

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2001-2002 8672

10187 HOUSE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

30



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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

William J. Carter  
Signature of Camera Operator

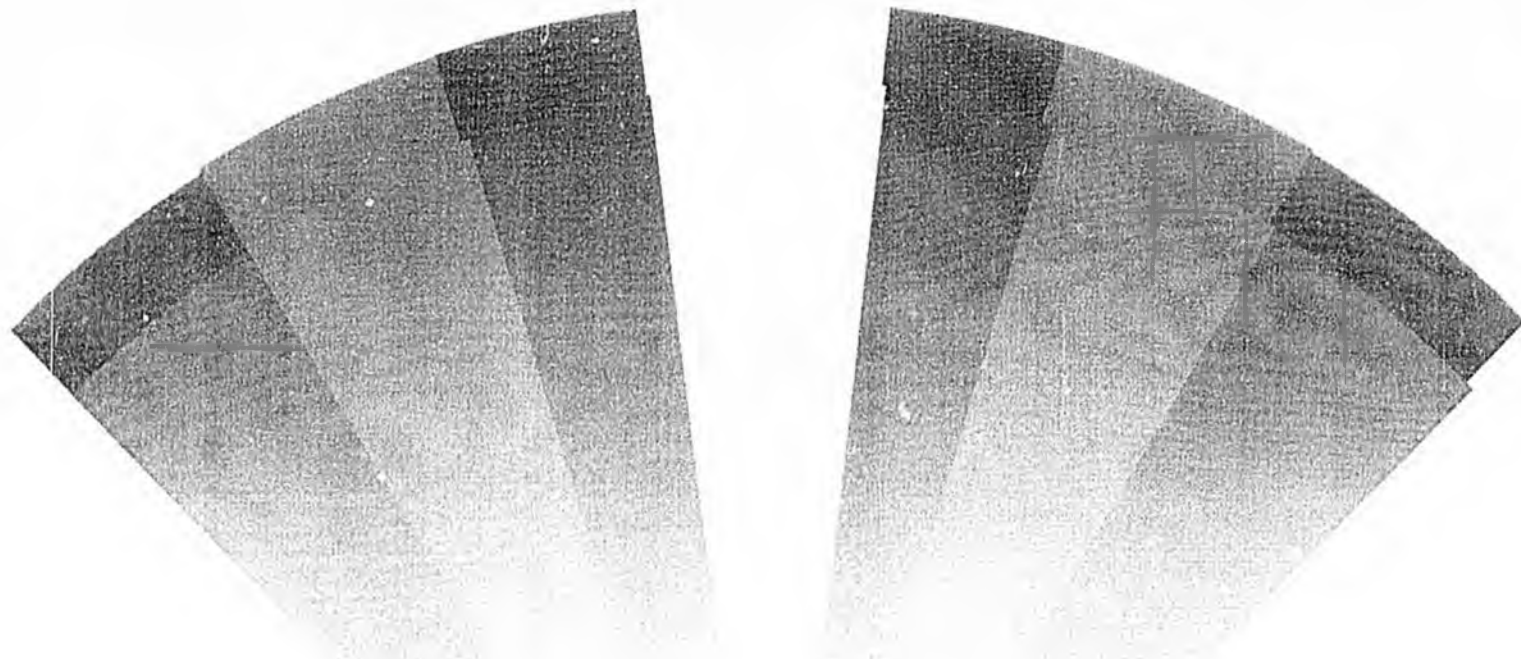
10/14/2003  
Date

**OVERVIEW**

**CHILD**

**ADVOCACY**

**2/22/01**



# *ALASKA'S CHILDREN*

The Children's Advocacy Center  
Model for investigation of crimes  
against children



- ▶ Presented by Alaska CARES staff, Cory Bryant, Manager and Nancy Morgan, Coordinator
- ▶ Western Regional Children's Advocacy Center, Teresa Cain, Executive Director
- ▶ National Children's Alliance, Roe Bubar, Immediate Past President, Native American Children'



*The Problem: Alaska's children are not safe.*

- ▶ According to the Children's Bureau 1998 Report on Child maltreatment, Alaska has the highest rate of child sexual abuse:
- ▶ Alaska                    4.0/1,000
- ▶ Idaho                     3.7/1,000
- ▶ Arkansas                3.6/1,000
- ▶ Alabama                 3.3/1,000
- ▶ Indiana                 3.3/1,000

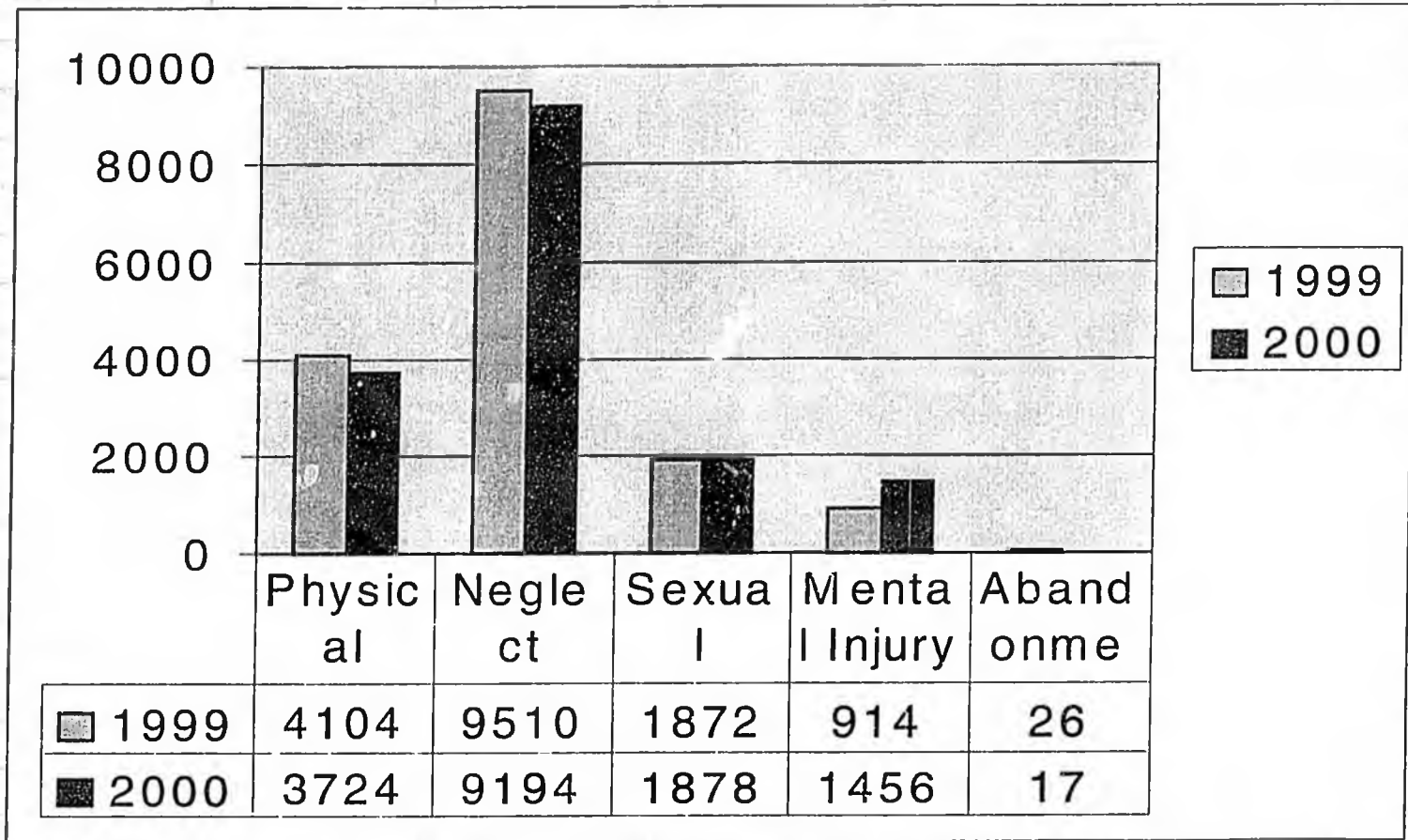


## *Definition of child sexual abuse*

- “Contact or interaction between a child and adult when a child is being used for the sexual stimulation of that adult or another person. Sexual abuse may also be committed by another minor when that person is either significantly older than the victim or when the abuser is in a position of power or control over that child.” (National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect)



# *Incidence of child maltreatment in Alaska, years 1999, 2000 per DFYS*





## *Sexual abuse of minor cases reported to law enforcement:*

- ▶ Alaska State Troopers report that in 1999, they received 554 SAM cases and in 2000 518 SAM cases were received.
- ▶ The Anchorage Police Department reported the received 602 SAM cases in the year 2000.



## *Child sexual abuse incidence comparison*

- ▶ Childhood Cancer    6,500/yr < 15 y.o.
- ▶ Head Trauma            250,000/yr < 15 y.o.
- ▶ Drowning deaths        3,200/yr < 4 y.o.
- ▶ Sexual Abuse            300,000/yr < 18 y.o.



## *Effects on Children*

- ▮ Sexual abuse only atypically occurs on its own and is frequently combined with physical abuse, emotional abuse or both. (Bagley, Young & Mallick, 1999)
- ▮ There are two forms of child abuse & neglect: physical and psychological. Sexual abuse is a combination of the two, often psychological in the nature of its act and consequences. (Hart, Brassard & Karlson, 1996)



## *More effects...*

- ▶ Compared to non-abused children, children who have been sexually abused are more likely to be diagnosed with depression, exhibit suicidal behavior (Lanktree, etal, 1999) and have lower self-esteem (Wozenkraft, Wagner & Pellegrin, 1999) greater symptoms of anxiety (Kolko, Mosher & Wedledy, 1988) and more substance abuse problems (Singer, Petchers & Hussey, 1989).



## *More effect...*

- ▶ Research indicates that children with disabilities are twice (2.2 times) as likely to be abused as children without disabilities, and that it is likely to be chronic and across the life-span.
- ▶ Children with disabilities are 1.75 times as likely to be sexually abused (National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1993)

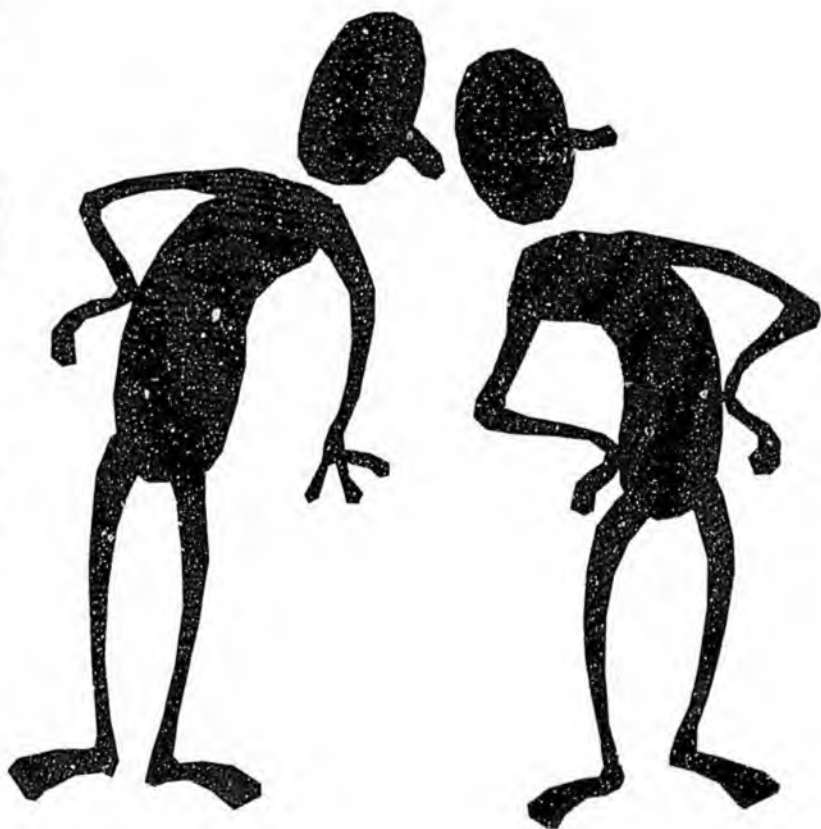


## *How to lessen the impact of child sexual abuse?*

- ▶ A Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) is a comprehensive, child-focused program, based in a facility that allows law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, advocacy and medical communities to work together to handle child abuse cases. CACs are designed by communities to meet their own needs so there are as many types of facilities in which CACs exist as there are different kinds of communities. The over-arching goal of all CACs is to make sure children are not further victimized by systems designed to protect them.

TEAMWORK

## *Doing business differently*



- ▶ Team work is:  
Collaboration,  
communication,  
sharing knowledge  
and resources,  
building relationships  
and trust . Listening  
to everyone's view.



## *Past: State-wide CAC working group*

- ▶ Was established by Representative Dyson, in January of 1999,
- ▶ To improve state-wide response to child maltreatment,
- ▶ To investigate the feasibility of establishing a network of regional CACs in Alaska,
- ▶ looked at the inter-relatedness of alcohol abuse, domestic violence, child sexual abuse and fetal alcohol syndrome.



## *Past: December 1999*

- ▶ Tribal children's service providers joined the CAC working group.
- ▶ The group proposed a series of 4 new CACs through a paper to Senator Ted Stevens to request funding.
- ▶ A Retreat was held to discuss state-wide inclusion into this process.



*Present: April 2000*

- ▶ Group continues to meet through the support of a half time person at Alaska CARES, funding through the Children's Justice Act/DHHS/DFYS.
- ▶ Two projects in the works:
  - Community assessment inventory
  - Alaska Strategic Planning Retreat



## *Future: February 2001 -*

- ▶ Meeting in Juneau to begin discussion about a state-wide model. :
  - Allow for communities to network
  - look at how other states have developed their state-wide program of CACs
  - sharing of resources, training, mentoring
  - commitment to working together as a state rather than fighting for resources in individual programs.

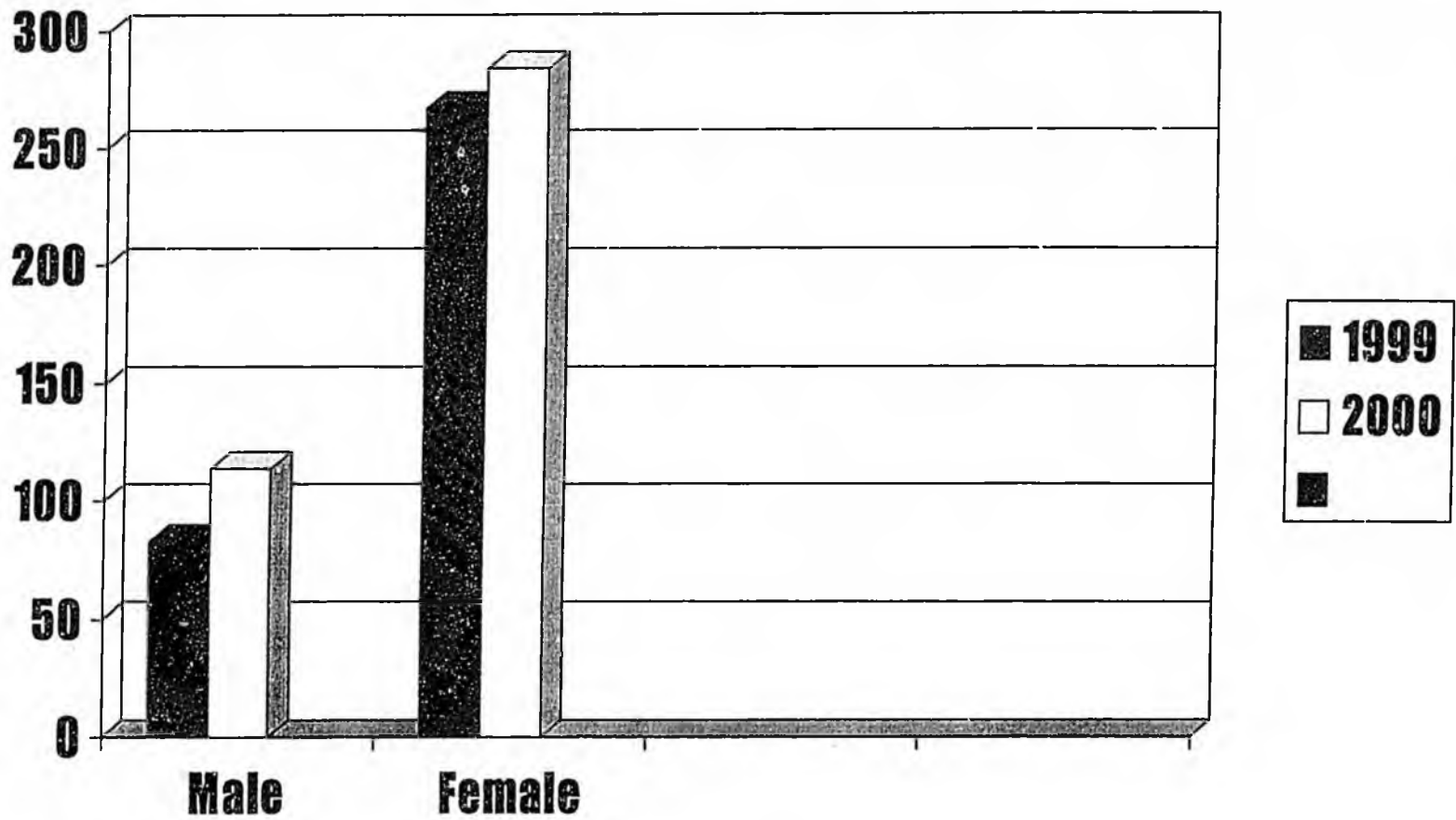


## *Alaska C.A.R.E.S.*

- ▶ C.A.R.E.S. was established in August of 1996 and funded through Southcentral Foundation due to the high rates of child sexual abuse amongst Alaska Native Children
- ▶ In establishing this CAC, a Team was developed that includes medical, prosecution, law enforcement, child protection, advocacy, and Indian Health Service to oversee the management of this program.

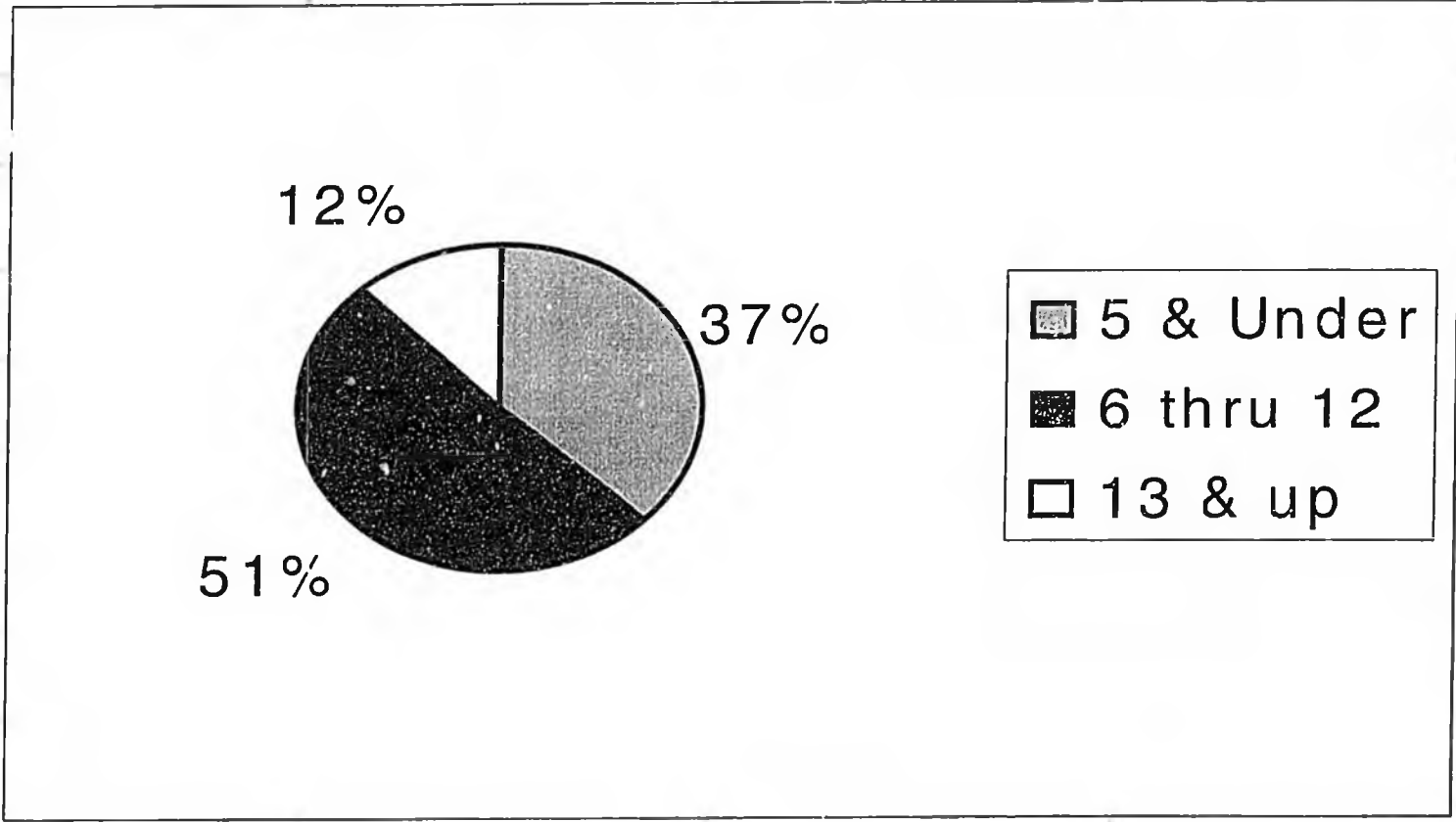


## *Demographics: Gender of children evaluated:*





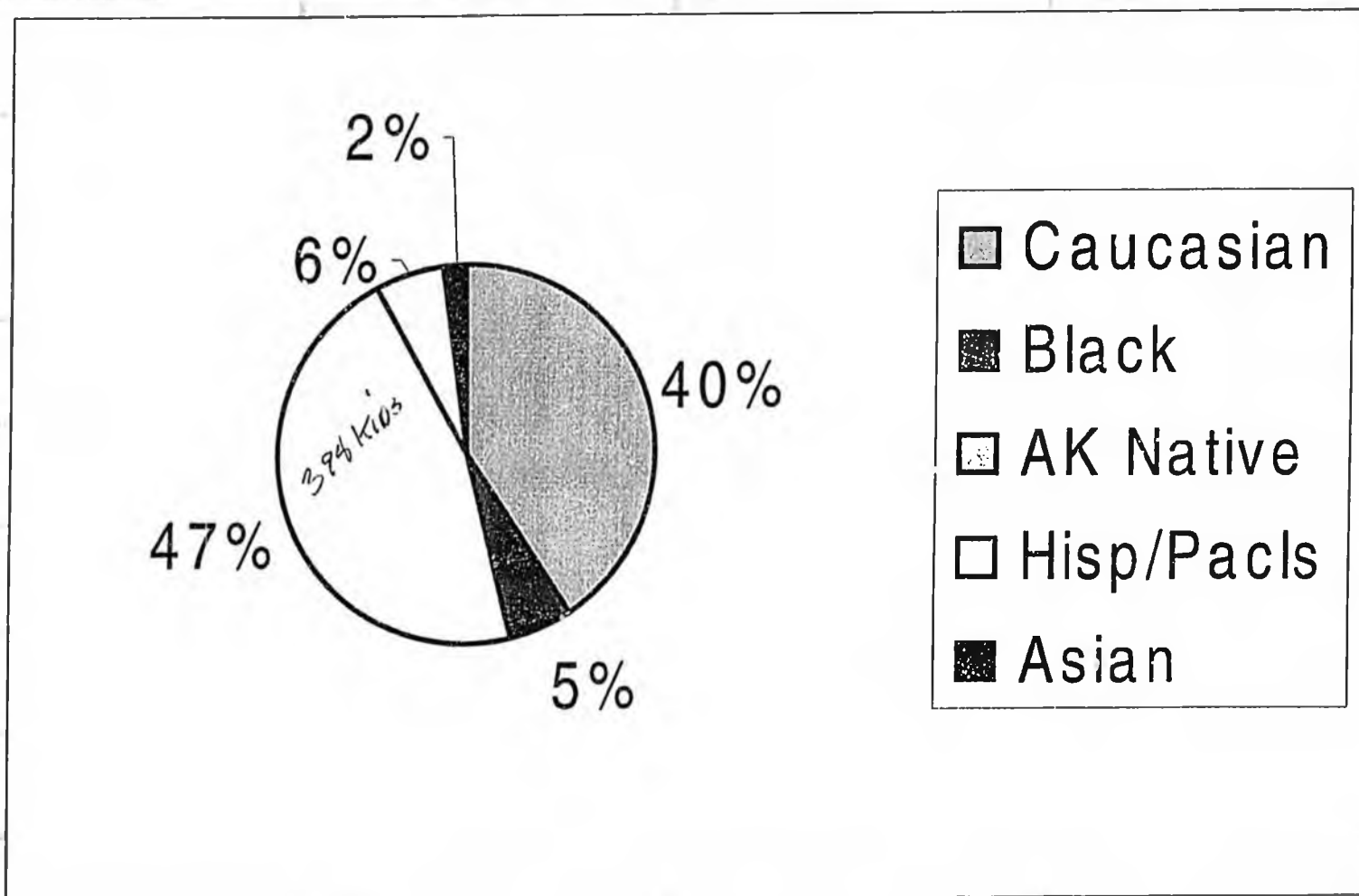
# *Demographics: By age*





# *Demographics: By race/ Year*

## *2000*







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OVERVIEW

CHILD

SUPPORT

ENFORCE.

DIVISION

## Child Support Enforcement Division

Current Caseload..... 48,000 Cases

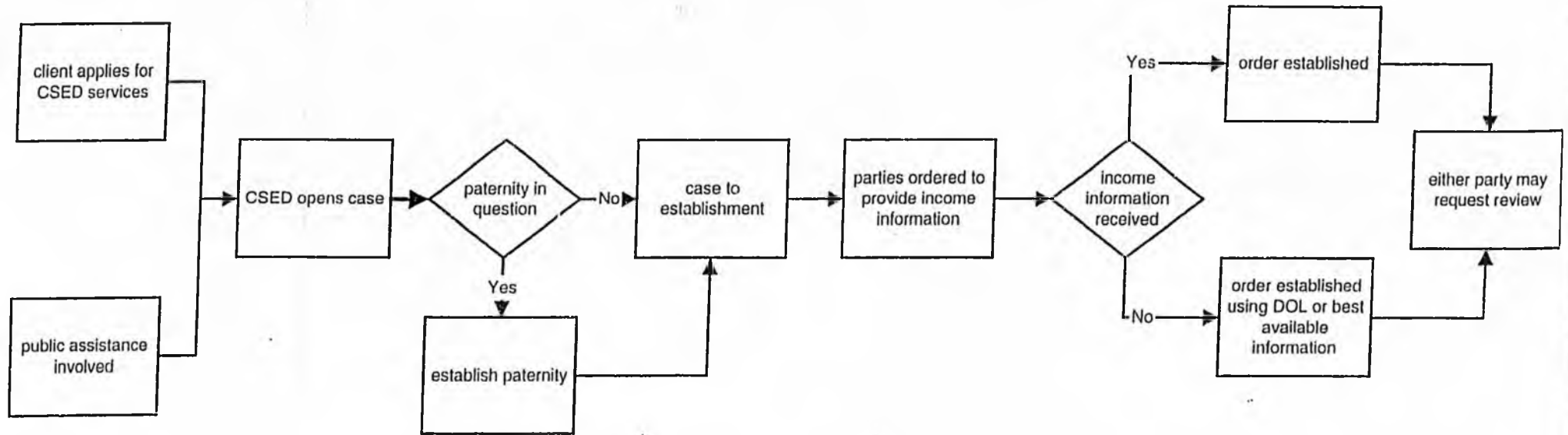
Existing Support Orders.....38,000 Cases (80%)

Orders to be Established.....10,000 Cases (more than  
half are with another state)

Locate parent

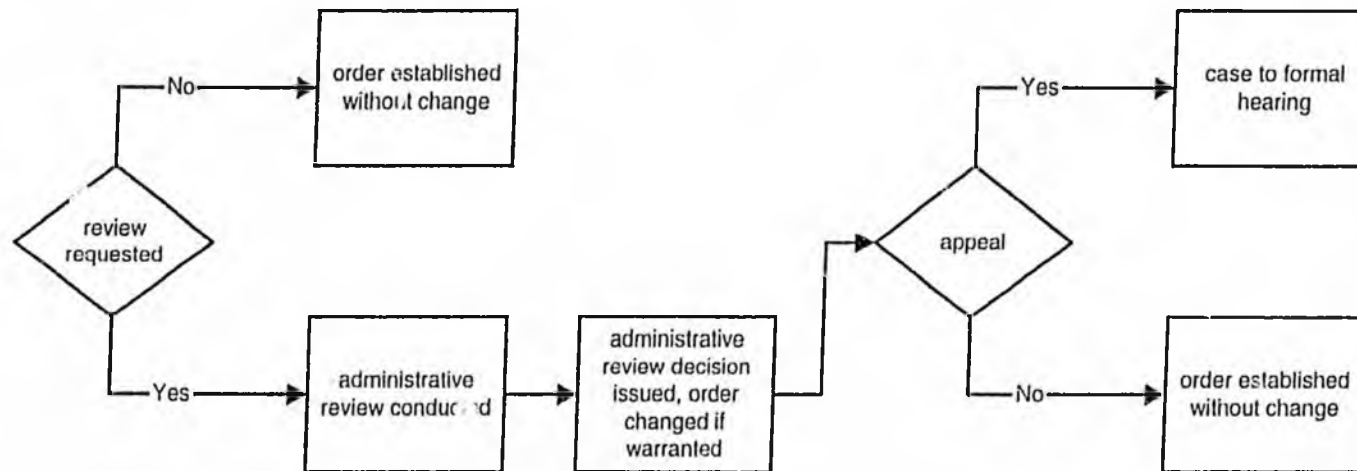
Establish paternity

## Establishing administrative orders

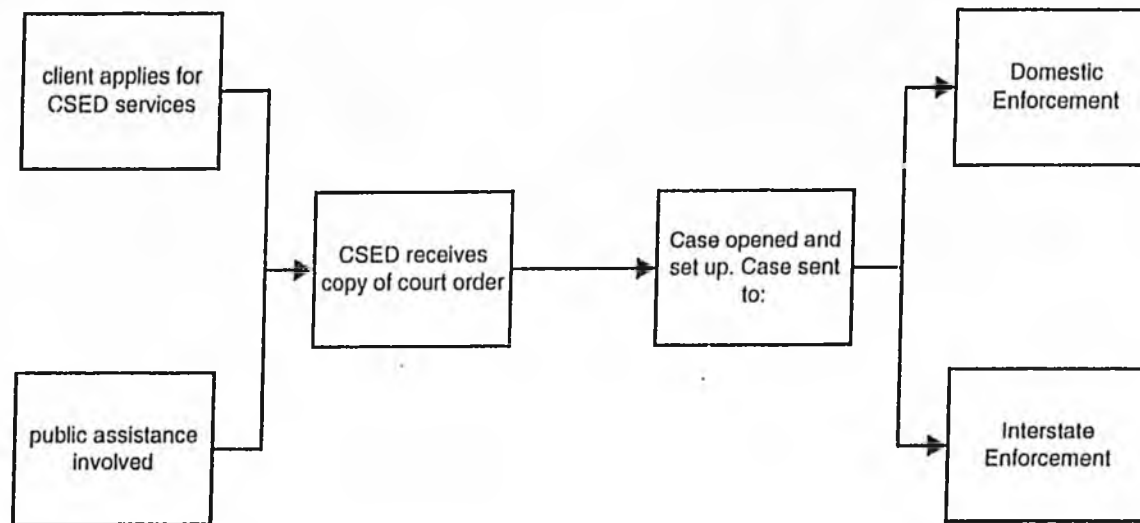


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## Appeal process



## Opening cases with court orders



## Domestic Enforcement

(The Non-custodial parent lives in Alaska)

### Enforcement Actions

- Income withholding
- Bank account attachment
- IRS refunds, PFD's and Native dividends intercepted
- Credit bureau reporting
- Licenses revoked

### Case Reviews

- Credit for visitation
- Credit for medical insurance
- Consideration for hardships
- Review of appeals on actions
  - ✓ Withholding orders
  - ✓ Credit bureau reports
- Working with other states when non-custodial parent is not in Alaska

### Investigations

Civil and criminal sanctions

- Criminal non-support
- Defrauding creditors
- Fraudulent assets
- Perjury
- Aiding in non-payment of support

## **Interstate Cases**

15,322

Non-custodial parent lives in another State

### Initiate to another state

When no order is established or little information is available about the non-custodial parent

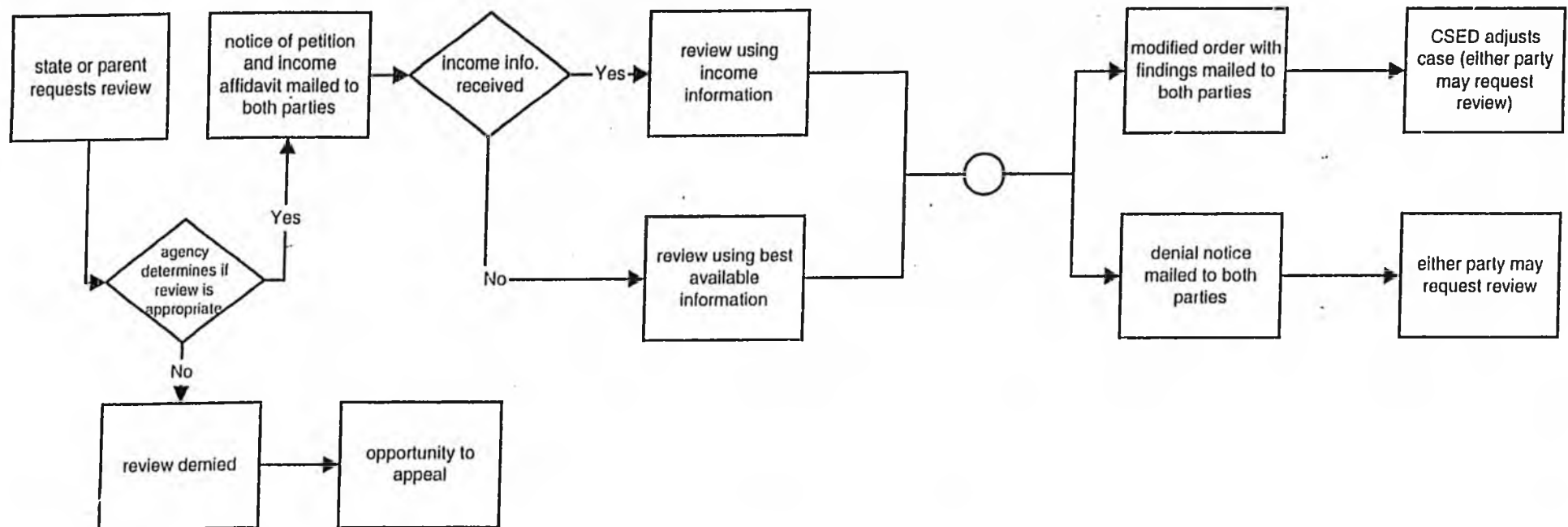
- Paternity
- Enforcement Actions

### Direct Actions

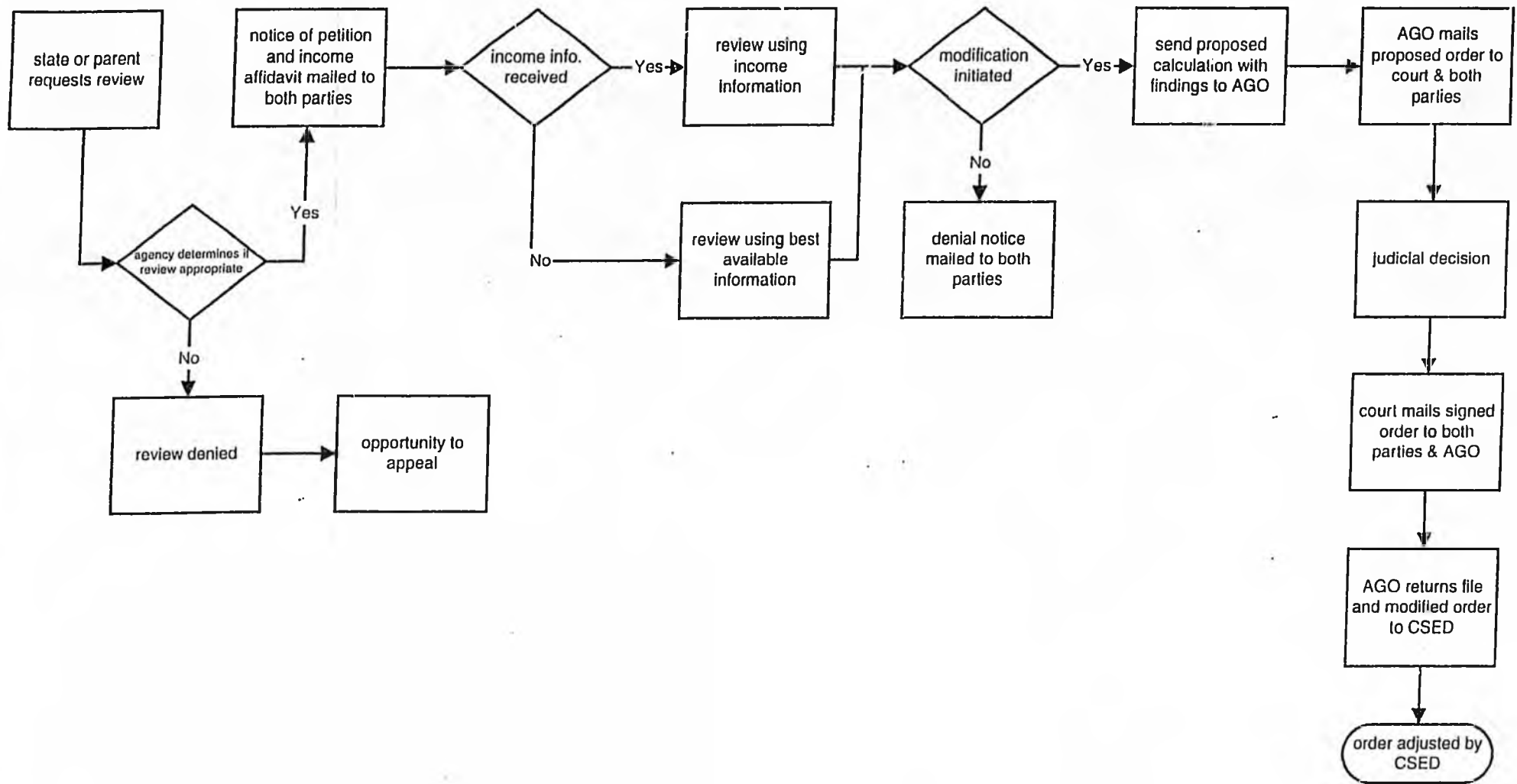
We have an order, and know the employer of the non-custodial parent, or other information

- Wage withholding
- Other state to assist w/single actions
  - ✓ Liens: financial and property
  - ✓ Service of process

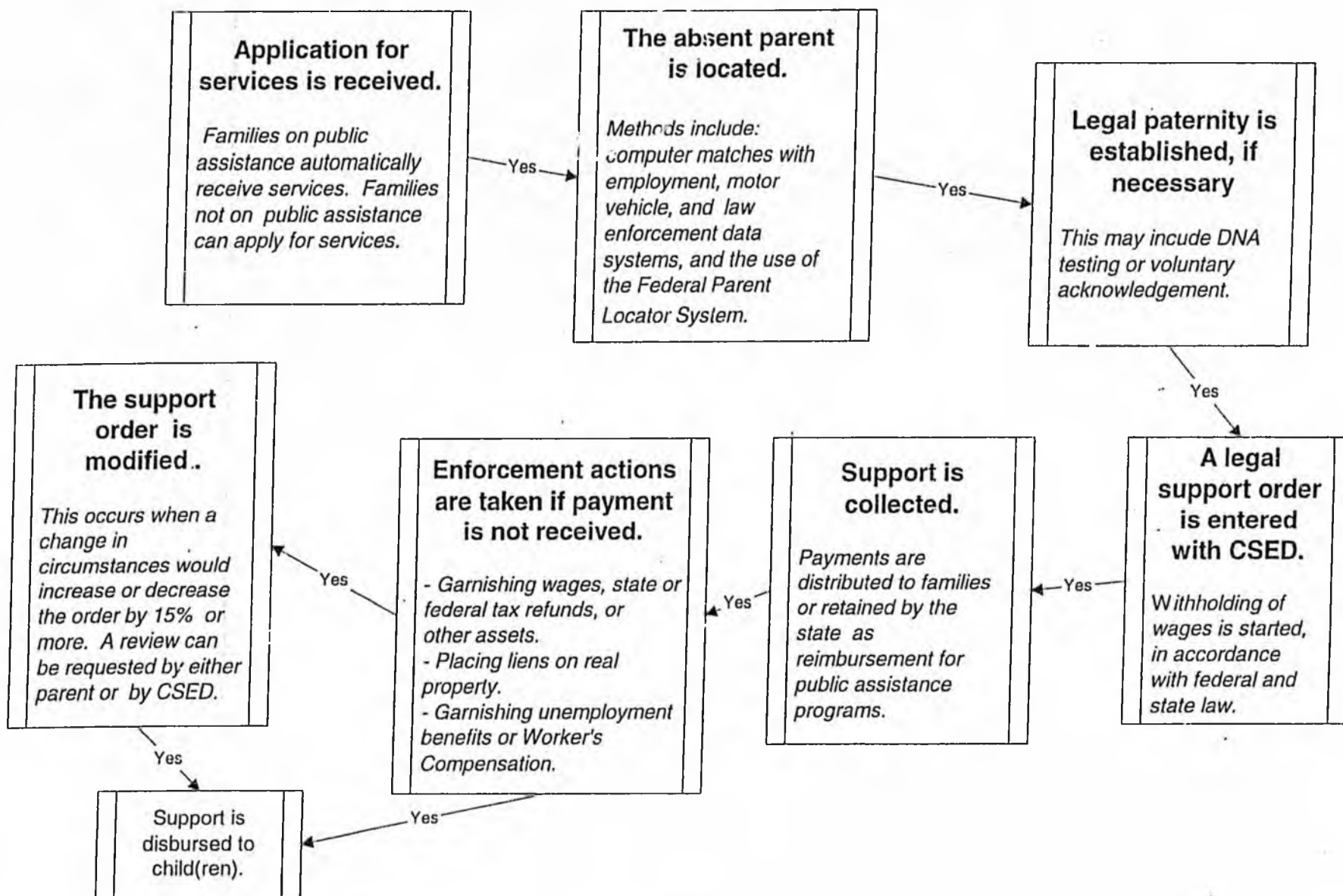
# CSED review for modification of administrative order



# CSED review for modification of court orders



## How Child Support is Collected by CSED



## OUTLINE OF DUE PROCESS DISCUSSION

### A. Three Requirements of Due Process

- (1) Personal jurisdiction
- (2) Notice
- (3) Opportunity to be heard

### B. Personal Jurisdiction

- (1) residence in Alaska
- (2) sufficient connection to the State of Alaska

### C. Notice

- (1) Actual notice (Civil Rule 4): personal delivery or certified, registered, or insured mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested
- (2) Notice by mail (Civil Rule 5): regular U.S. mail to last known address

### D. Meaningful opportunity to be heard

- (1) Notice of procedures and standards
- (2) Opportunity to present evidence and arguments
- (3) Appeal rights: administrative appeal and judicial appeal

### E. Examples of Due Process in Child Support Cases

- (1) Income Withholding
- (2) Paternity
- (3) Modifications
- (4) Credit Bureau Reporting
- (5) Licensing
- (6) Administrative Subpoenas

- Chairman Dyson and members of committee
- Diane Wendlandt, assistant attorney general with collections and support section

## INTRODUCTION

Start with a brief outline of what due process <sup>is</sup> requires and then discuss specific examples in the context of child support proceedings.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Three Requirements of Due Process

- (1) Jurisdiction over the person
- (2) Notice
- (3) A meaningful opportunity to be heard

In plain English, this means: If government is going to do something that affects your rights, <sup>(2)</sup> it has to tell you what it's doing and what the rules of the game are, <sup>(3)</sup> it has to give you a fair opportunity to object, and <sup>(1)</sup> you have to have enough of a connection with this state so that it's reasonable for this state to take the actions against you.

Guaranties a fair process, not necessarily a particular result

### B. Personal Jurisdiction

Personal jurisdiction: gives a government agency or a court the right to reach out and touch someone

- (1) Residence in Alaska – if you live here, you should reasonably expect your rights and responsibilities to be determined here in Alaska
- (2) Sufficient connection between you and the State of Alaska so that it's fair for you to expect to have your rights determined here.

*e.g.*, couple married in Alaska, live her for 10 years, have 2 children, parents separate, mother leaves Alaska, father stays here with the children and files for divorce. Alaska would have personal jurisdiction to handle divorce and child custody and support issues, even though mother no longer resides in Alaska

*e.g.*, same couple, but married and live in Washington for 10 years, father moves to Alaska with the children and files for divorce, mother has never lived in Alaska or had any connection with Alaska – Alaska would not have

NOTE: interstate - if another state acts re At resident,  
contest held here

personal jurisdiction over the mother to determine her rights and responsibilities, *i.e.*, child support

C. Notice: in legal proceedings, usually referred to as service

Government has to tell you about the proceeding and what your rights and responsibilities are in connection with that proceeding

Two types of service:

- (1) Actual notice (Civil Rule 4 service): personal delivery or certified, registered, or insured mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested – designed to ensure actual notice
- (2) Notice by mail (Rule 5 service): regular U.S. mail to last known address – service is complete upon mailing, regardless of whether you actually receive the papers

When used:

- (1) Actual notice: when there hasn't been any previous action – *i.e.*, the first notice or pleading that goes to the person
  - \* notice and finding of financial responsibility: starts the administrative order establishment proceeding
  - \* notice of paternity and financial responsibility: starts the administrative paternity establishment proceeding
- (2) Service by regular mail: when you already know about the action and are expected to keep the court or CSED informed of any address changes – CSED does have an obligation to make sure the address they use is the “last known address” – CSED does make an effort to locate last known address.
  - \* modification papers: notice of petition for modification, motion to modify

D. Meaningful opportunity to be heard

(1) Notice of procedures and standards

- (a) have to tell people what the rules of the game are beforehand – ~~needs to be clear standards so that government action isn't arbitrary~~

- ① what arguments or standards
- ② what procedures to raise arguments

(b) Forms and regulations are primary means of putting standards and procedures in writing

(2) Opportunity to present evidence and arguments

(a) Written submissions

*e.g.*, administrative review process – first level of review in most cases – not required by statute, but added by CSED by regulation to give people an additional opportunity to be heard – usually handled on paper – person can provide written arguments, documentation to support arguments; then caseworker reviews all information in the file and issues a decision

(b) In-person hearing

*e.g.*, formal hearing – if the person disagrees with the administrative review decision, can request a formal hearing in some cases – an in-person hearing is scheduled before a Department of Revenue formal hearing examiner – can submit written arguments and documents before the hearing, and also provide testimony and arguments at the hearing

(c) Appeal rights: administrative appeal followed by judicial appeal

C. Examples of Due Process in the Welfare Reform Context

(1) Income Withholding

Federal law was amended to specifically require that:

(a) state notify obligor that withholding has commenced and procedures to follow if noncustodial parent wants to contest the withholding;

~~(b) withholding order must go out without advanced notice to obligor.~~

Result: Income withholding regs (15 AAC 125.500 – 125.565):

(a) Notice and right to contest each time a withholding order is sent, not just when withholding is first commenced

(b) Procedures and standards for contesting a withholding order

(c) Clear explanation as to how the withholding amount is calculated, when one is exempt from withholding, and when and how a withholding order may be modified

(d) Procedures and standards for requesting a hardship exception

(2) Paternity

Voluntary acknowledgments: changed dramatically in light of welfare reform requirements –

- (a) acknowledgment must explain legal consequences, rights and responsibilities, and alternatives to signing form;
- (b) person has been informed that acknowledgment can't be rescinded after 60 days absent fraud, duress or material mistake of fact; and
- (c) person states that they have read and understood the form

Result: although voluntary acknowledgments are given more legal effect – same as a court order – people are given a lot more information and warnings before they sign

Paternity proceedings: increased emphasis on making sure that we have the right man: and to increase opportunities for people to be heard during the process

- (a) either party can request genetic testing order;
- (b) allowing parents to challenge paternity testing order prior to testing either because of best interests of child or because no reasonable basis for ordering testing;
- (c) allowing a putative father to request administrative paternity establishment;
- (d) allowing for second genetic test upon request;
- (e) judicial contempt proceeding for failure to comply with admin paternity testing order

Result: focus is on assuring that the correct father (*i.e.*, the biological father) is identified and established as the child's father for support purposes

(3) Modifications

Federal law requires that states give parents right to request a review at least once every 3 years.

(4) Credit Bureau Reporting

Procedures for credit bureau reporting must ensure that arrears are reported only after the parent "has been afforded all due process required under State law, including notice and a reasonable opportunity to contest the accuracy of such information." 42 U.S.C. § 666(a)(7).

CSED already had procedures in place to meet due process requirements for credit bureau reporting. (Former 15 AAC 125.155) New regulation did not substantially change the procedures for credit bureau reporting. (15 AAC 125.418)

(5) Licenses

States must have procedures by which licenses can be suspended. Federal law doesn't discuss due process requirements.

State law provides extensive notice and hearing provisions:

- (a) 60-day notice of arrears
  - (b) notice of intent to suspend
  - (c) right to administrative review
  - (d) right to expedited judicial review
  - (e) relief outside of statute (AS 25.27.210(e))
- } triggers 150-day review period
- } exception: hunting/fishing  
=> only through contempt or crim non-support

(6) Administrative Subpoenas

Must be able to subpoena financial or other information without obtaining an order from another tribunal and to impose penalties for noncompliance

\* enhanced service requirement - now must serve per Rule 4  
15 AAC 125.440:

- (a) created an administrative review procedure which allows a person to contest the administrative subpoena and explain why they shouldn't have to comply - this is done before we take them to court;
- (b) created an administrative procedure for imposing civil penalties for noncompliance

Result: Give people an opportunity to be heard, a chance to object to the subpoena, before we drag them into court - hopefully, we can avoid taking people to court except in cases of unexcused noncompliance





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OVERVIEW

DIV.

FAMILY

& YOUTH

SERVICE



Department of Health and Social Services  
**Division of Family and Youth Services**

An overview of the trends and  
programs to House HESS Committee

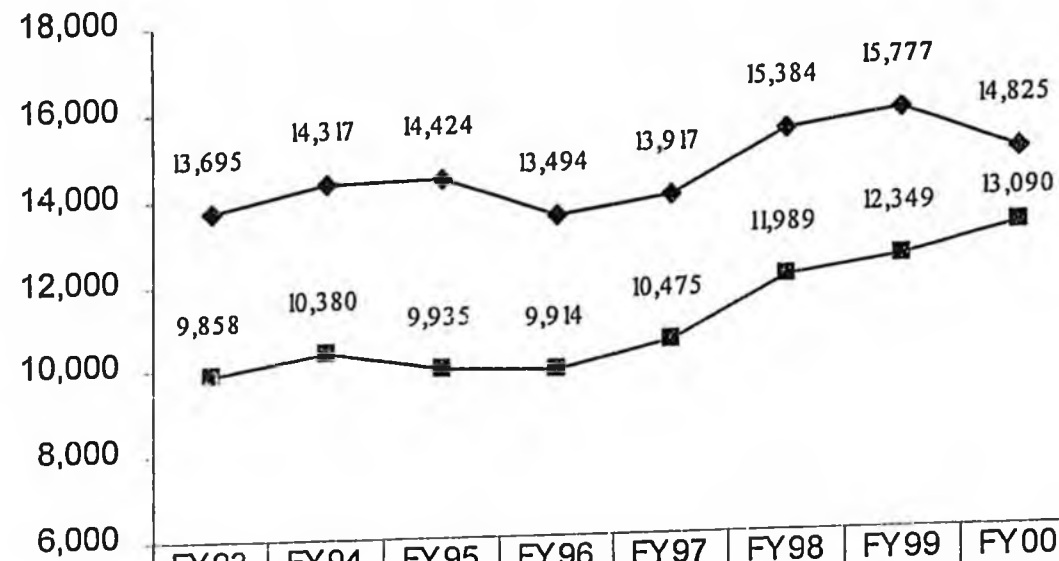
February 1, 2001

## • **Trends: *What we are experiencing***

- ✓ Reports of Harm are leveling off, only 1 percent increase from last year.
- ✓ Number of children reported has increased with 250 more children being reported last year.
- ✓ Foster care growth has declined, heading towards zero growth rate this year.
- ✓ Number of children in custody over 24 months has dropped 25 percent from FY 99 to FY 00.
- ✓ About 200 less kids today in out-of-home care than one year ago.
- ✓ Adoptions have doubled.

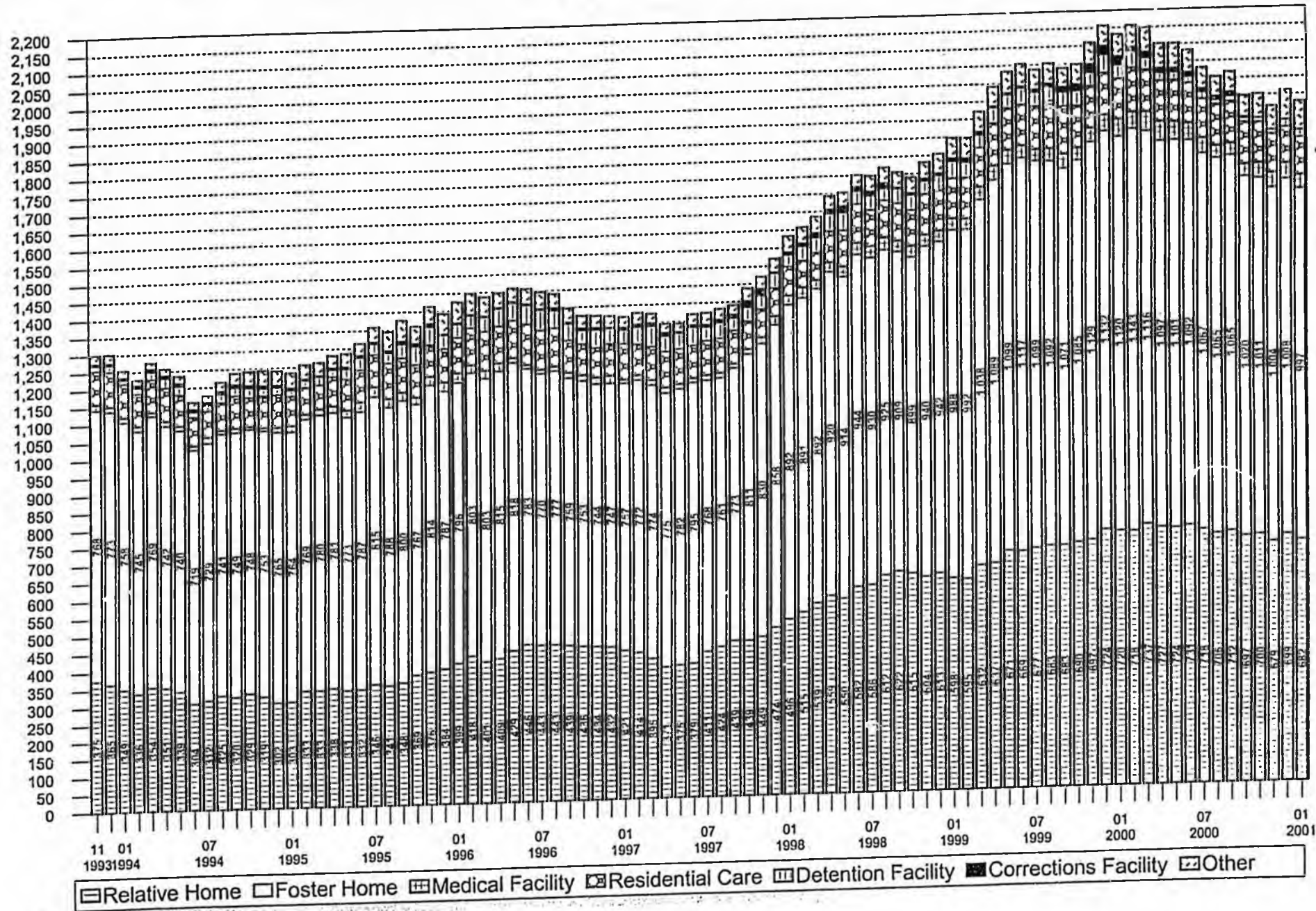
TURN OVER

Reports of Harm (ROH) to Children and  
the Number and Percent of ROH Assigned for Investigation



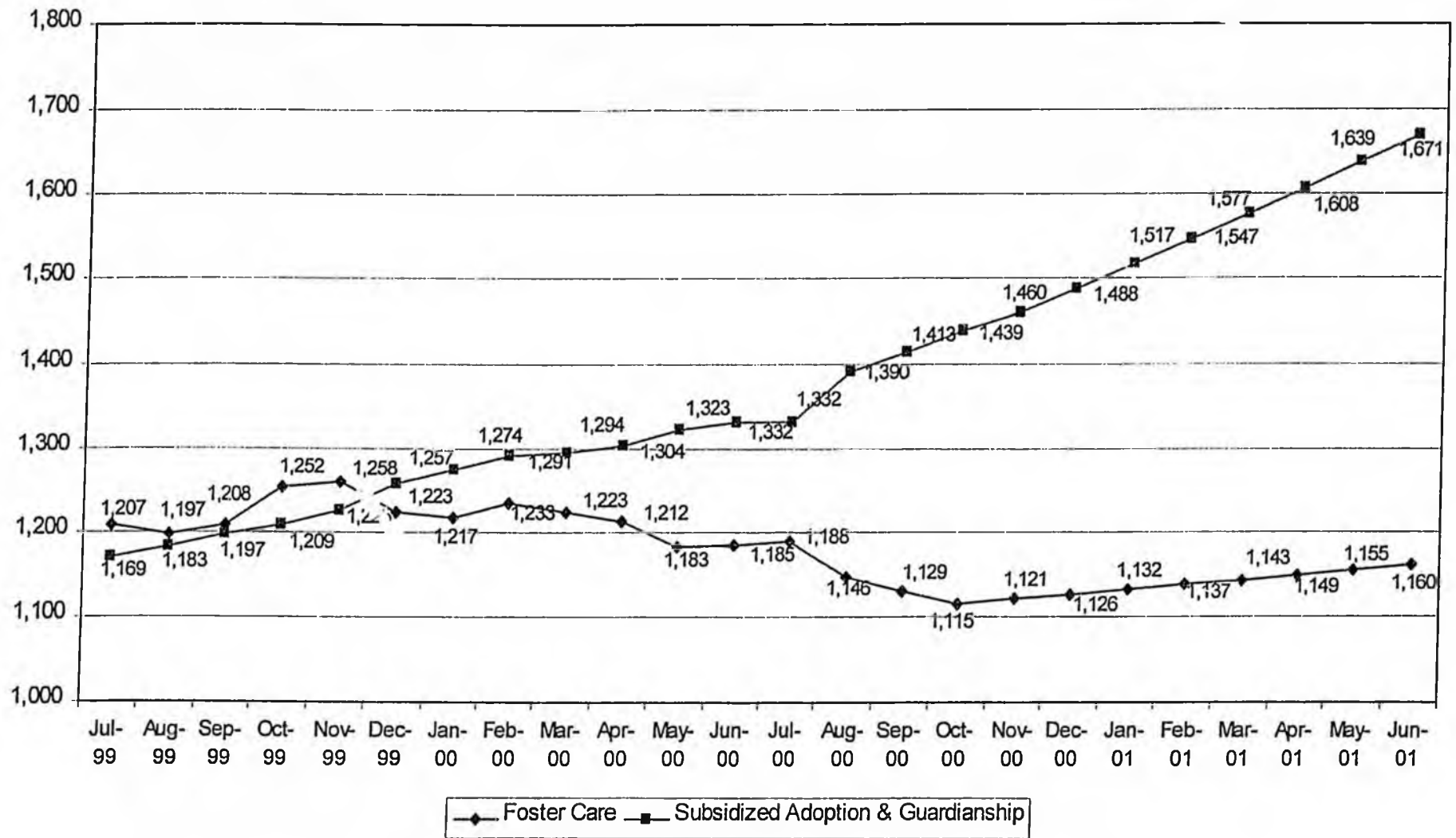
	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
◆ # of ROH	13,695	14,317	14,424	13,494	13,917	15,384	15,777	14,825
■ # ROH Assigned for Investigation	9,858	10,380	9,935	9,914	10,475	11,989	12,349	13,090
% Assigned for Investigation	72.0%	72.5%	68.9%	73.5%	75.3%	77.9%	78.3%	88.3%

# Family Services Children in Out of Home Care by Placement Category November 1993 through January 2001



Source: Division of Family and Youth Services - PROBER  
(April 1994 information as of April 15, 1994)

## Subsidized Adoption Caseload Exceeded Foster Care Caseload





# Highlights of Program Areas

## ★ CPS Investigations

- ✓ Evaluating Dual Track Pilot
- ✓ Working towards adding Child Advocacy Centers in Alaska

## ★ Family Support Services

- ✓ Supporting families with parents who have long term disabilities
- ✓ Working with less federal funding available to support families



## ★ Title IVE Tribal Pass Through Grants

- ✓ Building tribal ICWA program capacity
- ✓ Designated one of ten states to receive national assistance

## ★ Foster Care

- ✓ Making sure foster care is safe, and supporting our foster parents
- ✓ Working with APSIN Flag Project



★ Residential Care

- ✓ Increasing capacity and quality
- ✓ Keeping Psychiatric Nurses in regions

★ Balloon Project

- ✓ Find permanent homes for children who have been waiting
- ✓ Add resources to the system to accomplish steps necessary to achieve permanency
- ✓ Track outcomes and resource utilization

# Balloon Project Success

- ✓ Over 900 children have permanent homes.
- ✓ Adoptions have doubled over the last three years.
- ✓ About 25 percent less children in custody over 24 months
- ✓ First time in years there are more children in subsidized adoption and guardianship than in foster care.



★ Fostering Independence Program

- ✓ Focusing on youth aging out of foster care system

★ Business Process Review and New MIS

- ✓ Streamlining work processes
- ✓ Requesting transcription services for workers

★ Hiring and Keeping Staff

- ✓ Making hiring faster and easier
- ✓ Managing high caseloads
- ✓ Developing worker wellness program
- ✓ Maintaining training program for all staff

## Foster Care: Current Activities February 7, 2001

- Focus on Safety in Foster Care
  - APSIN Flag
  - Statewide Name Check on all Emergency Licenses
  
- Established Licensing Action Committee (Anchorage)
  - Reviews all foster homes that become no longer available for placement. This includes all homes where placements are put on hold, where a license expires, is relinquished, is not renewed or is denied, as well as any license revocations.
  
- Activated all Variance Committees
  
- Developing New Licensing Manual
  
- Emphasizing Support as well as Enforcement in Licensing Foster Parents
  - Reviewing position descriptions
  - Met with licensing staff
  - Holding a Licensing Summit
  
- Recognizing Tribally Licensed Foster Homes
  - Active committee through Tribal State Collaboration Group
  
- Recruitment Efforts for next six months (attachment)
  
- Tracking Incidents of child abuse and/or neglect in foster care
  
- Determine retention rates of foster homes and survey perceptions of foster parents, foster children, and staff on issues of recruitment and retention.

**“FOSTER A FUTURE”**  
**Proposed Foster Parent Recruitment Plan**

02/01/01 – 06/30/01

Revised 02/05/01

1. **Statewide media campaign (total budget \$28,408)**
  - a. **Television (budget \$13,408)**
    1. Four weeks in February
    2. 3 major networks in Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks; Alaska SuperStation (ABC) in 51 additional markets throughout Alaska (markets attached)
    3. If we have additional money, the next recommendation is to advertise on cable channels
  - b. **Radio (budget \$6,000)**
    1. Four weeks in Feb; Four weeks in April
    2. APRN, on 30 stations in 330 different markets across the state
      - a. Barrow, Ft. Yukon, Kotzebue, Fairbanks, Galena, Unalakleet, Talkeetna, McGrath, Chevak, Bethel, Kenai, Anchorage, St. Paul, Unalaska, Sand Point, Dillingham, Homer, Kodiak, Valdez, Haines, Juneau, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Ketchikan
      - b. Reaches approximately 83,630 adult Alaskans
  - c. **Newspapers (budget \$9000)**
    1. Months of March (2 ads each paper) and May (1 ad each paper)
    2. Twenty-one different daily and weekly newspapers
      - a. Alaska Star (Eagle River), Anchorage Daily News, Anchorage Press, Arctic Sounder, Bristol Bay Times, Cordova Times, Dutch Harbor Fisherman, Fairbanks Daily News Frontiersman (Wasilla), Homer News, Juneau Empire, Ketchikan Daily News, Kodiak Daily Mirror, Nome Nugget, Peninsula Clarion, Petersburg Pilot, Seward Phoenix, Skagway News, Sitka Sentinel, Tundra Times, Valdez Vanguard, Wrangell Sentinel
    3. PSA's will be distributed to newspapers
  - d. All advertising will be materials developed by Ralph Thomas
  - e. AFPTC current contract = \$10,000 for advertising (They are currently working with Chris Carson about shifting \$10,000 more from salaries into advertising.)
  - f. Television and radio advertising schedule are per recommendations from Kim Taggart, media buyer, referred by Ralph Thomas
2. **Bill inserts (using materials developed by Ralph Thomas)**
  - a. utility companies to include recruitment insert in monthly statements
  - b. April, May, statewide

3. Mall fairs / exhibits
  - a. Anchorage – April or May
  - b. Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan – April
4. Feature articles
  - a. Island News, Prince of Wales
5. Presentations
  - a. Indian Child Welfare Conference, Nome – February
  - b. "Capital Chat" KINY radio, Juneau – Feb 16
6. Recruitment and retention committees are up and running in Anchorage; try to rekindle Fairbanks and Juneau committees
7. Ongoing
  - a. press releases and PSA's
  - b. church bulletins
  - c. agency and business newsletters
  - d. recruitment posters and flyers
  - e. recruitment brochures distributed
  - f. native organizations
  - g. speakers' bureaus
  - h. feature articles

THE  
FOLLOWING  
DOCUMENT(S)  
ARE  
POOR  
ORIGINAL  
COPIES



**TVSCAN**

Kim Taggart - 01/18/01 12:09 PM

**Flight Plan Order Summary**

Anchorage - NOV/FEB Nielson

Buyer **Kim Taggart**  
 Advertiser **ABC**  
 Agency **Kim Taggart Media Services**

Order Number **90**  
 Campaign **Foster a Future**  
 Flight **Flight 1 02/05/01-02/11/01**

Telephone **907-345-9827**

Plan No.	Station	Program	Time Period	Spot Length	Spots	DMA P 25-54							RTG	GRPs	Total Cost
						Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su			
90															
		<i>Week of 02/05/01</i>													
	KTUU	TODAY SHOW	Mo-Fr 7:00a-9:00a	:30	2	1	1						3.9	7.8	
	KTVA	PRICE IS RIGHT	Mo-Fr 10:00a-11:00a	:30	3			1	1	1			1.2	3.6	
	KTVA	YOUNG RESTLESS	Mo-Fr 11:00a-12:00p	:30	3	1	1	1					1.4	4.2	
	KIMO	ALL MY CHILDREN	Mo-Fr 12:00p-1:00p	:30	3	1			1	1			1.3	3.9	
	KIMO	GENERAL HOSPITAL	Mo-Fr 2:00p-3:00p	:30	3		1	1	1				1.5	4.5	
	KIMO	ENTERTAINMENT TONIC	Mo-Fr 6:30p-7:00p	:30	2	1				1			3.0	6.0	
	KIMO	WHEEL OF FORTUNE	Mo-Fr 7:00p-7:30p	:30	2		1	1					5.1	10.2	
	KIMO	JEOPARDY	Mo-Fr 7:30p-8:00p	:30	3	1			1	1			5.8	17.4	
	KTVA	KING OF QUEENS	Mon 7:00p-7:30p	:30	1	1							2.9	2.9	
	KIMO	ABC MONDAY MOVIE	Mon 8:00p-10:00p	:30	1	1							6.0*	6.0	
	KTUU	WED PRIME ROTATOR	Wed 7:00p-10:30p	:30	1			1					11.9	11.9	
	KIMO	WHO'S MILLIONAIRE	Thu 8:00p-10:00p	:30	1				1				6.0*	6.0	
	KTUU	CHANNEL 2 MORNING N	Mo-Fr 6:50a-7:00a	:30	3	1	1			1			3.2	9.6	
	KTVA	ALASKA 11 NEWS	Mo-Fr 5:00p-5:30p	:30	4	1		1	1	1			3.6	14.4	
	KTUU	CH 2 NEWS HOUR ROTA	Mo-Fr 6:00p-7:00p	:30	1		1						9.2	9.2	
	KTUU	SEINFELD	Mo-Fr 10:30p-11:00p	:30	1			1		1			10.4	10.4	
	KTUU	LATE FRINGE ROTATOR	Mo-Fr 10:30p-12:00a	:30	2				1	1			6.3	12.6	
<b>Schedule Totals</b>					<b>36</b>	<b>Reach / Frequency</b>							<b>53.5</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Monthly Feb 2001  
 Gross Cost \$3,352.00

\* - Decimals extended from (1).  
 Reach and Frequency projections are computed using the Beta-Multi-Metric Extension Formula.  
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Feb 02 01 04:21P  
 01/16/01 TUE 10:46 FAX 9073459532

RFPTC

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P-2



# abc Alaska's SuperStation

- 1 Anchorage
- 2 Fairbanks
- 3 Juneau
- 4 Alaska
- 5 Anderson/Clear
- 6 ARCO/Kuparuk
- 7 Barrow
- 8 Bethel
- 9 Big Delta/Delta Junction
- 10 Chitina
- 11 Cordova
- 12 Cr'y
- 13 Dillingham
- 14 Eek
- 15 Ektomonak
- 16 Eielson AFB
- 17 Fort Greely
- 18 Galena
- 19 Girdwood
- 20 Glennallen
- 21 Haines
- 22 Homer
- 23 Hooper
- 24 Hyattburg
- 25 Igarka
- 26 Kenai
- 27 Katikuk
- 28 Kivalof
- 29 King Cove
- 30 King Salmon
- 31 Kodiak
- 32 Kotzebue
- 33 McGrick
- 34 Menzies
- 35 Nulato
- 36 Nome
- 37 North
- 38 North Pole
- 39 Nuiqsut
- 40 Palmer
- 41 Pelelium
- 42 Prudhoe Bay
- 43 Pump Station 3
- 44 Pump Station 4
- 45 Pump Station 5
- 46 Pump Station 6
- 47 Pump Station 7
- 48 Seward
- 49 Ska
- 50 Slaughter
- 51 Seldovia
- 52 Talarone
- 53 Tarens
- 54 Umanak
- 55 Valdez
- 56 Wasilla
- 57 Whittier
- 58 Wainwright
- 59 Anchorage
- 60 Anchorage



**KIMO13**  
Anchorage

**KATN2**  
Fairbanks

**KJUD8**  
Juneau

Reaching over 60 communities  
throughout the state of Alaska

Connecting Our Viewers to Your Business

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