

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1995-1996 8672

8832 SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Senator John Torgerson
February 16, 1996
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Please see the attached discussion paper, Senate Bill 206/ House Bill 400 and Federal "Fast-Track" Waiver Approval for a discussion of the bill provisions that might be implemented under the federal "fast-track" process, and implementation timelines.

3. Provide information about the community food distribution network.

There are six food banks, located in Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks, Kenai, Nome and Juneau, which serve some 200 food distribution networks throughout Alaska. A list of organizations, Food Bank of Alaska's Statewide Network of Non-profit Agencies & Subsidiary Distribution Organizations, is enclosed. Also enclosed is a Statement of Purpose prepared by the Alaska Food Coalition.

4. Recommend statutory language that will authorize all municipalities in Alaska to receive community grants to operate local programs as provided for under section 2 of the Governor's bill.

See the enclosed memorandum dated February 16, 1996, subject: Welfare reform: municipal powers, for proposed amendment language.

5. How can the State and Alaska Native organizations operate comparable Family Assistance programs without the state contributing General Fund money to the Alaska Native programs?

An equitable level of assistance to similarly situated families is essential to program comparability. Both Alaska Native and non-Native families in Alaska had their needs covered in the FY94 or FY95 base AFDC funding levels upon which federal funding and mandatory state matching are likely to be calculated under pending federal block grant legislation. To maintain program comparability, the state would be obliged to distribute a proportionate share of Family Assistance general funds to Native organizations that operate federally approved Family Assistance programs.

Sincerely,



Jim Nordlund
Director

Enclosures

SENATE BILL 206/ HOUSE BILL 460 AND FEDERAL "FAST-TRACK" WAIVER APPROVAL

Background - Waivers and Demonstration Projects

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program is established in federal law under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, which sets many of the program requirements that the states must follow in their AFDC programs.

Section 1115 of the Social Security Act authorizes the federal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to grant waivers of specified requirements of Title IV-A to states for experimental purposes, to conduct demonstration projects that test alternative program approaches that promote the basic objectives of the program. Title IV-A sets out the purpose of the AFDC program: the primary objectives are to provide financial support and other services to needy children and their families and to help needy families attain self-support and personal independence.

DHSS requires that demonstration projects be cost-neutral to the federal government and subject to rigorous evaluation. The federal government matches state costs for initial project implementation, but requires states to assume liability for any project operating costs in excess of the cost of operating the program under normal federal rules.

Demonstration projects must be evaluated by an independent contractor. The experimental design must include random assignment of families to experimental and control groups that are drawn from the same geographic areas of the state. Projects may be operated statewide, or in specified political subdivisions. Cases selected for the control group are not covered by the policy waivers and are subject to normal federal program rules.

To apply for waiver/demonstration project authority, states must submit a project proposal through the federal grant application process. Once DHSS receives the application, a negotiation of project details and state and federal commitments occurs prior to project approval.

Fast-Track Application Process

In 1995, the Clinton Administration authorized a "Fast-Track" thirty-day approval process for certain specified types of AFDC demonstration projects. Fast-Track projects continue to require cost neutrality and evaluation. The Fast Track requirements specify minimum experimental and control groups of 1,500 families each.

Waivers are available under the Fast-Track option only for projects that meet the specifications set forth on the DHSS Fast-Track application. Projects that do not meet the Fast-Track criteria may be approved through the normal waiver process.

SB 206/ HB 400 and Fast-Track Waivers

Sections 34 through 37 and section 41 of the Governor's bills authorize implementation of the Alaska Family Independence Program (AFIP) under federal waiver/demonstration project authority if federal welfare reform legislation does not otherwise authorize its implementation by October 1, 1996. Section 39 of the bill allows DHSS to operate AFDC under existing law until the transition to the AFIP provisions is complete.

Please refer to the attached chart, Implementation Requirements in the Absence of Federal Welfare Reform, for a listing of bill provisions and the authority necessary to implement them in the absence of federal legislative change.

Some provisions of SB 206/ HB 400 could be implemented under federal waiver authority, and a subset of those provisions conform to the Fast-Track requirements. Some provisions conform fully, and others would have to be amended to conform. Provisions with potential for Fast-Track approval include:

- Minor parents must live with an adult
- Minor parents required to attend high school or appropriate training
- Minor parent case management
- AFDC paid as wage subsidy
- Work requirements
- Time limit on eligibility

The Governor's bills establish a 60-month time limit on eligibility. Fast-Track approval is available for a demonstration project that establishes a 24-month time limit. Families that reach the 24-month limit without finding employment must either be granted an extension or placed in a job that pays at least as much as AFDC.

Certain other provisions of the Governor's bill are eligible for Fast-Track approval only if the 24-month time limit waiver is also applied for. These include:

- Self-Sufficiency plan
- Earned income disregard increase
- Job quit disqualification
- Child care expansion

Implementation Time Frames

Fast Track approval speeds the waiver application process, but requires all of the other complex implementation processes (data system development, evaluation, creation of dual eligibility systems, public notification) as the normal waiver implementation process. We estimate that Fast Track waivers in three months less than normal waivers. To estimate fast Track implementation dates, add nine months to the implementation dates specified on the attached chart, Implementation Requirements in the Absence of Federal Welfare Reform.

**HOUSE BILL 400/ SENATE BILL 206: THE KNOWLES ADMINISTRATION WELFARE REFORM BILL
IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS IN THE ABSENCE OF FEDERAL WELFARE REFORM**

Initiative	Bill Section	Waiver Possible and Necessary	Requires State Law Change	Requires Only State Regs	Implementation Date (w/o waiver) (Add 12 months if done by waiver)	Comments
Food Coalition Grants	1			X	10/96	
Pregnancy Prevention Grants	1			X	10/96	
5-Year Time Limit	2	X*	X		10/96	* No lifetime limit waiver avail.
Payments Adjust for Housing	2			X*	1/97	* May need statutory support
100-Hour Rule	2	X		X	1/97	
Increase Resource Limit	2	X		X	1/97	
Vehicle Value Excluded	2	X		X	1/97	
Child Care Expansion	2	X*		X	10/96	* To extend beyond JOBS
Diversion Program	2	X	X		1/97	
AFDC Paid as Wage Subsidy	2	X*	X		1/97	* Waiver expands on JOBS authority
2-Parent Benefit Cut	2	X*	X		10/96	* Probably necessary
2-Parent Seasonal Adjust	2	X*	X		1/97	* Possibly available
Earned Income Disregard Increase	2	X*		X	1/97	
Teen Parent Must Live with Adult	2		X		10/96	
Teen parent Must Attend High School	2	X	X		10/96	
Teen Parent Case Management	2				Immed	Already in effect for state JOBS program participants.
Self-Sufficiency Plan	2	X	X		10/96	
Work Requirements	2	X	X		10/96	
Case Mgmt Grants to Communities	2	X		X*	7/97	* JOBS statute supports this
Agency Collaboration/Co-location	2				Immed	
Native-Run Family Assistance/ State Matching Funds	2	X*	X		7/97	* Possibly available
Emergency Account	2				NA	No waiver available
Fugitive Felons Ineligible	2				NA	No waiver available
Ineligibility for Interstate Fraud	2				NA	No waiver available
Job Quit Disqualification	2	X	X		10/96	

Initiative	Bill Section	Waiver Possible and Necessary	Requires State Law Change	Requires Only State Regs	Implementation Date (w/o waiver) Add 12 months if done by waiver	Comments
Non-Perm Trainee State Job Classes	2, 18		X		7/97	
Wage/Hour Act Amendment	4		X		10/96	
Child Support Changes:						
Grandparent Responsibility	7, 32		X		10/96	
Occupational/Driver Licenses	16, 33		X		10/96	
General Relief Contracted	17, 30		X		01/97	
Expand AHRIC Responsibility	19				Immed	
Day Care Assistance Amendment	21		X			
Transition Regulation Authority	38, 39		X		Immed	

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER**

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February 16, 1996

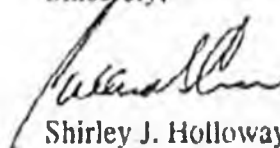
The Honorable John Torgerson
Chair, Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Torgerson:

During the Senate Community & Regional Affairs hearing January 31, on SB 206, Welfare Reform, a question was posed concerning the number of food banks there are in Alaska, and whether or not they are volunteer. The Department of Education currently provides USDA commodities to the Food Bank of Alaska who in turn makes those commodities available to 34 distribution sites statewide. The Food Bank of Alaska receives federal administrative money to cover the cost of warehousing and distributing USDA commodities to eligible distribution sites. All distribution sites are non-profit and utilize volunteers to distribute USDA foods to needy households.

I hope this information is helpful to you; however, if you have any further questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,



Shirley J. Holloway, Ph. D.
Commissioner

cc: Molly L. Wheeler

g:sentorg

FOOD BANK of ALASKA

April - June, 1995

August 1 95

FY 95 Third Quarter Individual and Household Statistics by Agency

Agency name	status	Apr HH	Apr INDV	May HH	May INDV	Jun HH	Jun INDV	Third Qtr H	Third Qtr I
Abbott Loop Community Church		12	35	10	34	6	24	28	93
Anchorage Senior Center		296	422	247	382			543	804
Bethel Community Services		89	416					89	416
Bristol Bay Regional Food Bank		18	39	11	26	3	14	32	79
Christian Pilots Assn		18	56	17	51	20	63	55	169
Chugiak Eagle River Food Pantry		92	303	80	264	81	295	253	862
Copper River Native Association								0	0
CSS St Francis House	w	38	143	26	119			67	262
Latno Lions Club		94	364	123	424	88	357	305	1145
Loussac Manor Resident Council		13	43					13	43
Lutheran Social Services		200	645	194	635	164	528	558	1808
Mat-Su Alternative School		7	16					7	16
MLK/Shiloh Missionary		71	256	86	318	71	234	228	808
Nome Community Center		38	87					38	87
North Anchorage Church of God		13	27	13	27	10	21	36	75
North Slope Borough Dept H and SS		12	38			42	170	54	208
Northern Mountain Mission	w	4	8	1	2	1	2	6	12
Palmer Emergency Food and Comm S		207	700	194	664	191	651	502	2015
S/A Homer		103	328	80	240	114	353	297	921
S/A Juneau		0	0	4	12			4	12
S/A Kake				6	19	4	9	10	28
S/A Kenai Peninsula		211	709	203	620	203	644	617	1973
S/A Kodiak		8	30	13	43	11	45	32	118
S/A MatSu Valley Corps		846	1320	258	999			1204	2319
S/A Petersburg		19	74	12	39	8	31	39	144
S/A Silka		27	88	35	123	21	84	83	295
SEARMC		9	27	14	36	12	32	35	95
Seward Senior Center		22	40	32	78	26	68	80	186
Spennard Lions Club		30	107	30	109			60	216
Stebbins Food Bank		3	19	5	34	4	24	12	77
Sterling Area Senior Center	w			18	45	7	24	25	69
Talkeetna Assembly of God		37	117	49	126	52	145	130	388
Wales Food Bank	i			9	30			9	30
Wasilla Area Seniors		136	316	142	341	119	286	397	943
		2773	6772	1915	5840	1258	4104	5946	16716

Agencies that withdrew during previous quarters or that have been placed on inactive status are not included.

Food Bank of Alaska's Statewide Network of Non-profit Agencies & Subsidiary Distribution Organizations 1994-1995

Abbott Loop Community Church
 Akeela House, Inc.
 Alaska Baptist Family Center
 Alaska Special Olympics
 Alaska Womens Resource Center—New Dawn
 Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation
 Alaskan Aids Assistance Association
 Alpine Alternatives
 Anchorage Neighborhood Health Center
 Anchorage Senior Center
 ARCA
 AVAIL
 Abused Womens Aid in Crisis
 Bean's Cafe
 Bethel Community Services Inc
 Bootstraps of America
 Bristol Bay Regional Food Bank
 Camp Fire, Inc.—Alaska Council
 Challenge Alaska
 Christian Pilots Association of Alaska
 Chugachmiut
 Chugiak Eagle River Food Pantry
 Chugiak Senior Center
 Church of the Living God
 Cook Inlet Tribal Council ANARC
 Copper River Native Association
 Covenant House Alaska
 Catholic Social Services—St Francis House
 Delta Junction Presbyterian Church
 Dena A Coy
 Dimond Jewel Church of God
 Emergency Assistance & Food Bank of Valdez
 Fellowship in Serving Humanity
 Food Pantry of Wasilla
 Genesis House
 Gospel Outreach of Alaska
 Kings Kids Child Care
 Latino Lions Club
 Lifequest
 Little Beaver Camp
 Loussac Manor Resident Council
 Lutheran Social Services of Alaska
 Martin Luther King, Jr. Foundation
 Mat Su Alternative School
 Mid Valley Seniors, Inc.
 Mountain View Baptist Church
 Native Village of Eyak
 North Anchorage Church of God
 North Slope Borough Department of Health
 and Social Services
 Palmer Emergency Food Bank and Community Services
 Palmer Senior Citizens Center, Inc.
 Parkview Resident Council
 Providence Extended Care Unit
 Quyana House
 Residential Youth Care, Inc.
 Robertson Enterprises, Inc.
 Saakaaya Children's Center
 Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Program

Salvation Army Angoon
 Salvation Army Booth Memorial
 Salvation Army Family Social Services
 Salvation Army Hoonah
 Salvation Army Knke
 Salvation Army Kodiak
 Salvation Army Mat Su Valley Corps
 Salvation Army McKinnell Shelter
 Salvation Army Older Alaskans
 Salvation Army Petersburg
 Salvation Army Sitka
 South Central Counseling Annex
 South Central Counseling Continued Care Unit
 SEARHC—CHSD
 Seward Senior Center
 Source, Inc.
 Southside Church of God
 Spenard Lions Club
 St. Benedict's Parish Outreach Program
 St. Christopher's Episcopal Church
 Talkeetna Assembly of God
 Teen Challenge of Alaska
 Touchstone, Inc.
 Volunteers of America (ARCH)
 Wasilla Area Seniors, Inc.
 Wee Care Too Children's Center
 Willow Area Seniors
 YMCA
 YMCA Wee Y World

Fairbanks Community Food Bank Services

Access Alaska
 American Red Cross
 Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Fairbanks
 Breadline
 Camp Discovery—Bingle Lake
 Camp Fire Alaska Council
 Camp LTWA
 Church of the Living Word, Inc.
 Crisis Line
 Deaf Community Services
 Ineput Childrens Center
 Fairbanks Community Mental Health
 Fairbanks Weavers-Spinners Guild
 Fairbanks Youth Center
 Family Focus Fairbanks Native Association
 Far North Christian School
 Far North Missionary Fellowship
 FNA Adolescent Program
 Freedom in Christ/Jubilee School
 Gospel Outreach of Alaska
 Gospel Outreach of Fairbanks
 Head Start Family Center
 Hospice of the Tanana Valley
 Hospitality House
 Immaculate Conception Soup Kitchen
 Interior AIDS Association
 Kokrine Hills Bible Camp

Food Bank of Alaska's Statewide Network of Non-profit Agencies & Subsidiary Distribution Organizations 1994-1995

Lighthouse Christian Center
 Literacy Council of Alaska
 Midnight Sun Council BSA
 North Star Council on Aging, Inc.
 National Senior Volunteer Corp
 Pentecostal Church of God
 Play N Learn
 Polar Evangelism, Inc.
 Regional Center for Alcohol—PNA
 Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of LDS
 Rescue Mission
 Resource Center for Parents & Children
 Roman Catholic Diocese
 Salcha Baptist Church Parsonage
 Salvation Army
 St. Jude's Jubilee Center
 Tanana Valley Baptist Association
 Totem Tots Learning Center
 Two Rivers Baptist Church
 WICCA

Kenai Peninsula Food Bank, Inc.

Abundant Life Assembly of God
 Anchor Point Seniors
 Aurora Heights Assembly of God
 Boys and Girls Club
 Central Peninsula Counseling Center
 Children's House
 Church of the Firstborn
 Collogo Volghio Baptist
 Cook Inlet Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse
 Forget-Me-Not
 Frontier Training Center
 Gabriels Cherubs
 Girl Scouts
 Homer Community Mental Health
 Homer Flex School
 Homer Senior Citizens
 Homer United Methodist Church
 Jubilee Church
 Kalifonski Christian Center
 Kenai Alternative High School
 Kenai First Baptist
 Kenai Grace Bretheran
 Kenai New Life Assembly of God
 Kenai Peninsula Community Care Center
 Kenai Senior Services
 Kenaitze Indian Tribe
 Mt. Marathon
 New Hope Church of God
 Nikiski Day Care Center
 Ninilchik Full Gospel
 Ninilchik Senior Center
 North Star Day Care
 North Star Methodist
 People Count
 Salvation Army Homer
 Salvation Army Kenai Peninsula
 Soldotna Church of God

Soldotna Church of Nazarene
 Soldotna First Assembly of God
 Soldotna First Baptist Church
 Soldotna Senior Center
 Soldotna United Methodist
 Solid Rock Bible Camp
 St. Francis Child Care
 St. Theresa's Camp
 Star of the North Lutheran Church
 Starling Area Senior Center
 Trinity Christian Church
 United Pentecostal Church
 Womens Resource and Crisis Center
 World Wide Church of God
 WRCC—TLC

Nome Community Center, Inc.

Wales Food Bank
 Diomedea IRA Council
 Bering Sea Womens Group
 Community United Methodist Church/Hostel
 Leonard Seppala Alternative School
 Nome Adult Day Care
 Nome Receiving Home, Inc.
 Stebbins Food Bank
 XYZ Senior Center
 Young Teen Center
 Nome Food Bank
 White Mountain Food Bank

Southeast Alaska Food Bank

Aldergate United Methodist Church
 AWARE Shelter
 Bethel Assembly of God
 Challenge Alaska
 Gastineau Manor
 Glory Hole
 Juneau Adventist Community Services
 Juneau Alliance for the Mentally Ill
 Juneau Youth Services
 Northern Lights United Church
 Salvation Army Juneau
 Southeast Senior Services
 St. Brendan's Episcopal Church
 St. Vincent dePaul Diocese Council South East

Statement of Purpose A Food and Nutrition Policy for Alaska

Purpose and Members of Alaska Food Coalition

The purpose of the Alaska Food Coalition is to strengthen and coordinate public and private food and nutrition assistance programs, and to educate policy-makers about Alaskan food needs. The coalition is comprised of state agencies, municipalities, members of the private food assistance community, and citizens determined to make a difference in the food and nutritional issues facing our state.

Alaska lacks a comprehensive picture of the demographics of food needs, whether there's duplication in use of services, patterns of use, or gaps in food assistance programs. The Alaska Food Coalition feels it is vital to more clearly define the problem, the successes, and the challenges of our food distribution and assistance programs in a comprehensive way.

Hunger

Hunger can be defined "as a recurrent, involuntary lack of access to food." We know there are hungry people in Alaska communities, because Alaskans come to the food pantries, shelters, and informal food distribution sites. We also know that hunger in our state is not limited to the homeless and helpless. Finally, we recognize that a bright future for Alaska depends upon creating an environment in which children can learn and develop in a healthy way because they have proper nutrition, whether at home or in school.

Vision

The Alaska Food Coalition's vision for Alaska concerning food and nutrition means that there would be few if any families or individuals needing medium to long term assistance from food pantries, shelters, and/or informal food distribution sites. Short term requirements for food and nutrition by needing persons will be met in two ways. First of all, there will be plentiful statewide food products available to private sector distribution sites. This plentiful availability of food products will become possible by improving the distribution networks already in existence, by bettering the transportation routes already in existence and by enhancing public and private sector efforts to procure nutritional food products. Secondly, and most importantly, there will be processes that enable needing persons to become self-sufficient. These processes will require needing persons to actively participate, to their ability, in order to continue to receive food and nutritional assistance.

We see Alaska becoming a "world class" example of private/public partnership in the elimination of hunger because "everyone deserves a place at the table."

Short term goals

1. Establish a baseline "hunger" picture for Alaska. Develop measures and benchmarks that will allow us to track our efforts at the elimination of hunger in the state.
2. Identify any barriers, both public and privately, in solving the hunger problem in Alaska. These barriers include but are not limited to resource constraints, needless administration, redundant services and overbearing regulatory compliance. The Alaska Food Coalition seeks to simplify, simplify, simplify.
3. Learn from and incorporate all agreed upon strengths of the public and private sector in our processes.
4. Strengthen and enhance the public/private "partnership" that recognizes the expertise of all committed to this effort.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Department of Law

TO: Elmer Lindstrom
Special Assistant
Department of Health and
Social Services

DATE February 16, 1996


FILE NO:

TEL. NO:

465-3600

SUBJECT

Welfare reform: municipal powers

FROM:  Kristen F. Bomengen
Assistant Attorney General
Human Services Section-Juneau

This memorandum is a response to the concerns raised during the hearing on SB 206 in the Senate State Affairs Committee about extending to cities the same powers to receive grant funds that were being explicitly extended to first and second class boroughs under the language proposed in my memorandum of January 26, 1996. To address this concern, it may be best to provide for inclusion of the power to receive grants to operate a state public assistance program at AS 29.35.010, the statute that grants general powers to all municipalities. The following amendment is proposed to assure that all municipalities may be eligible to opt to receive funds under an agreement with the state to administer a program on a local basis:

AS 29.35.010 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(15) to enter into an agreement with the state to administer all or part of a state public assistance program under AS 47.25.

KFB:cbc

REPORT OF THE ALASKA NATIVES COMMISSION
MAY, 1994

Executive Summary

Prepared by the Alaska
Federation of Natives



MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION:

Perry Eaton, Co-Chairperson
Mary Jane Fate, Co-Chairperson
John Binkley
Edgar Paul Boyko
Father Norman H. V. Elliott
Beverly Masek
Martin B. Moore, Sr.
Frank Pagano
John W. Schaeffer, Jr.
Father James A. Sebesta
Walter A. Soboleff
Morris Thompson
Sam Towarak
Frances E. Hamilton (deceased)

Mike Irwin, Executive Director

Volume I

Prepared by Commission staff, providing overview and summary of (140 pp.) work product compiled through 22 months of hearings, research, deliberations. Central principles: Native Self-Reliance, Native Self-Determination, Integrity of Native Cultures. Historical causes of Native personal and cultural breakdown. Thirty-four main policy recommendations (plus 76 additional recommendations), directed to United States, State of Alaska, Native community and general public. Statistics on Native social/cultural, judicial/correctional, economic, educational, physical/behavioral health problems. Demographic and geographic data; biographical information on Commissioners; description of Commission's work procedures.

Volume II

Providing full narrative text, data and recommendations of five (204 pp.) separate studies of Native problems conducted by the Commission's task forces: Alaska Native Physical Health, Social/Cultural Issues and the Alcohol Crisis; Economic Issues and Rural Economic Development, Alaska Native Education, and Self Governance & Self-Determination.

Volume III

Providing full narrative text, data and recommendations of two (91 pp.) separate studies of Native public policy issues conducted by the Commission: Alaska Native Subsistence, and Alaska Native Tribal Government.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The idea of an Alaska Natives Commission dates from early 1989, when the Alaska Federation of Natives, in cooperation with the University of Alaska's Institute for Social and Economic Research, published its landmark "Report on the Status of Alaska Natives: A Call for Action."

Based on a wide range of socio-economic data, the AFN Report had concluded that, despite recent improvements in physical health, educational opportunities, standards of living, and access to government services, most Native villages are caught in a pervasive social and economic crisis — as revealed by abnormally high statistics of personal and community breakdown. The cultural changes of this century have been so rapid and so profound that many of Alaska's indigenous people have been overwhelmed, isolated and lost. Because opportunities for advancement in the mainstream culture are severely limited, most Natives remain poor by any American standard. And, on top of all the cultural and economic problems, a significant minority of Native people is being systematically destroyed by alcohol and other drugs — and by the violent behavior that chemical abuse unleashes within families.

The AFN Report quickly caught the attention of the Congress. When asked for follow-up recommendations by the Alaska Congressional Delegation and by Chairman Inouye of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, AFN pointed out that its Report had merely scratched the surface. No comprehensive study of Alaska Native status had been conducted by the United States for almost 20 years. What was needed was an in-depth policy analysis, with specific recommendations to the Congress, the President, the Alaska Legislature, the Governor and the Native community.

In July, 1989, Senator Murkowski and Congressman Young introduced a bill creating a public commission of 14 members — half to be designated by the President and half by the Governor — jointly funded by the state and federal governments. It passed both houses of Congress and was signed into law by President Bush on August 18, 1990. White House and gubernatorial nominations took another 18 months, and the Alaska Natives Commission sat down for its inaugural meeting in Washington, D.C. in February of 1992.

After two years of research, public hearings and task force deliberations, the Commission published its three-volume, 440-page Report in May, 1994. As required by the authorizing legislation, the Report has been formally conveyed to the Congress, the President of the United States, the Alaska Legislature and the Governor. This Executive Summary was produced by the Alaska Federation of Natives and is publicly available through its office: 1577 "C" Street, Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 - (907) 274-3611.

CENTRAL THEMES

- "Whatever words are chosen to depict the situation of Alaska's Native people, there can be little doubt that an entire population is at risk... of being permanently imprisoned in America's underclass, mired in physical and spiritual poverty; of leading lives, generation to generation, characterized by violence, alcohol abuse and cycles of personal and social destruction; of losing, irretrievably, the cultural strengths essential for the building of a new and workable social and economic order; of permanently losing the capacity to self-govern, to make considered and appropriate decisions about how life in Native communities should be lived."
- "This lack of well-being, or 'dysfunction,'...was precipitated by a century-long policy of cultural, social and economic assimilation. Rampant unemployment and the virtual nonexistence of other economic opportunities,...together with the spiritually and psychologically debilitating intervention of governmental services...has created a culture of dependence. If one theme can be identified as having emerged during the course of the Commission's work, it is Alaska Natives' seeming inability to take responsibility for local economies, governments, schools and other social institutions."
- "...the impact of government on the villages during the past quarter-century, while often materially beneficial... has been destructive in process. The federal government appears to have believed that 'development'...is something that can be done to one group of people by another... The result of this systematic assumption of responsibility and control by outsiders is that village people lost hold of their communities and their children's lives. That is a fundamental fact underlying the contemporary Native...crisis."
- "...There is no end of the downward social and economic spiral in sight. Natives are still the poorest of Alaska's citizens... There has been little, if any, return on the billions of dollars that governments have spent over the past 30 years on what has become, quite literally, a growth industry revolving around problems in the Native community."
- "The true nature of the sickness...throughout the Native villages is the state of dependency which has led to the loss of direction and self-esteem. Everything else is of a secondary nature - merely symptoms of the underlying disease. Programs which are aimed at relieving the symptoms but refuse to relate to the sickness are doomed to fail and may even make things worse."
- "...unhealthy dependence...on outside decision makers and service providers...serve[s] to displace the village councils, natural leaders and extended families. Rather than having to face, acknowledge and deal with problems, the community can turn those problems over to someone else."
- "It is time to accept that the past policy of assimilation has not worked. The federal government and the State of Alaska have repeatedly chosen to ignore this fact. But it is one clearly understood by Alaska Natives. Natives must...approach the future with the certain knowledge that their world views, their traditional methods of solving problems, their ways of thinking and doing...will be given respect and precedence."
- "The issues confronting Alaska Natives are compounded by their interrelationship:
 - Reversal of the cultural and social decay in which Natives are enmeshed seems impossible without improvement in their economic condition. Individuals who believe themselves doomed to an unending future of economic dependency are in such psychological despair that little energy is left for understanding and valuing their heritage.
 - Improvement in their economic condition seems unlikely without...an educational system that works...Children and young adults who are deprived of self-respect by a culturally alien school system and then sent into society without marketable skills cannot improve their economic status.

—An education system that works for Alaska Natives seems out of reach so long as public health problems, family dysfunction, and alcohol and sexual abuse are prevalent. Children suffering from chronic diseases brought on by exposure to raw sewage or Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, children from families in which one or both parents are absent or abusive, and children who must live in communities in which the society has failed, are ill equipped to succeed in school, even if school is reformed to accommodate ways of learning particular to...Native cultures."

- "The answer...is not surrender to this multitude of problems, but greater efforts to address all concurrently. Progress in reversing cultural and social erosion will be rewarded by gains in other areas. The forward movement of an empowered Native community...will go far in promoting substantive advances..."
- "...there needs to be a comprehensive approach by the federal and state governments and Alaska Native people themselves...[A]ny piecemeal attempts at reform will fail...The success or failure of one initiative hinges on the success or failure of others. Such a multi-faceted approach...would be a positive...departure from present governmental policy making which is issue specific and political in approach."

OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES

Self-Reliance

"...using the rights they have...from the special relationship of Native Americans with the federal government and...as citizens of the United States and Alaska...the acceptance of responsibility for individual and community actions...is the key to Alaska Natives' future well-being..."

Self-Determination

"...policies and programs must, to the largest extent possible, be conceived, developed and carried out by Alaska Natives."

Integrity of Native Cultures

"Policies and programs...must recognize, take advantage of, and maintain and enhance the traditional values of Alaska Native cultures."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Thirty-four proposals, organized in seven issue categories, are the principal policy recommendations of the Report (pages 25 to 78 of Volume I):

Social Needs and Services

1. Federal and state laws, regulations and procedures should give maximum local powers and jurisdiction to tribes and tribal courts in alcohol importation/control, community/domestic relations, and law enforcement.
2. Federal and state governments should stop developing new non-Native agency programs and research on Native social pathologies until Natives themselves can design effective approaches in their own communities.
3. Every Native village should design and implement a process of healing and recovery for its own people, and all external agency services should conform to and support that plan.
4. Federal and state appropriations for Native social service programs should be transferred out of public agencies and funded directly to those villages and village consortia locally addressing social pathologies.

Employment, Work and Income

1. Government service programs should be contracted to tribes and other Native organizations to enhance local employment opportunities, decision-making, management skills and culturally effective delivery.
2. Every federal agency operating a 638-eligible program should enforce a Native hire requirement like that of BIA and IHS; and hiring for all federal jobs in rural Alaska should give Native preference so that the work force at least reflects the Native composition of the local population.
3. Obstacles to Native employment in village capital construction projects should be removed.
4. Obstacles to Native employment in rural Alaskan extractive resource industries should be identified and removed.
5. Federal and state regulations should permit tribal design and management of income support programs (e.g., AFDC, Food Stamps, State General Assistance, BIA General Assistance).
6. Tribal governments should be permitted to design and operate local "workfare" programs that: a) require able-bodied recipients to give productive community labor in return for transfer payments, and b) provide training, child care and support services.

Law Enforcement and Justice

1. Tribes should establish culturally appropriate institutions and procedures for local dispute resolution (including tribal courts); and federal and state governments should support same with training and technical assistance.
2. The state government should negotiate formal agreements with all tribal councils, delineating those offenses within the domain of tribal courts and those under state law and specifying that VPSO's will enforce tribal ordinances as well as state statutes.
3. In addition to advocating tribal status, jurisdiction and powers, Native organizations should identify ways in which existing governmental entities can address village problems and goals effectively.
4. State parole and probation programs should be reformed by implementing them in the offender's home village, fully involving local people and traditional values in monitoring, support, rehabilitation and healing.
5. The state should establish alternative corrections programs, supported by effective alcohol treatment services and operated by local Native organizations, for all but the most violent Native offenders.

Education

1. Local control of schools in Native areas should be strengthened by: a) changing village advisory boards to policy-making bodies, and b) delegating, within five years, operating authority from REAA's to tribal governments in partnership with the state Department of Education.
2. The state government and local school districts should significantly increase the number of their Native teachers and administrators through affirmative hiring, alternative certification and other means.
3. Federal and state governments should create an Alaska Native Heritage Trust, granting funds to tribes for programs of parental/community involvement and educational enhancement of Native languages/cultures.

Physical and Behavioral Health

1. Federal and state governments should fully fund rural water/sewer projects, as recommended by the Alaska Sanitation Task Force, involving local residents in all funding, construction, maintenance and repair.
2. The entire Native health care system, now concentrated on secondary and tertiary care, should be reformed to emphasize health education and primary prevention — stressing community involvement, changing attitudes, and encouraging healthy lifestyles.
3. Congress and IHS should establish and finance an improved, timely system of diagnosis/screening for serious disease and other disorders, providing adequate travel funds for village residents to obtain same.
4. Unorganized, ineffective data-gathering by federal/state/municipal governments should be reformed into a single, comprehensive, statewide system for assessing Native health needs and evaluating services.
5. Substance abuse programs for Natives should be reformed to emphasize community-based, family-oriented, culturally relevant strategies developed by villages; and public funds for such programs should be directly granted to councils and other Native organizations.

Subsistence

1. Congress should repeal its 1971 extinguishment of aboriginal hunting and fishing rights in Section 4 (b) of ANCSA.
2. Congress should maintain ANILCA's rural preference as the minimum acceptable level of subsistence protection in federal law, resisting all state and private pressures to remove or weaken it.
3. Congress should conduct oversight of Title VIII implementation by the state and by federal agencies and should draft alternative language that provides more adequate protection of subsistence by all Alaska Natives.
4. During dual management, federal jurisdiction should be maximized - to include, at least, all public lands (including all marine/navigable waters), all conveyed ANCSA lands, all selected/unconveyed state and ANCSA lands, and extraterritorial regulatory reach off public lands.
5. Administering federal agencies should fully implement regional advisory councils and options for co-management contracting with Native communities and organizations; and the state should regionalize its Fisheries and Game Boards for greater local control of subsistence.
6. The Alaska Legislature should adopt a constitutional amendment allowing state subsistence law to comply with federal law, using language that will conform to an improved federal preference; and it should adopt laws mandating co-management agreements, effective regional advisory councils, and thorough reform of its regulatory system.

Tribal Governance

1. Congress should adopt policies supporting and strengthening Alaska's tribal governments, starting with repeal of all legislative disclaimers disavowing its promotion of the federal relationship with these tribes.
2. The Secretary of the Interior should withdraw Solicitor's Opinion M-36,975 and clarify the federal position on the Indian Country jurisdictions of Alaskan tribes through participation in pending court cases.

3. Native communities should have the legal power to transfer freely the ownership of their ANCSA Lands between corporations, tribes, individuals and other Native organizations - and to govern such lands for tribal and subsistence purposes, regardless of institutional ownership.

4. State and federal governments should strengthen tribal financial bases by such measures as federal tax credits for tribal taxes paid and state funding for tribal communities equal to those with municipalities.

5. By Executive Order or legislative enactment, the state government should recognize the existence of Alaska Native tribes.

76 additional recommendations (pages 85 to 100 of Volume I):

Economics

• Federal Native hire preference • Veterans' hire preference for Alaska National Guard Service • "Local prevailing wage" standard for Davis-Bacon in village projects • Village design, construction and hire on HUD housing projects • Contracting and Native hire for surveying rural land conveyances • Native job training programs for "Information Age" opportunities • Americorps/National Service Corps employment and education • State Office of Alaska Native Recruitment (Governor) • Creation of Alaska Native Economic Development Trust, and projects • Evaluation and restructuring of ANA economic development projects • Increased support of Native businesses by Alaska's ARDOR's • Increased public support (capital) for Native tourism projects • Expansion of CDQ program model to one other extractive industry • Creation of state Bulk Fuel Task Force, and facilities remediation • HUD creation and funding of Alaska Native Housing Authority • State task force on solutions to Native Limited Entry problems • NPFMC codification and expansion of CDQ pollock program • State and federal development of Native reindeer industry • Training programs in reindeerherding/husbandry/products/marketing • State/federal support of shellfish mariculture in Native villages • State/federal support of fin-fish farming, and Native demo project.

Judicial and Law Enforcement

• VPSO training, pay, powers, uniforms, weapons, advancement • VPSO enforcement of village ordinances and state laws • State power behind village council ordinances/enforcement/adjudication • State agreements with village adjudicators on respective domains • State task force identifying parameters of village court powers • Cultural evaluation/reform of state judicial system regarding Natives • Appropriate village dispute resolution, and governmental support • Revised state goals for punishment, rehabilitation and protection • Culturally effective, village-based punishment alternatives • Culturally effective transitional living/rehabilitation/treatment for Natives • Early, effective substance abuse counseling for Native inmates • State hire of capable Native corrections counselors • Detailed reform of state policies on Native parole/probation • Village monitoring and support roles in Native parole/probation • Aggressive state hire of Natives in law enforcement/courts/corrections.

Local Self-Determination

• State/federal recognition of all village governments (TC, IRA, city) • Evaluation and expansion of local government assistance programs • Identification of effective roles/powers for existing local governments • Evaluation of BIA programs and funding, and 103(a) reinstatement • BIA 103(a) training, and ANA tribal government training • Regional non-profit training and funding of village tribal governments • Cost-effective transfer of service programs from non-profit regions to villages • Evaluation of non-profit regional programs, limiting costs, shifting programs • 5-year \$50 million congressional funding to tribes for social problems • Reform of Fish and Game Boards, and strengthened regional councils • Regional council review and veto power over subsistence regulations • State task force on solutions to Native Limited Entry problems.

Education

- K-12 village schools, regional/distance enrichment, voc ed programs • Local control of schools through policy making boards and Native hire • Development of model Native curricula (K-12, post-2nd, traditional) • Career development/training/certification/hire of Native educators • Parent/community involvement in education, and Native Heritage Trust • State steps to increase percent of Native teachers/school employees • Tenure reforms and Native hire to stabilize village teaching work force • Federal/state reforms of school funding and management in villages • Creation/funding of Alaska Native Heritage Trust, and tribal grants.

Physical and Behavioral Health

- Alaska Sanitation Task Force, construction/maintenance/operation • Data coordination (ANHA, CDC, VA, state, health corporations, etc.) • Data reform (health needs, risks, wellness, delivery evaluation, etc.) • Health Aide program funding, pay, work force stability, training • Adequate patient travel funds, meeting IHCLA authorization level • ANHS immunization of all Native children by decade's end • Continued BIA support and funding for ICWA tribal grants • Unified, comprehensive data system on Native child abuse/neglect • System re-orientation to primary prevention, families, communities • Native-planned program of infectious disease prevention education • Native health education curriculum (schools) for AIDS/HIV prevention • General health education/promotion for all Native age groups • Increased screening/diagnosis and preventive education for cancer • More timely/effective diagnosis and disease intervention by IHS • Community suicide prevention programs (e.g., state DH&SS model) • Evaluation/reform of substance abuse prevention/treatment programs • Creation of Alaska Native Family Development Center (e.g., Kakawis) • Early risk-detection programs for child abuse/neglect, FAS, FAE • Research/data on Native substance abuse and program effectiveness.

FINDINGS AND DATA

Social/Cultural Status

- Native annual birthrate is 36.5 per 1,000, creating large demand for village child development, education, health programs • Effective Native public education is bi-cultural (skills and values) • Native annual death rate is more than three times national average, much of it alcohol-related • Native infant mortality and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome rates are more than twice national averages • 1988, birth rate to Native girls 15-19 was 2-1/2 times national average • 1988, one of every 11 Native children received child protection services • 1992, 30% of DH&SS child abuse/neglect/injury reports involved Native children (94 per 1,000 Native children, 55 per 1,000 non-Native Alaskan children, 39 per 1,000 children nationwide) • 1992, almost one of every eight Native males 14-17 spent time in juvenile detention • April, 1993, over 27% of Native inmate population had sexually abused a child or other adult • Nearly 1/2 all Natives currently incarcerated for sexual crimes victimized children.

Economics

- Village costs of living are exorbitant, with village economies precariously dependent on public expenditures • 1990, over 20% of enumerated Native work force is unemployed, compared to 8.8% of total Alaskan work force (actual Native unemployment rates is much higher, due to uncounted work force dropouts) • In 1/3 of villages, male unemployment is 32% (four times statewide average); in 1/8 of villages, male unemployment is more than 50% • About 42% of 16,000 Native males in Alaska's employed civilian work force are in crafts, trades, service sectors • Almost 1/3 of all employed Native women are secretaries or clerks; 1/4 are in service sector (mainly food preparation, custodial) • Native women are about 60% more likely to work in managerial and professional fields than Native men • 1992, 4.8% of State of Alaska executive branch work force was Native (e.g., Law, 3.8%; DNR, 2.1%; ADF&G, 1.6%) • 21.5% of Native families are below official poverty income line, compared to 6.8% of all Alaskan families • Native families and individuals are increasingly welfare dependent.

Justice and Corrections

• Non-Native belief that only "Western" justice is workable impedes culturally appropriate village alternatives for dispute resolution • April, 1993, Natives are 16% of Alaska's population, 13.5 % of its prison-age-eligible population, and 32% of its inmates • Natives are 59% of Alaska's violent-crime inmates and 38% of its sex-offense inmates • Most Native crime is alcohol-related; percentage of Native crime that is violent or sexual is far higher than state/national averages • 53% of all Native inmates are incarcerated for "most violent" crimes (assault, 14%; sexual assault, 14%; sexual abuse of minor, 13%; murder/manslaughter, 12%) • 1992, about 27% of all Native males 14-17 years old were referred to state juvenile intake system • Native murder rate is four times national average • Natives represent 43% of Alaska's misdemeanor inmates, 39% of its sex offenders, and 41% of its parolees/probationers • 1990, Natives made up 1/2 of Alaska's second-degree murder convictions, and only 8% of its drug offenders • "Charge bargaining" practices, coupled with Native cultural avoidance of confrontation (trials), may contribute to high conviction rates.

Education

• 1981-89, Native FAS rate was 5.1 per 1,000 live births (almost 2-1/2 times North American average) • 60% of Native students entering urban Alaska high schools do not graduate, compared to 12-15% Native attrition rate in rural high schools; but rural graduates have much lower average achievement levels • 1989, Native ACT scores were about 40% lower than non-Native scores • Rural schools enroll 14,000 Native students (7% Native instructors); urban schools enroll 9,500 Native students (less than 2% Native instructors) • One advantage of rural schools is low student-teacher ratios (better chances for instructional impacts) • 53% of all Alaska students (but 11% of Native students) took Algebra II; 42% of all Alaska students (but 8% of Native students) took chemistry • 3/4 of all Alaska students (but 2/3 of Native students) complete high school • In some districts, 30% of Native elementary students and 40% of Native secondary students are below grade level • Replacing boarding schools with village schools increased graduation rates, but with lower achievement scores than statewide • 1980, percentage of adult non-Native Alaskans with college degrees was five times that of adult Natives with degrees.

Physical/Behavioral Health

• Lack of adequate village sanitation/water systems is primary cause of many Native health problems (e.g., Alaska's highest incidence of Hepatitis B is in southwestern villages) • Despite \$1.3 billion public investment, many villages have only rudimentary water/sewage utilities • Heart disease accounted for 16% of all Native deaths in 1994 (5% in 1950) • Natives are more vulnerable to serious injury and infectious disease than non-Native Alaskans • Formerly low Native cancer rates are steadily increasing • 1985-89, Native diabetes rose from 15.7 to 18.2 per 1,000 • Formerly epidemic TB is no longer prevalent, but far from eradicated • Individual substance abuse and other health problems are closely related to dysfunctionality of whole communities (must be addressed together) • 39% of Natives smoke tobacco (compared to 26% of all Alaskan adults); some Native villages have 60% smoking rates • 1980-89, an average of one Native suicide occurred every 10 days, reaching 1989 annual rate of 69 per 100,000; preliminary 1990-93 data indicate continuing increase • Almost 1/2 of Native suicides are by 15-24 year olds, compared to 1/4 of non-Native suicides • 1964-1989, Native suicide rate increased 500% • 1980-89, 86% of all Native suicides were males • Late 1980's, suicide rate of Native males 20-24 years old was more than 30 times national suicide rate for all age groups • 61% of Natives live in rural Alaska, but more than 2/3 of 1980-89 Native suicides occurred there • 1980-89, 305 Natives (173 males, 132 females) were killed by direct effects of alcohol or other drugs (average of one every 12 days); this Native substance abuse mortality rate (4.1 per 10,000) is 3-1/2 times non-Native rate (1.2 per 1,000) • 1980-89, cumulative Native "Years of Potential Life Lost" (i.e., number of years individual dies before 65th birthday) attributable to alcohol were 6,697 years (almost five times non-Native rate) • Native rate of fatal injuries caused by alcohol is nearly three times non-Native rate • Native per capita deaths by fire are twice non-Native rate, about 1/2 attributable to alcohol • 79% of all Native suicides had detectable blood alcohol levels • Alcohol abuse and criminal acts correlate significantly, particularly in rural Alaska and among Natives throughout the state □

SB

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(File 2)

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DRAFT

Tribal -Community Collaboration Program



A collaborative working partnership among Interior Alaska tribal members, their families and their communities designed to END WELFARE and initiate A TRIBAL WAY TO WORK — TOGETHER.

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DRAFT

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Alaskan Voices

"I don't mind about President Clinton saying he's going to cut the budget on welfare. I don't mind that . . . [As a] matter of fact, I feel more happy. Maybe it will save more of our Native young people. There's too much free money; if they don't know how to work, then other people in my village will show them how."

-Marylene Esmailka
Kaltag

MISSION STATEMENT

The goal of the Tribal-Community Collaboration (TCC) Program is to strengthen individuals, their families and their communities by increasing their capacities to support each other through meaningful work and to develop local resources and jobs focused on decreasing dependency on cash assistance programs.

1. STRENGTHEN individuals, families and communities
2. Increase capacities to support each other through meaningful WORK
3. Develop local resources and JOBS
4. DECREASE DEPENDENCY ON CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The TCC program is based on four guiding principles:

1. Every family has basic needs which must be met.
2. Every family has something to offer their community.
3. It takes a lot of WORK to meet the needs of a family and a community
4. In every community everyone should support each other in some way by the work that they do.

The (TCC) program consists of two primary components:

1. Temporary Assistance
2. Community Savings and Investment Fund

Temporary Assistance

Temporary Assistance means just that. It doesn't last forever! It's a time limited resource that's made available for a maximum total of 60 months to aid and assist eligible households to provide for the basic (food, clothing and shelter) needs of their families. The Temporary Assistance component of the TCC program is designed to be a safety net to assure that no families or children are left in the cold or go hungry. It's based on the principle that EVERYONE HAS TO WORK together to support each other. . . but NO ONE GETS STUCK IN THE SAFETY NET.

The Temporary Assistance component of the TCC program consists of the following elements:

1. YOU WORK
2. YOU EITHER TEACH OR LEARN
3. YOU SET SPECIFIC TIME ORIENTED OBJECTIVES TO REACH YOUR GOAL WHICH IS TO SUPPORT:
YOUR SELF, YOUR FAMILY AND YOUR COMMUNITY
BY GETTING OR CREATING A JOB OR BY LIVING OFF THE LAND

THREE STEPS AND YOU'RE OUT

1. YOU WORK

Every head of a household receiving Temporary Assistance is required to work. Work begins immediately upon determination of eligibility through a range of work placements and work related activities. The number of hours worked are compensated with the amount of Temporary Assistance a household receives. If a family has a larger number of children they will receive an incrementally higher level of assistance and they will be required to work more hours. Heads of household will be required to work a total number of hours at a rate equal to 150% the established minimum wage. No participant shall be required to work more than 40 hours per week unless engaging in making up hours missed during the prior month. Failure to complete the number of hours required to meet the monthly Temporary Assistance for which the benefit household is eligible will result in reductions of the monthly benefit. (Households are allowed three chances over any 12 month period to make up hours missed in a month during the ensuing month and will be reimbursed through their ensuing month's Temporary Assistance benefit payment. Any further failure to complete the required number of work hours in a month will result in a commensurate reduction of a households Temporary Assistance benefit for the month with no option to make up the hours during the ensuing month. Holidays are not considered as work days and program participants will not receive credit for hours they would otherwise have worked during holidays.

Participant household heads will be excused from scheduled work hours for illness or illness of a dependent household member upon receipt of written advisement of their local medical health professional (Doctor or Nurse or Health Aide) by their work supervisor.

Waiver conditions comparable to those of the state's assistance programming for the head of household caring for a disabled child or other household member shall apply.

Tribal leaders in the TCC region don't like seeing able-bodied but needy members of their communities collecting checks for doing nothing. They are willing to put people to work attending to

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the needs in their communities. In the small isolated villages of the TCC service area, there's plenty of work that needs doing but little in the way of paying jobs.

Program participants could help out village elders by chopping wood and hauling water - providing the types of services offered through the homemakers program. They could work in the village schools as aides to teachers or learn computer and other marketable clerical skills by working in the school office or the city or tribal offices. They could enhance their own knowledge of child development and learn useful child care skills by working as an aid for their local Head Start program. They could work with the cooks at the Elder Nutrition Program or the school or the Head Start programs and learn about careers in the culinary arts field. They could supervise youth activities, work as general laborers on community construction projects. They could help maintain public facilities like washeterias and electric generators. They could learn new skills, explore a wider range of employment options, add to their record of practical experience and become more marketable in the job market. More importantly they would feel good about themselves because they were doing something productive for their community and they would be viewed by others as such.

WORK and COMMUNITY COOPERATION are important traditional Athabaskan values.

2. YOU EITHER TEACH OR LEARN

Life long learning and the willingness to train and retrain oneself to be competitive in today's changing job markets is an important part of an individuals employment (WORK) reportare. Participants in the TCC program will engage in work and work related activities which focus on either learning new skills which will help them to support their families and benefit their communities. Time spent in these Teaching and Learning activities will be credited as part of the required hours worked each month.

Each TCC program WORK participant will be required to complete an assessment of their interests and aptitudes. Any participant with out a high school diploma or GED will be required to engage in regularly scheduled studies for and completion of their GED within 18 months from the date of their application for Temporary Assistance. Unwed minor parents will be required to remain in school and maintain a passing Grade Point Average. Time spent in interest and aptitude assessment and classroom or regularly scheduled study group activities will be credited as part of the required hours worked for the month.

It is recognized that some program participants may have particular skills which could benefit other participants or community members. Teaching youth or another program participant how to set a net, to hunt, or to trap could afford them a valuable skill which could help them to meet their family's needs. Teaching sewing or how to process and preserve fish, meat and other subsistence harvests are useful self-sufficiency skills. Supervising wood cutters and teaching them how to fell trees imparts useful knowledge and can help hold down some of the administrative costs of the program. Participants whose individually written Family Interdependence Plan includes teaching a skill for which they have demonstrated aptitude may receive work hour credits for teaching these skills to others on a scheduled basis.

3. YOU SET SPECIFIC TIME ORIENTED OBJECTIVES TO REACH YOUR GOAL WHICH IS TO SUPPORT YOURSELF, YOU FAMILY AND YOUR COMMUNITY BY GETTING OR CREATING A JOB OR BY LIVING OFF THE LAND.

The TCC program is a Temporary Assistance program. Unlike the current entitlement cash assistance programs such as AFDC, the TCC program and all components of the program have been

designed with a beginning, a middle and most importantly, an end. Each participant will be assisted in developing a set of objectives with corresponding time lines to follow in the completion of each objective. This individually written Family Interdependence Plan will serve as a contract between the program and the recipient family. This contract shall serve as an individualized program to be followed by the participants and case worker. Failure to adhere to the tenets of the plan and it's timelines will result in the discontinuation of cash benefits offered through the program. All Family Interdependence Plans will be developed within two weeks of the completion of interest and aptitude assessment and reviewed every three months. Each objective of the plan will focus on developing household resources, skills, practical experience and knowledge which will assist the participant over a maximum period of sixty (60) months to be able to support themselves and their families by getting or creating a job or by living off the land.

This particular element of the Temporary Assistance program component will rely heavily on the coordination and collaboration of numerous existing funding sources and services. The consolidation of the staff and services of tribal employment and training, education and social services programs will be necessary to effectively approach the comprehensive nature of this TCC program element and get participants off the program and into work. Programs such as Tribal Employment, Adult Vocational Training, Higher Education, Tribal Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS), Child Care and Development Block Grant and JOBS Child Care programs as well as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance, Vocational Rehabilitation and General Assistance programs, all currently administered by TCC for Interior tribal communities, employ a network of centralized, professional level staff who support locally based paraprofessionals in each village. A strong collaborative partnership and collective infrastructure already exists from which to develop the ongoing service delivery mechanisms of the TCC program and this component element. From processing applications to verifying reported household information, from conducting interest and aptitude tests to assisting participants in developing the objectives of their individually written Family Interdependence Plan, from developing and monitoring local work sites and teach or learn activities, to providing training and day care assistance to participant families from helping participants prepare a resume to learning job interview skills, TCC has the current capabilities to consolidate its resources and assist families in meeting their needs and completing their goal to find or create a job within the time constraints of this program.

Community Savings and Investment Funds

The TCC program incorporates a GUARANTEED reduction in program cost. There is a beginning a middle and an end, with an objectively defined time oriented goal of decreased dependency on state and federal funding.

Welfare entitlements have been in existence for the past 60 years (3 generations). The costs of these entitlements has been steadily rising though increases in the cost of living and the sheer numbers of households applying for, receiving and depending on state/federal cash assistance.

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It is anticipated that within one generation this tribal plan will result in significant reductions of cost while increasing the actual number of local jobs and the capacities of communities to locally provide for the basic needs of their families.

Under the TCC program between 5 to 10% of each household monthly benefit amount will be set aside as funds to be and be invested in the following according to the time schedule indicated.

years	Program Component Element	% of Community Savings and Investment Fund	Annual Investment (10% set aside)	TOTAL INVESTMENT OVER 5 YEARS (10% SET ASIDE RATE)
1-5	Food, Clothing, Shelter	50%	100,000	500,000
	Rainy Day Account	30%	\$60,000	\$300,000
	Economic Development	20%	\$40,000	\$200,000
5-10	Rainy Day Account	60%	\$120,000	\$600,000
	Economic Development	40%	\$80,000	\$400,000
10-20	Economic Development (over a ten year time frame:)	100%	\$200,00	\$2,000,000

1-5 years Food, Clothing, Shelter

Each community will establish and implement a plan to develop and maintain local facilities for emergency temporary housing and local caches of food and clothing. Investment funds will be made available to assist communities in establishing these local resources during the first five years of the program. The majority of actual resources (food, clothing, space) will be procured through existing programs, private, local, state and federal. Investment funds will supplement local efforts to coordinate and maintain inventories and facilities geared to provide emergency needs of families (i.e. the purchase of a freezer to store fish or game donated by community residents or the purchase of heating fuel to heat the space where emergency food is stored, materials to rehab a structure for storage or temporary shelter/housing, etc.).

Many tribal families currently reside in Urban areas where employment opportunities are greater. Some tribal families who reside in Alaska's urban areas are currently receiving welfare assistance (AFDC). Aware that even the best intentioned and adequately staffed and funded welfare assistance programs may not be able to motivate or place in employment certain individuals during the five year maximum benefit period. Tribal communities will need to be prepared to respond to the basic needs of families which might return to their home communities if they become unable to meet the costs associated with living in Alaska's urban areas (rent, groceries, transportation, etc.). Investment funds made available to tribal communities through the TCC program are intended to assist communities to be proactive in planning and developing local resources to meet the basic needs of families and children. No one should be hungry and no one should be left in the cold.

Like every component of the TCC program the investment fund for the food, clothing and shelter has a beginning, a middle, and an end. While a certain level of resources will be needed to maintain such facilities and supplies even after five years, other sources will need to be identified through local planning efforts during the five year time frame.

1-10 years Rainy Day Account

An ascending proportion of the Savings and Investment Funds will be set aside in liquid interest bearing accounts to enable communities to respond to the concerns of western states (including Alaska)

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which have cited special needs due to increased population. While tribes anticipate that additional federal funds allocated to Alaska for this purpose will be shared with the regional native non-profit organizations administering welfare assistance programming, the TCC program allows communities to reserve a portion of their investment funds to meet the needs of eligible families in the event of unanticipated conditions (i.e. local economic downturns, increased migration into the community, etc.)

Anticipated federal welfare reform legislation includes a cap on welfare assistance funding at the FY 1994 level. Tribes, like states, will be required to follow this arbitrary funding distribution based on the historical cost of cash assistance programming during a single year. A review of village family participation in the AFDC program during FY 1994 indicates a wide variance between tribal communities in some cases. It is difficult to determine the reason for these variances, (i.e. some communities may have had special projects like housing or other construction during that year and fewer families may have needed and applied for assistance, in other communities their fire-fighting crew may not have been called out for the season and their families may have needed and received assistance. It might have been an unusually good or unusually bad fishing season, etc. Tribal communities need to have the capacities (and resources) to respond to the actual needs of eligible families which may arise over and above the historical spending for cash assistance programming during the FY 1994.

Like other aspects of the TCC program, the Rainy Day account established from investment funds is proactive and farsighted, looking to an additional programming option to respond to the basic needs of families and children.

The Rainy Day account also has a beginning, a middle and an end. After ten years of investment with compounded interest and conservative withdrawals for special circumstances, it is anticipated that the account will sustain itself. (The Rainy Day account is just one of the several components of the TCC safety net and program cost reduction plan. It is anticipated that substantial cost savings will be realized through the actual reduction of caseloads resulting from the nature of the TCC program itself and its five year limitation for all participants. As such, we feel it is reasonable to anticipate that the Rainy Day account will be self sustaining after ten years of investment.

1-20 years Economic Development

If the three most crucial elements of a successful business are location, location, and location, then the three most crucial elements of a successful welfare assistance program are JOBS, JOBS, and JOBS. The TCC program will allow communities to use an ascending percentage of the savings and investment funds created to enhance local economic development activities over the course of the next 20 years.

Investment funds will be used in conjunction with other resources to develop local economies and create local JOBS. This challenge of Alaska's rural communities has not been met to date. This element of the TCC program is designed to help communities meet the challenge within one generation.

Capped at the FY 1994 level of funding, all welfare reform legislation will save dollars over time. While the cost of living may, as it certainly has in the past, increase during the next 20 years, the cost of this programming will remain at the 1994 mark. The TCC program incorporates a savings and investment fund to support three proactive component elements which are phased in and out over one generation. The END result is a guaranteed cost reduction and savings to the state and federal government over and above that realized by capping the entitlement. Most importantly, the savings and investment fund established by the TCC program enables communities to actively engage in the planning and creation of new sustainable resources and JOBS to assist their families in providing for the needs of themselves and their children by WORKING together.

This program, or any like it, needs only to exist until the economies of Alaska's villages can support enough meaningful jobs in which all able bodied people can work and earn a living for themselves, and properly feed, clothe, and shelter their families. At that time, not the state or federal government but the communities themselves, will be in a position to do what they have done in the past. Together, families in every community will be able to watch out for the less fortunate among them and they'll do it better than this state, this program or anyone else can. Until then, the Tanana Chiefs Conference in partnership with the State of Alaska and the tribal communities of the Interior intends to work together and help people get to WORK.

9

Anchorage Daily News

Fuller A. Cowell
Publisher



Howard Weaver
Editor

Michael Carey, Editorial Page Editor

Patrick Dougherty, Managing Editor

Gerald E. Grilly, Publisher, 1994—1993
Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1971—1983
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1967—1971
Founded in 1946 by Norman C. Brown

Welfare snafu

Innovative reform hits a roadblock

What happened to the Tanana Chiefs Conference should serve as a warning to would-be welfare reformers. The road ahead is even harder than you may think.

The Interior tribal organization had an excellent idea for turning a federal handout into a program that reinforces traditional culture and the value of work. But between the concept and the execution, TCC's great idea got snagged in some obscure corner of an impenetrable federal bureaucracy.

TCC's leaders didn't like seeing able-bodied but needy members of the tribe collect checks for doing nothing. Instead, they offered to put people to work, attending to needs in their home communities. Many of the needy live in small, isolated villages where there's plenty of work that needs doing, but little in the way of paying jobs.

TCC got a pledge of money for the project and not much more. The group started operations, then had to haul the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs into court to get the funds it had been promised. At last report, the future of the TCC project was in limbo and attempts to get the BIA to explain ran into the proverbial bureaucratic stone wall.

Which is a pity. As the nation debates how to overhaul welfare programs, we should be trying to encourage innovations like TCC's. With its emphasis on work and serving the community, TCC's program could be an excellent model for reform.

(10)

Council

HENASH

OUR LAND SPEAKS

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 1995



Traditional tools

Trimble Gilbert of Arctic Village shows traditional tools he is making. He is holding arrows; his bow is leaning against the house in the photo on the left. Trimble also has been making showshoes, a birch ax handle and other tools recently.

Delegation follows Don Young's drive to include tribes

Final welfare reform push begins

"I have made a commitment to American Indian tribes and Alaska Native groups to ensure that the government-to-government relationship between the U.S. government and tribes is honored and followed within the contents of the welfare reform bill," wrote Alaska Congressman Don Young in an Oct. 13 letter to House conferees.

Since March, Young has doggedly pursued welfare reform provisions that will empower tribes to locally administer their own programs.

In his Oct. 13 letter, the Congressman cited an earlier commitment of the House leadership to support provisions in conference committee to allow tribes and Alaska Native groups to apply for certain block grants on the same basis as states. The provisions Young is backing also will allow tribes, for the first time ever, direct access to other federal funds.

"These provisions allow tribes the opportunities to implement welfare reform in the unique context of Native American communities," Young wrote. He went on to say, "These provisions continue the special government-to-government relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes and Alaska Native groups in an important area, long neglected by the welfare system."

"I give Don Young a lot of credit for bringing the issue to this point," said Mitch Dementieff, chief of the Native Village of Nenana. "I expect if anybody can finish the job, it will be our Congressman. We expect that Congressman Young, working with Senators Murkowski and Stevens will see this important measure through."

"All three members of the Alaska delegation will have to meet personally with their colleagues on the conference committee to assure that tribes will have the option to participate in welfare reform," said Will Mayo, president of Tanana Chiefs. "We are very happy with our delegation's willingness to work hard on the issue and we fully expect they will get the job done."

to fight for children and families

said Terry Cross, executive director of NICWA, in a recent letter to tribal leaders.

"We're behind NICWA all the way on this one," said Will Mayo, president of Tanana Chiefs. "Together with NICWA and tribes from around the country, we've drafted alternate amendments that actually strengthen ICWA and are designed to diffuse efforts to sabotage the act."

"The NICWA needs to know that tribes are with them on these efforts," Mayo continued, "and they need financial support to continue taking the lead fighting for Indian children, families and tribes at the national level."

ICC has committed to support the NICWA's efforts, including financially.

"We are asking every tribe in the country to seriously consider making a financial contribution to NICWA for this critical defense of Indian children, their families and their tribes."

rease — we need to understand it to fight it





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Testimony on Welfare Reform

To: The State Welfare Reform Hearing
Feb. 19, 1996

By:

Myron Naneng,
Co-Chairman,
AFN Human Resources Committee

Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving us this opportunity to be heard on this important item on your agenda.

My name is Myron Naneng. *my Yupik name is C'is'erzag* I am the president of the Association of Village Council Presidents, *regional non-profit tribal council* an organization of more than 50 villages in the Bethel region. I am also the co-chairman of the AFN Human Resources Committee, a sub-committee of the Alaska Federation of Natives Board of Directors which focuses on social, health, and education issues throughout the state.

The AFN Human Resources Committee is made up of representatives from each of the 12 regional non-profits, which include AVCP, Arctic Slope Native Association, the Aleutian-Pribilof Islands Association, Central Council of Tlingit-Haida, Cooper River Native Association, Chugachmiut, Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Kawerak, Inc., Kodiak Area Native Association, Maniilaq Native Association, and the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Let me start out by saying as regional non-profit organizations, we have had many years of experience administering state and federal programs, including but not limited to BIA General Assistance, tribal compacts with federal agencies, and

contracts with both the federal and state governments. We have been in existence since the 1960s, and all of our organizations have at least 30 years of experience.

I also want to add that our accountability has been known to be one of integrity and meets the highest standard required by national accounting firms. Each one of our organizations are held accountable for every dollar we administer in delivering services to our people.

Regarding welfare reform, The Alaska Natives Commission Report, which was published in 1994, clearly points out that as Alaska Native people, we are now at a crossroads in our brief history as citizens of the State of Alaska.

As a point of information, the Alaska Natives Commission was brought together in 1989 as a joint state and federal body, and was created by Congress to review the current condition of Alaska's Native people. The commission held 22 hearings across the state, researched volumes of information, and deliberated for many months.

In the end, it produced a 440-page report on the many of its findings, and made more than 70 recommendations that called for action by Native people, the state, and the federal government.

Some of our problems are critical - critical enough that the U.S. Congress, through Congressman Don Young, has asked that we immediately address the recommendations of the joint state and federal commission by drafting federal legislation to seek solutions.

We at AFN have begun that effort.

One of the major items on your legislative agenda is welfare reform. Because part of my comments are taken directly from the report of the commission, I request that as part of my testimony, you accept a copy of the Executive Summary of the Alaska Natives Commission report, and make it part of the record.

Among the central themes of the commission's report are these items. These are offered verbatim from the report:

1. "There is no end of the downward social and economic spiral in sight. Natives are still the poorest of Alaska's citizens. There has been little, if any, return on the billions of dollars that governments have spent over the past 30-years on what has become, quite literally, a growth industry revolving around problems in the Native community."

2. "The true nature of the sickness throughout the Native villages is the state of dependency which has led to the loss of direction and self-esteem. Everything else is of secondary nature - merely symptoms of the underlying disease. Programs which are aimed at relieving the symptoms but refuse to relate to the sickness are doomed to fail and may even make things worse."

3. "unhealthy dependence on outside decision makers and service providers...serves to displace the village councils natural leaders and extended families. Rather than having to face, acknowledge and deal with problems, the community can turn those problems over to someone else."

4. "The issues confronting Alaska Natives are compounded by their interrelationship - reversal of the cultural and social decay in which Natives are enmeshed seems impossible without improvement in their economic condition individuals who believe themselves doomed to an unending future of economic

dependency are in such psychological despair that little energy is left for understanding and valuing their heritage."

And there was this finding by the commission:

"Whatever words are chosen to depict the situation of Alaska's Native people, there can be little doubt that an entire population is at risk... of being permanently imprisoned in America's underclass, mired in physical and spiritual poverty; of leading lives, generation to generation, characterized by violence, alcohol abuse and cycles of personal and social destruction; of losing, irretrievably, the cultural strengths essential for the building of a new and workable social and economic order; of permanently losing the capacity to self-govern, to make considered and appropriate decisions about how life in Native communities should be lived."

Also among the issues addressed by the commission is the high and chronic joblessness and unemployment of Alaska's Native people.

In 1990, according to the report, Alaska Native numbered 85,698 and constituted more than 15-percent of the state's total population. Of this number, 62-percent Alaska Natives (about 52,000) lived in rural Alaska.

Isolation of Alaska Native people from the cash economy, whether they are rural or urban dwellers, is reflected in unemployment statistics. Statistics from the 1990 census show that while 8.8 percent of Alaska's workforce was unemployed in that year, 22.1 percent of the portion of Alaska's workforce comprised of Alaska Natives was unemployed.

Another example, According to the report, is that in one out of every eight villages, male unemployment is in excess of 50-percent. In my region alone, joblessness can reach 80 to 90% nine months of the year.

As to welfare and what it has done; the commission reports states:

" Due mainly to the lack of widespread or sustained economic opportunities, an ever increasing number of Native villages and families have become, in many ways, virtual economic wards of the federal and state government.

And: "While financial assistance is necessary until the rural areas of Alaska become economically viable, the form in which the aid is given have proven to be very destructive to Native families and Native communities.

"Income maintenance programs - or what are commonly referred to as welfare programs - have completed the breakdown of healthy village and familial interdependence...(and, that there) is an unhealthy dependence today on government to meet the basic survival needs of tribal and family members."

The Alaska Natives Commission, therefore, concluded that "... welfare programs must be restructured to meet a broader spectrum of needs of Alaska Natives in areas beyond the general scope of income maintenance."

"Instead of direct payments under AFDC, food stamps, General Assistance, ... a "workfare" program should be instituted.

And finally, the commission said:

"The benefits to the working head of household and his/her family are incalculable. Not only would it help restore pride and self-esteem to individuals and families, workfare programs could be fashioned to benefit communities by providing needed labor for, as examples, building and maintenance projects and village planning and management."

Mr. Chairman what is described here and what is described by the commission are serious and desperate conditions. We ask that this committee, and this legislature, consider our statements as it deliberates the creation of welfare reform programs - that it acknowledges that the Alaska Native community wishes to do whatever is necessary to break the cycle of dependency -- and that in the final analysis, we seek to develop meaningful work and create meaningful jobs for our people in place of welfare -- and finally, that the state must also become a partner in our efforts.

State and federal agencies should do whatever they can to work closely with rural leaders to develop welfare reform plans that work. Developing collaboration, cooperation, and coordination with rural leaders are important policy considerations to make welfare reform succeed in rural Alaska. Plans made solely by the state or federal government have always been made with the idea that "we know what is good for you, therefore, implement it this way." And then, when any implementation monies are asked for from state or federal sources, we are often faced with a "they versus us" mentality, and then usually at the expense of rural people. Or, we are faced with the attitude that "you are an Alaska Native from the village, therefore I don't owe as much to you even though you are a citizen"

If the state truly wants to reduce welfare and put rural Alaskans to work then attitudes must change. The legislature has a tremendous opportunity to impact the future of welfare in rural Alaska by working with the people of rural Alaska.

I thank you for the time. I will answer any questions you may have. Please feel free to call on us if you need any more documentation on the commission's report, or if you need documentation about any one or all of our non-profit organizations

EDWARD K. THOMAS

PRESIDENT OF TLINGIT & HAIDA CENTRAL COUNCIL

- A FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBE IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA WITH 23,000 MEMBERS

BORN AND RAISED IN CRAIG, ALASKA

ASSOCIATES IN SCIENCE DEGREE - SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE

BACHELORS DEGREE - UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS

MASTERS DEGREE IN EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION - PENN STATE

JUNEAU AREA VICE-PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

MEMBER, ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES - HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

DIRECTOR, SEALASKA CORPORATION (since 1993)

- ANCSA REGIONAL CORPORATION HEADQUARTER IN JUNEAU, ALASKA

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERMAN FOR 30 YEARS

- 11 OF THOSE YEARS AS A SEINE BOAT SKIPPER

- 3 OF THOSE YEARS AS A POWER TROLLER

- CURRENTLY OPERATES A HAND TROLLER

FORMER CLASSROOM TEACHER AND JUNIOR HIGH BASKETBALL COACH IN KLAWOCK

FORMER COUNSELOR AND JUNIOR HIGH BASKETBALL COACH IN CRAIG

FORMER INDIAN EDUCATION COUNSELOR IN SITKA

FORMER DIRECTOR OF INDIAN EDUCATION IN KETCHIKAN, ALASKA (10 YEARS)

FORMER MEMBER, NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIAN EDUCATION

FORMER PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORPORATION

- AN IRA COUNCIL, (9 YEARS)

FORMER MEMBER, STATE OF ALASKA COMMISSIONER'S TASK FORCE ON NATIVE ACHIEVEMENT

FORMER MEMBER, BIA REORGANIZATION TASK FORCE/BUDGET REFORM COMMITTEE

FORMER FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, ALASKA NATIVE BROTHERHOOD GRAND CAMP

FORMER BOARD MEMBER AND CHAIRMAN, SHAAN SEET, INC.

- ANCSA VILLAGE CORPORATION OF CRAIG, ALASKA

One of 16 TRIBAL LEADERS selected to meet with PRESIDENT REAGAN in December, 1988; One of 18 TRIBAL LEADERS selected to meet with PRESIDENT BUSH in April, 1991; One of 250 TRIBAL LEADERS selected to meet with PRESIDENT CLINTON in April, 1993; and one of 2 TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES to meet with former-PRESIDENT FORD in July, 1995.

One of 8 TRIBAL LEADERS selected to meet with SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI, in February, 1993 and again in March, 1994

The only Tlingit to ride down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC, on a horse in full regalia.

<Excerpts from the speech of Edward K. Thomas to the
Alaska Federation of Natives Convention - 1995>

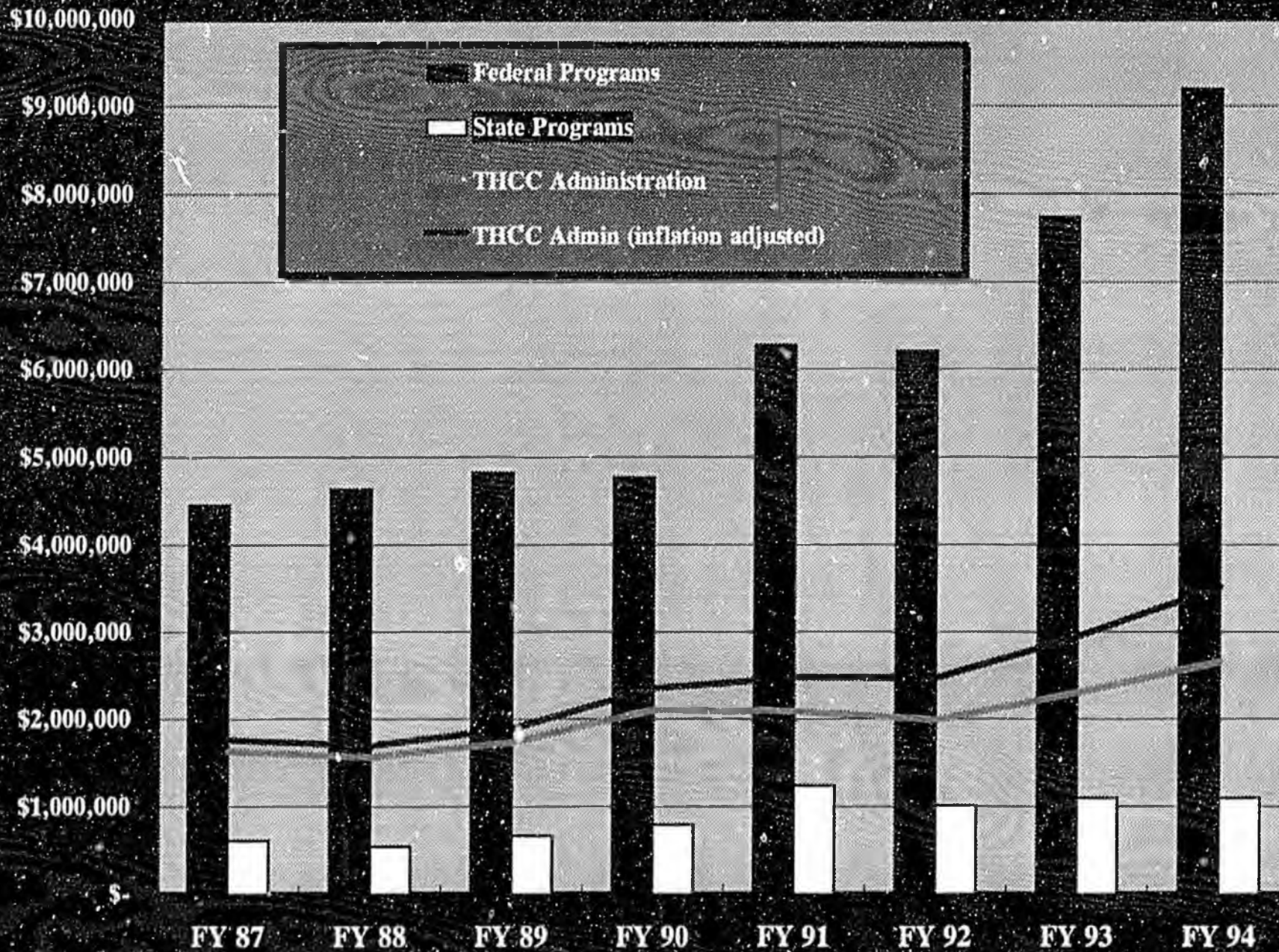
Alaska Native people are living in a transition from a **subsistence economy** to a **cash economy**. Making such a **dramatic change in a way of life** is difficult and creates problems. Many of the problems created by these social, political, and cultural changes continue to haunt us. I know that most of you get tired of hearing the statistics that define these problems. Please bear with me for a moment while I recite some of these statistics to remind us of the **severity** of these problems.

The **birth rate** among Alaska Natives is **twice** that of the non-Natives. **63%** of Alaska Natives **graduate from high school** compared to **75%** of non-Natives. Only **4%** of Alaska Natives in **1990** had a **bachelor's degree or higher** compared with **20%** as the national norm. The **unemployment rate** among Alaska Native **males 16 years of age and over** is **27%** compared to **6%** non-Native. Native **Females** are **unemployed** at the rate of **16%** compared to **6%** non-Native. The **suicide mortality rate** for Alaska Natives from **1989 to 1991** was **3 times** that of non-Natives. In those same years **mortality rates** of Alaska Natives and American Indians was greater than that of the non-Natives in the following diseases:

Alcoholism	630% greater
Tuberculosis	580% greater
Diabetes	232% greater
Accidents	216% greater
Homicide	80% greater
Pneumonia (influenza)	46% greater

Some other negatives associated with our people include: high **teen pregnancy rates**, high **drop-out rates** from school, **substance abuse**, and **broken families**.

THCC TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1987-1994



Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training

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Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1432

Aleutian-Pribilof Island
Association

Association of Village
Council Presidents

Bristol Bay Native
Association

Central Council of
Tlingit & Haida Indian
Tribes

Cook Inlet Tribal
Council

Chugachmiut

Kawerak, Inc.

Kenaitze Indian Tribe

Kodiak Area Native
Association

Maniilaq Manpower

Metlakatla Indian
Community

Orutsaramuit Native
Council

Tanana Chiefs
Conference, Inc.



WHAT IS ANCET?

ANCET is the acronym for the **Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training**. A statewide organization, ANCET is comprised of representatives of thirteen (13) Alaska Native organizations and tribes. Members administer programs under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and, in most cases, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) component of the Family Support Act.

WHAT IS JTPA? WHAT IS JOBS?

JTPA is a federally funded program under the Department of Labor which provides employment and training opportunities for the economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed. All participants under the ANCET-member JTPA programs must be Alaska Native, American Indian or Native Hawaiian. JOBS, a federally funded program under the Department of Health and Human Services, is designed to ensure that recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) receive the education, employment and training services they need to avoid long-term welfare dependency. All participants under ANCET-member JOBS programs must be Alaska Native.

BACKGROUND

ANCET was originally formed in 1982 as the Alaska Native Employment and Training Coalition and represented fifteen (15) Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Native grantees. CETA was phased out and replaced by JTPA in 1983.

MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of ANCET to act from a statewide perspective on employment and training issues and concerns specific to Native people. JTPA and JOBS clients receiving funding under programs administered by ANCET members must be economically disadvantaged, unemployed, underemployed or recipients of AFDC. In an effort to best serve these clients, ANCET tracks issues and legislation on the national, state and local levels which may impact our funding or enhance or encroach upon our programs through shifts in philosophy or direction.

FUNDING

Alaska Native grantees receive funding directly from the federal government through the Department of Labor, Division of Indian and Native American Programs, and the Department of Health and Human Services Family Support Administration. Grantees administering consolidated programs under P.L. 102-477 also work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Self-Governance.

AREA

ANCET represents Alaska Native organizations and tribes throughout the state and serves areas as diverse as Metropolitan Anchorage, with approximately 1/2 the state's population, to remote villages of less than 50 people. Very few of these rural communities are accessible by road, providing a real challenge in the provision of employment and training services within the ANCET service delivery areas.

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR ANCET?

ANCET is currently in the process of implementing technical and training assistance specific to Alaska's special needs, increasing formal linkages with other organizations and continuing to define, redefine and address those employment and training issues and concerns which will most impact Native communities across the state. A number of ANCET members are working toward consolidation of employment and training programs under Public Law 102-477, The "Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992."

CURRENT ANCET OFFICERS

Sharon Olsen (THCC)	Chairperson
Donna L. Scott (THCC)	Vice-Chairperson
Connie Hogue (KANA)	Secretary
Ken Selby (APIA)	Treasurer

AFFILIATIONS

Members of the Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training also belong to the following organizations and sit on the following boards and committees.

- Adult Basic Education Council
- Adult Learning Programs of Alaska Board of Directors
- Alaska Federation of Natives
- Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood
- Alaska Native Employment Network
- City and Borough of Juneau Affirmative Action Committee
- Council for Tribal Employment Rights Board of Directors
- National Child Care and Development Block Grant Work Group
- Nation Congress of American Indians
- National Indian Education Association
- National JTPA Native American Programs Advisory Council
- Northwest Arctic Borough Assembly Economic Development Committee
- Rural Alaska Resource Association
- Statewide Advisory Committee on Vocational and Technical Education
- University of Alaska-Anchorage Affirmative Action Committee
- University of Alaska Student Development and Learning Assistance
Advisory Committee
- Welfare Reform Tribal Work Group

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Testimony on Welfare Reform Legislation

February 20, 1996

By: Sharon Olsen, ANCET Chairperson

ANCET is the acronym for the Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training, which is a statewide organization comprised of representatives of thirteen (13) Alaska Native organizations and tribes. Members administer programs under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) and, in most cases, BIA Employment Assistance Programs and other related programs designed to assist tribal members find employment and become self-sufficient. ANCET was formed in 1982 to act from a statewide perspective on employment and training issues and concerns specific to Native people. ANCET tracks issues and legislation on the national, state and local levels which may impact our funding or enhance or encroach upon our programs.

My testimony today will describe our past experience administering a Tribal JOBS Program; how PL 102-477 is similar to a block grant and our recommendations.

Tribal JOBS:

In 1989, states and tribes were invited to contract with the government to administer the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program, this was before regulations were developed. The State of Alaska did not administer JOBS until 1990, but the tribes in Alaska took the challenge and started Tribal JOBS programs in 1989. The purpose of the JOBS program was so closely related to what tribes were already doing, that it was not difficult to immediately implement a Tribal JOBS Program. Our tribal programs were designed to assist those economically disadvantaged, unemployed, underemployed and recipients of welfare benefits, to receive the education, employment and training services needed to become self sufficient. The JOBS grants have always been small (i.e., T&H received \$119,000 to serve 21 Southeastern communities). We had to use what ever funds were available to assist JOBS clients. My message to you is hopefully clear, that we have been working to reduce welfare all along and can only do so much with limited funds. We have many years of experience working with the state and federal government and have dealt with regulatory requirements and waiver procedures, which is what would be required if tribes did enter into a block grant. Example, we are working with the state in changing existing regulations to allow tribes to have better access to state programs. Tribal Grantees have requested lists of those Native AFDC clients who are eligible for Transitional Child Care. This would enable us to notify clients and begin working with them to ensure they receive Transitional Child Care benefits. I am proud to say, we have served more AFDC clients than what we stated in our JOBS Plan. We have been able to improve their reading, writing or job skills through the participation in JOBS. Many have obtained employment and have stayed off AFDC. Due to the short notice of this hearing, ANCET was able to compile limited statistical data on a statewide perspective, but each ANCET organization has their own regional reports available upon request.

The lack of employment and training opportunities in rural communities is a constant barrier for us. We have become creative in our efforts to develop job opportunities and meet training needs, which was possible because of our program flexibility. ANCET recognized the need to form partnerships and network with other groups in order to address and promote economic development. Just last week, Tlingit and Haida started a 6-9 week laborer/carpentry training program, that will result in employment, for 18 tribal members participating in our General Assistance/Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP). Over 60 clients applied, but we could only fund 18 to participate. This was a joint venture with UAS providing the instructors, Tlingit and Haida Regional Housing Authority providing the work experience and Tlingit and Haida Central Council providing financial support, while in classroom training and while on-the-job training.

Consolidation of Programs under PL 102-477:

Self-Governance and PL 102-477 is running on a parallel track with Congress' Block Grant initiative. Alaska tribes are leading in the effort to adopt the integrated approach to providing services. Of the ten approved plans under PL 102-477, six are Alaska Native tribes and organizations. Since the passage of PL 102-477 more than two years ago, Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations have worked as partners with three federal agencies to develop a new way of doing business in the delivery of employment, training and related services to Native people and Native communities. As joint partners, tribes and federal agencies have taken steps to remove impediments and reduce burdens which interfere with the effective delivery of these services. Tribal participation is voluntary, a factor which means that each participating tribe has made a decision for itself to adopt the integrated services approach. For the first time, tribes are able to design solutions and tailor their services to meet their specific and unique needs. Contracting under PL 102-477 has allowed tribes to design programs to target clients needs more effectively and efficiently. More time is available for client services, since less time needs to be devoted to federally-dictated paperwork. Innovation in the provision of services is encouraged. Federal requirements are developed with tribal circumstances in mind and in direct partnership with tribal representatives.

Recommendations:

1. Strengthen the government to government relationship between Alaska tribes and the state government. Tribes must be consulted in the development of the state waiver requests.
2. Support Governor Knowles inclusion of a tribal match for FY 97. It only seems fair the state would match the Tribal JOBS programs, as they do the State JOBS Program, as equal treatment for all Alaskans. It has been documented over and over again, that it costs more money to serve clients in rural communities, especially when you are faced with multiple barriers and limited resources. The cost of living in many of the villages are 2-6 times more than in urban areas, namely food and rent; services such as electricity and heating fuel; water and sewer, etc. Alaska Natives make up 35% of the State's AFDC caseload for FY 96 (% taken from Gov. Knowles' "Facts About AFDC in Alaska").

3. Stimulate economic development to insure there are jobs for all our people, with a special emphasis on creating job opportunities for those dependent on public assistance. We need strong collaboration between tribal contractors and state agencies. Enforce local hire in both federal and state contracts. Monitor the jobs that come to the villages and pay attention to who benefits from employment opportunities and correct what is wrong with the system.

4. We are concerned about some of the pending mandates and how they will affect our programs, i.e., time limits for participants may not be sufficient for clients needing to complete course work at the village level through long distance delivery; training limits may not take into consideration the clients need for remedial, developmental or GED courses prior to higher education or vocational training, not to mention the unavailability of such programs in many of the villages. Tribal governments must be consulted in the development of the state waiver requests.

5. About three dozen states are currently implementing their own versions of welfare reform through the waiver process. No state has yet used the waiver process to turn over the administration of its cash benefits program to tribal governments. Alaska has an opportunity to be first. Alaska tribes were first in compacting BIA programs under Self Governance and first in consolidating their programs under PL 102-477, which is a true demonstration of tribal capabilities and leadership. Those tribes willing and able should be invited to contract with the state for a block grant as a demonstration project, until Washington, D.C. passes Welfare Reform Legislation.

6. Tribal JOBS Plans for the next two years must be developed this year. With so many unanswered questions regarding Welfare Reform, it makes for a difficult planning process. We need to know how the state's Welfare Reform Plan will effect tribes.

More information is available upon request. Thank you for considering our recommendations.

Sincerely,

Sharon Olsen, Chairperson
Alaska Native Coalition on Employment & Training

Enclosures

cc: ANCET Members
Alaska Federation of Natives
Alaska State Legislature
Governor Tony Knowles
Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer
BIA, Central and Area Offices
USDOL
USHHS
PL 102-477 Tribal Workgroup
Tribal Organizations

❖ Employment & Training ❖

NEWS RELEASE

March 10, 1994

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF TLINGIT & HAIDA

Edward K. Thomas

Consolidated Programs

It is a "historic day" for Tlingit and Haida! We recently received approval to consolidate funds we receive for employment, training, and related services under several separate federal programs into a single comprehensive program. This has been done through Public Law 102-477. It enables our Tribe to increase the effectiveness of services, reduce joblessness, and further self-determination. PL 102-477 is a demonstration to test an innovative approach for integrating fragmented employment and training programs. The Tlingit and Haida Consolidated Plan will decrease administrative burden and allow the Tribe to improve the effectiveness of services.

Central Council commends Sharon Olsen, Manager of Employment and Training, for the development of the Consolidated Plan. Implementation of the plan will begin immediately.



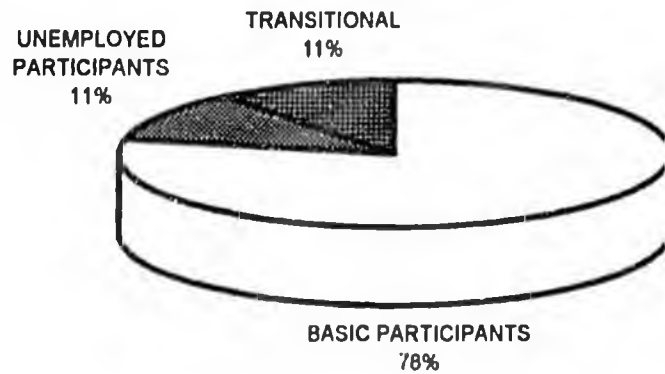
Ed Thomas, President T&H Central Council, and Ada Deer, Assistant Secretary Bureau of Indian Affairs, signing the Consolidated Programs Agreement. March 1994, Washington, DC.

Major Significance

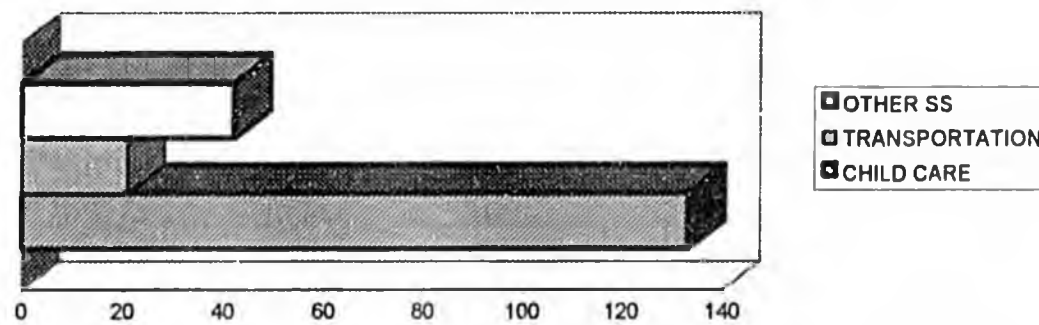
- **FIRST TIME** - This is the first time more than one federal agency (U.S. Dept. of Labor, U.S. Health & Human Services and Bureau of Indian Affairs), merged program funds and contracted *government to government* with the Tribe.
- **ONE OF SIX TRIBES** - Central Council, Tlingit and Haida is one of six tribes in the Nation to be approved to participate in this demonstration program.
- **FIRST COMPACT TRIBE** - Central Council, Tlingit and Haida is the first Compact Tribe to participate in PL 102-477.
- **REGION WIDE SUPPORT** - Central Council received region wide support from the Southeastern IRA Tribes to participate in PL 102-477.

CHARTS ARE BASED ON FOUR OF THE THIRTEEN ANCET ORGANIZATIONS.

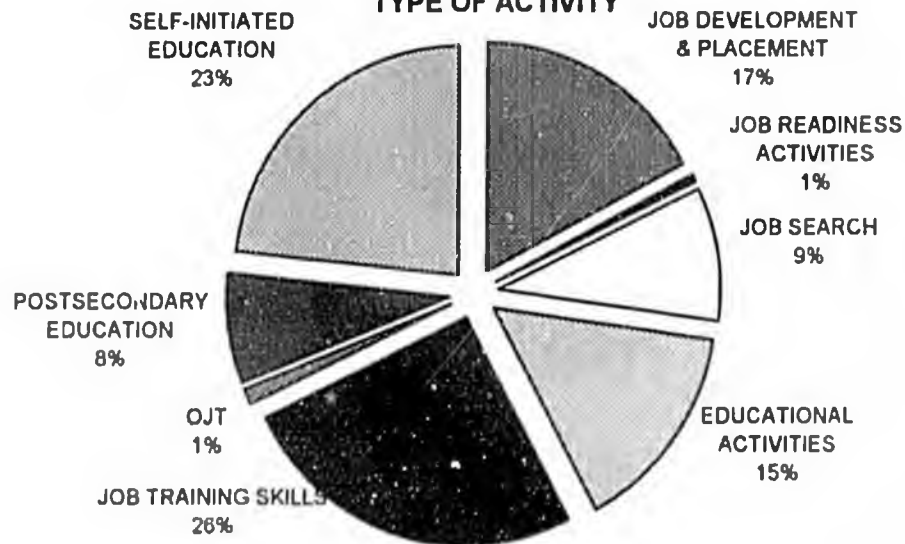
FAMILIES ASSISTED BY AFDC FAMILY TYPE



TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED PER FAMILY



TYPE OF ACTIVITY



Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

401 E. Fireweed Lane, Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2111
Phone (907) 276-2700



**COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET**

DATE: 2/16/96 TO: Senator Torgerson

TELEPHONE NUMBER FAXED TO: 1-907-465-4~~889~~⁷⁷

FROM: Dimitri Philemonof
Executive Director # Of pages, including cover sheet: 3

COMMENTS: _____

Response to State Proposed Welfare Reform Act.

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES, PLEASE CALL US AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (907) 276-2700

2. COSTS


The Community Services Department currently administers 19 Federal and State Programs. Each of these programs have their own regulatory and statute requirements to administer the programs, administrative cost requirements on indirect rates, and program delivery requirements. For the past 20 years, A/PIA's Community Services Department has met each of these requirements for each program and has a successful track record. Should the State, through the passage of the Welfare Reform Act, provide the accessibility of the tribes to handle direct welfare benefits to eligible clients, Native and non-Native in our region, we guarantee these services will be provided through the required regulations in a timely and cost effective manner. A/PIA has a track record of providing the necessary services while remaining within budget. We are a region-wide body and have the economy of scale to service the clients needs within the scope of work and budget requirements.

Due to the specific nature of the clientele needs in our region, we request a meeting with the State Department of Health and Social Services Division of Public Assistance to create regulatory requirements to meet the needs of the clients in our region and request a waiver provision to be utilized to waive those requirements to eliminate barriers for providing the best service to the clients in our region. A/PIA is willing and able to work with the Child Support Enforcement Division to meet the requirements of collecting child support in conjunction with providing welfare benefits.

A/PIA looks forward to the passing of the State's Welfare Reform Act. We feel the Act is in the best interest of the families in need. We also look forward to participating in the development and delivery of services.

If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Dimitri Philemonof
Executive Director

cc: Senator Torgerson
Representative Toohcy
Representative Bunde
Jim Nordlund, Director

Alaska State Legislature


During Interim:
716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 500
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2133
(907) 258-8185
Fax (907) 258-0226

During Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4993
Fax (907) 465-3872

Drue Pearce
President of the Senate

Memorandum

To: Senator John Torgerson, Chair
Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

From: Senator Drue Pearce 

Date: 6 February, 1996

Re: Senate Bill 206 Bill Packet

In 1992 I sponsored legislation which called for a state plan for teen pregnancy prevention. Recognizing that teen pregnancy does not happen in isolation of other teen problem behaviors, the Alaska Division of Public Health examined this issue in the broader context of adolescent health.

An 18 member statewide Adolescent Health Advisory Committee was created to comprehensively examine Alaskan teens and their world. A statewide adolescent plan was released last year.

The committee is continuing to work to implement the recommendation laid out in the report. One function of the committee is to review and proactively address legislation that directly impacts Alaskan adolescents.

Attached is a letter sharing the position of the committee on Senate Bill 206. I respectfully request that you include the letter in the committee bill packet.

Thank you.

ALASKA ADOLESCENT HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A Public and Private Partnership Advocating For Alaska's Youth

Adolescent Health Advisory Committee

Chairman
J. Dani Bowman, Ph.D., M.D.
Alaska Native Medical Center
Anchorage

Annette Barnes, M.S.
Alaska Work Programs
Fairbanks

Tom Begich
Alaska Juvenile Justice
Advisory Committee
Anchorage

Vicki Cagley, B.S.
Teacher
Ketchikan/Anchorage

Mike Corkill, First Sergeant
Alaska State Troopers
Fairbanks

Cindy Gamble, M.P.H.
Southeast Alaska Regional
Health Consortium
Craig

Kadiy Graham, B.S., C.H.E.S.
Public Member
Anchorage

Elizabeth Hinton, M.D.
Children's Clinic
Anchorage

Sharon Kohring, B.S.
Valley Crisis Pregnancy Center
Wasilla

Martha Lynnan, L.C.S.W.
Mental Health Clinic
Yukon-Kuskokwim
Health Corporation
Bethel

Lee Conn-Ludden
Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA
Kenai

Katherine Mee
Student
Anchorage

Helen Mehrens, B.S., C.H.E.S.
Department of Education
Juneau

Mary O'Bryan, R.N., B.S.N.
Juneau Public Health Center
Juneau

Kimberly O'Connor
Norton Social Health Corporation
Nome

Derek Putnam, M.Ed.
Association of Alaska
School Boards
Juneau

Joy Page, B.A.
First National Bank of Anchorage
Anchorage

Liz Schleich, M.H.A., C.H.E.S.
Public Member
Wasilla

Clara Warner, M.F.A.
Public Member
Anchorage

Ed Williams
AFFECT
Anchorage

February 1, 1996

Senator Drue Pearce
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Madam Speaker:

The State Adolescent Health Advisory committee is an independent citizen's advisory group established to enhance the health and well-being of Alaska teens. One function of our committee is to respond to proposed legislation with a view toward how that legislation will impact Alaska's adolescents.

This letter is written in support of SB206 as it is currently written. The document released by AHAC in 1995 Alaska's Adolescents: A Plan for the Future contains recommendations for improving the health and well-being of Alaska teens. Key elements of SB206 incorporate those recommendations (see page 103) of the Adolescent Health Plan:

- Provide for local decision-making;
- Bring greater collaboration among all agencies and organizations;
- Meet the needs of young children ages 0-6;
- Focus on risk and protective factors rather than specific behaviors;
- Follow research about what works.

It is also the recommendation of the Adolescent Health plan that, wherever possible, data collection become streamlined, state agencies work collaboratively and services be co-located. These concepts are evident in SB206.

This legislation supports community and family well-being, another element of the Adolescent Health Plan. The job opportunities, basic skill programs, and educational components enhance common protective (resiliency) factors identified within the Adolescent Health Plan. Greater emphasis must be placed upon prevention of adolescent health problems and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. This legislation is a positive move toward creating a better system for the future.

Thank you for your consideration of these issues. Members of the committee would welcome the opportunity to speak with you or to testify on behalf of this legislation. Please feel free to contact Mike Corkill (451-5316) or Sharon Kohring (373-3456) should you wish to discuss our position further.

Sincerely,



J. Dani Bowman M.D., Ph.D.
Adolescent Health Advisory Committee, Chairman

cc: Representative Gail Phillips
Governor Tony Knowles



LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE
119 N. CUSHMAN, SUITE 101
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701
452-4448

DATE: 2/1/96

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written
testimony for the

Senate CIRA (SB 206) teleconference scheduled on

1/31/96. A copy of this testimony was
transmitted to your committee via fax.

Thank you,

Fran/Flax 210



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

PLEASE ENTER INTO THE RECORD MY TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE COM/REC. AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE NAME

COMMITTEE ON SB 206 DATED 1-31-96
BILL/SUBJECT

PROVISIONS FOR "LICENSING BANS"
SOUND GOOD, IN THEORY, BUT CREATE
PROBLEMS IN PRACTICE.

ALTHOUGH IT IS CLAIMED THAT
MOST PEOPLE IN ARREARS CAN PAY
AND CHOOSE NOT TO, THOSE PEOPLE
WHO ARE NOT IN THIS CATEGORY
EXPERIENCE THE RISK OF FURTHER
STATE HARASSMENT AND INJURY, BY
C.S.E.D., WHEN THE ORIGINAL ISSUES
WITH D.F.Y.S. (USUALLY) ARE NEGLECTED
BY THE STATE.

C.S.E.D. IS ALREADY EMPOWERED AND
TO COLLECT BUT CHOOSES NOT TO, ~~BUT~~
INSTEAD WANTS TO USE POWER, NOT INTELLIGENCE.

SIGNED SCOTT T. CALDER
TESTIFIER

REPRESENTING (OPTIONAL)
P.O. 75011 FBKS AK. 99707
ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE C & RA
committee name

committee on SB 206 , dated 1-31-96
bill/subject

Fax (907) 465-4779

Faxed 2/2/96

file SB206

Signed: SHELLY SACHWITZ

Testifier

SELF

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 1227, STERLING AK 99672

Address

(907) 262-2966

Phone No.

A) I would like to give written testimony on Sec. 25.27.244 ADVERSE ACTION AGAINST DELINQUENT OBLIGOR'S OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE (Pages 19-26) and 25.27.246 ADVERSE ACTION AGAINST DELINQUENT OBLIGOR'S DRIVER'S LICENSE.

Do not take away an obligor's occupational license. Let's think about the purpose? Who benefits from this action? Child support is for the best interest of the children and taking a license is definitely not the best interest of the children. If an occupational license is taken, should a person go back to flipping burgers? How is a person suppose to support themselves, their children of a current relation or prior relations living with them and pay child support? This is only another power that is given to CSED over the people.

CSED takes so much out of a obligors income that sometimes it can't be helped to become behind on payments. If CSED was to take my husbands Boilers license away, he wouldn't be able to work at his job and it would not only hurt him but his four children and his wife who are living with him.

Do not take away an obligor's drivers licenses. What are the children suppose to do for a father that is not able to work because he can't get there. The children are the ones getting hurt again. They can't do a thing about what their father is unable to take care of. Look at the transportation sources in the State of Alaska. There are no bus system on the peninsula and many other areas in Alaska. Sure, a family can move to a city but CSED has taken everything from an obligor, so how is a family suppose to afford to move to the city? Please, let's think about what the real purpose of taking away a license is. It takes away the freedom of these people and causes a hardship on other. These people need rides if they can't drive. So, who do they ask? Others! Their children may need medical care. How are they suppose to get this medical

attention? The children had to suffer because they can't get medical help legally?

Laws, the way they are written now, need to already be changed. Don't allow another law to be written that will only hurt the innocent. CSED does not need any more power. They already hurt enough families in Alaska. Many families have been broken because of this agency and more families end up on public assistance.

Who's going to pay for this new action through CSED? CSED will need another division to handle taking and reissuing licenses. This agency is already too big and has too much power. Please do not pass this Alaska Statute.

B) I would also like to give written testimony on Sec. 9. AS 25.27.120(a). (Page 18 of SB. 206).

This is an amendment. This amendment is unfair to an obligor that is unaware of a liability accruing. CSED can go back to six years to collect assistance paid out to an obligee. It is believed that because CSED has six years to collect a debt, CSED chooses not to use diligence in locating obligors. During these six years that an obligor is unaware of this debt, the obligor goes on with their life.

Alaska Statute 25.27.120(a) should read as follows:

(a) An obligor's liability starts upon ^{receiving} ~~his~~ notice that Obligee (custodial-parent) has applied for and is receiving public assistance for a child to whom the obligor owes a duty of support except that, if a support order has been entered, the liability of the obligor for assistance granted under AS 47.27 [AS 47.25.310 - 47.25.420] may not exceed the amount of support provided for in the support order, and, if a medical order of support has been entered, the liability of the obligor for assistance granted under AS 47.07 may not exceed the amount of support provided for in the medical order of support.

My testimony is on the case that I am involved with at this present time. My husband fathered a child in 1987. My husband and I had four children prior to this date. The mother started receiving AFDC in October of 1989. A telephone call was placed to my husband on November 8, 1989 by public assistance (documented proof.) He was asked if he was the father. He told the public assistance officer that there were many men and that it had to be proven. How AFDC found my husband must be a miracle since CSED couldn't locate him for four years (even though he was on the CSED computer system from August 1987 to February 1992 with a related active case). There are many documented evidence that CSED had many ways to locate my husband but CSED failed to utilized the sources available in the State of Alaska (AS 25.25.150(b)). Anyway, CSED final served my husband on April 8, 1993. My husband went in on April 19, 1993 to have his blood drawn. The mother and child were also ordered to have blood drawn at that same time. However, CSED did not take action to have the mother and child have their blood drawn until October 5, 1994 (one year and six months later). By the time my husband received the results, another year and eight months worth of arrearages accrued. Believing he wasn't the father because of all the delays that CSED caused, we went on with our lives and accumulated more obligations. Because of CSED's delays, they didn't help the one child they were seeking child support for because if CSED was helping the child, the child would have known of his father and the money would have went directly to him. CSED caused harm to four other children. AFDC and CSED were created to help the children. NOT hurt more children.

As it is proven in this case I have just written of, CSED had access to any and all information about an obligor. However, for six years CSED took their time which caused an outrageous debt. If CSED would have done their job

correctly from the beginning, my husband would have taken care of his child just as he has taken care of our four children or the physiological father that adopted this child would have adopted him years ago (Affidavit of Arthur Endresen). This Statute is giving CSED the permission to take their time in completing a job. If CSED knew that they were subjecting the agency to a loss of income that is rightfully theirs, the jobs would be done correctly and quickly. When CSED does not do their job, it hurts the innocent. It hurts a family and the family structure and CSED should receive consequences for their failure to do their job correctly.

The liability to an obligor should start at the time notice has been given to them of an obligation owed. Let's think about who this law benefits. It's not the children or the families but the government.

Thank you for your time.

Shelly Sachwitz
Shelly Sachwitz

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Department of Law

TO: Elmer Lindstrom
Special Assistant
Department of Health and
Social Services

DATE: January 26, 1996
FILE NO.:
TEL. NO.: 465-3600
SUBJECT:

KFB
FROM: Kristen F. Bomengen
Assistant Attorney General
Human Services Section-Juneau

The following amendments may be proposed to assure that first and second class boroughs are empowered to receive grants to administer a public assistance program on a local basis:

Sec. 29.35.200. FIRST CLASS BOROUGH POWERS.

...
(b) A first class borough may by ordinance exercise the following powers on an areawide basis:

- (1) provide transportation systems;
- (2) provide water pollution control;
- (3) provide air pollution control in accordance with AS 46.14.400;
- (4) license day care facilities;
- (5) license, impound, and dispose of animals;

(6) provide public assistance services under an agreement with the state.

Sec. 29.35.210. SECOND CLASS BOROUGH POWERS.

...
(b) A second class borough may by ordinance exercise the following powers on an areawide basis:

- (1) provide transportation systems;
- (2) license, impound, and dispose of animals;
- (3) provide air pollution control under AS 46.14.400;
- (4) provide water pollution control;
- (5) license day care facilities;

(6) provide public assistance services under an agreement with the state.

KFB:cbc

cc: Jim Nordlund
Margie Vandor
Shannon O'Fallon

**SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ALASKA FAMILY
INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM LEGISLATION:
SB 206 AND HB 400**

SECTION 1 sets out the purposes of the Act which include moving families from dependency to self-sufficiency while providing a safety net for Alaska's children under the Alaska Family Independence Program; setting limits on benefits and establishing incentives that make work pay; developing job opportunities and encouraging work, diverting families from dependency and quickly into work and self-sufficiency; integrating services by colocating agency offices; increasing child support collections; requiring coordinated family assistance program development; and developing a family assistance program that qualifies for federal funding.

SECTION 2 establishes the Alaska Family Independence Program by first setting out the duties of the department to administer the program and then establishing the program as follows:

- Eligible families include needy dependent children living with a needy parent or other caretaker relative, and pregnant women in the last trimester; DHSS may limit the eligibility or levels of assistance to two-parent families.
- A family is not eligible if they have received 60 months of benefits, if the applicant is fleeing prosecution or custody, if the applicant has fraudulently misrepresented residence, or if family need has been caused by the applicant's refusal of or voluntary separation from suitable work.
- An application must be completed in which the applicant attests to whether assistance has been received from comparable programs in other states, agrees to establish a family self-sufficiency plan and participate in work activities, acknowledges assignment of rights to child support, and agrees to update information as necessary.
- Families may receive assistance with basic living expenses based on a determination of need that considers available income, assets, and other resources, with maximum benefit amounts as established in statute; families also receive work-related services to facilitate the transition to work.
- A family may receive a diversion payment to meet short term need, in lieu of ongoing participation in the AFIP, if there is a job-ready individual in the family and it is determined that a single payment may be sufficient to meet the family's needs until employment is secured. The payment cannot exceed the amount that would be available to the family for two months of the AFIP, the family must waive three months of assistance, and the family may receive only one diversion payment in any twelve month period.
- Minors who are not married or emancipated must live in a home with a parent, relative, or guardian or in an adult supervised setting and must attend high school or vocational training; cash assistance will be provided through the adult supervisor.

- All participants in the AFIP must develop and sign a family self-sufficiency plan to enable the family to achieve independence unless they come under an exemption as set out in departmental regulations.
- All AFIP participants must be involved in work activities upon assignment by the department, except for those who provide care for children less than 12 months, disabled children, or related disabled adults, or those who cannot work for lack of available child care or unreasonable hardship. Participants involved in AFIP work activities are not public employees or employees of the state.
- AFIP applicants automatically assign child support rights to the state and must cooperate with CSED to establish paternity and child support orders. The department may distribute up to \$50 per month to an AFIP participant from ongoing child support payments.
- Assistance granted under AFIP cannot be assigned or attached.
- The department may award contracts or grants to municipalities or qualified entities to administer all or part of the AFIP in an area.
- State agencies will collaborate to provide the assistance and services to promote family self-sufficiency, including the collocation of operations and facilities. Agencies may exchange confidential information for the purposes of providing services and may create temporary positions in agencies to provide job opportunities to AFIP participants.
- Agencies may cooperate with other public and private sector organizations to develop training, educational, and job opportunities.
- The department shall cooperate with the federal government to take the actions necessary to receive block grant funding for the AFIP and may implement modifications to the AFIP that are not otherwise provided for in statute by notifying the legislature and adopting regulations if federal money is made available to the state and no additional general fund expenditures will be required.
- The department will coordinate with Alaska Native organizations that are developing tribal family assistance programs authorized under federal law to assure comparability of programs throughout the state and to assure the timely exchange of information necessary to operate the programs. The department may provide grant funds to these organizations for the operation of a tribal family assistance program and may contract with these organizations to deliver AFIP services to families that are not served by the Alaska Native organizations.
- An emergency account is created to retain federal funds at the end of a fiscal year and other specifically appropriated funds; the account may be accessed only to pay for an unanticipated increase in the number of eligible families.

- An appeals process provides a hearing under regulations developed by the department, an applicant or participant may be required to take part in an informal dispute resolution process.
- Sanctions are established for false statements, failure to comply with a condition of the family self-sufficiency plan, and failure to cooperate with CSED. If a participant receives assistance when not entitled to it, the participant is liable for the value of the assistance received and the department may also recover the costs of its investigation and prosecution of a civil action.

SECTION 3 is a conforming amendment to a voter registration statute that changes the name of the AFDC program to the AFIP.

SECTION 4 adds a new paragraph to the exemptions from the Alaska Wage and Hour Act to allow AFIP participants to meet work activity requirements by providing work and services for certain nonprofit organizations.

SECTIONS 5 and 6 provide conforming amendments to the child support enforcement statutes to eliminate the reference to the old AFDC program and make the statutes applicable to the AFIP.

SECTION 7 establishes a duty of support for grandparents when minor children have children who require state assistance and recognizes that support responsibilities are being met when grandparents provide support for a minor and the minor's child in their home.

SECTIONS 8 through 15 make additional conforming amendments to the child support enforcement statute so that references to statutory sections conform with the sections of the new AFIP.

SECTION 16 establishes two new sections in the child support enforcement statutes to allow the agency to take actions to limit the issuance of certain occupational licenses and drivers' licenses when a noncustodial parent is not paying child support as required by court or administrative order or a payment plan with CSED. The child support enforcement agency will issue a monthly list of child support obligors who are not in substantial compliance with payment requirements to all agencies that issue these licenses. When an obligor whose name appears on the list applies for a license or seeks renewal of a license, the agency may issue only a temporary, 150-day license to the applicant until CSED or the court finds that the obligor is in substantial compliance and sends the agency a release to allow the license to be issued.

SECTION 17 exempts agreements with service providers under general relief assistance and the AFIP from the requirements of the state procurement code.

SECTION 18 places an AFIP participant, who holds a temporary position with the state in order to obtain job training or experience, in the exempt government service.

SECTION 19 places responsibility to plan and coordinate the work activities component of the AFIP with the Alaska Human Resources Investment Council.

SECTION 20 changes the name of the state's family assistance program to the Alaska Family Independence Program.

SECTION 21 deletes the term "net" from the description of the income considerations to qualify for child care assistance so that state law will conform to the terminology used in federal law.

SECTIONS 22 through 29 are conforming amendments that delete references to the aid to families with dependent children in the Health and Social Services statutes and substitute AFIP where appropriate and the federal successor act where appropriate.

SECTION 30 allows the department to enter into agreements for the delivery of services for the general relief assistance program and allows for the development of locally designed programs to meet the needs of eligible applicants.

SECTION 31 repeals the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) and job opportunities and basic skills (JOBS) programs.

SECTION 32 addresses the change in sec. 7 of this bill to Alaska Rule of Civil Procedure 90.3, the child support guidelines, with the establishment of a grandparent's duty to support the child of an unemancipated minor child under certain circumstances.

SECTION 33 requires the child support enforcement agency to make certain reports to the governor about the effects of the licensing restrictions set out in sec. 16.

SECTIONS 34 through 37 set out an option that will enable the department to carry out welfare reform consistent with the Alaska Family Independence Program even if federal welfare reform is not accomplished by the end of this federal fiscal year. Other state agencies designated by the governor are required to cooperate in the waiver programs. These sections also address agency protection from liability under the waiver programs and allow the Department of Health and Social Services to adopt regulations in order to implement waivers. Under **Section 41**, the waiver provisions take effect on October 1, 1996, but will only be applicable if the federal aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program has not been repealed by that date.

SECTION 38 allows for the transition by the department from the AFDC program to the new AFIP. The first subsection allows all of the departments affected by a provision of this bill to proceed to adopt regulations necessary to implement the act, though no regulations may take effect before the effective date of the relevant provision. Under **Section 39**, this subsection takes effect immediately so that agencies will have sufficient time to get agency rules in place. The other subsections permit the department to function under the regulations adopted under the AFDC statutes until new regulations are effective and allow for the carry-over of AFDC applications to the AFIP until all applications are updated; collection proceedings and other litigation based on statutes repealed under this act also may be maintained.

SECTION 40 sets an effective date for the sections of this bill that establish the Alaska Family Independence Program of October 1, 1996, unless the federal aid to families with dependent children program is not repealed by the end of the current federal fiscal year, in which case the AFIP will become effective on the first day after October 1, 1996, that the federal repeal of the AFDC program is effective.

SECTION 41 establishes October 1, 1996 as the effective date of the provisions of this act that are not dependent upon the repeal of the AFDC program under federal welfare reform.

THE KNOWLES ADMINISTRATION WELFARE REFORM BILLS

HOUSE BILL 400 / SENATE BILL 206

The Governor's welfare reform legislation is a comprehensive redesign of Alaska's family assistance program. The new program focuses on work and self-sufficiency, providing temporary assistance for basic living expenses, job training, work activities, and support services for individuals in training or work activities. Families are required to develop plans and work toward financial self-sufficiency while receiving time-limited benefits and services designed to encourage and reward work and responsible parenting.

The Governor's bills also include provisions that will increase child support collections, offsetting some of the costs of family assistance and providing a reliable source of income for one-parent families trying to live without assistance.

Essential features of the Knowles Administration Welfare reform bills include:

Repeal of the AFDC and JOBS programs, replacing them with a new Alaska Family Independence Program (AFIP). The bills are designed to work with pending federal welfare reform, taking advantage of new state flexibility under federal block grants. The administration can implement under-waivers if federal welfare reform is not in place by October 96.

Child Support Enforcement provisions increase the amount of support collected on behalf of AFIP children. Individuals who do not pay support in compliance with a support order or a negotiated payment schedule will face loss of their occupational and driver's licenses. The parents of unmarried minors who have children will be responsible for the grandchild's support until the minor parent reaches age 18.

Establishes limits on assistance and achieves cost reductions. The legislation provides the authority to:

- Set a five-year limit on benefits to adults.
- Base benefit payments on household expenses.
- Require teen parents to live with a responsible adult and finish high school.
- Give one-parent families highest priority: The two-parent family benefit set at same level as one parent with the same number of children and reduced 50 percent in summer months.
- Establish disqualifications for quitting a job or failing to take steps toward self-sufficiency.

Emphasizes work and job development through reinvestment of benefit savings. The new program design:

- Sets work requirements most recipients must meet within two years.
- Requires families to adhere to a self-sufficiency plan tied to their benefit time limit.
- Makes work pay by allowing recipients to retain more earnings.
- Allows revocation of 100-hour per month limit on work.
- Allows recipients to own a reliable vehicle.
- Allows special incentives for development of self-employment.
- Expands opportunities for community work service through non-profits.
- Provides for integration of Public Assistance, Employment Service, and other offices that provide self-sufficiency services.
- Charges the Alaska Human Resources Investment Council as coordinating agency for job training for recipients.

Maintains a safety net for low-income families. In keeping with a fundamental purpose of providing support to poor children so their families can move toward independence, the Governor's legislation:

- Avoids across-the-board benefit cuts.
- Provides for teen parent services to assure safe homes and foster responsible lifestyles.
- Supports community food banks.
- Establishes an emergency fund for unanticipated caseload increases.

Involves communities in achieving meaningful reform of the system. Community ownership and involvement in addressing the needs of poor families is essential. The legislation includes provisions that:

- Allow local agencies to administer parts of the AFIP program.
- Require coordinated development of AFIP with Alaska Native family assistance block grant programs.
- Authorize local governments to administer General Relief assistance.

DEPARTMENT of HEALTH and SOCIAL SERVICES

**FY97 OPERATING BUDGET
HIGHLIGHTS**

"The public often believes that welfare reform will result in immediate and dramatic savings. In fact, reform takes time to show results and generally involves an up-front investment. This has been the experience of states that have successfully reduced welfare caseloads and increased employment among recipients in recent years."

Implementing Welfare Reform Block Grants: Issues for Governors, NGA October 24, 1995

**DHSS / Division of Public Assistance
Draft Welfare Reform Proposal
1/8/1996**

Draft Budget Change Increases/(Decreases) from FY96 C.C.

	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	Total
1) FY Operating Budget						
AFDC Program	(6,883.4)	(9,543.5)	(12,434.6)	(15,817.1)	(19,098.1)	(63,776.7)
Child Care	3,159.8	4,971.0	6,510.0	8,364.0	8,364.0	31,368.8
Work Requirements	2,884.0	2,938.0	4,099.0	6,424.0	6,424.0	22,769.0
EIS computer system (operating)	839.6	700.0	700.0	700.0	700.0	3,639.6
Net Total	0.0	(934.5)	(1,125.6)	(329.1)	(3,610.1)	(5,999.3)
2) FISCAL NOTE						
a.) AFDC Program Redesign	(662.6)	(8,066.6)	(10,694.4)	(10,603.8)	(10,420.3)	(40,444.7)
b.) Occupational License Provision						
Increase AFDC GF/PR from CSEA	(1,363.5)	(2,571.3)	(2,828.4)	(3,111.2)	(3,422.3)	(13,296.7)
Admin GF to implement new law	144.9	119.8	123.6	127.5	131.6	647.4
c.) Emergency Social Services	710.2	680.2	680.2	680.2	680.2	3,431.0
3) CIP requests						
CIP requests for EIS and related	-	7,270.0	1,394.0	736.0	420.0	9,820.0
Alaska Welfare Reform Total	(1,171.0)	(3,502.4)	(12,450.6)	(12,497.4)	(16,220.9)	(45,842.3)

December 21, 1995

... of fiscal year 1997, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall transmit to the Congress a report describing—

- (1) whether the States are meeting—
 - (A) the participation rates described in section 401(a); and
 - (B) the objectives of—
 - (i) increasing employment and earnings of needy families, and child support collections; and
 - (ii) decreasing out-of-wedlock pregnancies and child poverty;
- (2) the demographic and financial characteristics of families applying for assistance, families receiving assistance, and families that become ineligible to receive assistance;
- (3) the characteristics of each State program funded under this part; and
- (4) the trends in employment and earnings of needy families with minor children living at home.

SEC. 417. DIRECT FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION BY INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) GRANTS FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—

(1) TRIBAL FAMILY ASSISTANCE GRANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000, the Secretary shall pay to each Indian tribe that has an approved tribal family assistance plan a tribal family assistance grant for the fiscal year in an amount equal to the amount determined under subparagraph (B), and shall reduce the grant payable under section 403(a)(1) to any State in which lies the service area or areas of the Indian tribe by that portion of the amount so determined that is attributable to expenditures by the State.

(B) AMOUNT DETERMINED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The amount determined under this subparagraph is an amount equal to the total amount of the Federal payments to a State or States under section 403 (as in effect during such fiscal year) for fiscal year 1994 attributable to expenditures (other than child care expenditures) by the State or States under parts A and F (as so in effect) for fiscal year 1994 for Indian families residing in the service area or areas identified by the Indian tribe pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(C) of this section.

(ii) USE OF STATE SUBMITTED DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use State submitted data to make each determination under clause (i).

(ii) DISAGREEMENT WITH DETERMINATION.—If an Indian tribe or tribal organization disagrees with State submitted data described under subclause (i), the Indian tribe or tribal organization may submit to the Secretary such additional information as may be relevant to making the determination under clause (i) and the Secretary may consider such information before making such determination.

(2) GRANTS FOR INDIAN TRIBES THAT RECEIVED JOBS FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pay to each eligible Indian tribe for each of fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 a grant in an amount equal to the amount received by the Indian tribe in fiscal year 1994 under section 482(1) as in effect during fiscal year 1994.

(B) ELIGIBLE INDIAN TRIBE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'eligible Indian tribe' means an Indian tribe or Alaska Native organization that conducted a job opportunities and basic skills training program in fiscal year 1993 under section 482(1) (as in effect during fiscal year 1993).

(C) USE OF GRANT.—Each Indian tribe to which a grant is made under this paragraph shall use the grant for the purpose of operating a program to make work activities available to members of the Indian tribe.

(D) APPROPRIATION.—Out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated \$7,639,474 for each fiscal year specified in subparagraph (A) for grants under subparagraph (A).

(b) 3-YEAR TRIBAL FAMILY ASSISTANCE PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Indian tribe that desires to receive a tribal family assistance grant shall submit to the Secretary a 3-year tribal family assistance plan that—

- (A) outlines the Indian tribe's approach to providing welfare-related services for the 3-year period, consistent with this section;
- (B) specifies whether the welfare-related services provided under the plan will be provided by the Indian tribe or through agreements, contracts, or compacts with intertribal consortia, States, or other entities;
- (C) identifies the population and service area or areas to be served by such plan;
- (D) provides that a family receiving assistance under the plan may not receive duplicative assistance from other State or tribal programs funded under this part;
- (E) identifies the employment opportunities in or near the service area or areas of the Indian tribe and the manner in which the Indian tribe will cooperate and participate in enhancing such opportunities for recipients of assistance under the plan consistent with any applicable State standards; and
- (F) applies the fiscal accountability provisions of section 3(f)(1) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450(f)(1)), relating to the submission of a single-agency audit report required by chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code.

(2) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve each tribal family assistance plan submitted in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) CONSORTIUM OF TRIBES.—Nothing in this section shall preclude the development and submission of a single tribal family assistance plan by the participating Indian tribes of an intertribal consortium.

(c) MINIMUM WORK PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS AND TIME LIMITS.—The Secretary, with the participation of Indian tribes, shall establish for each Indian tribe receiving a grant under this section minimum work participation requirements, appropriate time limits for receipt of welfare-related services under the grant, and penalties against individuals—

- (1) consistent with the purposes of this section;
- (2) consistent with the economic conditions and resources available to each tribe; and
- (3) similar to comparable provisions in section 407(d).

(d) EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—Nothing in this section shall preclude an Indian tribe from seeking emergency assistance from any Federal loan program or emergency fund.

(e) ACCOUNTABILITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the ability of the Secretary to maintain program funding accountability consistent with—

- (1) generally accepted accounting principles; and
- (2) the requirements of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 45) et seq.

(f) PENALTIES.—

(1) Subsections (a)(1), (a)(6), and (b) of section 409, shall apply to an Indian tribe with an approved tribal assistance plan in the same manner as such subsections apply to a State.

(2) Section 409(a)(3) shall apply to an Indian tribe with an approved tribal assistance plan by substituting 'meet minimum work participation requirements established under section 412(c)' for 'comply with section 407(a)'.

(g) DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING.—Section 411 shall apply to an Indian tribe with an approved tribal family assistance plan.

(h) SPECIAL RULE FOR INDIAN TRIBES IN ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of this section, and except as provided in paragraph (2), an Indian tribe in the State of Alaska that receives a tribal family assistance grant under this section shall use the grant to operate a program in accordance with requirements comparable to the requirements applicable

to the program of the State of Alaska funded under this part. Comparability of programs shall be established on the basis of program criteria developed by the Secretary in consultation with the State of Alaska and such Indian tribes.

(2) WAIVER.—An Indian tribe described in paragraph (1) may apply to the appropriate State authority to receive a waiver of the requirement of paragraph (1).

SEC. 413. RESEARCH, EVALUATIONS, AND NATIONAL STUDIES.

(a) RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall conduct research on the benefits, effects, and costs of operating different State programs funded under this part, including time limits relating to eligibility for assistance. The research shall include studies on the effects of different programs and the operation of such programs on welfare dependency, illegitimacy, teen pregnancy, employment rates, child well-being, and any other area the Secretary deems appropriate. The Secretary shall also conduct research on the costs and benefits of State activities under section 409.

(b) DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO REDUCING WELFARE DEPENDENCY AND INCREASING CHILD WELL-BEING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may assist States in developing, and shall evaluate, innovative approaches for reducing welfare dependency and increasing the well-being of minor children living at home with respect to recipients of assistance under programs funded under this part. The Secretary may provide funds for training and technical assistance to carry out the approaches developed pursuant to this paragraph.

(2) EVALUATIONS.—In performing the evaluations under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent feasible, use random assignment as an evaluation methodology.

(c) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall develop innovative methods of disseminating information on any research, evaluations, and studies conducted under this section, including the facilitation of the sharing of information and best practices among States and localities through the use of computers and other technologies.

(d) ANNUAL RANKING OF STATES AND REVIEW OF MOST AND LEAST SUCCESSFUL WORK PROGRAMS.—

(1) ANNUAL RANKING OF STATES.—The Secretary shall rank annually the States to which grants are paid under section 403 in the order of their success in placing recipients of assistance under the State program funded under this part into long-term private sector jobs, reducing the overall welfare caseload, and, when a practicable method for calculating this information becomes available, diverting individuals from formally applying to the State program and receiving assistance. In ranking States under this subsection, the Secretary shall take into account the average number of minor children living at home in families in the State that have incomes below the poverty line and the amount of funding provided each State for such families.

(2) ANNUAL REVIEW OF MOST AND LEAST SUCCESSFUL WORK PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall review the programs of the 3 States most recently ranked highest under paragraph (1) and the 3 States most recently ranked lowest under paragraph (1) that provide parents with work experience, assistance in finding employment, and other work preparation activities and support services to enable the families of such parents to leave the program and become self-sufficient.

(e) ANNUAL RANKING OF STATES AND REVIEW OF ISSUES RELATING TO OUT-OF-WEDLOCK

RAIS.

(1) ANNUAL RANKING OF STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually rank States to which grants are made under section 403 based on the following ranking factors:

- (i) ABSOLUTE OUT-OF-WEDLOCK RATIO.—The ratio represented by—

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STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

206

January 8, 1996

The Honorable Drue Pearce
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear President Pearce:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill designed to reform our welfare system, move more Alaskans into jobs, and save the state millions of dollars over the next five years.

The bill establishes the Alaska Family Independence Program while repealing the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Job Opportunity and Basic Skills programs. This plan stresses job training and child-care funding, but also sets a five-year limit on public assistance benefits and orders most welfare recipients into work or training programs within two years.

Last year's welfare reform measure that I vetoed was tough on children. Its provisions would have barred a child whose parents use the program from ever receiving help again in his or her lifetime. This bill orders tough work requirements while protecting Alaska's children.

Last year, I submitted a welfare reform bill that directed the Department of Health and Social Services to seek approval from the federal government to operate waiver programs as demonstration projects. This bill builds on my previous proposal and the proposal unanimously adopted by the House. It also incorporates the public's observations as expressed in extensive public hearings conducted over the summer. All of the changes I propose will continue to focus on reshaping our public assistance programs to help families achieve economic independence.

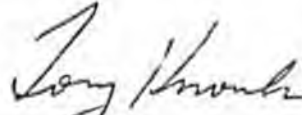
The Honorable Druc Pearce
January 8, 1996
Page 2

This bill contains four major elements: 1) establishes a new family independence program that is designed to move families from dependency to self-sufficiency by providing temporary assistance and job-related services; 2) establishes a grandparent support obligation when a minor has a child; 3) restricts professional, occupational and driver's licenses if a parent is not providing support in accordance with an established support order; and 4) authorizes the department to initiate the new program under waivers if federal welfare reform is not accomplished.

Even though the federal welfare reform bill has not yet been enacted, this measure fits well within the parameters of likely federal reform scenarios. If federal law changes are enacted during the legislative session, I will promptly inform the legislature of any necessary conforming amendments. If federal law changes are not enacted this year, the state will still be in a position to move forward with a dramatic new program designed to help families achieve economic independence.

This bill will enable the state to reshape its public assistance program to meet Alaska's unique circumstances and to provide opportunities for dependent families to move to self-sufficiency in the workplace. I urge your support of this bill.

Sincerely,



Tony Knowles
Governor

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

Bill Version: SB 206

(S) Publish Date: 1/8/96

**STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Department of Law
 Title: "...relating to certain licenses and applications for BRU: Civil Division
licenses...establishing the Alaska Family Independence Program..." Component: General Legal Services
 Sponsor: Rules by Request of the Governor
 Requester: Governor's Office/OMB COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 2087

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

POSITIONS	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will establish the Alaska Family Independence Program, repeal the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Basic Skills programs, and authorize the Department of Health and Social Services to initiate new program changes under federally approved waivers if federal welfare reform legislation is not in place by the next federal fiscal year. In addition, this bill will also strengthen the ability of the Child Support Enforcement Division to collect child support by limiting professional and driver license renewals of parents who are not current in their support obligations, and provides for a change in court rules to establish a support obligation for grandparents when a minor child has a child.

This new proposal differs dramatically from previous bills, including the demonstration bill vetoed last year. It assumes the passage of federal welfare reform which will allow the state to move beyond the limits of demonstration projects that can only operate with a portion of the caseload, to comprehensive welfare reform. Thus, the entire program caseload will come under the provisions of the bill.

Prepared by: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Division Date: 1/3/96
 Approved by Commissioner: Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General Date: 1/3/96
 Agency: Department of Law

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO.

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION:

Even though the federal welfare reform bill has not yet been enacted, this bill fits well within the parameters of the likely federal reform scenarios. Should federal legislation pass during the legislative session, the Administration will promptly inform the legislature of any conforming amendments that may be necessary. Should federal legislation not be enacted this year, the bill also includes a provision which allows the Department of Health and Social Services to initiate the bill's program changes, though on a more limited basis, through demonstration projects under federal waivers.

This bill contains four major parts: 1) a section that establishes a new family independence program that is designed to move families from dependency to self-sufficiency by providing temporary assistance and job-related services to families; 2) a section that establishes a grandparent support obligation when a minor child has a child; 3) a section establishing restrictions on professional licenses and drivers' licenses if a parent is not providing support in accordance with an established support order; and, 4) sections that will allow the Department of Health and Social Services to initiate the new program upon approval of the federal program authorities under waivers until federal welfare reform is accomplished.

The Department of Law's primary role in the implementation of this bill will be to advise the Department of Health and Social Services of the legal requirements of the federal legislation when it is finally approved, and to review new regulations that will be required to implement the bill. For example, the Department of Health and Social Services will need a comprehensive set of regulations for the Alaska Family Independence Program, to replace regulations now in place for the Aid to Families with Department Children and Basic Skills programs. The Division of Occupational Licensing will need regulations allowing 32 occupational boards to charge for and issue temporary licenses. Likewise, the Division of Motor Vehicles will need new regulations allowing the division to issue temporary drivers' licenses. Finally, some new regulations will be needed by the Division of Child Support Enforcement to handle appeals based on the bill's license revocation provisions.

In all cases, except for the Department of Health and Social Services, the new regulations that will be required are relatively minor in nature, requiring between 40 and 140 hours of attorney time per agency to put the regulations in place. This work will be handled by existing staff. In the case of Health and Social Services, up to 250 hours of attorney time may be needed because of the comprehensive scope of the regulations that will be required. Although this represents a substantial body of work it is not sufficient to warrant fiscal note costs, and will be handled by existing staff by deferring lower priority work until the regulations are completed. Because this is a new program, legal challenges may be brought against the program, resulting in a need for some attorney time. Also, if federal reform legislation is not enacted, some attorney time will be needed to assist the Department of Health and Social Services negotiate federal waivers for demonstration projects. In either event, the work involved will not be substantial and will be handled by existing staff without additional cost.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 2

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 206

(S) Publish Date: 1/8/96

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act to accomplish welfare reform by BRU: Public Assistance
establishing the Alaska Family Independence Program Component: AFDC
 Sponsor: Rules Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 220
 Requestor: Governor Knowles See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(662.6)	(8,066.6)	(10,694.4)	(10,600.8)	(10,420.3)	(10,420.3)
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	(662.6)	(8,066.6)	(10,694.4)	(10,600.8)	(10,420.3)	(10,420.3)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGES IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	(1,906.2)	(10,005.6)	(12,629.5)	(12,809.6)	(12,948.4)	(13,290.7)
1005 GF/Program Receipts	1,363.5	2,571.3	2,828.4	3,111.2	3,422.3	3,764.6
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other 1007 I/A Receipts	(119.9)	(632.3)	(893.3)	(902.4)	(894.2)	(894.2)
TOTAL	(662.6)	(8,066.6)	(10,694.4)	(10,600.8)	(10,420.3)	(10,420.3)

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$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)

This legislation amends the public assistance statutes and replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with a new program The Alaska Family Independence Program. It includes several provisions that impact program costs.

General Assumptions: We assume, for purposes of this analysis, that the anticipated changes in federal law take effect on October 1, 1996 and that the state regulations necessary to implement each of the provisions of this bill take effect by the effective dates noted. We assume no impact on program costs due to the time limit because most individuals go to work before receiving 60 months of assistance. The only individuals who continue to receive assistance after 60 months are those who are exempt from the provision.

Prepared by: Jim Nordlund, Director
 Division: Public Assistance

Approved by Com: Karen Perdue
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-2680
 Date: 01/04/96

Date: 1/4/96

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ANALYSIS (cont.):

Family Independence Pgm	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	Total
Seasonal Benefits	\$ -	\$ (2,010.9)	\$ (1,891.2)	\$ (1,702.1)	\$ (1,607.5)	\$ (1,607.5)	\$ (8,819.2)
Benefits based on expenses	\$ (1,560.0)	\$ (5,460.0)	\$ (5,460.0)	\$ (5,460.0)	\$ (5,460.0)	\$ (5,460.0)	\$ (28,860.0)
No assistance 2nd parent	\$ (1,852.4)	\$ (1,852.4)	\$ (1,488.8)	\$ (1,321.9)	\$ (1,248.5)	\$ (1,248.5)	\$ (8,592.5)
Earned Income Disregards	\$ 2,278.8	\$ 1,110.4	\$ (1,820.7)	\$ (2,063.1)	\$ (2,050.6)	\$ (2,050.6)	\$ (4,598.0)
Automobile Allowance	\$ 181.8	\$ 363.2	\$ 363.2	\$ 363.2	\$ 363.2	\$ 363.2	\$ 1,997.6
Diversion Payments	\$ (171.6)	\$ (343.2)	\$ (343.2)	\$ (343.2)	\$ (343.2)	\$ (343.2)	\$ (1,637.6)
Minor Teen Parents	\$ (78.8)	\$ (157.6)	\$ (157.6)	\$ (157.6)	\$ (157.6)	\$ (157.6)	\$ (868.8)
Sanctions	\$ (258.0)	\$ (516.1)	\$ (516.1)	\$ (516.1)	\$ (516.1)	\$ (516.1)	\$ (2,838.5)
Child support pass-through	\$ 600.0	\$ 600.0	\$ 600.0	\$ 600.0	\$ 600.0	\$ 600.0	\$ 3,600.0
Totals	\$ (682.8)	\$ (8,066.6)	\$ (10,694.4)	\$ (10,600.8)	\$ (10,420.3)	\$ (10,420.3)	\$ (50,865.0)

Sec. 47.27.010 ELIGIBLE FAMILIES

Seasonal Benefit Reduction for Two Parent Families: Effective July 1, 1997. Assistance payments to two parent families are reduced by 50% during the summer months of July, August and September when work is available.

Sec. 47.27.025 FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Benefits based on household expenses: Effective January 1, 1997. Families who pay little or no housing costs receive a smaller assistance payment than families who pay market value for their housing.

No Additional Assistance for the Second parent in Two Parent Families: Effective October 1, 1996. Eliminates the additional \$102 payment for the needs of the second parent in Unemployed Parent households.

Earned Income Disregards: Effective January 1, 1997. The earned income disregards are increased to allow families to keep more of the income they earn and encourage recipients to gain the job experience that is essential to long-term self-sufficiency. The disregards are phased down slowly over four years.

Automobile Allowance: Effective January 1, 1997. Allows each family to own one vehicle, regardless of value, before the equity is counted to determine eligibility.

Sec. 47.27.026 DIVERSION PAYMENTS: Effective January 1, 1997. Diversion payments provide families an alternative to long-term dependency by offering applicants a one-time lump-sum cash payment to meet critical needs while they obtain employment and/or child support.

Sec. 47.27.027 ASSISTANCE TO MINORS: Effective January 1, 1997. This section provides that, with specified exceptions, unmarried minor parents must live with a parent or legal guardian, an adult relative, or in another adult-supervised living arrangement.

Sec. 47.27.030 FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PLAN; Sec. 47.27.035 PARTICIPATION IN WORK ACTIVITIES; Sec. 47.27.085 SANCTIONS; RECOVERY OF COSTS: Effective January 1, 1997. Certain families must cooperate in developing a self-sufficiency plan and participate in work activities. Failure to comply results in a reduction in assistance.

Sec. 47.27.040 ASSIGNMENT OF SUPPORT RIGHTS; COOPERATION WITH CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY: Effective July 1, 1996. This section continues the state share of the child support pass-through payment, paid to recipients for whom CSED receives monthly child support collections.

Child Support Collections: The child support enforcement occupational and driver's license provisions of this legislation increase child support collections for AFDC children and shift program funding from GF to GF program receipts dollar for dollar.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 3

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 206
(S) Publish Date: 1/8/96

Revision Date: _____	Dept. Affected: <u>Health and Social Services</u>
Title: <u>An Act to accomplish welfare reform by establishing the Alaska Family Independence Program</u>	BRU: <u>Public Assistance</u>
Sponsor: <u>Rules Committee</u>	Component: <u>PFD Hold Harmless</u>
Requestor: <u>Governor Knowles</u>	COMPONENT SERIAL NO. <u>225</u>
	See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(119.9)	(632.3)	(893.3)	(902.4)	(894.2)	(894.2)
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	(119.9)	(632.3)	(893.3)	(902.4)	(894.2)	(894.2)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGES IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other 1050 PFD Funds	(119.9)	(632.3)	(893.3)	(902.4)	(894.2)	(894.2)
TOTAL	(119.9)	(632.3)	(893.3)	(902.4)	(894.2)	(894.2)

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: \$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)

PFD Hold Harmless payments replace AFDC benefits when receiving the dividend causes individuals to lose eligibility or to have benefits reduced. Some of the savings to the AFDC program provided for in this bill reduce costs in the PFD Hold Harmless BRU.

Prepared by: <u>Jim Nordlund, Director</u>	Phone: <u>465-2680</u>
Division: <u>Public Assistance</u>	Date: <u>01/05/96</u>
Approved by Com: <u>Karen Perdue</u>	Date: <u>1/5/96</u>
Agency: <u>Department of Health & Social Services</u>	

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FISCAL NOTE

No. 4

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 206
(S) Publish Date: 1/8/96

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act to accomplish welfare reform by BRU: Public Assistance
establishing the Alaska Family Independence Program Component: Public Assistance Admin
 Sponsor: Rules Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 233
 Requestor: Governor Knowles See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	610.0	580.0	580.0	580.0	580.0	580.0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	610.0	580.0	580.0	580.0	580.0	580.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGES IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	610.0	580.0	580.0	580.0	580.0	580.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (please specify)						
TOTAL	610.0	580.0	580.0	580.0	580.0	580.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$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)

This legislation creates a need for additional SAFETY NET SERVICES for low-income Alaska families in addition to the services provided under the new Alaska Family Independence program.

Prepared by: Jim Nordlund, Director
 Division: Public Assistance

Approved by Com: Karen Perdue
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-2680
 Date: 01/04/96

Date: 1/5/96

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ANALYSIS (cont.): . . .

TEEN PARENT SERVICES: In Section 2 of the bill, new statutory section 47.27.027 provides that a minor parent must live with a parent or another relative unless no such safe home is available.

Investigations: Funds for the investigation of homes when the teen claims the family home is unsafe are requested in a separate fiscal note prepared by the Division of Family and Youth Services.

Alternate Living Arrangements and Transportation Services: If there is no safe, available family home for the teen parent, the teen must live in an alternate, adult-supervised setting. Pending federal legislation requires states to help teen parents find alternate housing if they cannot live at home. The only option the state currently has is foster care, at high cost and with a limited number of available spaces.

Teen parents seldom have access to reliable transportation. Transportation assistance is needed to assure that they can attend school and utilize healthy family case management services.

\$250.0 per year is needed to develop and provide a supply of supervised, alternate housing for teen parents who cannot live at home. These funds are expected to be able to pay for approximately 35 placements at \$7,140 per year.

\$25.0 is needed annually to purchase transportation services needed by teen parents.

"Healthy Family" case management services for teen families: This will support a collaborative project involving five state agencies and community grantees, which will pool existing resources to merge health, education and social services for pregnant teens and teen parents. Intensive case management will assure individualized services to teens living on their own as well as teen parents living at home.

\$135.0 is needed annually for Healthy Family case management services.

EMERGENCY FOOD SERVICES: One of the purposes of this legislation is to maintain a safety net for children living in poverty. Welfare reform and federal budget reductions will increase the need for emergency food services for low-income families. Emergency food services are provided by local organizations that already operate under severe budget constraints.

Most cash funding for food assistance is through the federal government; this money will be reduced by at least 10% in FY 97. Food donations come from the private sector.

\$200.0 is needed for Emergency Food Support in FY 97. \$170.0 is needed annually in FY 98 through FY 02.

\$30.0 will be used in FY 97 to contract with the Food Bank of Alaska, acting as agent for the Alaska Food Coalition, to complete an assessment of hunger in Alaska.

\$85.0 will be granted annually as "seed money" for community organizations willing to establish and operate emergency food programs in their communities.

\$85.0 will match other funds raised by the coalition to purchase and install a \$300,000 freezer-refrigeration for the Anchorage statewide distribution center.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 5

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 206
(S) Publish Date: 1/8/96

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Welfare Reform BRU: Family and Youth Services
 Sponsor: Rules Committee Component: DFYS Central Office
 Requestor: Governor COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 259
 See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9
TRAVEL	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
CONTRACTUAL	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8
SUPPLIES	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
EQUIPMENT	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGES IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other (please specify)						
TOTAL	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

In order to follow state and federal guidelines, the AFDC parents who are 17 years of age or younger who are living independently from their parent or guardian will need to be assessed for meeting one of the exceptions that are allowed for waiver.

The Division of Public Assistance expects 180 applications from unwed teen parents. It can be anticipated that 40 of the teen parents circumstances will need to be fully assessed in order to determine if their living arrangement is suitable and meets the criteria for waiver. Investigations and initial assessments will require an average of 10 hours of contracted social worker time at \$70/hr for each recipient. Maintenance of these cases will require an additional 80 hours of contracted social worker time per year for continued assessment.

Development, implementation and monitoring of this statewide contractual program will necessitate establishing a new SW IV position in the State Office of the Division. A travel allowance for monitoring field sites once a year would also be necessary.

Prepared by: L. Diane Worley, Director Phone: 465-3191
 Division: Family & Youth Services Date: 01/03/96

Approved by Commissioner: Karen Perdue Date: 1/5/96
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

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ANALYSIS (cont.):

Contract Clinical Social Worker (12 months)

Intake Assessment/Evaluation	
40 referrals x 10 hours = 400 hours x \$70/hr =	\$28,000.00
Re-evaluations for maintenance caseload	
80 hours x \$70/hr =	\$5,600.00
Social Worker IV Range 18 Juneau State Office	\$58,900.00
Travel: 1 trip to Fairbanks, 1 trip to Anchorage	\$1,100.00
Equipment (Computer, Software)	\$4,000.00
Supplies (Desk, Chair, Telephone, Office Supplies)	\$2,580.00
TOTAL	\$100,200.00

Revision Date: _____

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BILL NO. 0

FISCAL NOTE

No. 6

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 206

(S) Publish Date: 1/8/96

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act to Accomplish Welfare Reform by BRU: Medical Assistance
Establishing the Alaska Family Independence Program Component: Medicaid Services
 Sponsor: Rules Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 2077
 Requestor: Governor Knowles See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGES IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (please specify)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The Division of Medical Assistance cannot determine this bill's impact on Medicaid and the related hold harmless programs at this time. Therefore, the Division has not estimated the fiscal impact of this bill.

Congress is currently considering both welfare reform and Medicaid reform legislation that will fundamentally alter the relationship between Medicaid and cash assistance programs. The proposed changes to this relationship have varied widely among the different versions of federal welfare and Medicaid reform legislation. As a result, the Division cannot determine whether or how the Alaska Medicaid program will be affected by this bill.

Prepared by: Jon Sberwood
 Division: Medical Assistance

Approved by Com: (if) Karen Perdue, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-3355
 Date: 01/05/96

Date: 1/5/95

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STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SR 206
(S) Publish Date: 1/8/96

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
Title: Welfare Reform BRU: State Health Services
Sponsor: Rules Component: Community Health/EMS Services
Requestor: Tony Knowles, Governor COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 2078
See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	10.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	11.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGES IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (please specify) 1007 I/A	11.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	11.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME					
PART-TIME					
TEMPORARY					

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Personal Services Line 100

Most of the reviewing of licensing will be conducted during the renewal period of November through February. During this time, it is estimated that 40 hours of overtime @ \$16.82/hour of an Administrative Clerk III plus benefits will be needed for the additional work, or \$672.80.

Contractual Line 300

\$10.0 will be needed in the first year in professional services to reprogram the EMS certification database.
\$0.5 will be needed each year for the printing of the temporary licenses and mailing them out.

It is anticipated that these funds will be transferred from the Department of Revenue, Child Support Enforcement Division.

Prepared by: Peter M. Nakamura, MD, MPH
Division: Public Health

Phone: (907) 465-3090
Date: 01/04/96

Approved by Com: Karen Perdue, Commissioner
Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Date: 1/5/95

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