrie D. Longoria
Legal Advocate

CL/sjj

Encl.

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE
PO BOX 103356 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510



Bus. 276-7279
24-hr.
Crime 276-RAPE

April 4, 1986

House Health and Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear House Health and Social Services Committee Members;
Representative Niilo Kopenen, Co-Chair,
Representative Max Gruenberg, Co-Chair,
Representative Robin Taylor, Vice-Chair,
Representative Katie Hurley,
Representative David Thompson,
Representative Alyce Hanley,
Representative Fritz Pettyjohn:

Standing Together Against Rape, Inc., (S.T.A.R.), is the Anchorage sexual assault crisis agency providing services which include a 24-hour crisis line, legal and medical accompaniment, and information on sexual assault to the Municipality and the State since May 1978.

We are writing in support of S B 8, a bill relating to personal safety curriculum in public schools, which would include the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, child neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence for kindergarten through grade 12.

As a sexual assault agency whose figures increased by 6% from 1984-1985 for ages 6-18, we have great concern and hopes that a personal safety curriculum will provide children with information to avoid sexual assault or to seek help if they are in a abusive situation.

S.T.A.R.'s Education Department has developed a safety program for elementary students which has been adopted as mandatory curriculum for grades 1, 3 and 5 in the Anchorage School District. Sexual assault presentations for junior and senior high school students are also available with special emphasis on teen issues; dating situations, communication skills, assertiveness and healthcare. An average of two children disclose, where intervention is sought or a report is made of a sexual assault, for every thirty children participating in S.T.A.R. presentations.

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE
PO BOX 103356 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

Thanks to you
we work
for all of us.



A United Way Agency

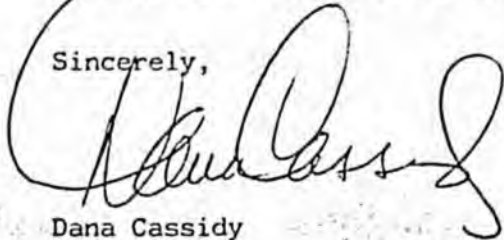
House Health and Social Services Committee

page 2

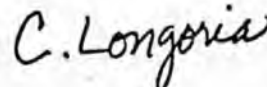
RE: SB 8

Encouraging school districts to provide for a personal safety curriculum is a step toward insuring Alaska's great future by safeguarding our children. We urge speedy passage of SB 8 in your committee.

Sincerely,



Dana Cassidy
Executive Director



Carrie Longoria
Legal Advocate

CL/sjj

Beth — See
attached rec.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
TASK FORCE
ON
FAMILY VIOLENCE

Task Force Members

CHIEF WILLIAM L. HART, *Chairman*
JOHN ASHCROFT
DR. ANN BURGESS
NEWMAN FLANAGAN
URSULA MEESE
CATHERINE MILTON
DR. CLYDE NARRAMORE
CHIEF RUBEN ORTEGA
FRANCES SEWARD

FINAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1984

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 4:
Schools should ensure that all teachers are familiar with family violence prevention and that a special prevention curriculum is part of every child's school experience.

Schools have an important leadership role in implementing prevention of abuse aimed at the very young. Instruction regarding abuse should begin very early in a child's education as experts are stating that abuse is starting at younger and younger ages.³

At a minimum, school administrators should adopt one of the several available "good touch, bad touch" programs and require that all kindergarten or first graders be given the course. The course should include the possibility of molestation by strangers as well as loved ones. Children must be taught that they can say 'no' to an adult and that they can safely turn to others for help. We must prepare children to deal with threats, bribes and force. In some jurisdictions the actual teaching is done successfully by trained volunteers, in others by trained police officers or the school teacher. In any case, the school teacher must be trained and prepared to refer these children who commonly come forth after such a program to tell about a bad touch situation they have experienced.

Sensitized and trained teachers who come into contact with their students on a daily basis should be able to discern any change in the child's physical and/or emotional well-being. By building upon the trust they have generated with their students, teachers should be able to elicit information regarding the student's life that would not be available to others.

Schools also have an important, long-range role to play in prevention of abuse. The generational nature of battering and abuse is well documented. The Task Force heard a number of experts suggest that the best way to break this generational cycle is to work with very young children to teach them techniques, such as, "time-outs," to handle angry and violent feelings without resorting to violence.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 5:
The media should publicize local family violence treatment and service programs and provide substantive stories, articles, and programming, educating the public about the problem.

Break the violence cycle through early educ.

The power of the printed and broadcast word is great, its influence perhaps immeasurable. By publicizing services and resources available for both victims and abusers, local newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations are performing a valuable community service.

Many local stations have accepted their responsibility to serve in the public interest and have freely broadcast public service announcements regarding various family violence issues. These public service announcements are strongly encouraged because they are essential in increasing public awareness concerning the problem of family violence. However, the public service announcements in and of themselves are insufficient. Documentaries, news stories and TV movies, such as "Something About Amelia" and "Adam," are needed. These programs generated millions of calls from victims requesting help as well as from the public volunteering their assistance and requesting additional information.

The media can help us in our fight against family violence by continuing to air public service announcements, news stories, documentaries and TV movies that make the public aware of the extent and seriousness of family violence as well as appropriate public response to the problem. Further, these shows should be broadcast at prime time to give them the widest possible exposure. Educational materials that are developed in conjunction with the shows should be distributed to as many schools and community groups as possible.

In addition, newspapers should print stories that help to educate the community about the nature, extent, prevention, costs and illegality of family violence. Newspaper and magazine stories that familiarize the community with the dynamics of family violence can also help to resolve and prevent the problem.

The media has another, less readily recognized, role to play in reducing the incidence of family violence—particularly battering and molestation. There is mounting concern that media depictions of violence and abuse, whether in print or via broadcast, can encourage aggressive, anti-social behavior by those who see them. We are increasingly aware of and concerned about anecdotes of young people emulating illegal and often violent acts they have seen presented by the media. The media industry must recognize the tremendous influence it can have and strive to avoid depictions that may lead to further violence.

Twenty percent of our combined tax dollars and our personal income goes to deal with problems of child abuse. I think if the American public was made aware of what it's costing them, those that don't have a human interest might begin to have a practical interest.
Jennifer James

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

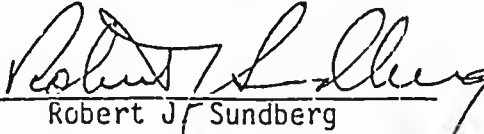
POSITION PAPER

SB 8

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault supports SB 8, "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools." The Council believes it is important to teach children that they have a right to protection from sexual assault and domestic violence. Since the Council and its funded programs have already developed personal safety curricula, the Council is supportive of participating in the development of a statewide model.

In developing the guidelines, it is important that attention be placed on the existing sexual assault/domestic violence curricula as developed by the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Standing Together Against Rape in Anchorage and the Youth Network in Juneau. In FY 83, the Council contracted with Migima, Inc. to develop a teacher's guide for child sexual assault. A manual and two video tapes were developed and one copy of the manual was sent to each school district in the State. The Council does not have funds to reproduce or disseminate the materials in sufficient quantities to meet requests. Also, Standing Together Against Rape in Anchorage has developed a sexual assault curriculum which has been implemented in the Anchorage school district; and the Youth Network in Juneau, which includes the Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies and MEN, Inc., both Council funded programs, has developed a comprehensive behavioral health curriculum that includes domestic violence and sexual assault components. The Youth Network's curriculum has been accepted and used in the Juneau school district. Also, since the topics are so sensitive, child sexual assault and domestic violence information must be presented in a sensitive manner by trained personnel.

The Council's involvement in this process will not require additional resources.


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1985

ALASKA NETWORK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

1985

POSITION PAPER

FILE COPY

SB 8

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, a non-profit corporation representing 20 programs statewide, supports SB 8, which encourages school districts to initiate and conduct a health education program in grades K through 12.

Three Network programs (AWARE and MEN in Juneau and STAR in Anchorage) have developed and implemented curricula dealing with domestic violence, sexual assault, alcoholism in the family, and healthy decision making. Those curricula have been incorporated into the classroom schedule and are presented to grades K through 12 throughout the school year. Training in use of the curricula and the material presented is also provided to parents and teachers. In addition, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault has developed a curriculum for use in the schools.

Utilization of these materials has demonstrated the effectiveness of this means of providing prevention education to children, teachers, and parents on an on-going basis. Other programs, who are in the process of reviewing the curriculum material, have been involved in regular presentations in the subject area to school districts in their communities and have also reported the success of this method in providing prevention education and promoting community awareness.

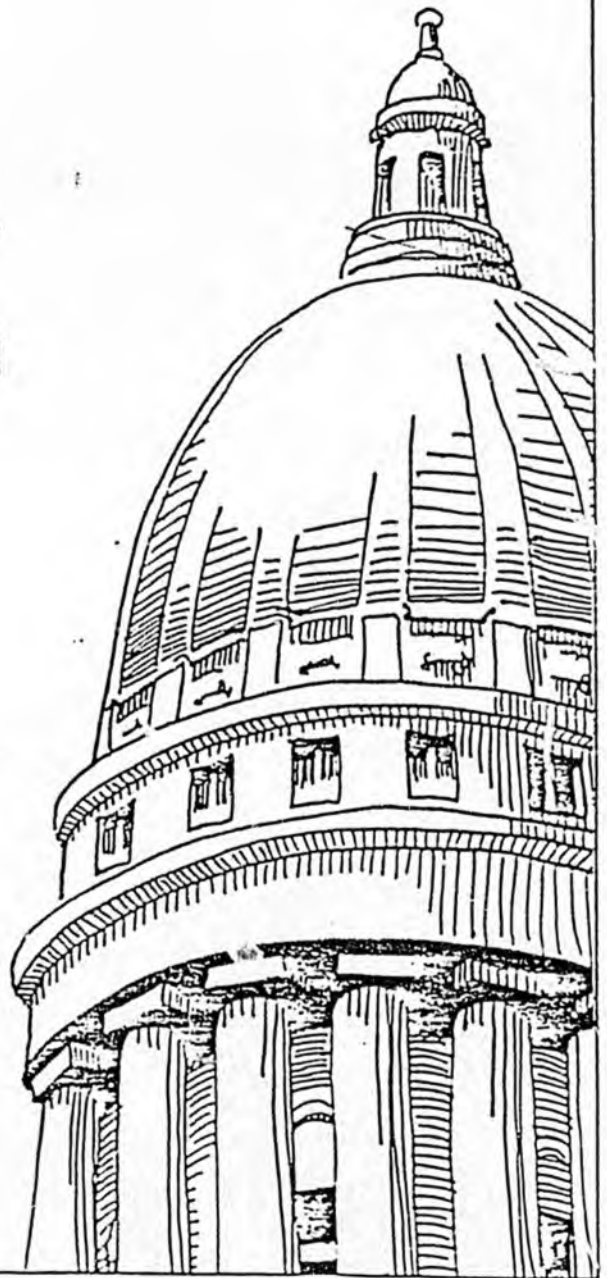
The Network supports the intent of SB 8 to encourage all school districts in the state to implement a personal safety curriculum. It is important to note, however, that such presentations often result in a student making a disclosure to the instructor about an assault. For that reason trained professionals should present this information in the classroom in order to sensitively and effectively handle such disclosures. Requiring coordination on development, implementation, and presentation of the material between the Department of Education and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault will facilitate the appropriate presentation of this material.



NATIONAL
CENTER FOR
MISSING
& EXPLOITED
CHILDREN

Selected State Legislation

A
Guide for
Effective
State Laws
to
Protect
Children



6. Education and Prevention

Educating children, families, and professionals about abduction, sexual exploitation, and child abuse is the best way to reduce crime against children. The schools are a good place to begin. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in late 1985 will provide information on effective training and education programs for the schools.

State legislation may be used to mandate that education and prevention programs for children be available throughout the state. In addition, state legislation may be used to set up community programs to educate professionals about child abuse and exploitation. It is important to note that these programs should be directed toward sexual abuse, exploitation, and abduction as well as child abuse.

State Programs

California (1984, A.B. 2443) recently passed a comprehensive education and training proposal to establish two state education centers and local prevention programs to address the issues of child abuse, sexual assault and, in general, the vulnerability of children. In enacting this important law, the legislature issued findings that included the following assessments of the school's unique ability to be the appropriate setting for the prevention program:

1. Child abuse and neglect is a severe and increasing problem in California.
2. School districts and preschools are able to provide an environment for training of children, parents, and all school district staff.
3. Primary prevention programs in the school districts are an effective and cost-efficient method of reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect and for promoting a healthy family environment.
4. To ensure comprehensive and effective primary prevention education to all of California's public school children, it is the intent of the legislature to provide adequate funding for training for children four times in their school career, including once in preschool, elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school.

The legislature was careful to define the goal of the new initiative as one that included preventing physical abuse, sexual assault, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

California established two distinct kinds of programs. The first is a primary prevention program that provides workshops for parents, teachers, and children. These workshops are designed to counteract common stereotypes about victims and offenders, provide parents and school staff personnel the proper training on child safety, how to detect abuse victims, what to do in a crisis, and how to report the information to the proper agencies.

In addition, the legislature had the foresight to provide for a period of counseling and reporting for the children after each children's workshop.

The second program provides for two Prevention Training Centers, which will act as state clearinghouses to provide information on prevention curriculums and technical assistance to local programs.



Christian Science Monitor Staff Artist

Kidnapping:

Awareness could save lives of children in potential danger

By KRISTIN HELMORE
The Christian Science Monitor

Concern over child abductions has increased sharply in recent months. Experts estimate that between 4,000 and 20,000 youngsters are lured away by strangers each year.

Those numbers represent only a small fraction of the total number of missing children, which is put as high as 1.5 million, most of whom are either runaways or offspring abducted by a divorced parent. But numbers aside, the children seized by strangers are at the heart of the missing-child issue, since those children are nearly always abused, both physically and emotionally. And specialists point out that any child, from infants up to the age of 16 or 17, can be vulnerable to abduction.

Last June saw the establishment of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Washington, D.C. Its main purpose is to support new legislation that will protect children and to share information concerning missing children that might contribute to their recovery.

A large number of agencies, including the FBI, have become increasingly involved in solving these cases. Programs have also sprung up to address the question of preventing child abductions. Their methods vary, but most unite on a key theme: Children can be taught to resist, and therefore prevent, their own abduction.

A number of books, films and programs seek to teach children and parents how a child can react in a preventive way when approached by an adult intent on abduction. Two nationwide programs that pursue this approach are examined in depth here.

• "Strong Kids, Safe Kids" film: One individual involved in bringing this type of education to the public is Ron Berger of Portland, Ore. Berger is president of National Video, a chain of some 400 family entertainment video stores in the United States and Canada. He called Jan. 21 through 24 "Operation Safe Child Week." During that time his stores loaned a 43-minute tape entitled "Strong Kids, Safe Kids" to any customer free of charge.

"Our stores are family oriented," says Berger. "We cater to children. We see 300,000 people a week. We have nationally advertised this (promotion) in TV Guide in the U.S."

The Paramount video film, which normally sells for \$29.95 and rents for from \$3 to \$5 a night, was produced by and stars Henry Winkler. He appears in it both as himself and as "The Fonz," the TV character especially popular with children. Dr. Sol Gordon, professor of child and family studies at

"You don't have to tell a child what will happen if he is stranger-abducted. You can tell a child, 'I'm teaching you these things so that you can be safe.'"

— Nancy McBride

Syracuse University and author of books on childrearing and child safety, and Kee MacFarlane of the Children's Institute International in Los Angeles, also contributed to the writing of the film. Both appear on camera as well. Other performers and TV cartoon characters familiar to children contribute to its gentle, upbeat mood.

The film is aimed at children and adults alike, and children and parents are encouraged to watch it together. Its main emphasis is on calmly and firmly explaining to children how to protect themselves from abduction and from the sexual abuse that usually follows it.

"Strong Kids, Safe Kids" explains how children can say "No!" when approached by an adult who may try to trick them into getting into a car or accepting sexual advances. It urges children to "tell someone you trust" if such advances are made. It also urges parents to be "askable" — to listen to their children on these often painful and embarrassing subjects, and never to let a child feel that sexual advances by an adult need be tolerated, or that they are somehow the child's fault.

"Our stores offered the tape to schools for free," says Berger. "We know they're using it. Store owners talked about the response of schools to this film, and we saw that we could do something to make the public more aware of it. We decided we had the locations to be able to do something bigger than just rent the tape."

In addition to a night's free rental of the tape mentioned above, customers could have a videotape of their children made. "Police have told us that nothing is better than videotaping," says Berger. "Here is an opportunity for a police department to see the missing child."

The film has been endorsed and recommended by the American Federation of Teachers and the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. And we have

See Page J-3. KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping is becoming an increasingly common experience for American children

Continued from Page J-1

received a commendation from the White House for this effort."

• The Adam Walsh Center program:

When teaching children to be aware of potential danger, the question arises as to whether the children will become unduly fearful as a result of this instruction. But Nancy McBride, program coordinator at the Adam Walsh Child Resource Center in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., feels that educating children to protect themselves from adults will not make them nervous or distrustful.

"We use a 'fire-drill' approach," says McBride. "You don't have to tell a child what will happen if he is stranger-abducted. You can tell a child, 'I'm teaching you these things so that you can be safe.' You don't have to burn a child's hand to teach him not to play with matches. Go in with a positive, uplift manner. You don't have to have

paranoid, scared kids running around."

In 1933, the Adam Walsh center developed a slide and audio cassette presentation, which they make available to schools. The center also seeks to change legislation concerning child abduction and provides information and referral services on missing children.

"The best thing is to teach prevention," McBride insists. "To teach kids how to respond to lures. The abductor or molester is very sneaky. They may use the lure of live animals, which few children can resist."

One of the slides in the Adam Walsh program depicts a man offering a child video games and ice cream to lure him into a car. This was the play reportedly used to abduct 11-year-old Robert Smith, who was recovered in January in Rhode Island, almost two years after his dis-

Rules could save child

The Christian Science Monitor
Experts agree that a few simple rules can help to protect children from abduction:

- A child should never get in a car with a stranger, no matter what pretext or play he may use.
- Use a password. A child should go with no one unless that person uses the password.
- A child should never disclose that he is alone in the house if someone calls or comes to the door.
- A child's name should never be in a visible place on his clothing.
- Parents should keep a child with them in a store or public place.
- Parents should never leave a child alone in a car, even for a few minutes.

appearance from his California name

According to many experts, a child can actually prevent his own abduction by refusing to comply with the request or demands of a stranger. Force is seldom used in the actual abduction process, experts find.

"A child abductor is usually an ineffectual personality looking for love and trust," says McBride. "Child molesters do it for power and affection — to get a child to look up to them and trust them."

But "kids are learning," she believes. "They're not

being conned. We're seeing less naivete."

And she reiterates a theme that many consider a major part of the problem: the fear of communication on the question of sex that may cause a child inadvertently to protect his assailant.

She warns, "If your child gives you some clues (that) he has been approached or sexually abused, listen — don't stomp it off. A child should know his parents love him and that he can tell them anything. Most children are molested before the offender is caught because children are afraid to tell about these crimes. If parents are open in these instances, that could make all the difference."

Another advocate of child education as a preventive tool in this area is Inspector Seth Goldstein of the district attorney's office in San Jose, Calif.

"We're promoting a lot of

programs in schools," he says. "We're teaching kids that they have the capability of saying, 'No.' We need to bring this question of sexual molestation of children out of the dark, gloomy shadows. We need to give kids knowledge. The key is education, and also to lock up the people who do this. A child molester is very likely to commit the crime again."

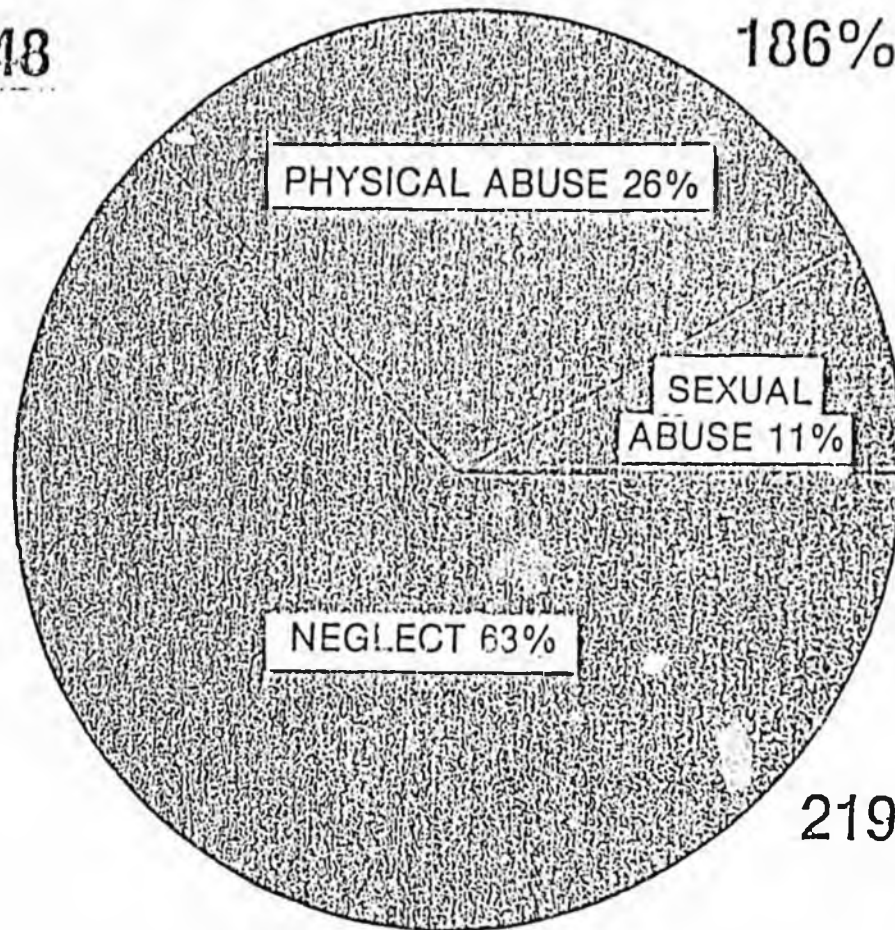
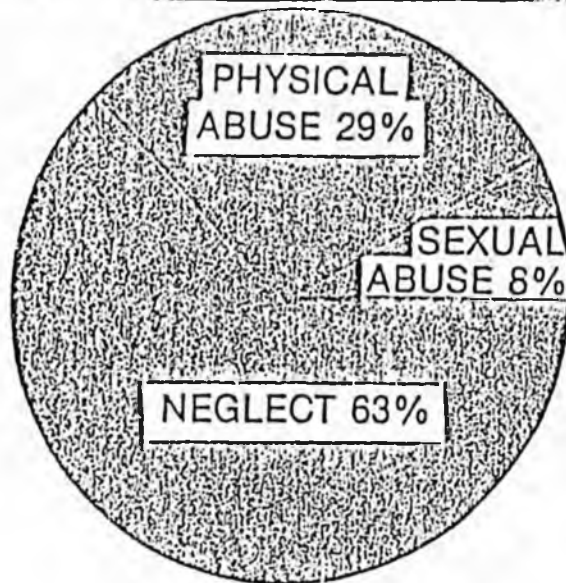
"Most children often go willingly, unaware of what they're getting into. It's very uncommon where you rip a kid off the street, but kids need to be aware of both types of possibilities. We must give them the weapon to protect themselves. Knowledge. We have seen the fruits of this education."

"What has to be done is to do it every year. You can't do a program of do's and don'ts for children once and expect them to remember it. It has to be repeated throughout their education and reinforced."

REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ALASKA

FY83 Total Reports: 5,574

FY78 Total Reports: 1,748



186%

272%

219%

Division of Family and Youth Services

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)
Date referred: 2/3/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: HESS

DATE: 4/3/86

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee has considered CSSB 8 (HESS)

"An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Katie Hurley
Mike Anderson
W. H. D.
D. A. Bontrici
Steve Cato
Virginia Walker
Roger Jenkins

Katie Hurley
 Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : CS SB No. 8
 Title : An Act relating to safety curriculum in schools.

 Sponsor : HESS
 Requestor : _____
 Date of Request : 4/3/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Health & Social Services
 BRU : Social Services

 Components : Social Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS :

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

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

N/A

Prepared by : Michael L. Price *Michael L. Price* Phone : 465-3170
 Division : Family & Youth Services Date : 4/3/86

Approved by Commissioner : Connie J. Jepsen *Connie J. Jepsen* Date : 4/3/86
 Agency : Health & Social Services

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : CSSB8 (HESS)
 Title : Personal Safety Curriculum

 Sponsor : Kerttula
 Requestor : Kerttula
 Date of Request : 3/11/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Education
 BRU : Educational Program Support

 Components : Office of Curriculum
Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

In September, 1985, the Department released a K-12 model curriculum for health education which includes a personal safety curriculum. This model was a product of a two-year collaborative effort between the Department of Education and school districts. (continued on page 2)

Prepared by : Mary Hakala Phone : 2800
 Division : Commissioner's Office Date : 3/12/86
 Approved by Commissioner : Marshall Lind Date : 3/13/86
 Agency : Education

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Continuation page for fiscal note on CSSB8 (HESS) Date of Request: 3/11/86

Analysis (con't): Currently the Department provides technical assistance, upon request, in the area of health and personal safety curriculum.

No increase in funds is necessary to maintain this level of service.

ANALYSIS FOR SENATE BILL 3

An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools.

Title 14, Education, Chapter 30, Curriculum is amended. Under current law, each school district in the state is encouraged to initiate and conduct a program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. This bill adds new language requiring instruction in personal safety. Such things as the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence.

In addition, the State Board of Education shall establish guidelines for a personal safety education program in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Departments of Education and Health and Social Services shall upon request, provide technical assistance to the school districts.

There is an existing fiscal note from the Department of Education for \$20,000.

on 1-28-80 DCE changed to a ZERO fiscal note.

Offered: 3/27/85
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Kerttula, Sturgulewski,
Halford, et al

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1 IN THE SENATE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (HES^c)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in
7 public schools."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 14.30.360 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 14.30.360. CURRICULUM. (a) Each district in the state
11 public school system shall be encouraged to initiate and conduct a
12 program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. The
13 program should include instruction in physical health and personal
14 safety including alcohol and drug abuse education, cardiopulmonary
15 resuscitation (CPR), early cancer prevention and detection, dental
16 health, family health, environmental health, the identification and
17 prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and
18 domestic violence, and appropriate use of health services.

19 (b) The state board shall establish [BY REGULATION] guidelines
20 for a health and personal safety education program. Personal safety
21 guidelines shall be developed in consultation with the Council on
22 Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Upon request, the Department
23 of Education, the Department of Health and Social Services, and the
24 Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault shall provide
25 technical assistance to school districts in the development of per-
26 sonal safety curricula. A school health education specialist position
27 shall be established and funded in the department to coordinate the
28 program statewide. Adequate funds to enable curriculum and resource
29 development, adequate consultation to school districts, and a program

1 of teacher training in health and personal safety education shall be
2 provided.

POSITION PAPER

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (HESS)
Revised April 8, 1985

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

This Bill would add to section 14.30.360 of the Alaska statutes a recommendation that each school district expand the health education curriculum for grades K through 12 to include personal safety and the identification of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse, and domestic violence. The Bill would also require the Department of Education to consult with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in developing personal safety guidelines.

A child's knowledge of how to attain personal safety coupled with other public awareness and prevention efforts will assist in breaking the destructive cycle of child abuse and neglect in successive generations.

State Affairs Committee action on the department's recommended amendment to SB 8 to include "neglect" in the personal safety curriculum will greatly expand the target population of children at risk. National and state statistics regarding categories of harm indicate that neglect constitutes not only the largest number of reports, thereby affecting the largest number of children at risk, but that greater numbers of victims of neglect are more likely to suffer serious harm than are victims of sexual or physical abuse. The recently completed American Humane Association report, "Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective", found that in 1982, 50% of all child fatalities were a result of failure to provide basic necessities. The inclusion of "neglect" in the Bill will ensure that primary prevention programs in the school districts meet the goal of preventing physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

POSITION

The department supports this bill.

RECOMMENDED: Michael L. Price
Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family
and Youth Services

DATE: April 8, 1985

APPROVED: John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

DATE: 4-9-85

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CS SB No. 8
 Title: An Act relating to.....
safety curriculum in schools
 Sponsor: HESS
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: 3/27/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected: _____
Social Services
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____
Social Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	0	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	0 =	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

N/A

Prepared By: Michael L. *Michael L. Prue*
 Division: Family and Youth Services

Phone: 465-3170

Date: 4/2/85

Approved by Commissioner: *J. R. ...*
 Agency: Health & Social Services

Date: 4-4-85 *JCC*

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Interested Agencies

7/1/85

POSITION PAPER

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (State Affairs)

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

This Bill would add to section 14.30.360 of the Alaska statutes a recommendation that each school district include personal safety and the identification of child abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and domestic violence in school curricula for grades K through 12. The Bill would also require the Department of Education to coordinate with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in reviewing existing curricula and developing new curricula in personal safety.

A child's knowledge of how to attain personal safety coupled with other public awareness and prevention efforts will assist in breaking the destructive cycle of child abuse and neglect in successive generations.

State Affairs Committee action on the department's recommended amendment to SB 8 to include "neglect" in the personal safety curriculum will greatly expand the target population of children at risk. National and state statistics regarding categories of harm indicate that neglect constitutes not only the largest number of reports, thereby affecting the largest number of children at risk, but that greater numbers of victims of neglect are more likely to suffer serious harm than are victims of sexual or physical abuse. The recently completed American Humane Association report, "Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective", found that in 1982, 50% of all child fatalities were a result of failure to provide basic necessities. The inclusion of "neglect" in the Bill will ensure that primary prevention programs in the school districts meet the goal of preventing physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

The State Affairs Committee did not act on the department's second recommended amendment to the original Bill, which was to mandate that the Department of Education coordinate with both the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Domestic Violence in developing personal safety curricula. The concern for including the department is one of clarity to professionals in the educational field. The Department of Health and Social Services is the agency legally mandated to intervene, investigate, assume custody, if necessary, and provide treatment services to child victims of neglect, physical and sexual abuse. Because the department is the primary agency for child protective services in the State of Alaska, the department is uniquely qualified to develop personal safety curricula for child abuse and neglect. The Council on Domestic Violence has expertise in the area of child sexual assault and has developed a curriculum regarding sexual abuse and family violence for use in public schools. Their expertise, particularly in the area of child sexual assault, would be valuable in

the continuing development of the sexual abuse component of the personal safety curriculum. However, in order to ensure agency role clarity, the Department of Health and Social Services should also be named.

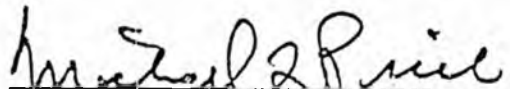
The department is pleased that both houses of the Legislature are addressing the need for education and prevention; in the Senate there are two Bills, CS for SB 8, dealing with personal safety curriculum, and SB 85, dealing with training teachers regarding child physical and sexual abuse, while the House has introduced HB 18 regarding training teachers on child physical and sexual abuse, and HB 174 regarding teacher training on child abuse reporting. The department has recently received a valuable resource, "Selected State Legislation: A Guide for Effective State Laws to Protect Children", published by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. On page 25 the California Education and Prevention Program dealing with training of children, parents, and school district staff is presented. A copy of that page is attached for information.

POSITION

Support in concept with amendment:

Page 1, lines 20 - 23: The Department of Education in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault shall review existing personal safety curricula and develop new curricula when appropriate.

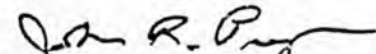
RECOMMENDED:



Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family
and Youth Services

DATE: _____

APPROVED:



John R. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

DATE: _____

2/19/85

POSITION PAPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

Senate Bill 8

January 23, 1985

The Department supports this approach to satisfying the need for training for both students and school district employees in the areas covered by the bill.



Harold Reynolds, Jr.
Commissioner

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1985

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CS SB No. 8
 Title: An Act relating to
personal safety curriculum
 Sponsor: State Affairs
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: 2/1/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected: _____
Social Services
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____
Social Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-				

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-				
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-				
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

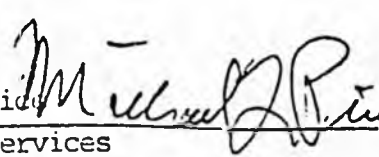
GENERAL FUNDS						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-				

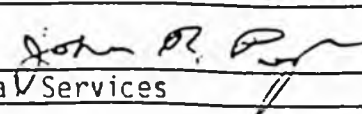

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

N/A

Prepared By: Michael L. Price  Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family and Youth Services Date: 2/15/85

Approved by Commissioner: John P. P.  Date: 2/19/85 
 Agency: Health & Social Services

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 8

For an act entitled: "An act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public school."

This bill as written would add to section 14.30.360 of the Alaska statute a recommendation that each school district include personal safety and the identification of child abuse and domestic violence in school curriculum for grades K through 12. The bill would also require the Department of Education to coordinate with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in reviewing existing curricula and developing new curricula in personal safety.

A child's knowledge of how to attain personal safety coupled with other public awareness and prevention efforts will assist in breaking the destructive cycle of abuse in successive generations. As noted in the American Humane Association report, "Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective" (1984), more children die of neglect than of child physical abuse or child sexual abuse. Furthermore as reflected on the attached chart, "Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect in Alaska", reports of neglect represent the largest category of reports of harm in the state. As a result, it is suggested that neglect be included in the personal safety program.

The Department of Education has statutory responsibility for establishing by regulation a minimum course of study for public schools and to establish criteria for accreditation for schools which meet those standards. The Department of Education in executing its professional responsibility to ensure quality programming, coordinates with various other professionals and agencies outside the Department when preparing curricula standards. The Department of Health and Social Services is legally mandated to provide intervention and treatment services to child victims of neglect, physical and sexual abuse and has expertise which would be valuable in developing a personal safety curriculum. The Council on Domestic Violence has expertise in the area of child sexual assault which would be valuable in the development of the sexual abuse component of the personal safety curriculum.

POSITION

Support in concept with amendments:

Page 1, line 17, add neglect after child abuse.

Page 1, lines 2-23 change to read "The Department of Education shall coordinate with the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in developing personal safety curricula."

RECOMMENDED: Michael L. Price
Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family
and Youth Services

DATE: 1/29/85

APPROVED: John P. Pugh
John P. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

DATE: 1/29/85

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB No. 8
 Title: An Act relating to.....
personal safety curriculum
 Sponsor: Sen. Kerttula
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: 1/18/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected: _____
Social Services
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____
Social Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-				
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-				
REVENUE	-0-	-0-				

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-				

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

N/A

Prepared By: Michael E. Price *Michael E. Price* Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family and Youth Services Date: 1/18/85

Approved by Commissioner: J. R. [Signature] Date: 1/22/85 *JCC*
 Agency: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget

POSITION PAPER

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (HESS)

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

This Bill would add to section 14.30.360 of the Alaska statutes a recommendation that each school district expand the health education curriculum for grades K through 12 to include personal safety and the identification of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse, and domestic violence. The Bill would also require the Department of Education to consult with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in developing personal safety guidelines.

A child's knowledge of how to attain personal safety coupled with other public awareness and prevention efforts will assist in breaking the destructive cycle of child abuse and neglect in successive generations.

State Affairs Committee action on the department's recommended amendment to SB 8 to include "neglect" in the personal safety curriculum will greatly expand the target population of children at risk. National and state statistics regarding categories of harm indicate that neglect constitutes not only the largest number of reports, thereby affecting the largest number of children at risk, but that greater numbers of victims of neglect are more likely to suffer serious harm than are victims of sexual or physical abuse. The recently completed American Humane Association report, "Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective", found that in 1982, 50% of all child fatalities were a result of failure to provide basic necessities. The inclusion of "neglect" in the Bill will ensure that primary prevention programs in the school districts meet the goal of preventing physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

Neither the State Affairs nor the HESS Committees acted on the department's second recommended amendment to the original Bill, which was to mandate that the Department of Education coordinate with both the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Domestic Violence in developing personal safety guidelines. Because the department of Health and Social Services is the primary agency for child protective services in the State of Alaska, the department is uniquely qualified to develop personal safety curricula in the areas of child physical abuse and neglect which comprise the largest numbers of children at risk. The concern for including the department is also one of clarity to professionals in the educational field. The Department of Health and Social Services is the agency legally mandated to intervene, investigate, assume custody, if necessary, and provide treatment services to child victims of neglect, physical and sexual abuse.

POSITION PAPER/Department of Health & Social Services

Position Paper CS for SF 8 (HESS)
Page 2

POSITION

Support with Amendment:
Page 1, line 22 add at the end of the first sentence, and the Department of Health and Social Services.

RECOMMENDED: Michael L. Price
Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family
and Youth Services

DATE: April 2, 1985

APPROVED: John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

DATE: 4-4-85