

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672
6281 SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

695

TABLE 12

STATE REVENUE FROM SALE AND CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL
FY '85*

SOURCE OF REVENUE:	AMOUNT OF REVENUE:	
LICENSE FEES:		
Liquor License Application Fees	101,850	
Liquor Licenses:		
Beverage Dispensary	852,275	
Club Fees	44,900	
Common Carrier Dispensary	36,575	
General Wholesaler	139,100	
Miscellaneous License	49,718	
Pub License	---	
Restaurant	91,850	
Retail Licenses	373,300	
Wholesale Malt Beverage & Wine	12,300	
TOTAL LICENSE FEES		\$ 1,701,968
EXISE TAXES:		
Liquor: (1,347,646 gal @ \$5.60)	7,546,820	
Wine: (1,642,709 gal @ \$.85)	1,396,303	
Beer: (13,900,198 gal @ \$.35)	4,865,069	
EXISE TAXES, TOTAL		\$ 13,808,192
Wholesale Industry Income Tax**		100,000
Multi State Tax		5,000
GROSS STATE REVENUE		\$15,615,160
Administrative Costs:		
Alcohol Beverage Control Office	667,500	
Audit and Collection Division	70,800	
Total Administrative Costs		738,300
NET STATE REVENUE		\$14,871,860

* All figures provided by Dept. of Revenue, Division of Audit and Collections, except as noted.

** Review of the Wholesale Liquor Industry, State of Alaska Legislative Council, Sub-committee of Taxation and Revenue Report. Figure is an estimate; direct information is not available.

Source: Department of Revenue

TABLE 13
ESTIMATED COST
OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED ENFORCEMENT, FY 85

COMPONENT	ESTIMATED TOTAL FY 85	ESTIMATED % ALC/DRUG RELATED	EST. TOT. ALC/DRUG REL. COST
Enforcement:			
State Troopers	\$ 33,786,800	45.4%	\$15,339,207
Narcotics Unit	2,557,200	100.0%	2,557,200
Municipal Police	60,017,975	45.4%	27,248,150
VPSO Program	6,505,600	45.4%	2,953,542
TOTAL	\$102,867,575	46.8%	\$48,098,109

TABLE 14-A
ESTIMATION OF COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED
CASES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, FY 85

Prosecution	\$ 10,421,400	35.0%	\$ 3,647,490
Pre-Trial			
Diversions	866,500	72.3%	626,480
Judicial*			
Appellate Court	3,907,770	31.5%	1,230,948
Trial Courts	34,792,330	12.9%	4,488,211
Public Defender	5,320,500	60.0%	\$ 3,192,300
TOTAL	\$ 55,308,500	23.8%	\$13,185,429
Contract Jails	\$ 3,324,100	72.3%	\$ 2,403,324

*Includes \$ 4,524,700 in Administration & Support Costs

Sources: Kelso Report, Vol.1; Alaska Judicial Council;
Alaska Court System Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1987
Operating and Capital Budget - Dept. of Law, Ak Court Sys

TABLE 14-B
AMOUNT SPENT ON ENFORCEMENT

I. AMOUNT SPENT BY MUNICIPALITIES:		
CITY/BOROUGH	1985	1986
ANCHORAGE	\$ 36,265,715	\$ 37,280,778
BRISTOL BAY	233,665	318,292
JUNEAU	1,958,381	1,885,686
NORTH SLOPE	5,297,000	5,726,053
SITKA	1,261,792	1,362,192
ALEKNAGIK	1,107	1,107*
ANIAK	23,591*	27,463
AKUTAN	12,706*	12,706
EMMONAK	52,274*	52,274
DILLINGHAM	478,560*	550,063
CRAIG	293,550	271,118
CORDOVA	420,885*	460,487
GALENA	158,698*	191,202
HAINES	313,482	338,277
HOMER	756,243	940,391
KAKE	75,000*	75,387
KENAI	968,576*	997,504
KETCHIKAN	1,619,746	2,090,905
KODIAK	1,855,313	1,785,349
KOTZEBUE	688,827*	559,567
MCGRATH	23,388	26,928
NOME	640,173	670,030
NORTH POLE	321,760	321,760*
PALMER	1,109,050	1,109,050*
PETERSBURG	878,323**	1,022,722**
SEWARD	953,198*	1,009,744
SKAGWAY	179,938	166,165
SELDOVIA	563,060	684,247
TANANA	93,802*	93,802***
UNALAKLEET	147,620*	147,620
UNALASKA	616,115	726,421
VALDEZ	1,236,056	1,272,537
WHITTIER	126,429*	126,429
WRANGELL	393,952	386,954
TOTAL MUNICIPAL	\$ 60,017,975	\$ 62,691,210
II. AMOUNT SPENT BY THE STATE FOR ENFORCEMENT:		
TROOPERS	\$ 33,846,700	\$ 31,852,100
NARCOTICS UNIT	2,557,200	2,457,700
VPSO PROGRAM	6,505,600	6,567,800
TOTAL STATE	\$ 42,909,500	\$ 40,877,600

Source: Dept. of Commerce & Econ. Development, Comprehensive annual fiscal reports 1985-86; State Operating Budget, 1987 & 1988

* Estimated expenditures; most using 1986 figures

** Includes public safety, may be other than police.

*** Includes jail expenses.

TABLE 15-A
COST OF VIOLENT CRIME COMPENSATION
TO INNOCENT VICTIMS, 1985

DWI ACCIDENT VICTIMS:			
Claim No.	Injury/ Fatality	Age of Victim	Amount of Compensation
84-162	Fatality	17	\$ 4,746.00
84-200	Injury	37	\$ 5,000.00
84-213	Injury	29	\$ 15,000.00
85-003	(same as 84-162)		\$ 500.00
85-032	Injury	32	\$ 285.75
85-037	Injury	21	\$ 834.61
85-068	Injury	31	\$ 1,000.00
85-069	Injury	28	\$ 11,500.00
85-076	Injury	24	\$ 25,000.00
85-083	Injury	33	\$ 4,488.00
85-092	(same as 85-032)		\$ 500.00
85-143	Injury	21	\$ 25,000.00
85-183	Injury	27	\$ 25,000.00
85-191	Injury	10	\$ 850.20
85-262	Injury	35	\$ 2,164.20
85-268	Injury	30	\$ 1,500.00
85-282	Injury	minor	\$ 15,000.00
TOTAL AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION:			\$ 138,368.76

VICTIMS OF OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES:	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL OTHER INNOCENT VICTIM AWARDS:	\$ 612,882.09
AMOUNT ESTIMATED RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE: (71.8%)	\$ 440,049.34
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL INNOCENT VICTIM AWARDS ESTIMATED RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE (77%):	\$ 578,418.10
ADMINISTRATION: (77 % OF TOTAL)	\$ 129,745.00
GRAND TOTAL:	\$ 708,163.10

Total victim compensation by the Violent Crimes Compensation Board for FY 1985 was \$ 751,250.85. DWI related injuries and fatalities are included as compensable. DWI's cost 18.4 % of the total amount given out. Other violent crimes estimated to be 71.8 % (source: Ak. Judicial Council Reports). Total administration costs were \$ 168,500. The DWI compensated cases represent only a small number of DWI injuries that were not compensated from another source, such as insurance. Data Source: Violent Crimes Comp. Board, Annual Report, 1985

TABLE 15-B
DWI SENTENCING

During 1985, 7,085 persons were booked into institutions for DWI's, 4,038 of these were booked to serve a sentence imposed by the courts. A study of persons entering an institution to serve a DWI sentence provided percentages, average jail days, and average fines that were used to figure the cost and time spent incarcerated for those serving sentences for DWIs in 1985.

Number of Offenses	Number of Persons	Estimated Jail Days	Estimated Fine
1st Offense	2,786	11,145	\$ 757,851.84
2nd Offense	969	21,320	\$ 478,745.28
3rd Offense	223	9,143	\$ 223,000.00
4th Offense	40	8,036	\$ 40,380.00
5th Offense	20	3,600	\$ 20,000.00
TOTAL	4,038	53,244	\$ 1,519,977.12

Total jail days available: 728,905 (Cost: \$82.49/day)
 CRC jail days available: 102,200 (Cost: \$46.16/day)
 DWI jail days are 6.4 % of total jail days available
 Administration & Support: \$ 17,760,700.

Cost to the State:

Expense of DWI jail time:	\$ 4,231,083.56
Administrative Support:	\$ 1,136,684.80
TOTAL EXPENSE:	\$ 5,367,768.36

DWI jail days in 1985 are equal to 145.9 years.
 Lost wages at per capita annual income of \$18,726 are equal to \$ 2,732,123.40.

Total Cost to the Offender:

Lost Wages:	\$ 2,732,123.40
Fines:	\$ 1,519,977.12
TOTAL EXPENSE:	\$ 4,252,100.52

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report
 Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

TABLE 15-C
COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED INCARCERATION OTHER THAN DWI

The average number of persons incarcerated in 1985 was 1,997; 90 % were incarcerated for a felony and 10 % for misdemeanors. 61 % of inmates were incarcerated for violent crimes, 15 % for property crimes, 9 % for substance abuse, and 15 % for other crimes. Estimated percentages of alcohol/drug relatedness are from the Alaska Judicial Council Reports, Dec., 1983, and are shown on page 11 of Alaska Substance Abuse Indicators, 1988. In Nov., 85, a study of inmate sentencing shows that 79.5 % were serving a sentence of over 1 year, 3.3 % were serving an average of 5 months each, and 17.2 % were serving DWI or other unknown time.

Type of Offense	Estimated Time Served FY85 (yrs)*	Estimated % Alcohol/ Drug Rel.**	Jail Time Alcohol/ Drug Rel.
Violence	1,208.7 yrs	72.3 %	873.9 yrs
Drug	179.1	100.0 %	179.1
Property	298.7	51.8 %	154.7
Other	unknown	33.3 %	----
TOTAL	1,686.5 yrs		1,207.7 yrs

* Adjusted for % serving less than 1 yr, & % unknown

* Adjusted for 90 % Felony, 10 % Misdemeanor

Based on 1,984 institutional beds and 280 CRC beds:

Total alcohol/drug related jail days: 440,810.5

Regular alc/drug jail days (87.8 %): 387,031.6

Cost @ \$82.49/day = \$ 31,926,236.68

CRC alc/drug jail days (12.2 %): 53,778.9

Cost @ \$46.16/day = \$ 2,482,434.02

Expense of alcohol and drug related jail time:

Admin. Support (53.3 %):

TOTAL EXPENSE

\$34,408,670.70

\$ 9,466,453.10

\$43,875,123.80

Alcohol/Drug related jail days in 1985 = 1,207.7yrs.

Lost wages at per capita annual income of \$18,726

are equal to \$ 22,615,390.20.

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report, 1985
Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

TABLE 15-D
COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED PAROLE/PROBATION, FY 85

The average number of persons on parole/probation was 2,310; 752 in the Northern Region, 1,312 in the Southcentral Region, and 246 in the Southeast Region. 40 percent of the parole/probation caseload were violent offenders, 32 percent were property offenders, 21 percent were substance abuse offenders, and all other offenses were 7 percent.

Type of Offense	Estimated Number of Prob./Parolees	Estimated % Alcohol/Drug Rel.**	Prob./Parolees Alcohol/Drug Related Off.
Violence	924	72.3 %	668
Drug	485	100.0 %	485
Property	739	51.8 %	383
Other	162	33.3 %	54
TOTAL	2,310		1,590

** Estimated percentages of alcohol/drug relatedness are from the Alaska Judicial Council Reports, Dec., 1983, and are shown on page 11 of Alaska Substance Abuse Indicators, 1988.

The 1,590 persons on probation/parole due to alcohol and drug related offenses represent 68.8 % of the total population of probationers/parolees. The total budget for probation/parole was \$4,174,000.

$68.8 \% \times \$ 4,174,000 = \$ 2,871,712$
 CRC alc/drug prob./parole days:
 $(16 \% \times 102,200 \text{ days}) (68.8 \%) = 11,250.2$
 Cost @ \$46.16/day = \$ 519,309.23

Expense of Alcohol/Drug related
 Probation/Parloe Supervision:
 CRC housing for Prob./Parole:
 TOTAL EXPENSE

\$ 2,871,712.00
\$ 519,309.23
\$ 3,391,021.23

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report, 1985
 page 3;

TABLE 16-A
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED
COST ESTIMATES FOR PROGRAMS AND PREVENTION, 1985

COMPONENT:	AMOUNT:
HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY:	
408 Alcohol Program Coordination	\$ 10,000
Alcohol Education & Prevention	103,000
Alcohol Safety Action Program*	1,255,700
Alcohol Prosecution	90,000
Chemical People	40,000
Administrative Revocation	26,698
Public Info. & Ed. (1/3 of \$74,000)	24,642
Field Sobriety Tests	12,000
Planning and Administration: ((\$337,400 x 20.1 %)	\$ 67,817
TOTAL HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY: \$1,629,827	
VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION: (Table 14-A) 708,163	
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
AND SEXUAL ABUSE (CDVSA): (Table 16)	2,265,350
Grand Total	\$4,603,340
*The ASAP program was transferred to SOADA in 1986	
Note: Troopers are not included in this table.	
Source: 1985 Highway Safety Plan	

TABLE 16-B
COSTS OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND CHILD ABUSE

COMPONENT:	TOTAL AMOUNT:	ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED PERCENT:**	AMOUNT:
Council on Domestic Violence/Sexual Abuse	\$ 4,530,700	50 %	\$ 2,265,350
**The percent was from Prevention Forum, Jan., 1989 page 19; Amount of component from Operating and Capital Budget, 1987			

TABLE 17
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED DEATHS
OCCURRING IN ALASKA , 1980-1986

CAUSE OF DEATH	%	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
CIRRHOSIS (1)	100	36	38	51	40	42	39	33
ALCOHOLISM (2)	100	23	28	27	19	20	28	24
FETAL DEATH (3)	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
OTHER DISEASES (4)	16	21	28	29	27	27	31	15
MV ACCIDENTS (5)	V	65	76	54	64	76	85	52
AIRPLANE ACC (6)	15	4	10	7	6	6	11	6
FALLS & FIRE (7)	25	-	16	16	25	27	26	29
SUFFOCATION (8)	35	-	6	4	6	7	7	8
OTH. ACCIDENTS (8)	68	30	37	25	20	14	12	
SUICIDE (9)	59	50	52	50	56	55	73	74
HOMOCIDE (10)	72	27	42	57	50	55	43	38
DROWNING + (11)	50	-	35	33	37	56	60	45
OTHER ALCOHOL (*)	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	
OTHER DRUG (*)	14	12	13	20	19	19	27	
TOTAL ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS		304	368	380	380	415	437	366
TOT. RES. DEATH **		1,734	1,739	1,808	1,913	1,972	2,080	2,118

NOTES:

SOURCE OF
NO./DEATHS:

- (1) Includes cirrhosis & chronic liver disease...VITAL STATS
- (2) ICDA codes listed in vital stats appendix...VITAL STATS
- (3) % from NIAAA, 1987, congenital anomalies....VITAL STATS
- (4) % from ARIS 1987.....VITAL STATS
- (5) Variable death % is provided by Highway Safety Planning No. Deaths, 79-83 & 86 is from Highway Safety Planning
- (6) % Source: DPH, Epidem. Office, Anchorage....VITAL STATS Study of Aviation Acc., '86 (table 11: 45/304)
- (7) Falls from Vital Stats; Fire deaths from Pub. Safety
- (8) % from ARIS, "The Bottom Line" Fall 87.....VITAL STATS
- (9) Suicide % is from AJPH, FEB. 88, p. 179.180..... No. is from DMHDD report "Suicides in Ak." 3/86...DMHDD
- (10) % Homicide source: Ak Judicial Council study..... No. is from DMHDD report "Suicides in Ak." 3/86...DMHDD
- (11) % source = U.S.C.Guard, includes all drowning & all water related deaths.....VITAL STATS
- (*) Other Alcohol/Drug Deaths are provided by...VITAL STATS
- (**) Total resident deaths from 1985 Vital Stat. Report.

An estimated 2,650 residents of Alaska died from alcohol or drug related causes from 1980 to 1986. This represents 20 % of all deaths (13,364). More research has been done on estimating alcohol deaths than drug deaths. All alcohol and drug deaths are assumed to be low due to under reporting.

TABLE 18

EXCESS DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Age Group	1 Total Deaths By Age	2 Percent Excess Deaths	3 Excess Deaths By Age	4 Years of Productive Life Lost
0-4	175	5.1 %	9	567
5-9	20	40.0 %	8	464
10-14	22	40.9 %	9	477
15-19	53	41.5 %	22	1,056
20-24	93	58.1 %	54	2,322
25-29	116	53.4 %	62	2,356
30-34	107	51.4 %	55	1,815
35-39	104	36.5 %	38	1,064
40-44	105	38.1 %	40	920
45-49	99	25.3 %	25	450
50-54	138	20.3 %	28	364
55-59	159	14.5 %	23	184
60-64	157	10.8 %	17	51
65-69	172	13.4 %	23	0
70+/Unk	560	4.3 %	24	0
TOTAL	2,080	21.0 %	437	12,090

Sources:

Column 1. Ak. Bureau of Vital Statistics, Annual Report, 1985

Column 2. Column 3 divided by column 1

Column 3. Table 17 applied to Vital Stats. Annual Report, 1965

Column 4. YPLL = mid range of age subtracted from age 65, then multiplied by Column 3

LOST WAGES DUE TO PREMATURE DEATH RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUGS:

\$ 18,726/year X 12,090 years = \$ 226,397,340

TABLE 19-A

NUMBER OF DISCHARGES AND PATIENT DAYS
FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE
FOR ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS, 1982*

HOSPITAL/REGION	DISCHARGES		INPATIENT DAYS	
	ALCOHOL	DRUG	ALCOHOL	DRUG
SOUTHEAST REGION:				
BARTLETT	48	7	169	22
KETCHIKAN	-	-	-	-
MT. EDGEcumBE	144	2	3,812	12
PETERSBURG	11	0	24	0
SITKA COMMUNITY	30	6	117	12
WRANGELL	24	2	53	4
TOTAL SOUTHEAST:	257	15	4,175	50
SOUTH CENTRAL REGION:				
ANMC/PHS	20	0	244	0
BBA/PHS	-	-	-	-
CENT. PENINSULA	-	-	-	-
CORDOVA	56	0	-	-
ELMENDORF	104	20	932	71
FAITH HOSPITAL	10	1	22	0
HUMANA HOSPITAL	-	-	-	-
KODIAK	89	14	263	35
NAVAL ADAK	10	0	27	0
NORTON SOUND	-	-	-	-
PROVIDENCE	71	9	479	57
SEWARD GENERAL	60	0	290	0
SO. PENINSULA	-	-	-	-
USCG KODIAK	-	-	-	-
VALDEZ COMMUNITY	12	1	39	3
VALLEY HOSPITAL	8	0	53	0
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM	36	0	71	0
TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL:	464	43	2,285	163
NORTHERN REGION:				
FAIRBANKS MEM.	131	32	657	106
BARROW PHS	31	2	84	3
KOTZEBUE PHS	48	0	215	0
TANANA PHS	-	-	-	-
BASSET ARMY	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NORTHERN:	210	34	956	109
TOTAL STATEWIDE:	756	83	7,416	322

Data is for the last year that an annual hospital report was completed (1983 using 1982 data) ICD-9 diagnostic codes used. With an estimated Cost per inpatient day of \$ 578.00, (Epidemiology bulletin No. 7, April 12, 1985), cost of 7,416 inpatient days is \$ 4,286,448. (Compare this amount with the total in Table 21-A)

TABLE 19-B

ESTIMATED STATE INSURANCE COSTS

Total Amount estimated costs to the State of Alaska through Insurance expenditures due to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment in FY 85:

Total Claims Paid for Fy 85	\$ 32,223,711
Estimated Total Inpatient Cost: (41% of total claims)	\$ 13,211,722
Estimated Alcohol/Drug Related Inpatient Costs (6 %):	\$ 792,703
Estimated Total Outpatient Cost: (40% of total claims)	\$ 12,889,484
Estimated Alcohol/Drug Related Outpatient Costs (5 %):	\$ 644,474
Estimated Total Alcohol/Drug Related State Medical Insurance Costs:	\$ 1,437,177

This estimate is only for treatment costs and does not include costs for injuries or diseases caused by alcohol or drug abuse.

Source: Aetna insurance report: "State of Alaska Task Force on Employee Healthcare Benefits Meeting " October 13, 1988, Juneau, Alaska

TABLE 20-A
PRESENTING PROBLEM AT ADMISSION,
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS,
ALASKA, FY 84 TO FY 87

Principal Diagnosis At Admission	Number Of Admissions							
	FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol Related	15	.23	14	.22	17	.26	18	.29
Alcohol Abuse	370	5.70	332	5.31	310	4.98	263	4.27
Drug Abuse	81	1.25	86	1.37	93	1.40	97	1.57
Tot. Alc./Drug	466	7.18	432	6.91	420	6.64	378	6.14
TOTAL ADMITS	6490		6255		6620		6161	

TOTAL COST OF CMHC's, FY 85: \$ 6,893,600
COSTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE:
(\$ 6,893,600 X .0691) = \$ 476,348

TABLE 20-B
PROVISIONAL DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION
ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
FY 84 TO FY 87

Provisional Diagnosis	API Admissions							
	FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol Related	50	4.7	55	4.8	51	4.5	58	5.5
Alcohol Abuse	71	6.7	66	5.7	98	8.6	72	6.8
Drug Abuse	35	3.3	40	3.5	42	3.7	21	2.0
Total Alc./Drug	156	14.8	161	14.1	191	16.8	151	14.3
TOTAL ADMITS	1056	100%	1141	100%	1138	100%	1056	100%

TOTAL COST OF API, FY 85: \$ 13,680,600
COSTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE:
(\$ 13,680,600 X .141) = \$ 1,928,965

Source: Annual Reports, 1984-87, Division of Mental Health,

TABLE 21-A
ESTIMATED INSTITUTIONAL COSTS OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL
CARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE*

Type of Facility: Acute Care Hospitals:	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Average
Non-Native Private	2,364,553	3,715,807	3,040,180
Public Health Service	1,411,715	2,270,228	1,840,972
Military Hospitals	437,939	700,131	569,035
SUB-TOTAL	4,214,207	6,686,166	5,450,187
Physician's Services			
Non-Native/ Military	5,341,125	15,435,000	10,388,063
Public Health Service	116,600	856,069	486,335
SUB-TOTAL	5,457,725	16,291,069	10,874,397
Other Costs			
Drug & Drug Sundries	546,840	614,960	580,900
Nursing Services	1,782,198	1,782,198	1,782,198
TOTAL	12,000,970	25,374,393	18,687,682

TOTAL LESS STATE PORTION: \$18,687,682 - \$2,119,884=\$16,567,798

*Update of previous estimate completed by Dennis Kelso, Ph. D., "The Economic Impact of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse in Alaska", 1975 Volume 1. pp. 63-99. It is estimated that this 1984 update is approximately the same as the 1985 figures would be.

TABLE 21-B
ESTIMATED STATE INSTITUTIONAL COSTS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL
CARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE*

API	\$ 1,928,965
Community Mental Health	476,348
State Insured Medical*	1,437,177
Total State Med.	\$ 3,842,490
SOADA FUNDS:	\$15,109,700

* From Table 19-B

S C R

26

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE 3/23/89
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER

**FISCAL NOTE(S) MUST BE ATTACHED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 3/20/89

3/20/89

Mr. President:

HESS Committee considered SCR 26

Recognizing the Alaska Foster Parents Association for its contributions on behalf of children and families

and recommended:

- replace with CS _____ same title new title
- attached amendment(s) and
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) attached zero
 appropriation no FN attached

fiscal impact
 Gov. FN introduced w/ bill

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS
[Signature]
[Signature]
Tim Kelly

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Paul Frank (Do Pass)
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee backup attached

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



State Senate

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

M E M O R A N D U M

April 20, 1989

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis, Chairman, House Health,
Education and Social Services Committee.

From: Senator Paul Fischer

Re: SCR 26 Alaska Foster Parent Association

It is pleasing to see that we both share an interest in quality foster care. Your committee has worked diligently on foster care legislation, and I can see that we both share a common concern to see that quality foster care is delivered in this state.

I greatly appreciate your work done on my SB 138 relating to foster parent training. Your committee also has SCR 26, which relates to the Alaska Foster Parent Association.

SCR 26 recognizes the Alaska Foster Parent Association for its efforts on behalf of children and families across the state. This bill has a zero fiscal note attached, and is not a complicated piece of legislation.

I would appreciate your scheduling of this bill, and hope you will consider it for passage.

Thank you.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR PAUL FISCHER, Chairman
SENATOR JIM DUNCAN, Vice Chairman
SENATOR AL ADAMS
SENATOR LLOYD JONES
SENATOR TIM KELLY



P.O. BOX V
ROOM 508
STATE CAPITOL
(907) 465-3762

Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

To: Representative Johnny Ellis, Chairman, House Health,
Education and Social Services

From: Senator Paul Fischer *PF.*

Re: SCR 26 Alaska Foster Parents Association

Date: January 10, 1990

SCR 26 recognizes the Alaska Foster Parent Association for its efforts on behalf of children and families. This association has consistently advocated programs and policies to meet the needs of foster parents. A.F.P.A. has led the foster parent community in requesting the creation of mandatory training to better equip foster parents to meet the needs of children in their care. *Passed Senate 20-0, Zero fiscal note Attached.*

In summary, the Alaska Foster Parent Association has worked diligently to improve the quality of foster care throughout the state. Foster care is one of the most cost effective methods of care available for children in need of these services. The only other alternative to foster care is some type of institutional care, which costs more and does not provide the nurturing environment of a family home.

I sincerely thank you and the committee for taking the time to review this resolution.

Thank you.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: DHSS
 Title Recognizing the Alaska Foster BRU: _____
Parents Association for its contributions on behalf of children and families
 Sponsor: Senator Fischer Components: _____
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Yvonne Chase, Director *YMC* Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family and Youth Services Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services Date: 3/29/89

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: DHSS
 Title: Recognizing the Alaska Foster Parent Association BRU: _____
 Sponsor: Senator Fischer Components: _____
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-


FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)



Prepared by: Russell Webb, Director Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family & Youth Services Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson Date: Jan 15, 1990
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 4/19/89 Agency Affected: DHSS
 Title: An Act Relating to the Training of Foster Parents BRU: _____
 Sponsor: Sen. Fischer Components: _____
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-


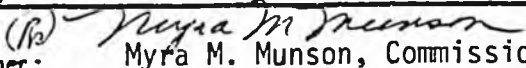
FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Russell Webb  Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family & Youth Services Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson  Date: Jan 15, 1990
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



State Senate

White in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

To: Members of the Alaska State Senate
From: Senator Paul Fischer *P.F.*
Subject: SCR 26 Alaska Foster Parent Association
Date: April 3, 1989

SCR 26 recognizes the Alaska Foster Parent Association for its efforts on behalf of children and families. This association has consistently advocated programs and policies to meet the needs of foster parents. A.F.P.A. has led the foster parent community in requesting the creation of mandatory training to better equip foster parents to meet the needs of children in their care.

In summary, the Alaska Foster Parent Association has worked diligently to improve the quality of foster care throughout the state. Foster care is one of the most cost effective methods of care available for children in need of these services. The only other alternative to foster care is some type of institutional care, which costs more and does not provide the nurturing environment of a family home.

I sincerely thank each of the members for taking the time to review this resolution, and hope that the body will consider it for passage.

Thank you.



Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

Senator Paul Fischer, Chairman

Senator:

SCR 26 - AK Foster Parents is
on the floor today. I have
re-drafted a memo for the
floor session. ~~IF~~

IF you would like, I will
have it distributed on the
desks for floor session.

DCM ~~PF~~
4/3/89

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



State Senate

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

To: Members of the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee.

From: Senator Paul Fischer

Subject: SCR 26 Alaska Foster Parents Association

Date: March 28, 1989

SCR 26 recognizes the Alaska Foster Parent Association for its efforts on behalf of children and families. This association has consistently advocated programs and policies to meet the needs of foster parents. A.F.P.A. has led the foster parent community in requesting the creation of mandatory training to better equip foster parents to meet the needs of children in their care.

In summary, the Alaska Foster Parent Association has worked diligently to improve the quality of foster care throughout the state. Foster care is one of the most cost effective methods of care available for children in need of these services. The only other alternative to foster care is some type of institutional care, which costs more and does not provide the nurturing environment of a family home.

I hope that the committee members will consider this resolution for passage and sincerely thank each of you for reviewing this resolution.

Thank you.



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Official Business
Member
Labor & Commerce
Legislative Council
Finance Sub-Committee
for Labor
Special Committee on
Foreign Trade

REPRESENTATIVE VIRGINIA COLLINS
District 10-B

Session:
P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2828
FAX:
3111 C Street, Suite 412
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-2040

March 17, 1989

Dear Paul,

Enclosed is the resolution we discussed & you agreed to introduce.

Please be aware that the foster parents organization is meeting in Fairbanks March 19, 20, & 21. It would be nice if the resolution could be introduced Monday or Tuesday of next week.

Please call me if you have any questions. Thanks for your help!

Sincerely

Virginia

DRAFT

IN THE SENATE

BY

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Recognizing the Alaska Foster
Parents Association for their
contributions on behalf of
children and families.

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

WHEREAS the Alaska Foster Parents Association has, on a continuing basis, identified to the legislature the needs of children in the custody of the state; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Foster Parents Association has consistently advocated for programs and policies to meet the needs of those children and their families; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Foster Parents Association has led the foster parent community in requesting the creation of

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

DRAFT

IN THE SENATE

BY

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Recognizing the Alaska Foster
Parents Association for their
contributions on behalf of
children and families.

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

WHEREAS the Alaska Foster Parents Association has, on a continuing basis, identified to the legislature the needs of children in the custody of the state; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Foster Parents Association has consistently advocated for programs and policies to meet the needs of those children and their families; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Foster Parents Association has led the foster parent community in requesting the creation of mandatory training programs to better equip foster parents to meet the needs of children in their care; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Foster Parents Association has worked diligently to improve the quality of foster care throughout the state. and

WHEREAS the Alaska Foster Parent Association has been of great service to the legislature in formulation of legislation to improve state programs related to children in state custody;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature recognizes the Alaska Foster Parents Association and their membership for their contributions for, and ongoing support of, children, families, and the foster parent community statewide.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature commends the Alaska Foster Parent Association for their efforts on behalf of children and families and finds that their activities are of the highest degree of discharge of civic responsibilities and professionalism.

S C R

38



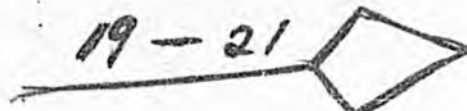
Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

Senator Paul Fischer, Chairman

Senator:

You will note that I did a very thorough job on the fiscal notes on this. Last year, when Senator Uehling developed the Family and Youth Task Force, they asked for and got zero fiscal notes. The money for the task force ended up coming from leadership.

DCM 3/7/90

19-21 
Children's Commis.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: January 10, 1990

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3/1/90
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3/8/90

H E S S Committee considered SENATE CON RES NO. 38

Establishing a task force on adolescent pregnancy and parenthood issues.

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____ same title
- attached amendment(s) new title
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

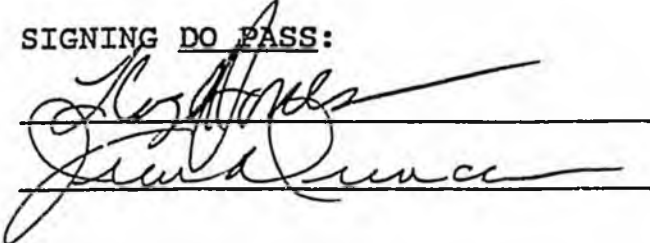
fiscal note(s) _____
Leg. Affairs Agency
Education

zero fiscal note(s) _____
Health & Social Services
Community & Regional Affairs

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Carl Fish De Pau
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Establishing a task force on
adolescent pregnancy and parenthood issues.
Sponsor: Senator Pearce
Requestor: Senate HESS

Affected Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: Legislative Operating Budget
Components: Legislative Operating Budget

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96
Personal Services	36.5	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	39.6	0	0	0	0	0
Contractual	3.5	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	79.6	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

General Fund	79.6	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	79.6	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	1	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (ATTACH A SEPARATE PAGE IF NECESSARY)

SCR 38 establishes an Adolescent Pregnancy & Parenthood Task Force.
The following is requested to adequately support the Task Force:

Prepared By: Pamela Stoops, Director
Division: Administrative Services

Pamela Stoops

Phone: 465-3850
Date: 3/5/90

Approved By: Warren Endicott, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Warren Endicott

Date: 3/5/90

DISTRIBUTION (BY PREPARER)
LEGISLATIVE FINANCE
LEGISLATIVE SPONSOR

REQUESTOR
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET
AGENCY (IES)



CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE: SCR 38

PERSONAL SERVICES

A staff member is requested to assist the Task Force.

Professional Assistant - Range 21A		
\$3,831 x 7 months =	\$26,817	
\$26,817 x 36% benefits =	\$9,654	
	<u>\$36,471</u>	

12 A

36.5

TRAVEL

It is anticipated there will be 6 meetings of the Task Force. It is assumed that the travel for the 3 Commissioners will be absorbed within their own department budgets.

6 meetings x 12 members (6 Legislators, 6 public members) at 2 days each		
airfare - 6 meetings x 12 members = 72 airfares		
72 airfares x \$390 =	\$28,080	
per diem - 6 meetings x 12 members = 72		
72 x 2 days per diem = 144		
144 x \$80 =	\$11,520	
	<u>\$39,600</u>	39.6

CONTRACTUAL

Advertising - advertising in local newspapers		
for public notice of meetings =	\$3,500	
	<u>\$3,500</u>	3.5
		<u>79.6</u>

It is assumed that the cost of printing a report, supplies and equipment will be absorbed within the existing budgets of the agency and the Legislative Operating Budget.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Health & Social Services
 Title: Relating to Establishment of BRU: _____
a Task Force on Adolescent Pregnancy.
 Sponsor: Senator Pearce Components: _____
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

FY 90 Fiscal impact is "0."
 Commissioner's Office travel required by SCR 38
 will be absorbed by the Department of Health and
 Social Service's budget

Prepared by: Yvonne Chase Deputy Commissioner Phone: 465-3030
 Division: Office of the Commissioner Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson Date: 1/23/90
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Establishing a task force on
adolescent pregnancy
 Sponsor: Sen Pearce, Sturqulewski, etc
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
 BRU: _____
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no fiscal effect for FY 90.

Prepared by: Jim Resman Phone: 465-4750
 Division: Municipal & Regional Assistance Date: 1-22-90
 Approved by Commissioner: Harold Bellman Date: 1-22-90
 Agency: Community & Regional Affairs

Distribution (by preparer):

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/18/90
 Title: Establishing a task force on adolescent pregnancy and parenthood
 Sponsor: Pearce
 Requestor: Pearce

Agency Affected: Education
 BRU: Executive Administration
 Components: Executive Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	1.0					
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	1.0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This fiscal note reflects one trip to the Second Judicial District for the Commissioner or designee (travel & per diem). It assumes that participation in all other meetings can be coordinated with other required state travel.

Prepared by: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/18/90

Approved by Commissioner: William G. Demmert Date: 1/18/90
 Agency: Education

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Alaska State Legislature 09 1990

3111 C Street, Suite 150
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-2038



During Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4993

Senator Drue Pearce
District G

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Tim Kelly

FROM: Senator Drue Pearce *Drue Pearce*

RE: Senate Concurrent Resolution 38
Teen Pregnancy Task Force

DATE: March 8, 1990

Yesterday in Senate HESS Committee you asked if there is a separation of powers problem with the way appointments are to be made to the Task Force.

Terri Lauterbach of Legislative Legal Services tells me that there is no problem with the way the resolution is worded since the Task Force would be advisory in nature. The problem of separation of powers occurs only when a legislator serves on a body that executes law.

I hope this helps answer your question.

DP:jf

cc: Senator Paul Fischer, Chair, HESS
Senator Jim Duncan, Vice-Chair, HESS
Senator Al Adams
Senator Lloyd Jones

SCA THOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

NOV 3 1989

225 CORDOVA STREET, BLDG. B.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2554

November 2, 1989

Senator Drue Pearce
Alaska State Legislature
3111 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Senator Pearce:

We are very grateful for the copies of Three a Day, with which you provided us. I have studied it and was most impressed by the up-to-date statistics and the thought provoking financial tables in the appendix. We will use it as a text for the work done by our Prematernal Services' advisory committee during the coming months.

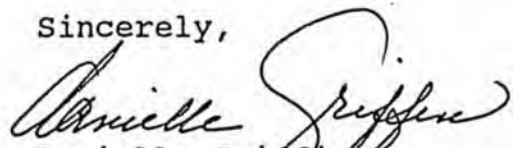
You may not be aware that we are recipients of a pregnancy grant from the state. Services through this grant include: prevention work; talks at schools, etc.; prevention of recidivism which is so frequent among pregnant teens; encouragement of continuing education to prevent dependence on welfare system; childbirth education which includes nutrition, medical and parenting information, and support. Hopefully, we will be of some help in reducing the numbers of low birthweight babies and decreasing infant mortality figures.

Another program initiated by the agency is a "Young Moms' Group," in which women who choose to parent can receive the support and education which will help them give an infant a positive start in life, prevent child abuse situations, and increase the possibility of positive bonding which has such far reaching effects on an individual.

When appealing for help, whether monetary or volunteer hours, the text will be our primary source book because of its accuracy and breadth of coverage. During the next six months, we hope to make a decision on whether to embark on an effort to establish a maternity home in the state. This would be a major, ongoing financial burden, but as shown by your statistical tables, would actually be a great saving in terms of dollars, and more importantly, of human lives.

Thank you for your commitment to the problems of the pregnant women in our state. If we can be of assistance, please call.

Sincerely,



Danielle Griffin
Director, Professional Services

DG:jw



A United Way Agency

Choosing Friends

Part of good judgment is choosing friends. You spend a lot of time with the people you enjoy. You learn from them, have fun with them, and want them to like you.

Hang on to friends who have attitudes and values you admire. Seek out those with healthy interests. Share adventures with people who want to make the most of themselves.

However, don't limit your opportunity to meet someone new just because he or she is not exactly like your other friends. Differences of race, culture, and language can be the basis of many close bonds. Some people are shy, so it may be up to you to open the door to friendship. Visit with them at school. Invite them to join in with Scouting events, ball games, and neighborhood activities. You will be surprised how eagerly others respond to your offers of friendship.



SEXUAL RESPONSIBILITY

As you grow into manhood, your friendships will change. People around you are also changing. Girls you know are becoming young women. They are growing both physically and emotionally. Your relationships with them will become closer and more meaningful to you and to them.

You are maturing sexually, too. As a young man, you are capable of becoming a father. That is a profound responsibility with powerful consequences in your life and the lives of others. It is a responsibility that requires your very best judgment.

Sex is not the most important or most grown-up part of a relationship. Having sex is never a test of maturity. True manliness comes from accepting the responsibility for your actions toward others and yourself in the following ways:

★ *Your responsibility to women.* Whenever you like someone, you want the best for that person. A healthy relationship is supportive and equal. You owe it to the women in your life to keep their best interests in mind. You can have a terrific time together enjoying life and growing emotionally. However, the difficulties created by a pregnancy can be enormous. Don't burden yourself and someone you care for with a child neither of you is ready to bear.

The Boy Scout Handbook

1989 Printing

10th Edition



ANCHORAGE
SCHOOL DISTRICT

4600 DeBarr Avenue
P.O. Box 196614
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6614
AREA CODE [907] 333-9561

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February 20, 1990

The Honorable Paul Fischer
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

It is my understanding your Health, Education and Social Services Committee is considering the formation of a task force to address the problem of teen pregnancy and teen parenting and to search for solutions to this problem.

I urge your support of the formation of this task force. A recently published report places the public cost of teen parenting at \$20 billion annually. The cost in human terms is incalculatable. I believe the problem to be particularly acute in Alaska. "At-risk" youth has been variously defined but surely includes young women and men in their teens who are facing the responsibility of becoming parents.

Thank you for your interest and I will look forward to meeting with you on my next trip to Juneau.

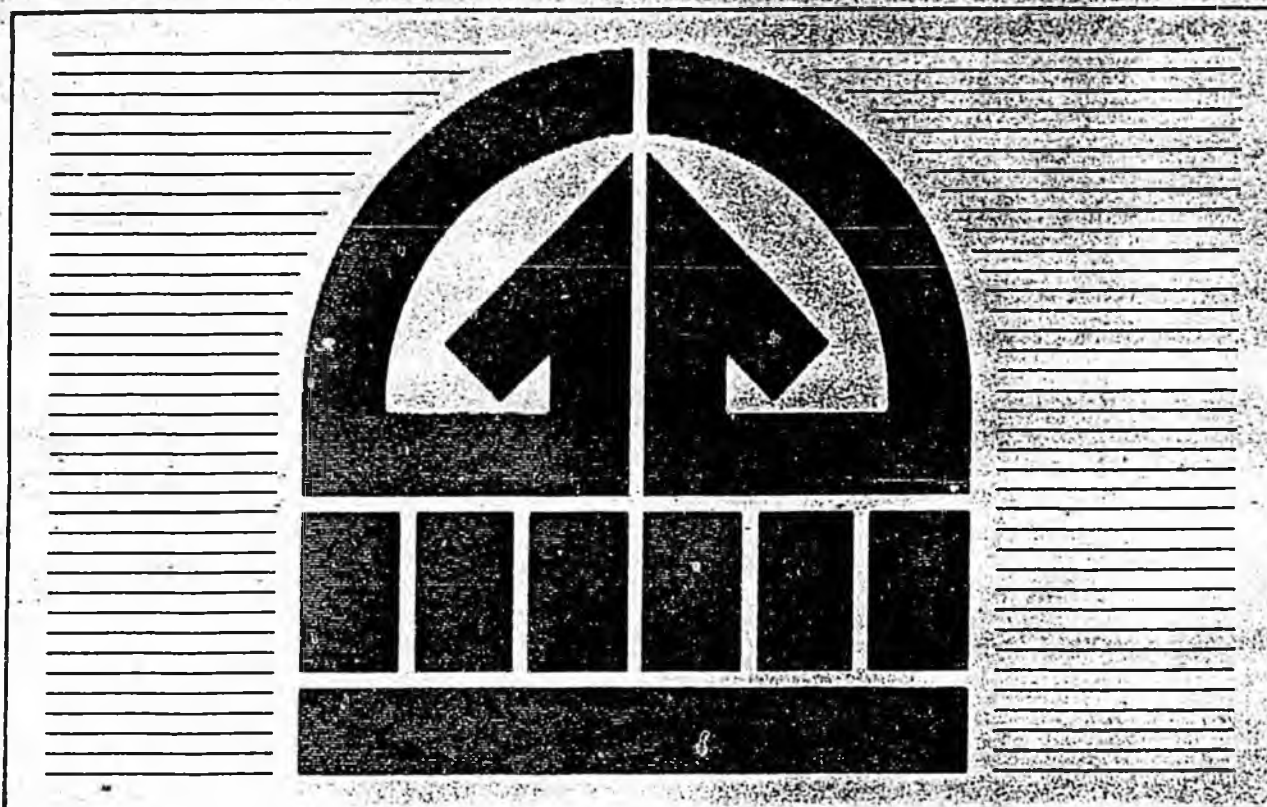
Sincerely,

Carol Stolpe
Carol Stolpe

lw

cc: Senator Drue Pearce

STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORT



TEENAGE PREGNANCY
PROJECT

YOUTH AT-RISK: TARGETING TEEN-AGERS FOR PREGNANCY PREVENTION

by

Susan C. Biemesderfer, Senior Research Analyst

Patrick D. Bustos, Senior Research Analyst

Vol. 14, No. 10 August 1989

An Information Service of the National Conference of State Legislatures
1050 17th Street, Suite 2100, Denver, Colorado 80265. William T. Pound, Executive Director

YOUTH AT-RISK: TARGETING TEEN-AGERS FOR PREGNANCY PREVENTION

Psychiatrists generally agree that adolescence, the period between childhood and adulthood, is a tumultuous and difficult time. Adolescents undergo many physical and emotional changes, and they are increasingly exposed to external, societal turmoils. They struggle with self-definition, interpersonal relationships and new social situations. In addition, they face many opportunities to experiment and to make important decisions. In this process, teen-agers develop new behaviors (1, p. 12, 13).

Recent statistics show that teens are increasingly developing high-risk behaviors that include running away from home, engaging in unprotected sex, abusing alcohol and drugs and becoming involved in criminal and gang activities (1, p. 14). Teen-agers who exhibit these behaviors often have backgrounds that include poverty, learning disabilities, academic failure and families made dysfunctional by drug and alcohol abuse. In addition, characteristics that typically develop in these "at-risk" teens are feelings of low self-esteem, lack of social and economic power, low educational aspirations, loneliness and hopelessness about their futures.

At-risk behaviors can have long-term implications for both the adolescents involved and society at large. Some consequences include dropping out of school, teen-age pregnancy, drug and alcohol addiction, unemployment and incarceration. These consequences, in turn, typically result in an economic burden for taxpayers and lost productivity from youth.

Whether a particular at-risk behavior involves drugs, alcohol, criminal activity or sex, experts identify this category of behaviors as the possible result of several factors. Just as youth substance abuse, gang activity and teen homelessness are problems attributed to teen-agers' struggles with multiple pressures and disadvantages, adolescent pregnancies are often the result of any number of unaddressed risk factors. Viewed from this perspective, teen pregnancy is not an isolated problem, but rather one possible outcome of the larger problem of youth at-risk.

This state legislative report thus examines teen-age pregnancy and parenting from the broader perspective of youth at-risk with a particular focus on comprehensive approaches to teens at-risk for pregnancy and parenting. The report is divided into two major sections: 1) background on the youth at-risk problem with a special focus on teen-age pregnancy; and 2) a review of corresponding state legislative and program responses. These responses will be described from the three perspectives of: 1) primary risk prevention, that is, preventing teen-age pregnancy in the first place; 2) secondary risk prevention, which entails preventing teen-agers who have already been affected by one risk-taking behavior from taking subsequent risks, such as dropping out of school or becoming pregnant again; and 3) comprehensive programs that address facets of both primary and secondary prevention.

BACKGROUND

Many youths live with stressful home situations that affect their behavior or place them "at-risk." For example, teen-agers who become pregnant often have common environmental characteristics that include having mothers who were teen-age mothers, low socio-economic backgrounds, basic educational skills deficiencies, low self-esteem and no hope for breaking out of poverty (2, p. 2).

While the impact of various risk factors is not always clear, the outcomes are well-documented: one in four teen-agers drops out of high school (2, p. 14), one in seven contracts a sexually transmitted disease (3), one in 10 is unemployed and one in 10 girls gets pregnant in her teen-age years. Moreover, in the last 30 years the teen-age homicide rate has doubled and the suicide rate has tripled (2, pp. 14-33).

Teen-age pregnancy is one outcome of at-risk behavior that is of particular concern to legislators, because it often results in dependency on state services. Large amounts of public resources, time and energy are expended to meet the educational, health and social needs of many pregnant and parenting youth.

TEEN-AGE PREGNANCY: AN OVERVIEW

As researchers are better able to identify the factors that may lead a teen-ager to engage in at-risk behavior, legislators use these findings to develop public policy. They are examining primary prevention programs and policies that reach teen-agers before they become pregnant, hoping to educate and influence them to make responsible choices about their sexuality. Secondary prevention initiatives are also gaining the attention of legislators who seek to help pregnant or parenting teens obtain a high school diploma and prevent subsequent pregnancies. In addition, comprehensive programs that address both primary and secondary prevention have been developed by state agencies, school districts and community organizations.

PRIMARY RISK PREVENTION

During the past 10 years, programs and initiatives have increasingly addressed both the environmental characteristics that correlate with teen-age pregnancy and at-risk behavior in general. These efforts are occurring at the federal, state and local level with funding from the public and private sector.

Legislative Initiatives. Primary prevention programs generally fall into two categories: 1) those that impart knowledge or increase awareness of at-risk behaviors, and 2) those that help teens to develop their self-esteem and decision-making skills. Initiatives developed to impart knowledge include health education courses, family communication programs to increase parent-child discussions about sexuality, and public media campaigns designed for teens in need of support and services (4, p. 141). Programs that focus on helping teens to develop self-esteem and decision-making skills include family life education, outreach programs that target teen males, role modeling and mentoring efforts, and youth counseling and crisis centers (4, pp. 97-104).

Legislative initiatives that aim to impart knowledge frequently focus on health education in the schools. These statutes sometimes use language that refers to "family life education," a more broadly based prevention model that focuses on teens' abilities to develop healthy relationships with family members and peers. But the laws classified here as "health education" initiatives place their primary emphasis on teens' knowledge about reproductive health, as opposed to their abilities to communicate and make decisions. For example, 1988 Miss. Laws, Chap. 512, Sec. 3, mandates that "reproductive health education and referral to prevent teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases" be provided under the "school nurse intervention program." The statute specifies that "the teaching of total abstinence" be part of reproductive health instruction and requires parental consent prior to instruction.

Other recent health education laws that attempt to prevent teen-age pregnancies primarily by imparting knowledge include:

- o 1988 Ga. Laws, p.36, Secs. 1-2. Requires local boards of education to prescribe a course in sex education and AIDS prevention; authorizes but does not mandate supplemental instruction regarding peer pressure, self-esteem, local community values and abstinence as an effective prevention method; and
- o 1987 Nev. Stats., Chap. 714. Mandates that each county school district provide instruction on AIDS, the human reproductive system, related communicable diseases and sexual responsibility.

In addition, primary prevention initiatives that attempt to impart knowledge to teens through means other than school-based health education include:

- o 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 1005, Secs. 1-9. Establishes a teen-age pregnancy information clearinghouse within the Department of Health and Environment;
- o 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 1012, Sec. 1. Requires that a media campaign about the social and economic costs of teen-age pregnancy be developed and implemented; and
- o 1988 Va. Acts, H.J.R. 103. Expands services for teenagers to increase access to family planning services, crisis hotlines and directories of available services.

The family life education (FLE) model is the most common type of educational approach to helping teens develop self-esteem and decision-making skills. FLE is now mandated by 15 states and provides a distinctly comprehensive method of teaching human sexuality. The curriculum typically covers not only the topics of human development and reproduction, but also includes instruction and discussion about family planning, interpersonal relations, decision-making skills and positive role-modeling.

For example, the New Jersey Board of Education started requiring in 1980 that all public school districts provide FLE for junior high and high school students (5). This initiative, which has received wide acceptance and support, addresses four areas of instruction: interpersonal relationships, human sexual development, responsible personal behavior and the creation of strong families. Local school boards maintain full responsibility for the development of curriculum and all students receive FLE instruction. Parents have the option to excuse their children from these classes, but the great majority do not. In one recent follow-up survey of a 9,000-student school system in Essex County, New Jersey, less than one percent of all parents reported excusing their children from even one lesson (6, p. 3).

The FLE program in New Jersey was initiated by the board of education, and it has served as a model for states that now have legislative mandates to provide FLE. Among them are:

- o 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 147, Sec. 1. Orders local school districts to plan and implement "parenting and life skills education" in grades K-12. Requires instruction on a range of related topics that include: self-esteem, determining values, setting goals, decision-making, communication skills, peer pressure, substance abuse prevention, family violence, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual responsibility and parenting skills;
- o 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1018, Sec. 3. Requires that human growth and development be taught in grades K-12 and specifies that the topics covered include human sexuality, self-esteem, interpersonal relationships, life skills, and "discouragement of premarital sex;"
- o 1988 Vt. Acts, Chap. 270. Mandates that schools' health education programs include instruction on sexuality and human development, as well as "instruction which (sic) promotes the development of responsible personal behavior involving decision making about sexual activity including abstinence; skills which (sic) strengthen existing family ties involving communication, cooperation, and interaction between parents and students"; and
- o 1987 Va. Chap. 371. Requires the state board of education to develop curriculum guidelines for a comprehensive, sequential family life education program for grades K-12; instruction must be age appropriate and include "family living and community

relationships, the value of postponing sexual activity, human sexuality, human reproduction, and the etiology, prevention and effects of sexually transmitted diseases."

SECONDARY RISK PREVENTION

High schools lose 25 percent of their potential graduates each year (7, p. 1). The dropout rate among teens who become pregnant during high school is even higher, with an estimated 51 percent to 74 percent dropping out and only half of these women returning to complete their educations by their mid-20s (5, p. 17). Research also shows that women who become mothers as teens are less likely to go on to college than women who bear children in their twenties. In addition, more than 31 percent of teen mothers have a repeat pregnancy within two years (4, p. 203).

One third of teen-age mothers are single heads-of-households, and their earning capabilities are often inadequate to provide for a family (4, pp. 41-42). Just as early childbearing can lead to school drop-out, less education can in turn lead young women to lower-status occupations, lower wages and less job satisfaction. This places many teen mothers at-risk for poverty and dependency on public assistance to support their families (2, p. 11).

Programs and initiatives that help keep teen parents in school have been shown to decrease the likelihood of those teens becoming pregnant again. Staying in school or returning later also increases a teen-ager's chances of becoming employed and avoiding poverty or welfare (6, p. 130). For example, a 17 year follow-up study of 300 inner-city teen-age mothers showed that more than half eventually escaped poverty altogether and that education--for women who remained in school and those who returned in their twenties or thirties--was the most significant contributing factor to their economic recovery (10, p. 39).

Given the positive impact of teen parents becoming further educated and employed, secondary prevention programs focus on ways to facilitate teen parents' schooling and employability. Three common legislative approaches involve job training; providing child care for teen parents while they work or go to school; and promoting the benefits of delaying second pregnancies.

Job Training Initiatives. Legislative proposals aimed at providing job training for teen parents include:

- o Virginia House Rescution 281 (1987). Requests that the Department of Education provide work-study and training opportunities for teen-age parents and other at-risk youth. Students identified as at-risk for dropping out of school are paired with a local business owner who helps provide motivation and an example of the value of a high school education; and
- o 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 689. Requires that minor parents receiving AFDC attend school and cooperate with a social services plan that includes job training and developing work skills.

Child Care Initiatives. Legislative initiatives that recommend or mandate assistance for teen parents in need of child care in order to attend school and job training include:

- o Rhode Island House Resolution 123 (1987). Requests that the Department of Human Services, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the Rhode Island Health Center Association provide local child care information to all teen parents who wish to continue their educations; 1987 R.I. Pub. Laws, H.R. 124 requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to study the "feasibility of establishing and supporting on-site child care programs" for teen parents who want to stay in school;

- o 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 1006, Sec. 2. Requires the departments of Education and Human Services to assist local educational agencies in establishing school-based preschool and parenting learning centers; centers are to provide day care and parent training and must work to reduce teen-age drop-out rates; and
- o 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 43. Orders an executive committee to submit to the legislature "a child-care plan, which may include creative solutions" to assist teen parent enrollees in an employment, training and education program in making child-care arrangements.

Initiatives to Promote the Benefits of Delaying Second Pregnancies. Recent legislation in Tennessee is serving as a model for states now targeting teen parents at-risk for repeat pregnancies. 1987 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 442 requires the directors of the departments of Children's Services, Education, Health and Environment, and Human Services to jointly develop and execute a plan to encourage teen-age parents who are enrolled in public assistance programs to postpone a second pregnancy. 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 960 further requires the Commissioner of Labor to develop a plan to prevent repeat pregnancies among teen parents and specifically targets teen-agers receiving federal job training assistance.

COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Legislative roles with regard to comprehensive prevention programs include those of authorizing, financing and evaluating prevention programs. Services and programs can be authorized through a legislature's mandate for a program or from recommendations of a legislative task force or study. Prevention programs are affected by a range of state legislatures' financing roles that include earmarking federal pass-through funds, directly allocating state funds and setting fee-for-service charges. In addition, state legislatures are often responsible for oversight and evaluation functions, such as evaluating program progress or determining an initiative's impact on a target population.

An increasing number of programs around the country are comprehensive in their approaches, addressing facets of both primary and secondary prevention with a target group of at-risk teens. These programs are developed and implemented by state agencies, school districts, community organizations and combinations thereof. Some examples include:

Maryland's Family Support Centers. The Family Support Center sites provide services for young families with children under three years of age. The prevention-oriented programs help teen parents avoid additional un-planned pregnancies, complete their education, acquire job skills and become better parents. Maryland's four pilot centers were started in 1985 with a \$500,000 budget--\$400,000 in legislative allocations through the Maryland Department of Resources and \$100,000 in private donations. Continued legislative support has helped the program grow to a total of 11 centers, with a legislative allocation of \$1,375,000 and a total budget of \$2 million. Program evaluations for the 1986-87 and 1987-88 school years show that 50 percent of participants returned to educational programs within six months, and 75 percent returned within 18 months. In addition, the repeat pregnancy rate for program participants was 9.5 percent, less than a third of the national average. The employment rate for participants increased from 11 percent at intake to 31 percent within six months (11).

Teen Father Collaboration. This multi-site initiative provided comprehensive services for teen fathers and prospective teen fathers in eight cities from 1983 to 1985. Client services included counseling, vocational training, employment placement, educational services, parenting skills, prenatal training and legal advocacy. A total of 395 teen-age males attended programs in Bridgeport, Connecticut; Poughkeepsie, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Paul, Minnesota; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Portland, Oregon; and San Francisco, California. Evaluation data show that two out of three participants were unemployed upon entry to the program, with 148 of

them obtaining full or part-time jobs as a result of their enrollment in vocational training and employment placement classes. Of the 155 males who had not graduated from high school upon entry, nearly one half either returned to school or obtained a high school equivalency degree. The Ford Foundation funded the coordination and evaluation of the initiative, with local foundations contributing to the direct services costs for each of the eight sites. Five of the sites continue to operate with funding from local, private sources (12).

The New Jersey School-Based Youth Services Program. The New Jersey Department of Human Services established 29 community program sites in 1988 with the mandate that each program coordinate its services with existing community organizations. Individual sites are managed by selected middle schools, high schools and non-profit agencies that demonstrate sufficient support from local parent organizations, youths, teachers, industry and human service providers. Since April, 1988, more than 10,000 teen-agers have received 37,000 program services that include job training, child care, health care, family counseling, instruction on parenting skills and substance abuse counseling services. The program's original budget was \$6 million for grants of up to \$250,000 per site. The program has gained considerable legislative and executive support because of its comprehensive approach, and state funding for 1989 was renewed at \$6 million (13).

The Summer Training and Education Project (STEP). STEP demonstration projects in five cities were initiated in 1985 with funding from the U.S. Department of Labor and the Ford Foundation. These summer employment and remedial education programs are designed to help 14- to 15-year old students remain at grade level and provide them with information to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Students receive a half-day of work experience, a half-day of intensive remedial education and 18 hours of life-planning instruction; schools provide academic credit and follow-up on STEP activities during regular academic year. Boston, Massachusetts, Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, San Diego, California, and Fresno, California are the original project sites and have served a total of more than 3,000 teen-agers. Preliminary results show that participants, when compared with a control group, retained more reading gains made during the school year and gained more on math skills, with Black and Hispanic students showing the most improvement. In addition, participants demonstrated increased knowledge about contraceptive practices and reported less sexual activity. Eleven replication projects were implemented in 1988 with funding from the U.S. Department of Labor, state allocations and private contributions.

CONCLUSION

Teens at-risk for early or unwanted pregnancy are part of a larger group of youth who are at-risk for a number of self-destructive behaviors that include running away from home, abusing drugs and alcohol and taking part in criminal activity. Common consequences of all at-risk behaviors are high school drop-out and subsequent poverty or welfare dependency.

Lawmakers, administrators, teachers, parents and students are concerned about the economic and social costs that may be caused by adolescents at-risk for an early or unwanted pregnancy. Legislators are therefore proposing policies that seek to provide students with early, accurate information that they can use to make decisions concerning their sexual behavior. School administrators are making curriculum changes that provide students with information about the potential consequences of particular risks. Parents are working with teachers, community agencies, and private businesses and industry to bring jobs and support programs to their communities. Students have begun to educate and organize themselves to avoid at-risk behavior and provide their peers with positive alternatives, such as "just-say-no" to drugs and sex campaigns.

Although these are positive steps, many at-risk behaviors are linked to much larger problems such as poverty, learning disabilities and dysfunctional families. These larger problems can, however, be overcome with education, cooperation and a concerted effort by legislators, teachers, students and

parents. This recognition of the problems faced by teens at-risk is the first step in finding more and better ways to help our youths.

This document was prepared under a grant from the Ford Foundation. Heather Maggard, Senior Project Manager, Teenage Pregnancy Project, contributed to this State Legislative Report.

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Anchorage Daily News



Winner Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service 1976, 1989

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Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1971 to 1983
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1987 to 1971

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Teen pregnancy: A quiet epidemic

Teen-age girls in a Denver, Colorado neighborhood are participating in an unusual social experiment. They are being paid a dollar a day not to get pregnant.

It's one of many tactics used in the campaign against the nation's teen-pregnancy epidemic — an epidemic that should be a special concern in Alaska.

Our teen pregnancy rate is the nation's second highest. One in eight Alaska teens becomes pregnant. One in 17 has a baby.

Among Alaska Natives, the figures are more alarming. At double the state average, the Native teen birth rate exceeds that in every developed country and all but a handful of Third World nations.



Teen pregnancies sink a generation in poverty and help perpetuate a cycle of despair. One half of teen moms never finish high school. One third end up on welfare. Another third have a second baby within two years. Alaska spends some \$51 million a year to support families begun by a teen mother.

These fractured family lives put the children at great risk of abuse. The children score lower on development tests and risk repeating the cycle of early parenthood and poverty.

Denver's experimental program may not offer any answers to Alaska's epidemic. Different conditions and different cultures call for different approaches.

Experts' recommendations vary. Some promote early sex education. Some support giving contraceptives to sexually active teen-agers. Others suggest efforts to drive home the sometimes harsh realities of parenting. Still others urge building self-esteem as an alternative to getting attention by having sex and making babies.

No effort to reduce teen pregnancies will escape controversy. But the inevitable controversy can't become an excuse to duck the issue. To do nothing is to create another generation of impoverished, undereducated and underachieving families.

FEB 28 1990



American Association of University Women
Alaska Division

Box 33977
Juneau, AK 99803

February 27, 1990

The Honorable Paul Fischer
Alaska State Legislature
Post Office Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

As I'm sure you're aware, the problem of teenage pregnancy has reached epidemic proportions nationwide. In Alaska, we sadly rank among the highest rates of teen pregnancy in the United States: One of every eight teenage females becomes pregnant and three adolescent women become mothers every day.

The Alaska Division of the American Association of University Women (AAUW) is very concerned about this problem. AAUW seeks to promote positive societal change as part of our mission statement, and we feel that the alarming statistics of teen pregnancy can and must be turned around. One way to begin work in this effort is to raise immediate public consciousness of the problem, for it is only when people think about a problem that solutions are sought.

AAUW is conducting a blue ribbon campaign to promote public awareness of the problem of teen pregnancy the week of March 4 - 10, 1990 and Governor Cowper has proclaimed this week as "AAUW Teen Pregnancy Awareness Week". We would like to invite you and your staff to join us in wearing a blue ribbon during the week of March 4 - 10 so that together we may take the first steps in addressing the problem of teenage pregnancy in Alaska.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Marcia Lynn McKenzie", is written over a large, stylized flourish that extends from the signature down towards the typed name below.

Marcia Lynn McKenzie
Public Information Officer

POSITION PAPER

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 38

For a Resolution Entitled: Establishing a task force on adolescent pregnancy and parenthood issues.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 38 proposes the establishment of an Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenthood Task Force to gather evidence and testimony on adolescent pregnancy and parenthood in the state, to recommend a statewide plan with implementation guidelines for reducing the rates of adolescent pregnancy, to recommend improvements in the delivery of information and services relating to adolescent pregnancy, to examine relationships between adolescent pregnancy and alcohol and drug abuse, and to recommend ways of informing children and young adults about the consequences of early parenthood.

The task force would be composed of three Senate members, three House members, the commissioners of the Departments of Health and Social Services, Community and Regional Affairs, and Education, and six public members representing business, public classroom teachers, Native health organizations, religious organizations, and health care providers.

Background: In recent years, a number of studies have addressed one or more aspects of the problem of pregnancies in teenagers in Alaska. Reports include the June, 1987 "Report of the Alaska Teen Pregnancy Task Force", the January, 1988 report of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth, and the August, 1989 Senate Advisory Council report entitled "Three a Day: Children Having Children in Alaska". All of these reports help to document the factors which contribute to Alaska's rate of teen pregnancy and the personal, familial, societal, and economic effects of teen pregnancy.

In the view of the Department, the extent of the problem has probably been reasonably well defined, however there is still be a need to expand knowledge of public perceptions of the problem and its consequences for the individual and community. As a result of these reports and the recommendations contained in them, a number of efforts have been undertaken or strengthened including emphasis on early and high quality prenatal care for teenagers, improved access to prenatal care, and increased access to family planning services. A review of results to date and future directions would be in order. Because of the nature of the problem, its contributory causes and the controversial nature of some possible solutions, the creation of a task force to recommend public policy and a comprehensive strategy for policy implementation is appropriate.



Position: The Department supports the creation of a task force on adolescent pregnancy and parenthood. The Department particularly welcomes the emphasis on a statewide plan for program implementation as a function of the task force. The composition of the task force would be particularly appropriate since it would assure representation of legislative, political, and community points of view which are necessary for the formulation of an implementable plan.

Recommended by: *Katherine A. Kelley*

Katherine A. Kelley, Dr.P.H.
Director
Division of Public Health

Date: 1/27/90

Approved by: *Myra M. Munson*

Myra M. Munson
Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Date: 2/15/90

POSITION PAPER / Department of Health and Social Services

S C R

40

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: January 16, 1990

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/1/90
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 2/5/90

H E S S Committee considered SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 40
Relating to Alaska Vocational Technical Center Day.

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____ same title
 attached amendment(s) new title
 _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____
Education

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Lee Adams
John Brown
Tom Kelly

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Paul Frank (Do Pass)
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Relating to Alaska Vocational
 Technical Center Day.
 Sponsor: Senator Szymanski, et al
 Requestor: Senate HESS

Agency Affected: Education
 BRU: _____
 Components: AVTEC

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 2/2/90

Approved by Commissioner: William G. Demmert Date: 2/2/90
 Agency: Education

Distribution (by preparer):
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Alaska State Legislature

Senator Mike Szymanski

While in Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4978

Interim:
3111 C Street, Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7617
or
165 E. Parks Highway
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 376-6453

January 22, 1990

TO: Senator Paul Fischer
Chairman, Senate HESS Committee

FROM: Senator Mike Szymanski *MS*

SUBJECT: SCR 40, AVTEC

I would like to request that SCR 40, relating to the Alaska Vocational Technical Center, be scheduled for hearing in your committee at the earliest possible time.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.



Alaska State Legislature

Senator Mike Szymanski

While in Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4978

Interim:
3111 C Street, Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7617

or
165 E. Parks Highway
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 376-6453

SPONSOR STATEMENT SCR 40

The Alaska Vocational Technical Center in Seward is an adult postsecondary institution which is dedicated to offering quality vocational technical education to residents throughout the state of Alaska. This year, AVTEC will be celebrating its twentieth year of educational service. In recognition of this anniversary, I have introduced SCR 40, designating February 16, 1990 as "Alaska Vocational Technical Center Day."

Over the past twenty years, AVTEC has provided educational programs to meet Alaska's ever-changing employment needs in both business and industry. AVTEC believes that its educational programs should provide students with skills that both benefit and contribute to the economic well-being of our state. More than 20,000 Alaskans have attended AVTEC to train for new careers or to update their skills in current areas of employment. Their success in the workplace is closely tied to AVTEC's success in the classroom, providing comprehensive instruction and hands-on experience.

In recognition of AVTEC's twenty years of distinguished educational service to the state and citizens of Alaska, I encourage you to consider SCR 40 and proclaim February 16 as "Alaska Vocational Technical Center Day."

Senate District E

Mat-Su Borough • Sitka Anchorage • Bird/Indian • Girdwood • Nikiski • Cooper Landing • Hope • Seward • Prince William Sound

S C R

44

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Related to Alcohol-related
 birth defects awareness week
 Sponsor: Senator Binkley
 Requestor: _____

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

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Fiscal impact for FY 90 is "0".

Prepared by: Sally Head, Coordinator
 Division: Office of Prevention
 Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 561-4211
 Date: _____
 Date: 2/26/90

Distribution (by preparer):

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

POSITION PAPER

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 44

SCR 44 designates the week of May 13 -- 19, 1990 as Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Awareness Week. This special designation coincides with national efforts to warn pregnant women about the dangers of drinking alcohol during pregnancy.

BACKGROUND

In 1981, the United States Surgeon General recommended that women who are pregnant or are considering pregnancy, abstain from alcoholic beverages and be aware of the alcohol content of foods, beverages, and medication. However, to date, this warning has not been adequately reinforced in our society.

The public is not sufficiently aware of all of the short- and long-term effects of alcohol on their health and their children's health. People simply do not know that Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is one of the leading causes of mental retardation. It is the only cause which is completely preventable -- if women abstain from all alcohol during pregnancy or when they are trying to become pregnant. Since there is no way to predict how much alcohol is "safe," women planning a pregnancy are strongly advised to stop consuming alcohol before attempting to conceive and throughout pregnancy and nursing.

POSITION

Establishing an FAS Awareness Week will help inform pregnant women, women who are considering pregnancy, and other Alaskans of the dangers of alcohol use during pregnancy.

The Department of Health and Social Services supports this legislation.

Recommended by: Sally Mead
Sally Mead, Coordinator
Office of Prevention

Date: _____

Approved by: Myra M. Munson
Myra M. Munson, Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Date: 2-15-90

S C R

45

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Relating to Medical Education
about Fetal Alcohol Syndrome . . .
 Sponsor: Binkley
 Requestor: _____

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

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

FY 90 fiscal impact is "0."

Prepared by: Sally Head Phone: 561-4211
 Division: Office of Prevention Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: *Myra M. Munson* Date: 2/12/90
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

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

POSITION PAPER

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 45

"Relating to medical education about fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects."

BACKGROUND

SCR 45 encourages the Alaska State Medical Association and the Alaska State Nurses Association to make available courses for continuing-education credits and to encourage courses to be offered in the area of alcohol-related birth defects.

Many women believe that physicians are the best and most credible source of health information. Research findings on whether health professionals have the information they need regarding the dangers of drinking while pregnant or whether they view it as their task to impart such information to their patients and clients is ambivalent. Some research indicates many physicians and other practitioners appear reluctant to inform their patients that the safest choice is to avoid drinking during pregnancy.

POSITION:

Experience has shown that extensive and intensive professional training is essential if the pregnant drinker is to be identified accurately and treated effectively. Such training has been shown to increase physician's effectiveness in preventing pregnant women from abusing alcohol during pregnancy and to improve the physician's intervention skills.

The Department of Health and Social Services supports SCR 45.

Recommended by:

Sally Mead
Sally Mead, Coordinator
Office of Prevention

Date:

Approved by:

Myra M. Munson
Myra M. Munson, Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Date:

2/15/90

POSITION PAPER/Department of Health & Social Services

S C R

49

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 2/9/90

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/15/90
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 2/22/90

H E S S

Committee considered

SCR 49

Endorsing an initiative petition amending laws relating to the possession, use, and display of marijuana that makes possession of less than eight ounces of marijuana a crime.

and recommended:

replace with _____ CS SCR 49 same title
 new title

attached amendment(s)

_____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) Div. Elections

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Alfred Jones
Cliff Adams
Tim Kelly

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Paul Fritze (Do Pass)

Chair: Signature and Recommendation

SCR 49

Chairman Fischer asked Senator Faiks if she believes the title is too tight.

Senator Faiks: Yes, what I'd like to see you do is say, "supporting the passage of an initiative amending laws relating to the possession, use and display of marijuana that makes...."

Senator Kelly: "supporting the passage."

Senator Faiks: "supporting the passage of an initiative amending laws relating to..." Deleting "endorsing" and deleting "petition" and than put "supporting the passage of a... of an initiative."

Senator Kelly: Mr. Chairman, I make that motion.

Chairman Fischer: Any objection to a... O.K... No objections, so that has been adopted.

Original sponsor(s): SEN. FAIKS, Coghill, Eliason, Fischer, Jones,
Sturgulewski, Rodey, Kelly, Halford, Uehling, Binkley

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE HESS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 49 (HESS)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

*delete endorsing
Petition*

delete

Supporting the passage of an initiative
petition amending laws relating to the
possession, use, and display of mari-
juana that makes possession of less than
eight ounces of marijuana a crime.

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

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Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

Senator Paul Fischer, Chairman

petition
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*Dave,
I listened to the tape
on SCR 49. "Petition"
Should have been deleted
in the title. Everything
is right in CS SCR 49(Hess)
except for the deletion
of that word.*

Cathy

SCR

ESS)

1 WHEREAS local governments throughout the state have approved resolu-
2 tions urging the legislature to amend state law relating to the use of
3 marijuana; and

4 WHEREAS school districts and educational organizations across the
5 state have passed resolutions encouraging the recriminalization of mari-
6 juana; and

7 WHEREAS the Alaska Federation of Natives at its 1989 convention took a
8 roll call vote and unanimously passed a resolution recommending the amend-
9 ment of the state's marijuana law to make its possession a crime; and

10 WHEREAS the THC content of confiscated marijuana in the state has
11 increased in potency from approximately one to two percent 10 years ago to
12 as high as five to 10 percent in 1989; and

13 WHEREAS recent research has yielded findings demonstrating that mari-
14 juana may have detrimental effects on the brain as well as the human respi-
15 ratory, cardiovascular, reproductive, and immune systems; and

16 WHEREAS the use of marijuana may impair visual tracking and depth
17 perception and may reduce coordination, reaction time, and vigilance,
18 making it dangerous to drive, fly, or operate machinery, as evidenced by
19 the 1987 Amtrak-Conrail train crash near Baltimore that killed 16 people
20 and injured 175; and

21 WHEREAS the President of the United States has called upon government
22 at all levels to enact laws and provide mechanisms to solve the problem of
23 drug abuse in our country;

24 BE IT RESOLVED that the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature joins
25 Alaskans statewide in supporting the initiative which will appear on the
26 forthcoming election ballot making possession, use, and display of less
27 than eight ounces of marijuana illegal as a class B misdemeanor.

28 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Myra M.
29 Munson, commissioner of health and social services; the Alaska Peace

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 2/16/90
Title: Endorses marijuana initiative

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Elections

Sponsor: Senate HESS Committee
Requestor: Senate HESS Committee

Component's: II- Primary & General Elections

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal impact for FY 90 is -0-

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth
Division: Division of Elections

Phone: 465-4611
Date: 2/16/90

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: Division of Elections

Date: 2/16/90

Distribution (by preparer):

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

THE ABOVE SPONSOR IS DULY AUTHORIZED
TO CIRCULATE

000757

INITIATIVE PETITION

"An Act relating to the use and display of marijuana and other conduct constituting misconduct involving a controlled substance."

INITIATIVE #88MARI

This petition is for a ballot measure which would change the state's marijuana laws by increasing penalties for certain conduct and punishing conduct which is not now a crime. Right now the law imposes up to 90 days in jail and up to a \$1,000 fine for (1) use and display of marijuana in public places or motor vehicles, (2) possession of less than four ounces by someone under 19, and (3) having more than four ounces of a substance containing marijuana. It also punishes possession with intent to make or deliver small amounts of marijuana, or having small amounts in public places, by a fine of up to \$100.

This measure would make any use or display of marijuana in any place, public or private, and having less than one-half pound of a substance which has marijuana in it, punishable by up to 90 days in jail and up to a \$1,000 fine.

WARNING

"A PERSON WHO SIGNS A NAME OTHER THAN HIS/HER OWN ON THIS PETITION, OR WHO KNOWINGLY SIGNS HIS/HER NAME MORE THAN ONCE FOR THE SAME PROPOSITION AT ONE ELECTION, OR WHO SIGNS THE PETITION KNOWING HE OR SHE IS NOT QUALIFIED VOTER, UPON CONVICTION IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$1,000 OR BY IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR, OR BOTH. (AS 15.45.100)

(See inside page(s) for text of bill)

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the use and display of marijuana and other conduct constituting misconduct involving a controlled substance."

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

Sec. 1 AS 11.71.060(a) is repealed and reenacted to read:

(a) Except as authorized in AS 17.30, a person commits the crime of misconduct involving a controlled substance in the sixth degree if the person

(1) uses or displays any amount of a schedule VIA controlled substance or possesses one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances of an aggregate weight of less than one-half pound containing a scheduled VIA controlled substance; or

(2) refuses entry into a premise for an inspection authorized under AS 17.30.

(b) Misconduct involving a controlled substance in the sixth degree is a class B misdemeanor.

Sec. 2 AS 11.71.070 is repealed.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SPONSORS

I

GENERAL

By signing the application for this referendum or initiative petition, you became a sponsor. By law you are subject to the following general provisions.

1. You must be a registered Alaskan voter and personally circulate this petition. It must be signed in your presence; it cannot be left unattended at a public office or business for the public to sign.
2. Each person who signs this petition must be a registered Alaskan voter. You should call each signer's attention to the warning notice printed on the cover.

II

PETITION FORM

What follows is an example and explanation of the information that is requested of the individual who seeks to subscribe to this petition by affixing his or her signature.

- Column 1: **PRINTED NAME** - Each person should print his/her name exactly as he/she is registered to vote. You may need to suggest that a signer refer to his/her "voter registration card". Example: A voter who has registered under M. Jane Smith, should **NOT** sign Mary J. Smith or Jane Smith.
- Column 2: **RESIDENCE ADDRESS** - Each signer should specify his/her legal residence address. In many instances, the legal residence address differs from the mailing address.
- Column 3: **CITY** - Each signer should specify the city of his/her legal residence address.
- Column 4: **VOTER NUMBER** - Giving the voter number is not required by law and no qualified voter will be disqualified as a subscriber for failure to provide it. However, presence of the voter number is very helpful in expediting verification of the subscriber's registration and eligibility. If the voter is not sure of his or her voter number, a social security number may be substituted. This information is particularly helpful in serving to positively identify the signer in instances where the subscriber has the same name as other registered voters.
- Column 5: **SIGNATURE** - Each person must sign his or her name in order to be counted as a subscriber.

III

CERTIFICATION OF SPONSOR

According to AS 15.45.130, each petition must be certified by the sponsor who personally circulated the petition. The affidavit states that:

- (1) the person signing the affidavit is a sponsor,
- (2) the person is the only circulator of that petition,
- (3) the signatures were made in his/her actual presence, and

- (4) to the best of his/her knowledge, the signatures are those of the persons whose names they purport to be.

The affidavit for this petition is printed on the outside back cover of the petition book. It must be signed and dated in the presence of a notary public and his/her seal affixed.

NO additional signatures may be obtained in this book after the affidavit is completed.

IV

COMPLETION OF PETITION

When the petition is completed, return it to your SPONSORING COMMITTEE. Their names and addresses can be found at the bottom of the outside back cover petition booklet.

V

ADDITIONAL PETITIONS

For additional petition books, you may mail a signed request to the Director of Elections, P.O. Box AF, Juneau, AK 99811-0105, or pick up one in person at any Division of Elections office. You may also make such requests directly to the sponsoring committee.

VI

FILING OF PETITION

Each petition filed is examined in order to determine that each signer is a qualified voter.

The Sponsoring committee must file the petition within one year from the date the sponsors received notice from the Director of Elections that the petitions were ready for delivery. If the petition is not filed within the one year period, the petition has no force or effect.

The petition must be signed by qualified voters equal in number to 10% of those who voted in the preceding general election and residents in at least two-thirds of the election districts of the State.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 2/16/90
Title: Endorses marijuana initiative

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Elections

Sponsor: Senate HESS Committee
Requestor: Senate HESS Committee

Components: II- Primary & General Elections

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal impact for FY 90 is -0-

Changes in SSCR 49 (HESS) have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate. Projections of no fiscal impact would continue through 1996.
DCM - Senate HESS.

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth
Division: Division of Elections

Phone: 465-4611
Date: 2/16/90

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: Division of Elections

Date: 2/16/90

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

FEB 20 1990

Alaska State Legislature



Senate Judiciary Committee

February 15, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Paul Fischer, Chairman
Senate HESS Committee

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks, Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee

SUBJECT: SCR 49 Endorsing an initiative petition amending laws relating to the possession, use, and display of marijuana that makes possession of less than eight ounces of marijuana a crime.

SCR 49 has been referred to the Senate HESS Committee for consideration. This resolution endorses the marijuana recriminalization initiative that will be on the ballot this fall.

In 1975, the Alaska Supreme Court stunned our state when it held that the government had no right to prohibit the possession and use of marijuana by an adult in the home. In so doing, the court gave Alaska the dubious distinction of being virtually the only jurisdiction in the Western world that had legalized marijuana.

The supreme court based its decision in Ravin v. State on the scientific knowledge that existed in the early 1970's. It stated that there was no firm evidence that marijuana, as used at the time, was generally a danger to the user or to others. For this reason, an adult's right to privacy outweighed the state's legitimate interest in protecting the public health

In response to a tremendous public outcry, the Senate Judiciary Committee has been focusing this session on legislation that would recriminalize the possession of marijuana. Such a bill, if passed, would be subject to an immediate constitutional challenge because of its apparent conflict with the clear terms of the Ravin decision. The obvious question, of course, is what has changed between 1975 and 1989?

For those of us who have examined the evidence, a great deal has changed in the last fourteen years. It is quite true that medical science has shown the effects of

Cover

Letter

marijuana in the early 1970's. While there was no definitive proof that marijuana was harmless, neither was there definitive proof that it significantly hurt the user or society. The evidence was simply inconclusive.

This is no longer the case. For scientists, 1982 is considered the year by which proof of the serious harms of marijuana usage had become conclusive, and the evidence has continued to accumulate since that time.

During 1981 and 1982, two independent scientific groups conducted comprehensive reviews of the existing evidence: the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, and the World Health Organization. These studies concluded that marijuana intoxication interferes with many aspects of mental functioning, and has serious, acute effects on perception and skilled performance, such as driving and other complex tasks involving judgement or fine motor skills. They demonstrated that marijuana had a number of known chronic effects, which had previously only been postulated, including short-term memory loss; impaired heart and lung function; changes in the reproductive system, including decreased sperm count and motility, and interference with ovulation and pre-natal development; and damage to the immune system.

These adverse effects are compounded by the fact that unlike alcohol, nicotine or cocaine, marijuana is fat-soluble. While those other drugs are excreted from the body in a few hours, many of the chemical compounds in marijuana remain in the body for weeks. The high may be gone in a short time, but the body is being damaged and eye-hand coordination and reaction time are being impaired for days following a single joint.

In addition to the scientific proof which the Alaska Supreme Court lacked in 1975, marijuana has changed substantially since that time. The primary active ingredient in marijuana is tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). In 1976, federal studies showed that the marijuana available in the U.S. had an average THC content of 1%. By 1985, the average had increased to 5.5%, with many samples testing at levels of 6% to 14%. This increase in potency has magnified the physical and psychological effects of the drug.

It can no longer be argued that marijuana is a harmless substance, and that its use does not affect society as a whole. The supreme court made it clear that when conclusive evidence of its harmful nature was obtained, the legislature could recriminalize the drug. For the sake of our state and particularly our children, that time has come.

While bills recriminalizing marijuana have passed the Senate during the last two legislatures, the House has consistently

failed to consider such legislation. Because of this continuing frustration, concerned citizens took the time and effort to ensure that a recriminalization initiative would appear on the ballot this year. I believe that it would be appropriate for the Senate to go on record as endorsing this initiative, and urging its passage into law.

HELLENTHAL & ASSOCIATES, INC.



INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This report presents an analysis of a survey of Alaskan adults. The survey measured properties of Alaskan residents' demographics, and behaviors and attitudes. Research typically involves estimating the characteristics of a designated population. Because of the costs of conducting a census of all items in a population, and the adequacy of sample results, sample statistics were used to make statistical inferences concerning population parameters.

Six hundred and six (606) Alaskan adults were interviewed between January 19th and January 29th, 1990. Interviewing was conducted by telephone on a random digit basis. All Alaskan adults — within the survey universe — who are accessible by telephone, had an equal chance of being interviewed. The areas of Alaska surveyed were as follows:

AREA	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	MARGIN OF ERROR
Southeast.....	75.....	12.5%.....	± 11.32%
Valdez-Renai-MatSu.....	96.....	15.8%.....	± 10.00%
Anchorage.....	267.....	44.1%.....	± 6.00%
Greater Fairbanks.....	89.....	14.6%.....	± 10.39%
Rural/Bush.....	79.....	13.8%.....	± 11.03%
TOTALS.....	606.....	100.0%.....	± 3.98%

At a 95% confidence level, the empirical proportions reported in this survey can be projected, within plus or minus 3.98%, to the entire Alaskan population of adults — aged 18 and over. This means one can be 95% sure that the frequencies reported in this survey are within 4.0% of the true Alaskan adult population proportions.

The following is an analysis of certain specialized tables concerning various Alaskan issues, images, attitudes, people, and behaviors by various subgroups of the population. The computer printouts accompanying this report should be consulted for a complete portrayal.

Hellenthal Survey

SECTION II:

LEGALITY OF MARIJUANA IN THE HOME

BY

POLITICAL AND GENERAL

DEMOGRAPHICS, BEHAVIORS AND PERCEPTIONS

LEGALITY OF MARIJUANA IN THE HOME AMONG ALL ADULTS
BY
POLITICAL AND GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS, BEHAVIORS AND PERCEPTIONS

ROW PERCENTS
JANUARY 19TH THROUGH JANUARY 29TH, 1990
SAMPLE SIZE = 606; MARGIN OF ERROR = + OR - 3.98%

AREA	LEGALITY OF MARIJUANA IN THE HOME:			TOTAL COL %
	Legal	Illegal	Unde- cided	
AREA				
Southeast.....	35.0%	61.9%	3.1%	12.5%
Valdez-Kenai-MatSu.....	38.9%	59.9%	1.2%	15.8%
Anchorage.....	42.4%	55.2%	2.5%	44.1%
Fairbanks Area.....	40.5%	58.1%	1.4%	14.6%
Rural Alaska.....	24.1%	75.9%		13.0%
SENATE DISTRICTS IN ALASKA:				
Sen. Dist. A (Ketchikan).....	33.6%	61.0%	5.4%	3.6%
Sen. Dist. B (Haines & Sitka).....	37.0%	63.0%		3.7%
Sen. Dist. C (Juneau).....	34.5%	61.7%	3.8%	5.1%
Sen. Dist. D (Kenai).....	43.9%	52.9%	3.1%	6.3%
Sen. Dist. E (Cordova & Mat-Su).....	39.3%	59.3%	1.4%	11.5%
Sen. Dist. F (Hillside & Midtown).....	39.2%	56.4%	4.4%	13.2%
Sen. Dist. G (Sandlake & Spenard).....	38.5%	61.5%		8.8%
Sen. Dist. H (Downtown & Muldoon).....	52.3%	44.2%	3.5%	10.0%
Sen. Dist. I (East Anc. & Eagle River).....	36.9%	63.1%		10.0%
Sen. Dist. J (Delta & North Pole).....	43.3%	56.7%		5.1%
Sen. Dist. K (Fairbanks & University).....	39.1%	58.9%	2.1%	9.5%
Sen. Dist. L (Barrow & Nome).....	10.2%	89.8%		4.2%
Sen. Dist. M (Fort Yukon & Bethel).....	36.6%	63.4%		4.4%
Sen. Dist. N (Dillingham & Kodiak).....	24.9%	75.1%		4.4%
TOTAL ROW PERCENT.....	38.2%	59.9%	1.9%	100.0%