

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004 8672

10741 HOUSE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

Another type of selection process is to let the student body president or the students themselves select their own board member through appointments or elections. This is also a poor idea because it would probably relegate the selection to a popularity contest. The person with the nicest smile or the best designed campaign poster would win a Regent position regardless of his qualifications. On the other hand, a selection by the administration or faculty would cause concern among the students that the new student member was the administration's "boy." This would not help to make the Regents any more credible to the students than the present system.

After a great deal of discussion we resolved, and now propose, that the University Assembly recommend four or five names to the Governor, one of which would be appointed and then confirmed by the Legislature. The Assembly is made up of faculty, administration, alumni and students and is a large enough and a diverse enough body that no one segment of the University could exert political or "self-interest lobbying" influence in the recommendation process. We chose these people within the University structure to "do the recommending" because we felt that they would be in the best position to evaluate the capabilities and characters of the potential student Regent members. However, the University Assembly is presently dominated by the Fairbanks campus. Therefore, as united students of the University of Alaska campuses, we do strongly recommend that the University Assembly be required to select at least one student from each major region (Southeast, Southcentral and Northern).

The terms of the student members should be one year with reappointments possible. More than a year's term would disqualify the Seniors who generally have the most expertise on the University system. Additional reappointments are necessary for that rare individual who is qualified to be a Regent before he reaches Senior status as a student.

The student should of course be considered a full member of the Board with all the rights and responsibilities of the position.

Throughout this booklet we have attempted to show our enthusiasm for the American concept of participating in decisions through voting. One vote will not change many decisions of the Board of Regents but it will record our thoughts on the discussions and it will give our viewpoint the necessary weight so that we will be heard. For those of you that

are Old-time Alaskans and may not understand how we students feel, may we suggest that you think back to the Territorial days when our voteless delegate had little to bring home except for the frustrations and the neglect of Congress.

The Associated Students request that a bill placing one student on the Board be passed during this Legislative session.

The Associated Students wish to thank the following people for their thoughts and/or support in making this booklet possible.

Dr. William R. Wood	President, University of Alaska
Dr. Earl J. McGrath	Director of Higher Education Center, Temple University
Dr. Thomas J. Kerr IV	President, Otterbein College
Dr. Homer Babbidge	President, University of Connecticut
Dr. Thomas Boner	President, University of New Hampshire
Dr. John W. Lederle	Past President, University of Massachusetts
Dean Robert J. Hilliard	Director of Student Affairs, University of Alaska
Mr. Don Scott	Head, Wood Center, University of Alaska
Mr. Tom Clark	Director, Office of Public Relations, Otterbein College

For your information the following Alaska State Statutes apply to our proposed bill.

Title 14, Chapter 40,  
Article 2

Sec. 14.40.120. University Governed by Board of Regents. The University of Alaska shall be governed by a Board of Regents consisting of eight regents. (No.37-10-3 ACLA 1949)

Sec. 14.40.130. Qualifications of Regents. Each regent shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state. (No.37-10-3 ACLA 1949)

Sec. 14.40.140. Term of office. The term of office of a regent is eight years. The term of office begins on the first Monday in February of the year in which the appointment is made. Each regent serves until his successor is appointed and qualifies. (No.37-10-3 ACLA 1949)

Sec. 14.40.150. Appointment of regents. The governor shall appoint the regents subject to confirmation by a majority of all the members of the legislature in joint session. The names of those appointed shall be sent to the legislature within five days after the opening of the session, for confirmation or rejection. If a person appointed is not confirmed by a majority vote of all the members of the legislature, his appointment ceases and the name of another person shall be submitted within three days after the rejection. If the legislature adjourns without confirming the nominee, or if an interim vacancy occurs, the governor may appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy. However, the person who has failed to be confirmed may not be appointed. The term of office of the appointee expires on the fifth day of the session of the legislature following the appointment. (No.37-10-3 ACLA 1949)

## WORKS CITED

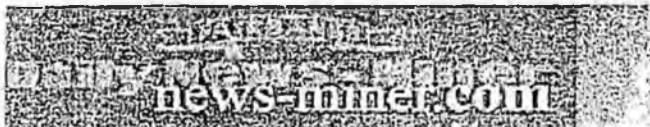
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Article Last Updated: Thursday, February 13, 2003 - 5:12:47 PM MST

# Regent nominees clear hurdles

By TOM MORAN

News-Miner Juneau Bureau

JUNEAU--The state House Committee of Health, Education and Social Services has recommended the confirmation of five nominees to the University of Alaska Board of Regents, including three from Fairbanks.

In a Tuesday afternoon hearing, the committee voted unanimously to support the confirmations of Jim Hayes, Cynthia Henry, and student regent Derek Miller of Fairbanks, as well as Mary Hughes of Anchorage and Mike Snowden of Sitka. Hayes, Henry and Snowden were all nominated by Gov. Frank Murkowski, while Miller and Hughes were nominated by ex-Gov. Tony Knowles and are being forwarded by Murkowski.

The nominees can now go before a joint session of the state Legislature for confirmation. Both Hayes' and Henry's terms would expire in 2011, while Miller would serve a total of a year as student regent.

Hayes, who was mayor of Fairbanks from 1992 to 2001, has a bachelor of arts from UAF. He has also worked as a school teacher and served on the Fairbanks North Star Borough school board. Hayes answered questions from the seven-person committee on several topics, including affirmative action, university health education programs and the university budget. On the latter, Rep. Kelly Wolf, R-Kenai, asked Hayes whether there is room for budget trimming at UA.

Hayes said he didn't have details of the budget but conjectured there would be room for cuts if necessary.

"There's always areas that you can trim or cut," he said. "I think people that know me know I'm fairly conservative, I cut the city budgets."

Cynthia Henry, who holds a master's in education from UAF, is a member of the Fairbanks North Star Borough assembly, a former member of the school board and a former teacher. When asked about health education, Henry said the university system has room for improvement and noted that UAF has no nursing program.

"I think the goal of the university, the responsibility of the university, is to fill those professional positions that are needed in this state, and I think we have been lacking in the health profession," she said.

The committee reserved the toughest questions for Miller, a UAF senior business major who has been student body president for two years. When asked to give the university a letter grade, Miller gave it a B-minus--"I definitely think we are an above-average university," he said--and said the system needs to do more to compete on a national level.

Miller said he supported a recent bill that would double the number of student regents. And asked what he would do to improve each major campus of the system, he said he would support UAS's accessibility, look into doctorate programs at UAA and create more of a focus on education rather than research at UAF.

"I would like to see a teaching emphasis, more so, at the Fairbanks campus," he said.

Reporter Tom Moran can be reached at [tmoran@newsminer.com](mailto:tmoran@newsminer.com) or (907)463-4893.



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HB

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Kwigillingoic

Lower Kalskag

Mekoryuk

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Newtok

Nightmute

Nunapitcheuk

Oscarville

Platinum

Quinhagak

Toksook Bay

Tuluksak

Tununak

Tuntutulac

Upper Kalskag

### House Bill 84 Alaska History Curriculum Sponsor Statement

The face of Alaska is changing demographically, economically, and socially. The speed of this change makes it imperative for Alaska's students, our future leaders, to have a sound understanding of the State's history and its peoples. Knowledge of one's own state history, government and cultures is fundamental to being an informed and effective participant in state and local affairs. It is vital to the development of a representative democracy and civil society.

There has been interest in having Alaska History and Cultural Studies taught in our schools since the early years of statehood. Steady but slow progress has been made. One by one, Alaska's school districts have added Alaska history courses to their high school curriculum. The majority—but not all—of Alaska's 50-plus school districts now require a high school class. Teaching materials, once rare, are becoming more abundant and a new Alaska History and Cultural Studies curriculum will soon be available to any district at no cost, thanks to an initiative started by the Alaska Humanities Forum, funded by Senator Ted Stevens.

An Alaska History course requirement dovetails nicely with the existing social studies graduation requirement and does not need to add to the credit load required for graduation. A ½ credit Alaska History and Cultural Studies course could be part of the three social studies credits currently required of high school students for graduation.

This year 55 Alaskans traveled to Fairbanks to address questions about the financial future of Alaska. The symbolism invoked memories for many Alaskans of the 55 delegates assembling in Fairbanks to draft what the nation subsequently has hailed as a model state constitution. The history of our development of a state is unique. Understanding how we became a state and the role development of our resources has played in creating the character of Alaska is important to finding solutions to today's challenges and planning for our future.

We have a common destiny—whether our home is Barrow or Ketchikan, Anchorage or Eek—and we need to work together to make it a good one. Helping our students understand who we—*we Alaskans*—are will give them a better foundation to collectively create that future.

**POLITICAL OPINION SURVEY  
ALASKA HISTORY - STATEWIDE RESULTS**

IVAN MOORE RESEARCH  
TEL: 278-4600

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm calling for Ivan Moore Research, an Alaska public opinion research firm. We're conducting a public opinion survey that should take a few minutes. Your opinions are important to us, and we'd appreciate your participation if that's OK with you, and of course your responses will be completely confidential.

S1. Is this a residential telephone?

IF "YES", CONTINUE...

IF "NO", TERMINATE...

S2. Are you registered to vote in the State of Alaska?

IF "YES", CONTINUE...

IF "NO", ASK FOR OTHER VOTER...

1. What is your registered party affiliation?

PARTY AFFILIATION:		
	Count	%
Democrat	82	18.9%
Republican	110	25.6%
Other party/No party	239	55.4%

2. When it comes to politics, do you consider yourself to be a conservative, a moderate or a progressive?

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY:		
	Count	%
Conservative	160	37.2%
Moderate	207	48.1%
Progressive	64	14.8%

3. First of all, do you favor or oppose high school students in Alaska being taught a course in Alaska History?

FAVOR OR OPPOSE HIGH SCHOOL ALASKA HISTORY COURSE:		
	Count	%
Favor	389	90.2%
Oppose	26	6.1%
Not sure	16	3.7%

4. Do you favor or oppose Alaska History being taught as a required course in all high schools in Alaska?

FAVOR OR OPPOSE HIGH SCHOOL ALASKA HISTORY COURSE REQUIREMENT:		
	Count	%
Favor	247	57.4%
Oppose	155	36.0%
Not sure	28	6.6%

The following questions are for statistical purposes only.

5. Of the people currently living in your household, how many are children or adolescents aged 18 or under?

CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD?		
	Count	%
None	257	60.9%
One or more	165	39.1%

6. In what year were you born?

AGE OF RESPONDENT:		
	Count	%
18-51	213	51.8%
52+	199	48.2%

7. Are you married or single?

MARITAL STATUS:		
	Count	%
Married	290	67.3%
Single	141	32.7%

8. GENDER...

GENDER OF RESPONDENT:		
	Count	%
Male	215	50.0%
Female	215	50.0%

That completes the survey. I have a telephone number for Ivan Moore Research that you can call with any comments, compliments or complaints. Would you like the number? (278-4600)

Thank you very much for your help. Goodbye.

THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES HAVE BEEN COMPUTED FROM THE GATHERED DATA:

MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:

	MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:	
	Count	%
Married males	145	33.6%
Married females	145	33.6%
Single males	71	16.4%
Single females	71	16.4%

AREAS OF ALASKA:

	AREAS OF ALASKA:	
	Count	%
Southeast	68	15.7%
Rural Alaska	39	9.1%
MatSu-Kenai-Valdez	87	20.2%
Anchorage	179	41.6%
Fairbanks	58	13.5%

	FAVOR OR OPPOSE HIGH SCHOOL ALASKA HISTORY COURSE:			Total
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure	Col %
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
<b>PARTY AFFILIATION:</b>				
Democrat	97.2%	1.4%	1.4%	18.9%
Republican	90.9%	5.7%	3.4%	25.6%
Other party/No party	87.5%	7.9%	4.6%	55.4%
<b>POLITICAL IDEOLOGY:</b>				
Conservative	85.7%	9.9%	4.4%	37.2%
Moderate	90.7%	5.0%	4.3%	48.1%
Progressive	100.0%			14.8%
<b>FAVOR OR OPPOSE HIGH SCHOOL ALASKA HISTORY COURSE REQUIREMENT:</b>				
Favor	99.8%	.2%		57.4%
Oppose	79.5%	16.5%	4.0%	36.0%
Not sure	65.7%		34.3%	6.6%
<b>CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD?</b>				
None	89.3%	6.4%	4.2%	60.9%
One or more	91.1%	5.8%	3.0%	39.1%
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT:</b>				
18-51	93.9%	3.1%	3.1%	51.8%
52+	85.4%	9.9%	4.7%	48.2%
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>				
Married	91.2%	4.8%	4.1%	67.3%
Single	88.3%	8.7%	2.9%	32.7%
<b>GENDER OF RESPONDENT:</b>				
Male	87.3%	7.0%	5.7%	50.0%
Female	93.2%	5.2%	1.6%	50.0%
<b>MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:</b>				
Married males	87.3%	6.2%	6.4%	33.6%
Married females	95.0%	3.3%	1.7%	33.6%
Single males	87.1%	8.6%	4.4%	16.4%
Single females	89.6%	8.9%	1.5%	16.4%
<b>AREAS OF ALASKA:</b>				
Southeast	87.9%	8.9%	3.2%	15.7%
Rural Alaska	95.9%	4.1%		9.1%
MatSu-Kenai-Valdez	89.5%	4.8%	5.7%	20.2%
Anchorage	91.2%	5.0%	3.8%	41.6%
Fairbanks	87.5%	9.3%	3.3%	13.5%
Total	90.2%	6.1%	3.7%	100.0%

	FAVOR OR OPPOSE HIGH SCHOOL ALASKA HISTORY COURSE REQUIREMENT:			Total
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure	Col %
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
<b>PARTY AFFILIATION:</b>				
Democrat	64.5%	28.1%	7.4%	18.9%
Republican	62.2%	32.3%	5.6%	25.6%
Other party/No party	52.8%	40.5%	6.7%	55.4%
<b>POLITICAL IDEOLOGY:</b>				
Conservative	58.0%	32.8%	9.2%	37.2%
Moderate	56.9%	37.7%	5.4%	48.1%
Progressive	57.5%	38.8%	3.7%	14.8%
<b>FAVOR OR OPPOSE HIGH SCHOOL ALASKA HISTORY COURSE:</b>				
Favor	63.5%	31.7%	4.8%	90.2%
Oppose	2.0%	98.0%		6.1%
Not sure		39.1%	60.9%	3.7%
<b>CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD?</b>				
None	62.7%	29.0%	8.3%	60.9%
One or more	49.1%	46.7%	4.2%	39.1%
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT:</b>				
18-51	48.8%	47.0%	4.2%	51.8%
52+	66.5%	24.1%	9.4%	48.2%
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>				
Married	58.7%	35.4%	6.0%	67.3%
Single	54.8%	37.4%	7.8%	32.7%
<b>GENDER OF RESPONDENT:</b>				
Male	55.7%	38.1%	6.2%	50.0%
Female	59.1%	34.0%	6.9%	50.0%
<b>MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:</b>				
Married males	58.1%	37.0%	4.9%	33.6%
Married females	59.3%	33.8%	7.0%	33.6%
Single males	50.7%	40.3%	9.0%	16.4%
Single females	58.9%	34.5%	6.6%	16.4%
<b>AREAS OF ALASKA:</b>				
Southeast	55.1%	36.7%	8.2%	15.7%
Rural Alaska	71.7%	28.3%		9.1%
MatSu-Kenai-Valdez	43.7%	47.1%	9.2%	20.2%
Anchorage	63.1%	32.2%	4.7%	41.6%
Fairbanks	53.4%	35.9%	10.7%	13.5%
Total	57.4%	36.0%	6.6%	100.0%

## Alaska State History— Let's Teach It Now!

In a recent public appearance it became painfully clear that Alaska's generation of the future knows little about Alaska's past.

I asked a group of high school grads what they knew about Pearl Harbor Day. I saw puzzled looks and blank stares on the faces of the young audience.

When told that bombing Pearl Harbor started WW II for the U.S. and that Alaska was also bombed during that war, the looks turned to doubt. Playing to my obvious strength I asked if anybody knew that when Alaska was purchased from Russia aboriginal inhabitants were to receive certain status, according to the agreement signed by U.S. Secretary of State William H. Seward and Baron Eduard de Stoeckl (for Alexander II of Russia). (And who were they, anyway?) Or further, that the Baron had to actually bribe certain members of both houses of Congress to secure the required number of votes to complete the purchase.

I later wondered if any high school student had ever thought about the land bridge, or had read about the European explorers who came to the Great Land, the first one from Denmark.

Beyond their own culture, are students aware of the several distinct cultures that make up the population of Alaska? Their customs, tools, modes of transportation and trade; religious observation or geographic ranges and uses of the land?

In the main, they knew nothing of these things. Worse, they don't really care. They're not relevant today, they say. If not relevant, it is because adults have not made them relevant. The kids cannot be faulted.

### Can't We All Just Get Along?

Understanding begins with knowledge. Beware that understanding doesn't always beget appreciation or tolerance.

Such things come only with time. But, begin with knowledge.

We support the proposition that a passing grade in Alaska history should be requisite to secondary school graduation. That's the easy part. Coming up with a suitable textbook, goals and objectives and course work will not be easy to do during the first few years. Just defining Alaska history will be daunting enough. Shall we study Alaska "State" (modern) history? Shall we go back further to Alaska ancient history? Much of that history is recorded in the oral tradition of Alaska's First Peoples.

### How Broad A Viewpoint?

The twig in the pathway over which we must not trip while seeking knowledge is this: The course must not be overtaken by a few advocates of only one or limited experiential histories. To suppose that Alaska's history began with the list of European explorers and exploiters who nearly extinguished Native cultures in Alaska would be just as wrong as to suppose that Europeans (white people) had nothing positive to offer. Likewise would it be counterproductive to wallow through centuries of hate and self-pity.

### Alaska's Grand Social Experiment

And finally, a chapter must be included to cover the period 1970 to the present. It would be dedicated to the anthropology and sociology of financially disadvantaged landholders when they become wealthy shareholders. Ergo, a current case history and analysis of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act belongs in a good history of Alaska. It has changed the Great Land forever and ever, and for ages unto ages.

—Vern C. McCorkle

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Wednesday, January 23, 2002

## Learning history is an investment in the future

Frontiersman editorial board

The Legislature is once again considering a bill that would require high school students to pass an Alaska history class to earn a diploma. We throw our full support behind this plan.

Sometimes classes are designed to get students excited about a topic, to inspire them to learn more. Others offer basic, day-to-day knowledge students will need after they graduate. Instruction in Alaska's history addresses both of these.

A good class, taught by the right teacher, could help students to understand the relevance of years gone by, to observe in their own communities the effects of those years and, in turn, could inspire them to enjoy history as a general subject.

But more importantly, information about how we all arrived in Alaska and how we formed our government and established our relationships with each other and with the rest of the world is critical to decisions we make everyday. Whether it is the ongoing debate over subsistence and its related struggle of rural versus urban communities or the issue of where state money comes from and how it is spent, we could all stand to take a look back over the decades prior to today.

So far, dozens of legislators around the state have signed on as co-sponsors of the Alaska history requirement bill, joining forces with sponsor Rep. Mary Kapsner,

D-Juneau.

Lt. Gov. Fran Ulmer, the state Tolerance Commission and the Anchorage School Board have all voiced their support of the bill.

We encourage our legislators and local school board to take a similar stance. This is a chance to not only help our students be better educated about their own state, but also to possibly improve everything from race relations to budget decisions in years to come as these

<http://www.frontiersman.com>

students become the business and government leaders of Alaska.

But all this grand talk of looking back at our history to improve our future won't mean a thing if we don't have the money to make it happen.

Too often federal and state laws pile new requirements onto our educators but then don't back it up with adequate budget increases. We don't want to see everyone cheer for the Alaska history class requirement only to have it come back to our local schools as another unfunded mandate.

Look at it as an investment. The better educated today's youth are about Alaska's history, the better equipped they will be in the future to make decisions that will become a part of Alaska's history. And every student becomes more interested in Alaska history and government is one more person who will become an interested voter, an involved citizen and, possibly, a dedicated legislator.

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# Alaskans need knowledge of past

By Jon Kumin  
For the Journal

Alaska is grappling with a host of serious issues. They share a common characteristic: Successful resolution must be based on understanding the underlying circumstances. Whether it's subsistence, the fiscal gap or revitalizing the Alaska salmon industry, solutions are best crafted from a firm understanding of the past.

In September 2000 Commonwealth North completed a major study of urban-rural issues. One of the six study recommendations was to seek the meaningful teaching of Alaska history in all Alaska high schools. This recommendation was based on extensive testimony during the study that effective decisions about Alaska's future must be based on a better understanding of our common past.

A follow-up study by Commonwealth North researched the issues affecting such a course, reaching out to groups that included teachers, school administrators, school boards and historians. Wide support was heard for the concept.

Much progress has been made since. The Anchorage School Board voted to incorporate this requirement and has started carefully assembling the appropriate curriculum materials. The Alaska

House of Representatives showed it understood the importance of the topic by unanimously passing House Bill 171, which mandates the teaching of Alaska history in Alaska high schools. The bill now rests in the Senate.

As the debate continues, issues have arisen. The Senate has the opportunity to improve the bill. Several areas must be addressed.

### A common curriculum

One common unifying Alaska history course is needed to impart a shared understanding of Alaska's past. The current bill leaves each of the 63 state school districts to develop its own Alaska history course. There is no oversight body developing a curriculum or set of academic standards.

The Department of Education and Early Development should develop a curriculum standard that can be used as a basis for adoption statewide. The good work started by the Anchorage School District can be melded into this effort.

The course must be accurate and balanced, including the study of Alaska's government, civics,

geography and economy. The history and ways of life of Alaska's



Kumin

many peoples, both indigenous and more recent arrivals should be covered along with topics like the campaign for statehood, mining, the pipeline, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Permanent Fund, federal policies and major public policy issues of today.

Alaska's history is unlike any other. Much of our history is so recent that some who created it are still with us. We have a fantastic opportunity to pass our history on to young people directly from those who made it. We still have, for example, a handful of the people who wrote our state's constitution, which is widely respected as one of the best in the United States.

### Unfunded mandates

The Fairbanks North Star Borough School District and other districts reasonably bridle at the imposition of academic requirements without the accompanying implementation funds. Funding from the state will be hard to come by, perhaps for years to come. Yet, civic backers of the bill are putting their money where their mouths are.

The Alaska Humanities Forum, the First Alaskans Institute, National Education Association - Alaska and others have pledged to provide money to develop the course, create materials and train teachers. Help from Washington, D.C., is also available.

How to make room for Alaska history should be a local decision. Many ways exist to add Alaska history to a district's curriculum. Specifics will depend on the priorities of each district.

# Alaska history course has long-lasting value

Continued from Page 4

Districts may replace an elective course of lower priority. Some districts may choose to increase their students' graduation credit requirement; a one-semester course adds one-half credit. Some may choose to integrate the content into existing courses, such as

threading the study of the Permanent Fund into an economics course.

What about Advanced Placement students? This course must challenge those students. A rigorous and engaging course will have tremendous benefits. Students without an appreciation of the special nature of their state are more likely to leave it. Alaska history should be offered as an honors-level course for those students who respond to challenging curriculum.

Other questions and concerns will arise. It is important to remember that the long-term benefits of teaching a common Alaska history course far outweigh the short-term challenges. Our students need to learn their common

history. They need to know they have one. Otherwise Alaskans will continue down the path we have been treading. We will not understand who we are, how we came to be, and, most importantly, we will have a hard — perhaps impossible — time agreeing on what we should become.

We have an opportunity to impart a common Alaska history to the next generation of Alaskans. We have an obligation to tell an accurate and compelling story to our children so that we come together as Alaskans with a shared understanding of our past, a better understanding of our present and the prospect of a unified future. History will judge us poorly if we do not.

Jon Kumin is president of Kumin Associates Inc. Architects and Planners. He can be reached at 907-272-8833.

**DB**

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OUR VIEW

# History Lesson

*Alaska students need it;  
State House gets to work*

**S**tirring to life in the Alaska Legislature is a bill that shows great long-term promise for helping bridge the state's disturbing urban-rural divide. HB 171 would require graduating Alaska students to pass a high school class in Alaska history, including a Native studies component. The bill cleared the House Education Committee on Wednesday. The next committee in line to consider the bill waived any action on it, a sure sign the bill is gathering momentum. Now it's awaiting action in the House Finance Committee. Along the way, HB 171 has picked up a bipartisan list of 18 cosponsors, just three short of the 21 votes needed for passage when a bill comes to the House floor.

The bill's preamble makes a compelling case for the measure:

*"An education rich in history and government is vital to the development of a representative democracy and a civil society. Knowledge of a person's own state history and government is fundamental to informed and effective participation in state and local affairs. ... An educated Alaska populace with a full appreciation for the history of Alaska will make better decisions for the good of all Alaska citizens."*

*Extra urgency  
for the Alaska  
history  
requirement  
comes from a  
simple fact of  
Alaska  
geography.*

Requiring Alaska history for high school graduation would be a good idea under any circumstances. After all, 22 other states have a similar law. But extra urgency for the Alaska history requirement comes from a simple fact of Alaska geography. The state's rural areas, where most of the Alaska Native population lives, are so distant and isolated that few urban Alaskans ever go there. That physical gulf creates a chasm of misunderstanding about the unique needs of rural Alaska, especially about the many different Native cultures found there.

So far, no House member has objected to the proposed Alaska history requirement. The only hesitant voice comes from Anchorage Rep. Con Bunde, who opposes the provision that opens a possible exemption from the requirement for special education students.

We hope the measure won't get sidetracked over that important, but largely technical, issue. Alaska can't start soon enough to give its graduating students the fundamental grounding they need to be informed, caring citizens.



## Anchorage Daily News

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Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1971-1983  
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1967-1971



Resolution of the State Board of Education & Early Development

**Supporting the Alaska Humanities Forum Request For Federal Funding  
To Enhance The Teaching and Learning of Alaska History and Culture**

Resolution 05-2002

Whereas, the State of Board of Education & Early Development has adopted a mission for schools that promises "that all students succeed in their education and work, shape worthwhile and satisfying lives for themselves, exemplify the best values of society, and are effective in improving the character and quality of the world about them"; and

Whereas, the State Board has set out in 4 AAC 04.020 that graduating seniors need to possess certain skills and qualities, including being "responsible citizens"; and

Whereas, the State Board in February 2002 went on record expressing its "strong support for mandating a knowledge of Alaska's history for our high school graduates"; and

Whereas, many young Alaskans lack sufficient knowledge of the history and cultures of our state; and

Whereas, the State Board is on record as supporting the convening of a widely diverse group of Alaskans, including community leaders, teachers, administrators, parents, university professors and historians to develop standards and a curriculum of what students should know about Alaska history and our state's cultures; and

Whereas, the Alaska Humanities Forum is a highly regarded organization known for its excellent work and high quality products that possesses a deep commitment to Alaska, its children and its future; so

Therefore, Be It Resolved that the State Board of Education & Early Development strongly supports the request of the Alaska Humanities Forum for federal funds to develop, produce and distribute standards, curriculum materials and lesson plans for the teaching and learning of Alaska history and culture in the schools of Alaska.

Chair, State Board of Education & Early Development

November 22, 2002



Some educators believe Alaska history should be a mandatory class, but other people say it should remain optional.

## Putting Alaska history into the school books

Iris Keogh

Anchorage, Alaska, Sept. 26 - Should high school students be given one more requirement, or is there another way to incorporate Alaska history into the school curriculum? That's one of the issues facing the state Board of Education and Early Development.

Who was Alaska's first governor?

When did Alaska become a state?

How and when did the Alaska Permanent Fund start?

These are all questions on Alaska history — questions, some say, that many Alaskan students can't answer.

Ira Perman is a member of a task force for the teaching of Alaska history and cultural studies. He and others think the Board of Education should require that all 52 school districts statewide teach a semester course in Alaska history.

because they don't have the background of information, and just the issue of the permanent fund, how to solve the state's fiscal problems, how we got to where we are."

Even though Comeau believes Alaska history should be required, she says how the subject is taught should be a local decision. What works in Anchorage may not work in the Bush.

"I think it's critical," says state Commissioner of Education Shirley Holloway. "I think the state board is very supportive of that. They just want to be sensitive to the differences that we have in this state, in terms of the number of youngsters in schools and the number of teachers that are available to teach those youngsters."

Megan Coffland, a senior at Sitka High School and the student advisor to the board, thinks the concept of students learning about their state is a great idea, but making the subject a requirement is not.

"They won't take it seriously," she says. "It's just one more requirement to get out of the way. It's one more frustration, and you don't want something that important to be a frustration to students."

"People don't know, for example, why the Egan Center is named... after who?" Perman says.

Just one of the questions many educators hope students can answer.

For the record, the Egan Civic and Convention Center was named for Bill Egan, who served as Alaska's first governor from 1959 to 1966, and again from 1970 to 1974. Alaska became a state in 1959. The Alaska Permanent Fund was first suggested by Gov. Jay Hammond, and created by Alaska voters in 1976 with an amendment to the state constitution. The first checks were sent out in 1982.

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Anchorage Daily News

## Civic literacy

### Another basic subject for Alaska students to learn

*(Published February 17, 2001)*

Alaska's exit exam has stimulated an important debate about what graduating high school students should know. So far the discussion has focused on math, reading and writing. But there's another basic subject students should master: civic literacy.

Civic literacy means that students have the knowledge and skills needed to participate effectively in our democracy. They become informed citizens who know about and exercise their rights and responsibilities as members of the community. Civic literacy is right up there with the fabled "three R's" on the list of reasons to maintain a public education system at all.

To ensure civic literacy, students need a basic command of how the American and Alaska political systems work. They need an overview of the important historical milestones and themes that have shaped our country. They need to know what kind of decisions each branch and each level of government makes and why our political system is structured the way it is.

Civic literacy also involves a basic knowledge of the history, peoples and cultures of Alaska -- a human history that goes back more than 10,000 years, and a set of political and economic institutions that is unique to Alaska. This, too, is core knowledge for students we hope to turn into productive citizens of our state.

Discussion of establishing a statewide Alaska history and cultures graduation requirement has been gathering steam in recent months. Commonwealth North, the Alaska Federation of Natives and the National Education Association-Alaska -- disparate groups reaching broadly across the spectrum in Alaska public life -- each has endorsed the concept in recent months. Interested civic leaders are studying options for how best to achieve that goal. Those discussions are on the right track.

Beyond a knowledge of Alaska history and cultures, students should know what rights we have as citizens and how we came to have them. On a more practical level, students should leave Alaska schools knowing how to register to vote, when elections are held and how to identify and contact elected officials.

Alaska's educational system has already set goals covering some aspects of civic literacy. They are included in two of the state's current content standards for government and citizenship. But the list of standards is long and civic literacy easily gets lost. The list has 59 goals in 13 major subject areas -- all told, 351 different elements describing what students should know and be able to do.

Three hundred fifty-one elements is more than any educational system anywhere can guarantee its students, so we need priorities. Along with the three R's, civic literacy belongs at the top of the list. Preparing the next generation of citizens to uphold our democracy is too important a job to leave to happenstance.

**Alaska Association of School Administrators**  
LEADERSHIP FOR LEARNING

326 Fourth St., Suite 404 • Juneau, AK 99801-1101  
Phone: (907) 586-9702 (800) 478-9702 • Fax: (907) 586-5879



March 19, 2003

The Honorable Mary Kapsner  
House of Representatives  
Alaska State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Kapsner:

Thank you for your letter requesting the support of AASA for HB 84 (Alaska History). I discussed the matter with the AASA Board of Directors and there is definite agreement in principle with the need to teach Alaska's school children about their state and its history.

AASA can provide support for the concept, but there is a long-standing concern about unfunded mandated curriculum. Every year our association endorses a resolution opposing unfunded mandates.

Additionally, curriculum decisions are best made at the local level by locally elected school boards who best understand the needs of their communities. In other words, AASA supports preservation of local control on educational matters.

In short, if the legislature would provide additional funds for a quality Alaska History requirement, including the costs of teacher training, teacher time, materials development and materials acquisition, there is support for the bill.

Please let me know if you would like additional information or if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Mary A. Francis'.

Mary A. Francis, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

MF:klc



Representative Mary Kapsner  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

March 12, 2003

Dear Representative Kapsner:

Thank you for inviting NEA-Alaska to reaffirm its support for legislation that would require Alaska's high school graduates to have knowledge of our state's history. We are pleased to reaffirm that support.

At our 2001 Delegate Assembly, NEA-Alaska members from all across the state voted to approve New Business Item 01-57. This New Business Item states in part, "NEA-Alaska shall encourage the Department of Education and Early Development to develop regulations providing (a) mandatory Alaskan History curriculum...throughout the State..." The delegates to our 2002 and 2003 Delegate Assembly continued their support for this concept.

NEA-Alaska supports the passage of HB 84. This legislation falls within the spirit of our New Business Item. Speaking as an individual who attended school in another state, I can say that I was taught the history of that state. I have spoken with colleagues who came to Alaska from many other states and they all had similar experiences of being required to learn about the history of the states where they attended school.

Most Alaskans came to this state from other states and from many foreign countries. It is shared experiences that make us all Alaskans. The shared experiences of our ancestors are our collective history. It is important for our children to be familiar with that shared experience, in other words, with our history. If we believe that a united Alaska is better than a fractured one, then we need to engage in activities that bring us together. Learning about our shared history is one such activity. For that reason, NEA-Alaska is pleased to be in support of HB 84.

Sincerely,

Rich Kronberg  
President

# Alaska Historical Society



P.O. Box 100299  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0299  
Phone (907) 276-1596/E-Mail: ahs@alaska.net  
www.alaska.net/~ahs

March 25, 2003

The Honorable Mary Kapsner  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Kapsner:

On behalf of the Alaska Historical Society, the 500 members and 25 organizations strongly support HB 84 (Alaska History) to require high school students to take a course in Alaska history.

In 2002, the Board of Directors of the Alaska Historical Society passed a resolution in favor of a standards-based Alaska history high school course. The Alaska history course is also on the list of Action Points for 2003 adopted by the Society and sent to legislators last month. Alaska faces many challenges, and if we are to have a future as a cohesive state, as a cohesive people, all high school students need to be taught the state's history, geography, government, economics, resource development, Native history, art, and other cultural relationships. Our democratic form of society requires a population that is educated about its government, people, and civic responsibilities. The specific use of the term "Alaska History," in HB 84 strengthens this course of study by indicating that historical perspective will be given to these topics.

We are pleased to see language in HB 84 that the Alaska Department of Education & Early Development (EED) will be developing a standards-based Alaska history high school course. This approach should provide the resources that small school districts will need to develop an Alaska history curriculum. HB 84 also provides both rural and urban school districts with flexibility by omitting any specific references to what should be taught in this course. We are also pleased that Congress in February 2003 provided federal funds to develop Alaska history texts and provide training for teachers.

The Alaska Historical Society appreciates your efforts to encourage the study of Alaska history and the exchange of ideas and information concerning our heritage. Please keep the Society informed of the bill's progress and let us know if we can be of assistance. Our legislative contact in Anchorage is Bruce Parham (907-271-2443 or Email: [bruce.parham@nara.gov](mailto:bruce.parham@nara.gov)).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Candy Waugaman".

Candy Waugaman  
President

# First Alaskans Institute

March 17, 2003

TO: Rep. Mary Kapsner and All Members of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alaska Legislature

Dear Friends:

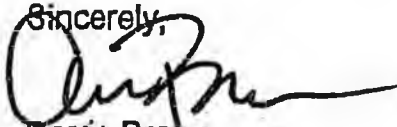
On behalf of the Board of Trustees and staff of the First Alaskans Institute, I strongly urge action by the Alaska House and Senate to approve HB 84, relating to development of a high school curriculum for Alaska history.

A top priority for our Institute is the improvement of public education for Alaska Native students, but we care passionately about the education of all of Alaska's children and youth. We feel that being an Alaskan requires knowledge about the historical development of this state and of the people who compose it. We were therefore delighted when the Anchorage School District's Board approved a one-semester requirement in Alaska history last year; and we have supported the Alaska Humanities Forum's television series on this subject because the final product will be so useful in high school and college classrooms across the state.

I note for the record that in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Legislature, a similar bill was introduced as HB 171 and failed to pass. The chief objection of its opponents was that such a requirement constituted an "unfunded mandate." That rationale can no longer be sustained, courtesy of Senator Ted Stevens, who has earmarked ample funds in the FY 2003 Omnibus Bill "...to develop Alaska State history texts and curriculum, including oral history, for use in Alaska schools." He realizes how much Alaska will benefit from knowledge of itself, and we applaud his efforts.

Above all, we support HB 84 as a unifying factor in the public life of our state. In an era of profound division (among peoples, geographic regions and social classes), this is a public investment that will pay great social dividends to the future. It helps us, in all our diversity, to know who we are as Alaskans and how we may reach out to our common future.

Sincerely,



Carrie Brown,  
Senior Vice President and CAO  
for  
Byron I. Mallott  
President and CEO, First Alaskans Foundation

**CALCO, INC.**

**Employee Benefit Plan Specialists  
P.O. Box 101422  
Anchorage, AK 99510**

April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2003

*Alaska State Representative Mary Kapsner  
State Capitol  
Room 424  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182*

*RE: House Bill 84*

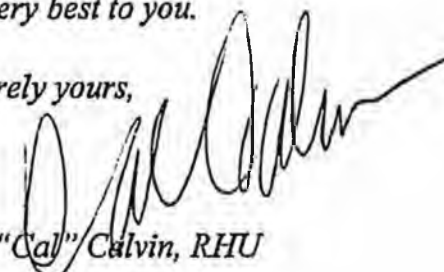
*Dear Representative Kapsner:*

I was not aware that you were supporting Legislation requiring Alaska history in Alaska schools until I received my copy of the Resurrection Bay Historical Society Newsletter which announced your position. I'm very happy you feel strongly that Alaska history is important to all young people who are students in our schools and will do everything I can as an individual to support your actions. I have felt equally strong that we are missing tremendously by not informing our children of the wonderful history we have ~ to continue to build and expand the pride that each of us should feel being a part of this beautiful state.

I'm communicating with you not only because I agree with your position but because I do have a strong interest in the Calista Region, I believe you're aware of that by now. I have clients scattered all over western Alaska in pension plans both individual school teachers and employees of a number of corporations . . . that being the case I get both the Bethel Newspapers and stay very, very close to things happening there. Senator Lyman Hoffman and I have communicated regularly for many years ~ in his capacity as a senator, as a client of mine, as well as my real estate investment partner. So, my interest extends far beyond general, specifically to you in the work you're doing which is exemplary.

*The very best to you.*

*Sincerely yours,*

  
*D.B. "Cal" Calvin, RHU*

(907) 276-8177 E-mail [cal@calcoinctpa.com](mailto:cal@calcoinctpa.com) Fax: (907) 278-7438

April 12, 2003

The Honorable Kevin Meyer, Chair  
Education Sub-Committee of Finance  
Alaska House of Representatives  
State Capitol, Mail Stop 3100  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

APR 18 2003

Dear Chairman Meyer,

As the governor who signed into law the Alaska Historic Preservation Act (AS 41.35) in 1970, I can't emphasize enough the vital need to preserve and enhance the knowledge and appreciation of Alaska's history. I particularly urge the passage of HB 84, introduced by Rep. Gary Kapsner and 25 co-sponsors, which would require students to complete a high school course in Alaska History for graduation.

I recently had occasion to ask my step-daughter, who was born in Alaska and completed her schooling there, a question about Soapy Smith. Her response was, "Soapy who?". She had never heard of him. It brought home to me that young Alaskans should have more understanding of our historical heritage.

I also urge restoring some of the cuts to the budget of the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology and the Alaska Historical Commission. The functions of these agencies are vital to maintaining archaeological and historic sites, as well as reviewing geographic names.

Please take the time to consider these issues.

Sincerely,

Keith H. Miller  
Former Alaska Governor  
P. O. Box 2952  
Florence, Oregon 97439

*Rep. Berkowitz -*

*This is a copy of a letter I have sent to Kevin Meyer.*

*Best Regards  
Keith Miller*

FEB. 14. 2001 12:14PM

ALASKA MUNI LEAGUE

NO. 2601 P. 1/1  
FROM: AK MUNICIPAL LEAGUE



217 Second Street, Suite 200 ■ Juneau, Alaska 99801 ■ Tel (907)688-1326, Fax (907)-483-5480

February 14, 2001

Jon Kumin  
Kumin and Associates  
808 E St, Suite 200  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Alaska History in the schools

Dear Jon,

AML/ACoM is a coalition of 142 cities and boroughs representing over 97% of Alaska's citizens.

The AML/ACoM strongly supports teaching Alaska History in the schools with a civic component. Alaska's history, including our economy and how Alaska's government forms developed, are crucial to understanding how to deal with today's issues including urban-rural cooperation and the state's fiscal problems.

This is the statement adopted by the AML/ACoM membership in November, 2000:

Civic Education:

\* The League urges the Department of Education and Early Development to prepare a school program on civic education including state and municipal forms and processes. As parents and government partners, the members of the League and the Alaska Conference of Mayors offer to provide assistance in assuring that this level of civic education is implemented in each secondary school. Teaching children how to understand and influence their government is critical to the well being of Alaska.

As offered in the policy statement the AML/ACoM will partner in a broad effort to plan and develop and implement an excellent Alaska history curriculum.

Sincerely,

  
Kevin Ritchie  
Executive Director

Cc: AML Board of Directors

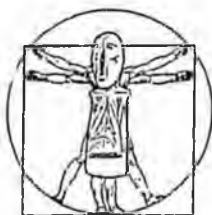
ALASKA  
HISTORY &  
CULTURAL  
STUDIES  
CURRICULUM  
PROJECT

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President  
Alaska  
Humanities Forum

Marjorie Menzi  
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**ALASKA HISTORY & CULTURAL STUDIES  
CURRICULUM PROJECT  
STATUS REPORT**

*"The Alaska Humanities Forum is developing a statewide curriculum in Alaskan history. It is my hope that this curriculum will enable future generations to grasp and preserve what it means to be 'Alaskan.'"*

- Address by The Honorable Ted Steven before a Joint Session of the Second Session of the Twenty-Third Alaska State Legislature, February 16, 2004.

**Project Goal:** To develop an Alaska history and cultural studies curriculum for use in Alaska's high schools. The curriculum will be based on the Alaska history and cultural standards. It will provide Alaska's young adults with an understanding of Alaska's history, geography, cultures, government and their civic responsibilities as Alaskans.

The Alaska Humanities Forum is developing an Alaska History and Cultural Studies curriculum. The support of Commonwealth North, scores of public institutions and the general public provided the impetus for this new curriculum. The effort is led by a statewide advisory committee of historians, educators, and cultural experts.

Senator Ted Stevens has made funding for the curriculum available through the U.S. Department of Education. The web-based course will be pilot tested in Fall 2004 by teachers who have been trained at a one-week institute to be held at UAA in August 2004. The final CD version of the course will be ready for distribution and use statewide in Fall 2005.

The curriculum and the companion effort to have its study required of high school students grow out of a long-standing and broadly supported belief that Alaska's high school students need, and currently do not receive, a thorough, in-depth education in their state's history, geography, cultures, economics and government.

Young people are eligible to vote when they turn 18 years of age. They need this high school level course to prepare them to exercise, in an informed manner, the civic responsibilities of adulthood.

**Specifically, the Alaska Humanities Forum requests that the House Special Committee on Education pass HB84 out of committee with a "do pass" recommendation.**

## COURSE PARAMETERS

### Teaching Objectives

- To develop student proficiency in Alaska history, culture, geography and government/citizenship.
- To help students become active citizens of Alaska and wise voters about the issues that will face them as adults.
- To help students understand that their neighbors and home include all Alaskans and all of Alaska, not merely their group or region.
- To guide students toward an adulthood characterized by civic contributions to help solve Alaska's challenges based on solid knowledge and insightful judgments.

### Basic Assumptions

These assumptions, adopted by the Advisory Committee, are shaping the development of the course.

1. Students must understand that they have a personal stake in the study of Alaska.
2. Students learn through personal exploration.
3. People learn about places and people from particular perspectives; students should learn to recognize the perspective inherent in any resource.
4. There is value in learning local and regional history from the perspective of those from those locales.
5. Students learn through human interactions with each other, teachers, and other community members.
6. Students learn through an examination, questioning and analysis of a combination of primary and secondary sources.
7. It is important to accommodate different learning styles.
8. "Why?" is as important a question as "What?" "Who?" "When?" and "Where."
9. Oral and written literature can add an important perspective to the study of Alaska and its people; the course should be interdisciplinary to the extent possible.
10. Chronology is a tool to understanding history; analysis and evaluation must accompany the study of history. Students also need an understanding of the broad context of time within which the chronology of Alaska's recorded history is a part
11. Students learn best when information is relevant, engaging and fun.

## PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND TASKS

### ▪ **The People**

- Advisory Committee- A 28-member advisory committee established to provide policy direction and guidance in the development of the curriculum. The group includes historians, educators, Native leaders, cultural experts and civic leaders from throughout the state. (See letterhead.) The initial meeting of the group was on September 11, 2003; audio conferenced meetings have been held bimonthly since then. The group established the long-term goals, instructional strategies, and assessment approaches for the course. They also identified important primary documents and resources.
- Electronic Outreach Network –approximately 100 organizations and individuals statewide who have expressed interest in this curriculum have been networked electronically and receive periodic updates on the progress of the project.
- Classroom Teacher Content Subcommittee –This group of four classroom teachers of Alaska history and culture met in January and identified the content categories for a semester course. Their experience continues to provide guidance in content development. They will review the work of the unit authors.
- Unit Authors-Primary narrative information will be developed by historians Jo Antonson, Steve Haycox, Paul Ongtooguk, and geographer, Roger Pearson.
- Historians' Review Committee- The historians identified above will also serve as reviewers for additional information linked to the main narratives.

### ▪ **Resource Surveys Distributed**

Surveys were developed for the 54 school districts, 14 state departments and 40 Native Corporations/Foundations to assist in identifying existing resource materials for use in conjunction with the curriculum. Cover letters from the Governor and from Commissioner Roger Sampson accompanied the surveys.

### ▪ **Collaboration with Companion Projects**

Project personnel have established working relationships with staff of the following companion projects in order to maximize the educational value of each as it might relate to the Alaska history & cultural studies curriculum.

- Anchorage School District/*Alaska Studies Curriculum Committee*
- Anchorage Museum/Humanities Forum/ *Art & Culture K-12 Curriculum*
- State Library & UAF/ *Virtual Library/Digital Archive Project (VILDA)*
- University of Alaska Fairbanks/*Juke Box Project*
- Anchorage Museum/ *History Charrette*
- National Archives Regional Office

### ▪ **Curriculum Research Conducted**

Initial research has been conducted into the design and content of existing Alaska history and cultural studies materials. Relevant web sites and computer-based courses have been reviewed along with web-based state history curriculum.

## COURSE DESIGN

### Design Elements

This standards-based course will be web-based with CDs pressed for students and teachers. The site model is [www.nebraskastudies.org](http://www.nebraskastudies.org). Web site/CD will be designed to access information with multiple access points based on the following.

- Contemporary Questions/Issues with links to historical background
- Chronology
- Cultural/Geographic Regions
- Unit Themes: Geography, Cultures, Russian Period, American Period, Statehood, Current Events

### Special Features

#### ▪ Essential Questions

The development of historic inquiry will be encouraged with the use of essential questions to frame each unit.

#### ▪ Primary Documents

Primary documents will be foundational in the course. Primary sources will be taken from government documents, artifacts, journals, diaries, newspapers, magazines, literature, photographs, paintings, etc. The state library's VILDA site and the digitized museums' collections will be referenced. Primary sources will be linked to each chronological period.

#### ▪ Biography

Special features will be biographic inserts of the men, women, and groups that have made significant contributions to the history of Alaska. Oral history from the collections of the University of Alaska (Jukebox) and the Alaska Native Federation (Convention collection) will be included. These will be among the biographic information presented as *His Story*, *Her Story*, and *Their Story*. Students will be encouraged to develop their own story line, (*My Story*), and to consider their own place in history, as well as to reflect on their own interpretation of what they have learned.

#### ▪ Virtual Field Trips

Working with the Alaska Historical Society, Alaska Historical Commission, Museums Alaska, National Park Service, and other organizations, the curriculum will include virtual visits to the state's museums, historical and archeological landmarks and monuments, the Capitol, National Parks, and other places of historic interest. These "visits" will be linked to a digitized map so that students have a sense of place associated with the historical site.

#### ▪ "Doing" History

The curriculum units will invite students to "do history," to become actively engaged in historical inquiry, researching and telling history. By learning how to analyze evidence, establish a valid interpretation and construct a coherent narrative, students will become historians. As a culminating assessment, students will do a history project to demonstrate their understanding of what it means to practice the historian's craft.

Does Not Require Alaska History or Alaska Studies	Requires High School	Requires Lower Grades
Chatham	Alaska Gateway (9-12)	Aleutian
Chugach	Aleutian	Aleutian East Boroug
Delta Greely	Aleutian East Borough (10)	Anchorage (2,3,7)
Denali Borough	Anchorage (December 2001)	Bering Strait (4)
Fairbanks North Star	Annette Island (9)	Bristol Bay Borough (4)
Iditarod Area	Bering Strait (9-12)	Cordova (8)
Juneau Borough	Bristol Bay Borough (11)	Dillingham City (8)
Sitka Borough	Copper River (10)	Haines Borough (6)
Unalaska City	Craig City (10)	Hydaburg City (7-8)
	Galena City (10)	Kake City (6)
	Haines Borough (9-12)	Kenai (6)
	Hoonah City (9-12)	Ketchikan Gateway (4)
	Kashunamuit (11)	Kodiak (4)
	Klawock City (9)	Kuspuk (4)
	Kuspuk (9-12)	Lake & Peninsula Borough (7-12)
	Lake & Peninsula Borough (7-12)	Lower Kuskokwim (3, 4)
	Lower Kuskokwim (9-12)	Mat Su Borough (4)
	Lower Yukon (9-12)	Northwest Arctic Borough (7, 8)
	Nenana City (9-12)	Petersburg City (elem/middle)
	Nome City (12)	Skagway City (elem)
	North Slope Borough (9-12)	Southwest Region (4)
	Northwest Arctic Borough (10, 11)	Tanana City (7,8)
	Pelican City (9-12)	Yakutat City (4, 7, 8)
	Pribilof (10)	
	Saint Mary's City (9-12)	
	Skagway City (9-12)	
	Southeast Island (9-12)	
	Southwest Region (9-12)	
	Valdez City (9-12)	
	Wrangell (9)	
	Yakutat City (9)	
	Yukon Flats (11 or 12)	
	Yukon Koyukuk (9-12)	
	Yupiit (9-12)	
	Mt. Edgecumbe (10, 12)	
9 districts with no requirement	23 require at high school levels only	11 require in lower grades only
	12 require in both high school and lower grades	

HB

107

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

*Vice Chair:*  
Joint Armed Services Committee

*Member:*  
Military and Veterans Affairs Committee  
Labor and Commerce Committee  
State Affairs Committee  
Economic Development, Trade, &  
Tourism Committee



*Session:*  
Alaska State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
Phone: (907) 465-3783  
Fax: (907) 465-2293  
Toll Free (877) 460-3783

*Interim:*  
716 West 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
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Phone: (907) 269-0174  
Fax: (907) 269-0177

## REPRESENTATIVE NANCY DAHLSTROM

ELMENDORF AFB • FORT RICHARDSON • WIRCHWOOD • FIRE LAKE • GOVERNMENT HILL • MULDOON

Representative\_Nancy\_Dahlstrom@legis.state.ak.us

To: Representative Peggy Wilson, Chairman, House Health, Education and Social Services

From: Representative Dahlstrom *ND*

Date: February 19, 2003

Re: House Bill 107

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Please schedule House Bill 107 "An Act relating to an optional group of persons eligible for medical assistance who require treatment for breast or cervical cancer; relating to cost sharing by those recipients under the medical assistance program; and providing for an effective date" for a hearing in House Health, Education and Social Services Committee as soon as possible.

Included with the request is:

- 1) Sponsor Substitute for HB 107
- 2) Sponsor Statement
- 3) Alaska State Statutes 47.07.020 and 47.07.042
- 4) Background information

Thank you for your consideration.

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

*Vice Chair:*  
Joint Armed Services Committee

*Member:*  
Military and Veterans Affairs Committee  
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Representative\_Nancy\_Dahlstrom@legis.state.ak.us

### Sponsor Statement

#### HB 107

**An Act relating to optional group of persons eligible for medical assistance who require treatment for breast or cervical cancer; relating to cost sharing by those recipients under the medical assistance program; and providing for an effective date.**

In 1990, Congress passed the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act, which authorized the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide screening services through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program for low-income women nationwide.

While the federal program was enacted with the intention of reducing breast and cervical cancer mortality, it lacked a critical aspect – funding of the treatment for women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer. As a result, many women found themselves without means to pay for their treatment.

In October 2000 Congress, with strong bipartisan support, enacted the Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Act that completed the “screen-diagnose-treatment” loop. This federal legislation allowed individual states to extend Medicaid coverage for treatment to women diagnosed with cancer through the federally funded screening programs. In response to this federal action, the Alaska State Legislature passed legislation in May 2001. This legislation extended Medicaid coverage to women diagnosed with cancer by one of the five federally funded screening programs operating in Alaska. That legislation included a two-year sunset clause that will terminate medical treatment for all women in June 30, 2003.

HB 107 will remove the sunset provision and ensure treatment will continue for women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer under the 2001 legislation. This program covered 44 women in 2002. The federal government picked up 70% of the bill; leaving only 30% or \$175,835 as the states' share. For many of the women these benefits meant the difference between life and death.

I would point out that we are not singling out a particular group with HB 107; we are taking advantage of federal funding options for healthcare coverage. While AS 47.07.042 outlines recipient cost-sharing, this bill also clearly defines the sliding scale options that are identical to the provisions put in to statute by the Denali KidCare program that was overwhelmingly passed by the legislature in 1998.

The number of women affected by this legislation is small; our ability to assist is immense. Together we can ensure that women in Alaska receive the care and coverage they need.

I urge your support of HB 107.



Sec. 47.07.020. Eligible persons.

(a) All residents of the state for whom the Social Security Act requires Medicaid coverage are eligible to receive medical assistance under 42 U.S.C. 1396 - 1396p (Title XIX, Social Security Act).

(b) In addition to the persons specified in (a) of this section, the following optional groups of persons for whom the state may claim federal financial participation are eligible for medical assistance:

(1) persons eligible for but not receiving assistance under any plan of the state approved under 42 U.S.C. 1381 - 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act, Supplemental Security Income) or a federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(2) persons in a general hospital, skilled nursing facility, or intermediate care facility, who, if they left the facility, would be eligible for assistance under one of the federal programs specified in (1) of this subsection;

(3) persons under age 21 who are under supervision of the department, for whom maintenance is being paid in whole or in part from public funds, and who are in foster homes or private child-care institutions;

(4) aged, blind, or disabled persons, who, because they do not meet income and resources requirements, do not receive supplemental security income under 42 U.S.C. 1381 - 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act), and who do not receive a mandatory state supplement, but who are eligible, or would be eligible if they were not in a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to receive an optional state supplementary payment;

(5) persons under age 21 who are in an institution designated as an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded and who are financially eligible as determined by the standards of the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(6) persons in a medical or intermediate care facility whose income while in the facility does not exceed 300 percent of the supplemental security income benefit rate under 42 U.S.C. 1381 - 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act) but who would not be eligible for an optional state supplementary payment if they left the hospital or other facility;

(7) persons under age 21 who are receiving active treatment in a psychiatric hospital and who are financially eligible as determined by the standards of the federal program designated as the successor to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program;

(8) persons under age 21 and not covered under (a) of this section, who would be eligible for benefits under the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program, except that they have the care and support of both their natural and adoptive parents;

(9) pregnant women not covered under (a) of this section and who meet the income and resource requirements of the federal program designated as the successor to the aid to families with dependent children program;

(10) persons under age 21 not covered under (a) of this section who the department has determined cannot be placed for adoption without medical assistance because of a special need for medical or rehabilitative care and who the department has determined are hard-to-place children eligible for subsidy under AS 25.23.190 - 25.23.220;

(11) persons who can be considered under 42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)(3) (Title XIX, Social Security Act, Medical Assistance) to be individuals with respect to whom a supplemental security income is being paid under 42 U.S.C. 1381 - 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act) because they meet all of the following criteria:

(A) they are 18 years of age or younger and qualify as disabled individuals under 42 U.S.C. 1382c(a) (Title XVI, Social Security Act);

(B) the department has determined that

(i) they require a level of care provided in a hospital, nursing facility, or intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded;

(ii) it is appropriate to provide their care outside of an institution; and

(iii) the estimated amount that would be spent for medical assistance for their individual care outside an institution is not greater than the estimated amount that would otherwise be expended individually for medical assistance within an appropriate institution;

(C) if they were in a medical institution, they would be eligible for medical assistance under other provisions of this chapter; and

(D) home and community-based services under a waiver approved by the federal government are either not available to them under this chapter or would be inappropriate for them;

(12) disabled persons, as described in 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII), who are in families whose income, as determined under applicable federal regulations or guidelines, is less than 250 percent of the official poverty line applicable to a family of that size according to the federal Office of Management and Budget, and who, but for earnings in excess of the limit established under 42 U.S.C. 1396d(q)(2)(B), would be considered to be individuals with respect to whom a supplemental security income is being paid under 42 U.S.C. 1381 - 1383c; a person eligible for assistance under this paragraph who is not eligible under another provision of this section shall pay a premium or other cost-sharing charges according to a sliding fee scale that is based on income as established by the department in regulations;

(13) persons under age 19 who are not covered under (a) of this section and whose household income does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline as defined by the federal office of management and budget and revised under 42 U.S.C. 9902(2);

(14) pregnant women who are not covered under (a) of this section and whose household income does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty line as defined by the federal office of management and budget and revised under 42 U.S.C. 9902(2).

(c) Receipt of medical assistance under this chapter is considered to be an additional benefit to these individuals and does not affect other assistance payments, federal or state, for which the recipient is eligible.

(d) Additional groups may not be added unless approved by the legislature.

(e) Notwithstanding (b)(4) of this section, a person is not eligible for Medicaid benefits until a final determination is made on the eligibility of that person for benefits under 42 U.S.C. 1381 - 1383c (Title XVI, Social Security Act).

(f) A person may not be denied eligibility for medical assistance under this chapter on the basis of a diversion of income, whether by assignment or after receipt of the income, into a Medicaid-qualifying trust that, according to a determination made by the department,

(1) has provisions that require that the state will receive all of the trust assets remaining at the death of the individual, subject to a maximum amount that equals the total medical assistance paid on behalf of the individual; and

(2) otherwise meets the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4).

(g) A person's eligibility for medical assistance under this chapter may not be denied or delayed on the basis of a transfer of assets for less than fair market value if the person establishes to the satisfaction of the department that the denial or delay would work an undue hardship on the person as determined on the basis of criteria in applicable federal regulations.

(h) A person who meets the eligibility requirements of (a) or (b) of this section, except that the person is a qualified alien as defined in 8 U.S.C. 1641, is eligible for medical assistance unless the person is not eligible under the limited eligibility provision of 8 U.S.C. 1613.

(i) The department may allow a person under 19 years of age who is determined to be eligible for benefits under this chapter to remain eligible for those benefits for up to 11 calendar months following the month that the person is determined eligible for benefits or until the person is 19 years old, whichever occurs earlier.

Sec. 47.07.042. Recipient cost-sharing.

(a) Except as provided in (b) - (d) of this section, the state plan developed under AS 47.07.040 shall impose deductible, coinsurance, and copayment requirements on persons eligible for assistance under this chapter to the maximum extent allowed under federal law and regulations. The plan must provide that health care providers shall collect the allowable charge. The department shall reduce payments to each provider by the amount of the allowable charge. A provider may not deny services because a recipient is unable to share costs, but an inability to share costs imposed under this section does not relieve the recipient of liability for the costs.

(b) The state plan developed under AS 47.07.040 shall impose a copayment requirement for inpatient hospital services in an amount that is the lesser of

- (1) \$50 a day, up to a maximum of \$200 per discharge; or
- (2) the maximum allowed under federal law and regulations.

(c) If the department has clear and compelling reason to believe that application of the maximum allowable charges under (a) of this section to a specific service would not reduce state expenditures or would generate savings to the state that are insignificant in relation to the total cost containment possible, then the department may waive the charges otherwise required under (a) of this section as to that specific service.

(d) In addition to the requirements established under (a) and (b) of this section, the department may require premiums or cost-sharing contributions from recipients who are eligible for benefits under AS 47.07.020(b)(13) and whose household income is between 150 and 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline. If the department requires premiums or cost-sharing contributions under this subsection, the department

- (1) shall adopt in regulation a sliding scale for those premiums or contributions based on household income;
- (2) may not exceed the maximums allowed under federal law; and
- (3) shall implement a system by which the department or its designee collects those premiums or contributions.

## Breast/Cervical Cancer Medicaid Eligibility Fact Sheet

### Background

Since 1990, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has conducted the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, which provides funding for breast and cervical cancer screening in all 50 states. During the years that followed, it was discovered that many women who had been diagnosed with cancer could not afford treatment and could not purchase health insurance once the cancer had been diagnosed. To encourage more women to seek treatment following the diagnosis, Congress passed the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000, which gave states the authority to provide Medicaid coverage to women who were shown to need treatment as the result of the CDC screening program. In 2001, the Alaska Legislature established this new Medicaid eligibility category beginning July 1, 2001.

### Basic Eligibility

To be eligible for this Medicaid category, a woman must:

1. be age 18 to 64;
2. have been screened under the CDC National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection program and determined to need treatment for breast or cervical cancer; and
3. have no health insurance coverage for breast or cervical cancer treatment.

Although men also suffer from breast cancer, they are not included in the CDC screening program and, therefore, are not eligible for this Medicaid category.

### What Coverage is Available?

Under this eligibility category, women remain eligible as long as they are undergoing treatment for breast, cervical, or a directly related cancer. When a woman's treating health care provider determines that her course of treatment has ended, her Medicaid eligibility under this category ends. While eligible, all Medicaid covered services are available, not just cancer-related services.

### How Do Women Get Screened?

The Division of Public Health (DPH) operates the Breast and Cervical Health Check (BCHC) program to screen individuals. This program uses 25 different health care providers in 15 communities throughout the state. There are also three tribal grantees who provide screening services: Southcentral Foundation; Southeast Regional Health Corporation; and Arctic Slope Regional Health Corporation. The Division of Public Health determines eligibility based upon three factors: 1) age (18-64); 2) insurance status (uninsured or have insurance that does not cover preventative screening services); and income (must be below 250% of the Federal Poverty Guideline for Alaska). Here are the monthly income limits for 2002:

Family Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Each Add'l
250% FPG	\$2,309	\$3,111	\$3,913	\$4,715	\$5,517	\$6,319	\$7,121	\$803

### MEDICAID COST SHARING

In 1994, Medicaid put regulations in place to require the following cost sharing for services:

- \$50 per day for inpatient hospital services to a maximum of \$200 (this limit is in statute, we are actually allowed to charge 50% of the cost of the first day of admission);
- 5% of the payment made for outpatient hospital services;
- \$3 for a physician visit; and
- \$2 for each prescribed drug.

Under federal rules, cost sharing is prohibited for:

- Services for pregnant women
- Services for children age 18 and younger
- Services for institutionalized persons (they are already required to pay any income except the personal needs allowance toward their cost of care; this includes HCB waiver clients)
- Family planning services
- Persons receiving hospice care
- Dual Medicare-Medicaid eligible persons

We also exempt American Indians and Alaska Natives receiving care at a tribal facility since they cannot charge their beneficiaries for these services under federal law.



**ALASKA'S**  
**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**  
Medicaid ♦ Denali KidCare ♦ CAMA



*Providing health coverage for Alaskans in need.*

*July 2000*

July 2000

Dear Reader,

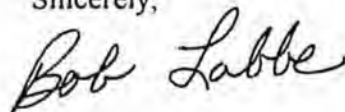
As Director of the Division of Medical Assistance, I am pleased to provide you with this booklet of information regarding health care programs for Alaskans in need.

The purpose of this booklet is to help you understand available programs and, if you are eligible, how to use the coverage effectively. If you have questions regarding any aspect of the programs, please call the Division of Medical Assistance Hotline, toll free at 1(800)211-7470 (statewide); if you live in the Anchorage area, you may call 562-3671.

It is important to understand that this is only a guide and is not intended to determine eligibility. Each person's situation is different and there are many factors which must be taken into consideration. Final determination of eligibility will be made by the Division of Public Assistance (please see the back page of this booklet for the nearest office).

Our programs help you take responsibility for your own health by paying for a wide variety of services. To get the most benefit, you should follow the guidelines, use the services wisely, and most importantly, lead a healthy lifestyle. By doing these, you will help to maintain the integrity of Alaska's medical assistance programs.

Sincerely,



Bob Labbe, Director  
Division of Medical Assistance

## Table of Contents

- 4 **Medicaid...** is available only to certain low income individuals and families who fit into an eligibility category recognized by federal and state law
- 20 **Denali KidCare...** provides excellent health insurance coverage for children and teens through age 18, and for pregnant women who meet income guidelines
- 24 **CAMA...** is a program for people who need immediate medical treatment but who do not qualify for Medicaid benefits, have very little income, and who have inadequate or no health insurance

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The information in this booklet gives you an overview of Alaska's medical assistance programs and serves as a guideline to help you determine if you should apply. If you do qualify for a program, please keep this booklet for reference purposes and to help answer any questions you may have. The actual determination of your eligibility will be made by the Division of Public Assistance.



This booklet is published by the State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Medical Assistance.

# Medicaid

## WHAT IS MEDICAID?

Medicaid is like health insurance but it is available only to certain low income individuals and families who fit into an eligibility category recognized by federal and state law. Medicaid does not pay money to you, instead, it sends payments directly to your health care providers.

**Medicaid** is often confused with **Medicare**. The basic difference is that eligibility for Medicaid is based on financial need. Medicare is not based on financial need but is available to almost anyone who has been determined disabled by the Social Security Administration or who is age 65 or older. For more information on Medicare, please call the Alaska Medicare Helpline toll free at 1-800-478-6065.

## WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID?

To be eligible for Medicaid you must fit into an eligibility category. Generally, the categories of eligibility are children, pregnant women, families with dependent children, disabled adults, or persons age 65 or older. This leaves out many people, such as single adults who are not disabled and who do not have children at home. These people cannot qualify for Medicaid even if they are low income and have large medical bills.

You must be financially eligible for the Medicaid program. The rules for counting your income and assets vary from category to category and can get rather complex. Your caseworker will evaluate your financial eligibility for you. There are special rules for those who live in nursing homes and for disabled children living at home.

If you have been denied eligibility for a medical assistance program offered by the state Division of Medical Assistance you may request a hearing to appeal this denial. Please contact the Division of Public

Assistance (DPA) caseworker who evaluated your application for information on how to request a hearing.

## HOW DO I APPLY FOR MEDICAID?

You can pick up an application at your local DPA office or its representative in your community, called a "fee agent." Some hospitals and doctors' offices also have applications available. The completed application must be submitted to the nearest Division of Public Assistance office or fee agent. Arrangements will be made for an interview, if necessary. Both the application and interview are confidential.



Using eligibility rules established by the federal government and the state Division of Medical Assistance, a DPA caseworker will determine whether you and/or your family are eligible for coverage. For some eligibility categories other state agencies and medical organizations will also review your application. Your caseworker will be looking at many things when determining your eligibility, including:

- income
- what kind of personal assets you have (such as bank accounts, vehicles, and property)
- citizenship or alien status
- Alaska residency
- age of everyone in the household
- special health care needs

As the caseworker reviews your application, you may be asked to provide more information. If you qualify for Medicaid coverage you will be notified by mail and sent a Medicaid Recipient Card. If you do not qualify you will be notified by mail explaining why. You may apply again for Medicaid at any time.

### HOW COULD I LOSE MY ELIGIBILITY?

It is possible for a person to lose his/her Medicaid eligibility for a variety of reasons. Here are some of the common ones:

- ◆ you lose your status as a resident of Alaska
- ◆ your income or assets increase
- ◆ your household composition changes
- ◆ you lose your disability status
- ◆ you fail to cooperate with the Child Support Enforcement Division (CSED) when required
- ◆ you do not provide your caseworker with your current or a forwarding address
- ◆ your age makes you ineligible for certain Medicaid categories

If you are unsure about your eligibility or what may cause you to become ineligible, contact your caseworker.

### WHAT IF I HAVE MEDICAL INSURANCE OR HEALTH COVERAGE?

Generally, Medicaid is the "payer of last resort." This means that if you have other health insurance or belong to other programs that can pay a portion of your medical bills, payment will be collected from them first. Medicaid may then pay all or part of the amount that is left. When a person is covered under the Indian Health Service (IHS), the IHS is the payer of last resort.

**This is very important:** When you apply for Medicaid, you **MUST** indicate if you have any other type of health care insurance or benefits. If you fail to tell your caseworker about your other health care coverage, you may be responsible for part of your medical bill. Your Division of Public Assistance caseworker can help you determine if you have any other type of health care coverage.

Other sources of health coverage include, but are not limited to:

- Private health insurance
- Veterans Administration (VA) benefits
- Medicare
- TRICARE (CHAMPUS)

- medical support from absent parents
- court judgments or liability settlements for accidents or injuries
- workers' compensation
- long-term care insurance
- Fisherman's Fund (for commercial fishermen in Alaska)

### WILL I HAVE TO PAY ANYTHING FOR SERVICES?

You may be required to share the cost for some services that you receive. Your "co-pay" amounts may include:

- ◆ \$50.00 a day up to a maximum of \$200.00 for inpatient hospital services
- ◆ \$3.00 for each visit to a doctor or clinic
- ◆ 5% of the allowed amount for outpatient hospital services
- ◆ \$2.00 for each prescription drug that is filled or refilled

You pay the co-payment amount directly to your health care provider when you receive services. If you cannot pay at that time you will still receive services. Your provider will bill you for the co-pay amount.

Children under 18, pregnant women, and people in nursing homes are not required to share in the cost of services. Certain services such as family planning services and supplies, emergency services, and hospice care do not require a co-pay payment. If you are pregnant, notify the Division of Public Assistance office right away. They can have your coupons changed to show that you are pregnant so that you will not have to pay the co-pay amount.

### HOW DOES MEDICAID WORK?

For each month you are eligible for Medicaid, you will receive a Medicaid Recipient Card. On this card are small peel-off stickers (sometimes called "coupons"). You must show your recipient card to your doctor or other health care provider each time you receive medical treatment. The health care provider may remove one of the small stickers with your number on it, photo copy your card, or just write down your Medicaid number on the bill. Your provider will send the bill directly to Medicaid for payment. For some services,

Medicaid may require you to share the cost. You should not pay your provider for the full cost of services you receive because Medicaid cannot pay you back.

### SHOWING UP FOR APPOINTMENTS

It is very important to show up to your appointment several minutes before it is scheduled. If you are unable to make it to your health care provider's office on time, you need to call as soon as you can (at least 24 hours beforehand) and let them know that you are not going to be able to keep your appointment. Your provider has put aside time for you in order to treat you.

#### APPOINTMENTS

Please be courteous to your provider and either show up several minutes before your scheduled appointment or give at least a full day's notice if you must cancel.

### WHEN YOU USE MEDICAID, YOU SHOULD:

- tell the Division of Public Assistance and your provider if you have any other type of health care coverage
- make sure your health care provider will accept Medicaid as a health coverage program
- make sure the service you receive is covered by Medicaid
- show your health care provider your current Medicaid Recipient Card each time you receive medical treatment
- report to your caseworker any change in your income, assets, place of residence, if anyone has moved into or out of your home, or anything else that could affect your eligibility for Medicaid coverage
- pay co-pay amounts for some Medicaid services and drugs
- pay for your medical care if you get services from someone who is not approved by Medicaid, or services that are not covered by Medicaid
- talk to your health care provider about any problems you have with your medical bills

If you knowingly break Medicaid rules, or are untruthful about any aspect of your application, you could lose all your Medicaid coverage.

### WHAT IS "PRIOR AUTHORIZATION?"

Some services covered under Medicaid must be "prior authorized." This means that you must receive approval from Medicaid before using a service. Your health care provider is responsible for requesting prior authorization for services he/she will perform. Transportation must also be prior authorized. It is the provider's responsibility to get authorization for the travel and to give vouchers to the person traveling. It is the beneficiary's responsibility to make all travel arrangements. The appointment to which the beneficiary is traveling must be with an Alaska Medicaid provider at a specific time and date.



For more information regarding travel, please see "Traveling on Medicaid and How it Works" on page 17.

### YOUR MEDICAID HEALTH CARE PROVIDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR:

- ◆ accepting your stickers as your payment for covered services
- ◆ getting payment from Medicaid or your health insurance company
- ◆ accepting only the Medicaid rates for your health care; Medicaid will only pay a certain amount of money for each health care service; your provider cannot charge you or the state more money
- ◆ collecting the co-pay amount you are required to pay
- ◆ receiving prior authorization for some services

Health care providers who knowingly charge Medicaid for services that were not given, who neglect or abuse patients, or give poor quality care may be subject to legal action. If you believe this has happened, you may write the Division of Medical Assistance, 4501 Business Park Blvd., Suite 24, Anchorage, Alaska 99503-7167. You may also call the Medicaid Hotline toll free at 1-800-211-7470 (statewide) or 562-3671 (Anchorage area).

## WHAT SERVICES WILL MEDICAID PAY FOR?

Following is a brief description of the services covered by Medicaid for those eligible for the program. In addition to those listed below, children receive additional and/or expanded services (please see page 14). Some services have limits and others must be prior authorized before they are provided.

**Audiology & Treatment of Speech, Hearing and Language Disorders.** Services of a speech therapist to improve a person's ability to speak, or an audiologist to test a person's hearing. Medicaid will also pay for hearing aids, which are limited to a certain model. Batteries and repairs are covered.

**Dental.** Services are very limited for adults and include the relief of pain and infection, which usually means fillings and/or extractions. Crowns, root canals, and dentures are not included.

**Dialysis.** Services provided as treatment of kidney disease which causes kidney failure. Covered whether received in a hospital or free standing agency.

**Doctor's Services.** Doctor's services provided to you in the doctor's office or the hospital. If your doctor sends you to a consultant or specialist, Medicaid may also pay for their services.

**Emergency Services.** Immediate medical care that cannot be delayed for an office visit may be covered. If the services do not meet the definition of emergency services you will be required to pay the co-pay amount for physician services and hospital outpatient care. Ambulance services must only be used in the event of a true medical emergency. If use of an ambulance is determined not to be an emergency, Medicaid might not pay the bill and the beneficiary may be held responsible for the amount due.



**Family Planning Services and Supplies.** Family planning, medical counseling services, and the cost of birth control for men and women. Many over-the-counter birth control items such as contraceptive creams, gels, foams, and condoms, will be paid for by Medicaid if your doctor writes a prescription for them. These supplies are also available free from family planning clinics in larger towns.

**Home and Community Based Care Services.** If you need nursing care for a long time, you may be able to get that care at home through the Home and Community Based Care Services programs. These programs, also called "waivers", are for people who need a high level of care such as that provided in a nursing home. If you have questions about this program, you may contact one of the following offices:

For people with mental or developmental disabilities:

Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities  
phone (907)269-3600 or toll free (800)770-3930  
for the hearing impaired, TDD (907)269-3624

For people over age 65 or for adults with physical disabilities:

Division of Senior Services  
phone (907)269-3666

**Home Health Care.** Short-term nursing care in a person's home that is ordered by a doctor may be paid by Medicaid. Home health care must be prior authorized by Medicaid before care starts.

**Hospice Care.** Special services for persons who are terminally ill can be given at home through a hospice care agency. These services must be ordered by a doctor. The patient or family must sign an agreement with the hospice to receive care at home.

**Hospital Care.** The care you receive at a hospital must be for a Medicaid approved service and some surgeries must be prior authorized. This care may be for both inpatient and outpatient care. If you must stay in the hospital (inpatient), Medicaid will pay for a semiprivate room. Payment is made for a private room only if your

doctor says you need it and it has been approved by Medicaid. Telephone calls, television, and other personal items are not paid for by Medicaid. If you must receive treatment at a hospital but do not have to stay in the hospital (outpatient), Medicaid will pay for the treatment. Your doctor must schedule this care with the hospital.

**Inpatient Psychiatric Facility Services.** Services are only for people who are under age 21, or 65 and over. Prior authorization is needed.

**Laboratory and X-ray Services.** Diagnostic tests and procedures such as laboratory tests, examinations, and X-rays when they are ordered by your doctor.

**Mammography Screening.** Breast X-rays to detect problems when ordered by your doctor.

**Medical Supplies and Equipment.** Medically necessary supplies and equipment ordered by your doctor and approved by Medicaid.

**Mental Health Services.** Psychotherapy services from a psychiatrist. Also services from a psychologist or clinical social worker when in a community mental health clinic.

**Nurse Practitioner Services.** The services of a nurse practitioner who specializes in family practice, pediatrics, or who is a nurse midwife.

**Nursing Facilities Services.** Care in a nursing home. Your doctor must get approval from Medicaid before you move into a nursing home.

**Occupational Therapy.** Covered when medically necessary to correct a physical defect.

**Personal Care Services in a Beneficiary's Home.** Personal care attendant who comes into your home to perform nonmedical tasks. These services must always be ordered by a doctor and prior authorized by Medicaid.

**Physical Therapy.** Services of a physical therapist to rehabilitate and restore body functions following an illness or accident if ordered by a doctor. Subject to limitations.

**Prenatal and Postpartum Care (for pregnancy).** Regular checkups and other services provided by a physician, clinic, nurse midwife, or direct entry midwife during pregnancy and for two months after the baby is born. Medicaid also covers hospital care for the birth.

**Prescribed Drugs.** Most prescription drugs. Some over-the-counter drugs may be paid for if they are prescribed by your doctor such as birth control, prenatal vitamins, drugs for yeast infections, laxatives, etc. Check with your doctor about drugs that will be paid for by Medicaid. Except for children and pregnant women, a \$2.00 co-payment is applicable.



**Prosthetic Devices.** Prosthetics (artificial limbs) and orthotic devices (body braces) when medically necessary for your care and ordered by a doctor.

**Speech Therapy.** Evaluations and therapy are covered. Evaluation and treatment for swallowing dysfunctions is also covered.

**Substance Abuse Rehabilitative Services.** Enrolled substance abuse treatment providers may be reimbursed (in accordance with their certification) for the following services:

- assessment services which determine the nature of the substance abuse problem
- outpatient counseling services which allow a substance abuse client to live at home while receiving outpatient services
- residential treatment during which the substance abuse client resides at a substance abuse treatment center while receiving services
- medical services, including detoxification & methadone maintenance

Substance abuse treatment is available for adults, teens, and pregnant women. Certain substance abuse treatment facilities have programs where young children may stay with their mothers at the facility while their mother receives treatment. Ref. to 7AAC 43.740

A provider of services must be certified by the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (ADA) and receive funding from ADA or the DHSS. Treatment services must be medically necessary. Travel to enrolled treatment providers must be approved by ADA (tel. 1-800-478-7677).

**Surgery.** Medically necessary surgery ordered by a physician can be covered whether performed in a hospital or a surgery center. Some surgical procedures require prior authorization.

**Transportation.** Transportation to another city to get medical care if your doctor says it is necessary. Your travel must be prior authorized and you must travel on a commercial carrier such as an airplane, ferry, taxi, etc. Medicaid may also pay for the cost of hotels, meals and taxis while you are away from home. For more information, please see "Traveling on Medicaid and How it Works" on page 17.

**Vision Services and Eyeglasses.** One vision examination per calendar year by an optometrist or an ophthalmologist to determine need for glasses and for the treatment of diseases of the eye. Medicaid will pay for one pair of Medicaid approved glasses per calendar year. Additional vision coverage may be authorized if medically necessary. Tinted lenses and contact lenses are only covered for those with certain medical conditions.

#### **ADDITIONAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN**

In addition to services provided for adults, the following Medicaid services are available only to children and youth under the age of 21.

**Chiropractic Services.** Twelve visits per child per year. Visits for children under 6 must be approved in advance by Medicaid. Services are limited to manual manipulations of the spine to correct a

dislocation that can be verified by X-ray. Medicaid will pay for one X-ray per person per year.

**Dental Services Including Dentures.** Preventive dental care and treatment of cavities, pain and infection. Medicaid will also pay for the cost of dentures and orthodontia in extreme cases of malformation if prior authorized.

**Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT).** EPSDT services are available to all Medicaid eligible children under age 21. Children can get all the regular Medicaid services and the following special services:

- ◆ preventive health checkups and health screening to detect health problems or concerns
- ◆ immunizations (shots) to prevent disease
- ◆ dental checkups for children age 3 and up
- ◆ diagnosis of illness or medical problems
- ◆ treatment of any illness or medical problems
- ◆ assistance with scheduling appointments and with transportation
- ◆ follow-up with families on health checkups and treatment

Please see page 16 for more information regarding the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program (EPSDT).

**Nutrition Services for High Risk Children and Pregnant Women.** Services of a dietitian for high risk pregnant women, and children who have a growth problem, a chronic disease, low weight at birth, or for an adolescent girl who is pregnant or breast feeding.

**Podiatrists Services.** Services of a podiatrist (a doctor who specialize in conditions of the ankle or foot) if the child is referred by a doctor.

## **EPSDT: Taking Care of Alaska's Children**

Expanded services are available to babies, children and teens enrolled in Medicaid and Denali KidCare. The following services are covered until an individual is 21 years of age.

### **Well-child exams**

Even healthy babies, children and teens need to go to their health care provider every so often. Children go through many changes as they grow – it is important to make sure that your child is doing well.

Denali KidCare/Medicaid pays for well-child exams that should include: a head to toe physical exam; a health and developmental history; hearing and vision checks; blood tests or other tests, if needed; health education/guidance for parents; immunizations (shots), if needed; referral to a dentist starting at age 3 (or earlier, if needed), and; referral to WIC, if needed

Take your child for a well-child exam often, especially when they're small. Regular visits will help make sure that your child gets his or her shots on time. These visits also give you (and your child) a chance to ask any questions you might have about your child's health. We suggest the following schedule:

**Infants** – exams at birth, then at 2, 4, 6, 9 and 12 months

**Toddlers** – exams at 15 months, 18 months and at age 2

**Preschool/kindergarten children (ages 2 – 6)** – an exam every year

**School-aged children/teens (ages 7 – 20)** – an exam every two years

### **Dental health care**

Medicaid pays for dental health care services for children and teens. Covered services include regular dental exams, teeth cleaning, and treatment of identified oral health problems.

### **Local transportation and other assistance**

Local transportation assistance is available if you need help getting to your child's medical, health screening, treatment, or dental appointments. Help is also available if you need to find a medical or dental health care provider or need to make an appointment. For more information, call the Medicaid Services Unit.

276-0606 (in Anchorage) or 1-888-276-0606 (toll free within Alaska)

465-2845 (in Juneau) or 1-888-465-2845 (toll free within Alaska)

## **WHAT ARE SOME SERVICES WHICH MEDICAID DOES NOT COVER?**

Medicaid covers most medical services for those eligible for the program but there are some services which the program does not cover. These include, but are not limited to: dentures for adults; smoking cessation products and services; experimental procedures; infertility, obesity and baldness drugs, procedures and services; heart transplants for adults; cosmetic surgery; and educational type services. If you need to have a procedure or service but are not sure if Medicaid will cover it, please call the Medicaid Hotline toll free instate at 1-800-211-7470, or if you live in the Anchorage area, you may call 562-3671.

## **TRAVELING ON MEDICAID AND HOW IT WORKS**

When your health care provider decides that you need to go to a different community for health care they will ask Medicaid for approval. However, it is the beneficiary's responsibility to make all travel arrangements. The appointment to which the beneficiary is traveling must be with an Alaska Medicaid provider at a specific date and time. If the travel is for a child under 18, an escort's travel will also be requested.

An escort may be requested for adults traveling to or from a medical appointment. It may be necessary to have an escort due to the physical or mental limitations of the adult. Medical training is not needed for a person to be an escort. The escort's transportation,

lodging and food will be covered, provided that the escort is prior authorized for the travel. The escort is not paid by Medicaid for his/her time during the escort. The escort's responsibility is to make sure the adult needing medical care is well taken care of and that he/she meets all appointments while traveling.

Once your trip is approved, you will be given a travel voucher. Be sure to have several copies of your travel voucher as you must give one copy of the voucher and one Medicaid sticker from your Medicaid Recipient Card to each airline, ferry, taxi, or hotel that you use. Not all airlines, hotels, or taxis will take your Medicaid coupons. Before



you travel ask your medical provider for a list of who will accept Medicaid.

On overnight trips, Medicaid will pay up to \$36.00 for food each day. You must pay any amount over that. It is highly recommended that you stay at a Medicaid approved hotel which has a restaurant so that your room and meals can be paid for at the end of your stay with your voucher and stickers. When making reservations, be sure to ask the hotel and restaurant if they will accept Medicaid as payment for services.

Medicaid will not pay for:

- your food or lodging if you stay with friends or family
- travel expenses that have already been paid by you
- travel expenses that are not approved before you travel unless it is really an emergency
- hotel and hospital expenses for the same time period (be sure to check out of your hotel before you check into the hospital)

If you are traveling for medical care outside of Alaska you may want to ask your Division of Public Assistance caseworker for extra stickers before you travel. If you are traveling at the end of the month and expect to be gone into the next month, be sure to ask for extra stickers for the next month.

### **WHERE DO I GO TO APPLY FOR MEDICAID?**

You may go to any Division of Public Assistance office listed on the back page of this booklet to apply for Medicaid. If you live in a community not listed, there may be a fee agent available to help you apply. To find out if you have a fee agent, contact the nearest Division of Public Assistance office.

### **WHERE CAN I ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT MEDICAID?**

For questions related to Medicaid services, such as

billing errors, services provided, and eligibility, you may call the Medicaid Hotline toll free at 1-800-211-7470 (statewide) or 562-3671 if you live in the Anchorage area. If you have internet access, you may view the Division of Medical Assistance homepage at <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dma/table.htm> for more information regarding possible health care options for Alaskans in need.



# Denali KidCare

## WHAT IS DENALI KIDCARE?

Denali KidCare is a medical assistance program to ensure that children and teens of both working and nonworking families can have the health insurance they need. The program provides comprehensive health insurance coverage for children and teens through age 18, and for pregnant women who meet income guidelines, which are higher than for those applying for regular Medicaid. Please see the charts on the following page to see if your children may be eligible for the program.

## WHAT ARE THE SERVICES AND BENEFITS?

Well care for your child or teen is important to prevent disease, find and treat problems early, and maintain good health. Denali KidCare children and teens receive all of the prevention and treatment services listed on pages 10 to 16.

All medically necessary services are covered for pregnant women, including prenatal care, medication, diagnostic tests, and delivery costs. Over-the-counter prenatal vitamins are covered if you get a prescription for them from your provider. Nutrition services are

covered for certain pregnant women. Prenatal and delivery services can be received from physicians, nurse midwives, and direct entry midwives enrolled with Medicaid. If you live in a community without delivery services, Medicaid will pay for your travel for prenatal care services and to stay in the community where you will deliver as

you get closer to your due date (see "Traveling on Medicaid and How it Works" on page 17).

Medicaid coverage continues for two months following delivery so

new mothers can receive follow-up care and family planning services. Newborns receive Medicaid for their first year of life automatically. Remember to notify Denali KidCare when the baby is born so a card can be issued.

## IS THERE ANY COST?

There is no cost for eligible children, teens and pregnant women. However, youth who are 18 years-old may be required to share a limited amount of the cost for some services.

## WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

You will have to apply for the program to know for sure. Generally, a person may be eligible if:

- ◆ you are a child or youth age 18 or younger, or you are pregnant and can provide proof of pregnancy from your health care provider, and
- ◆ you live in Alaska, and
- ◆ your family income meets the guidelines

## HOW MUCH MONEY CAN MY FAMILY MAKE AND STILL BE ELIGIBLE?

Denali KidCare gross income standards are based on family size. If your family income is at or below the amount on the following chart according to your family size, pregnant women and uninsured children may qualify for Denali KidCare.

CHART 1

Family Size	Monthly Income	Annual Income
1	\$1,739	\$20,860
2	\$2,344	\$28,120
3	\$2,949	\$35,380
4	\$3,554	\$42,640
5	\$4,159	\$49,900
6	\$4,764	\$57,160
7	\$5,369	\$64,420
8	\$5,974	\$71,680
Each additional	\$605	\$7,260

*Incomes above reflect 200% of federal poverty guideline.  
Effective April 1, 2000. May change without notice.*

An unborn child of a pregnant woman is counted in the family size.



Standard deductions per month for dependent care and work expense may be allowed. It is best to apply to see if you are eligible.

If you have health insurance and your monthly income is less than or equal to the amounts below, your children may qualify for Denali KidCare according to the following chart.

CHART 2

Family Size	Monthly Income	Annual Income
1	\$1,304	\$15,645
2	\$1,758	\$21,090
3	\$2,212	\$26,535
4	\$2,665	\$31,980
5	\$3,119	\$37,425
6	\$3,573	\$42,870
7	\$4,027	\$48,315
8	\$4,480	\$53,760
Each additional	\$454	\$5,445

*Incomes above reflect 150% of federal poverty guideline.  
Effective April 1, 2000. May change without notice.*

#### WHICH HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' INCOME COUNTS FOR CHILDREN'S ELIGIBILITY?

Denali KidCare only counts the income of the child and the child's parent(s). The income of a grandparent, stepparent, aunt, uncle, boyfriend or girlfriend is not counted.

#### DO ASSETS COUNT FOR ELIGIBILITY?

No. Your family car, house, and other property assets do not affect your eligibility.

#### WHAT IF MY CHILDREN OR I AM COVERED BY THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE (IHS)?

Children, teens and pregnant women covered by the Indian Health Service may still be eligible.

#### WHAT IF MY CHILDREN ALREADY HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE?

This program is primarily for individuals without health insurance. However, if your family income is quite low your children with health

insurance may still be eligible for Denali KidCare (see Chart 2 on page 22). You must declare current health insurance on the Denali KidCare application. There is a 12-month waiting period for most children whose family voluntarily becomes uninsured.

#### HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GET COVERAGE?

Once the application is received in the Denali KidCare office, every effort is made to determine eligibility within 30 days.

#### HOW WILL I BE NOTIFIED IF MY CHILDREN OR I AM ELIGIBLE?

Each child enrolled will receive a Denali KidCare Card in the mail with instructions. Pregnant women will receive peel-off stickers in the mail with instructions. You will be notified by mail if your children are not eligible.

#### IS THE APPLICATION PROCESS SIMPLE?

Yes. An interview is not required and the application is short. If you have any difficulty, call the Denali KidCare office for assistance.

#### HOW DO I APPLY FOR MY CHILDREN OR MYSELF?

Simply fill out a Denali KidCare application, sign it, attach the required documentation, and mail it to the Denali KidCare office.

#### WHERE CAN I ASK QUESTIONS OR REQUEST AN APPLICATION?

If you live in the Anchorage area, you may call 269-6529. Statewide, you may call toll free 1-888-318-8890. You may also access the Denali KidCare website at <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dma/denali.htm> where you can view Frequently Asked Questions and view and/or download an application for the program.

# CAMA

## WHAT IS CAMA?

Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance, or CAMA, is a state funded program designed to help needy Alaskans get the urgent medical care they need. It is a program for people who need immediate medical treatment but who do not qualify for Medicaid benefits, have very little income, and who have inadequate or no health insurance.

## WHAT MEDICAL SERVICES WILL CAMA PAY FOR?

CAMA pays for the following services:

- inpatient hospital care of up to eight days that is prescribed by a doctor
- nursing home care prescribed by a doctor
- transportation for hospital, pregnancy related, or nursing home care
- twelve doctor visits a year for a person who is receiving chemotherapy, is terminally ill, or who has one of the following chronic conditions: diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, or hypertension
- drugs and medical supplies prescribed by a physician for a person who is terminally ill, receiving chemotherapy, or who has one of the following chronic conditions: diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, or hypertension

## WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

To qualify for CAMA a person must meet all of the requirements below:

- ◆ You must be a United States citizen or a legal alien
- ◆ You must be a resident of the state of Alaska
- ◆ You must be between the ages of 18 and 65
- ◆ Your household income must be:
  - \$300 a month or less for one person
  - \$400 a month or less for two people
  - add \$100 for each additional person

- ◆ You must have no other resources you can use to pay your medical bills. Resources are things like:
  - medical or hospital insurance that pays 100%, including insurance payments for accidents
  - benefits from programs like Medicaid, Medicare, and the Veteran's Administration
  - help from a free health clinic

You must have less than \$500 in personal resources or property that could be used to pay medical bills. Personal resources include cash, bank/credit union accounts, or personal property. Your home, income producing property, property that is used for your job (boat, fishing gear), vehicles, or fishing permits are not counted.

You must have a major medical need. A doctor, physician's assistant, or advanced nurse practitioner must certify that you need immediate care for one of the services covered under CAMA.

## HOW TO APPLY

When you apply for CAMA your Division of Public Assistance office will first determine if you qualify for Medicaid.

You must apply for CAMA before you receive medical care unless you need emergency treatment. If you had emergency treatment at a hospital or clinic, you must apply for CAMA within 30 days of that emergency.

You must have an interview with a Division of Public Assistance employee or a fee agent in your community. For the interview you will need to bring the following papers along with your application:

- a doctor's statement that you need care
- papers that show your income such as tax forms, pay stubs, fish tickets, or a letter from the Internal Revenue Service saying that you do not pay taxes
- papers that show any other resources, like savings accounts

Your interview and your application are confidential. No one will give out information about your health or income without your permission.

Your application will be reviewed and a notice will be sent to you within 30 days.

If you do not qualify, you may ask for a hearing to review your application.

### How CAMA WORKS

Normally, CAMA eligibility is determined for only one month at a time. Before eligibility is determined, your DPA caseworker may have to make sure that your healthcare provider has documented that your pending treatment is medically necessary and that you have not already used the minimum days of coverage available to you. If eligible, you will receive a Recipient Identification Card in the mail, which indicates the scope of medical coverage available to you. You must show this card to your hospital, doctor, or pharmacist at the time of service. Your provider will either take the card, photocopy the card, or just write down your CAMA number on the bill. Your provider will send the bill directly to CAMA for payment. You should not pay your provider for the services you receive because CAMA cannot pay you back.

If you do qualify for a medical assistance program, please use this booklet as a handy reference guide to the program. Upon eligibility, you will be given case identification numbers that you may need in the future when talking to your case worker or another program person. Please record below information for each person eligible in your household.

Social Security #								
Medicaid ID #								
Public Assistance Case #								
Name								

Published by the State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Medical Assistance at a cost of \$0.49 per copy to provide information regarding the division's programs.  
Printed in Juneau, Alaska.

## Division of Public Assistance Offices

*(If your community is not listed here, please contact the nearest office.)*

### **Anchorage District Office**

400 Gambell Street, Suite 101  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
phone: (907)269-6599

### **Anchorage APA Office**

235 E 8th Ave., Suite 300  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
phone: (907)269-6000

### **Bethel District Office**

406 Ridgecrest Drive  
Bethel, Alaska 99559-0365  
phone: (907)543-2686 or  
(800)478-2686 (toll free)

### **Coastal Field Office**

3601 C Street, Suite 410  
PO Box 240249  
Anchorage, Alaska 99524-0249  
phone: (907)269-8950 or  
(800)478-4372 (toll free)

### **Denali KidCare Office**

PO Box 240047  
Anchorage, Alaska 99524-0047  
phone: (907)269-6529  
(888)318-8890 (toll free)

### **Eagle River Job Center**

11723 Old Glenn Hwy., #B-4  
Eagle River, Alaska 99577-7595  
phone: (907)694-7006

### **Fairbanks District Office**

675 7th Street, Station D  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
phone: (907)451-2850 or  
(800)478-2850 (toll free)

### **Homer District Office**

270 W. Pioneer, Suite C  
Homer, Alaska 99603  
phone: (907)235-6132

### **Juneau District Office**

10002 Glacier Hwy., Suite 201  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
phone: (907)465-3551 or  
(800)478-3551 (toll free)

### **Kenai Peninsula Job Center**

11312 Kenai Spur Hwy., #2  
Kenai, Alaska 99661  
phone: (907)283-2900 or  
(800)478-9032 (toll free)

### **Ketchikan District Office**

2030 Sea Level Drive, Suite 301  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901  
phone: (907)225-2135 or  
(800)478-2135 (toll free)

### **Kodiak District Office**

307 Center Street  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
phone: (907)486-3783 or  
(888)480-3783 (toll free)

### **Kotzebue District Office**

PO Box 1210  
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752  
phone: (907)442-3451

### **Mat-Su District Office**

855 W. Commercial Drive  
Wasilla, Alaska 99654  
phone: (907)376-3903 or  
(800)478-7778 (toll free)

### **Muldoon One Stop**

1251 Muldoon Rd., Suite 111B  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504  
phone: (907)269-0000

### **Nome District Office**

PO Box 2110  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
phone: (907)443-2237 or  
(800)478-2236 (toll free)

### **SE APA/Specialized Medicaid**

10002 Glacier Hwy., Suite 105  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
phone: (907)465-3537 or  
(800)478-3537 (toll free)

### **Sitka District Office**

201 Katlian Street, #107  
Sitka, Alaska 99835  
phone: (907)747-8234 or  
(800)478-8234 (toll free)

### Medical Assistance Standards

FAMILY MEDICAID 185% ELIGIBILITY TEST AND NEED STANDARDS					
2002			2003		
FAMILY SIZE	185%	NEED	FAMILY SIZE	185%	NEED
Adult Included			Adult Included		
1	1221	660	1	1237	669
2	1951	1055	2	1977	1069
3	2194	1186	3	2223	1202
4	2436	1317	4	2469	1335
5	2678	1448	5	2715	1468
6	2921	1579	6	2961	1601
7	3163	1710	7	3207	1734
Each Additional	242	131	Each Additional	246	133
Adult Not Included			Adult Not Included		
1	1071	579	1	1085	587
2	1313	710	2	1332	720
3	1555	841	3	1578	853
4	1798	972	4	1824	986
5	2040	1103	5	2070	1119
6	2282	1234	6	2316	1252
7	2525	1365	7	2562	1385
Each Additional	242	131	Each Additional	246	133

SSI PAYMENT STANDARDS		
SSI COLA	2.6%	1.4%
HOUSEHOLD TYPE	1/1/2002	1/1/2003
A Individual	545	552
B Individual	363.34	368
A Couple, Both Eligible	817	829
B Couple, Both Eligible	544.67	552.67
NH Personal Needs Allowance	30	30

LONG TERM CARE STANDARDS		
NH, HCB Waiver, TEFRA = 300% of SSI Payment Standard	1635	1656
Alaska NH Personal Needs Allowance	75	75
Alaska HCB Personal Needs Allowance	1635	1656
Maximum Community Spouse Resource Allowance	89,280	90,660
Community Spouse Monthly Maintenance Need Standard	2,232	2,266.50
Monthly Need Standard for Additional Household Members	744	755

2002 Monthly Federal Poverty Guidelines for Alaska								
Effective 4/1/2002								
FAMILY SIZE	QMB Working Disabled (premium level)	SLMB Base	SLMB Plus	Donall KidCare (limit for insured children)	SLMB Subsidy	Transitional Medicaid	Donall KidCare (uninsured children) Pregnant Women QDWI	Working Disabled (eligibility)
	100%	120%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	\$924	\$1,108	\$1,247	\$1,385	\$1,616	\$1,709	\$1,847	\$2,309
2	\$1,245	\$1,493	\$1,680	\$1,867	\$2,178	\$2,302	\$2,489	\$3,111
3	\$1,565			\$2,348		\$2,896	\$3,130	\$3,913
4	\$1,886			\$2,829		\$3,489	\$3,772	\$4,715
5	\$2,207			\$3,310		\$4,083	\$4,414	\$5,517
6	\$2,528			\$3,792		\$4,676	\$5,055	\$6,319
7	\$2,849			\$4,273		\$5,270	\$5,697	\$7,121
8	\$3,170			\$4,754		\$5,863	\$6,339	\$7,923
Ea Addl	\$321			\$482		\$594	\$642	\$803

2001 Monthly Federal Poverty Guidelines for Alaska								
Effective 4/1/2001								
FAMILY SIZE	QMB Working Disabled (premium level)	SLMB Base	SLMB Plus	Donall KidCare (limit for insured children)	SLMB Subsidy	Transitional Medicaid	Donall KidCare (uninsured children) Pregnant Women QDWI	Working Disabled (eligibility)
	100%	120%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	\$895	\$1,073	\$1,208	\$1,342	\$1,565	\$1,655	\$1,789	\$2,236
2	\$1,210	\$1,451	\$1,633	\$1,814	\$2,117	\$2,237	\$2,419	\$3,023
3	\$1,525			\$2,287		\$2,820	\$3,049	\$3,811
4	\$1,840			\$2,759		\$3,403	\$3,679	\$4,598
5	\$2,155			\$3,232		\$3,986	\$4,309	\$5,386
6	\$2,470			\$3,704		\$4,568	\$4,939	\$6,173
7	\$2,785			\$4,177		\$5,151	\$5,569	\$6,961
8	\$3,100			\$4,649		\$5,734	\$6,199	\$7,748
Ea Addl	\$315			\$473		\$583	\$630	\$788

2000 Monthly Federal Poverty Guidelines for Alaska								
Effective 4/1/2000								
FAMILY SIZE	QMB Working Disabled (premium level)	SLMB Base	SLMB Plus	Donall KidCare (limit for insured children)	SLMB Subsidy	Transitional Medicaid	Donall KidCare (uninsured children) Pregnant Women QDWI	Working Disabled (eligibility)
	100%	120%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	\$870	\$1,043	\$1,174	\$1,304	\$1,522	\$1,608	\$1,739	\$2,173
2	\$1,172	\$1,406	\$1,582	\$1,758	\$2,051	\$2,168	\$2,344	\$2,930
3	\$1,475			\$2,212		\$2,728	\$2,949	\$3,686
4	\$1,777			\$2,665		\$3,287	\$3,554	\$4,442
5	\$2,080			\$3,119		\$3,847	\$4,159	\$5,198
6	\$2,382			\$3,573		\$4,407	\$4,764	\$5,955
7	\$2,685			\$4,027		\$4,966	\$5,369	\$6,711
8	\$2,987			\$4,480		\$5,526	\$5,974	\$7,467
Ea Addl	\$303			\$454		\$560	\$605	\$757

1999 Monthly Federal Poverty Guidelines for Alaska								
Effective 5/1/1999								
FAMILY SIZE	QMB Working Disabled (premium level)	SLMB Base	SLMB Plus	Donall KidCare (limit for insured children)	SLMB Subsidy	Transitional Medicaid	Donall KidCare (uninsured children) Pregnant Women QDWI	Working Disabled (eligibility)
	100%	120%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	860	1,032	1,161	1,290	1,505	1,591	1,720	2,150
2	1,154	1,384	1,557	1,730	2,019	2,134	2,307	2,884
3	1,447			2,170		2,577	2,894	3,617
4	1,740			2,610		3,219	3,480	4,350
5	2,034			3,050		3,762	4,067	5,084
6	2,327			3,490		4,305	4,654	5,817
7	2,620			3,930		4,847	5,240	6,550
8	2,914			4,370		5,390	5,827	7,284
Ea Addl	294			440		543	587	734

HB

108

# Alaska House of Representatives

Richard Foster  
P.O. Box 1630  
Nome, AK 99762  
907-443-5036  
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During Session  
State Capitol Rm. 410  
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907-465-3789  
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## Majority Whip

## Memorandum

To: Representative Peggy Wilson  
Chair House Health, Education & Social Services Committee

From: Rep. Richard Foster

Date: April 23, 2003

Re: HB 108

I respectfully request the House Health, Education & Social Services Committee schedule House Bill 108, "An Act relating to establishing a screening, tracking, and intervention program related to the hearing ability of newborns and infants; providing an exemption to licensure as an audiologist for certain persons performing hearing screening tests; relating to insurance coverage for newborn and infant hearing screening; and providing for an effective date." as soon as practical.

The contact person in my office is Paul LaBolle, 465-3789.

## **Sponsor Statement**

### **House Bill 108**

Representative Richard Foster

With the discovery that a baby's brain develops more rapidly than previously believed, concern for identification of infant-hearing defects has achieved a new prominence.

Over thirty states have passed legislation that provides universal newborn hearing screening. Several other states screen a significant portion of newborns. Approximately 10,000 babies are born in Alaska each year. Out of that number, thirty to forty of these newborns are likely to have some type of congenital hearing loss

Even though many hospitals and clinics, within the state, screen high-risk or premature infants for hearing loss, about 50% of newborns with hearing loss are not identified.

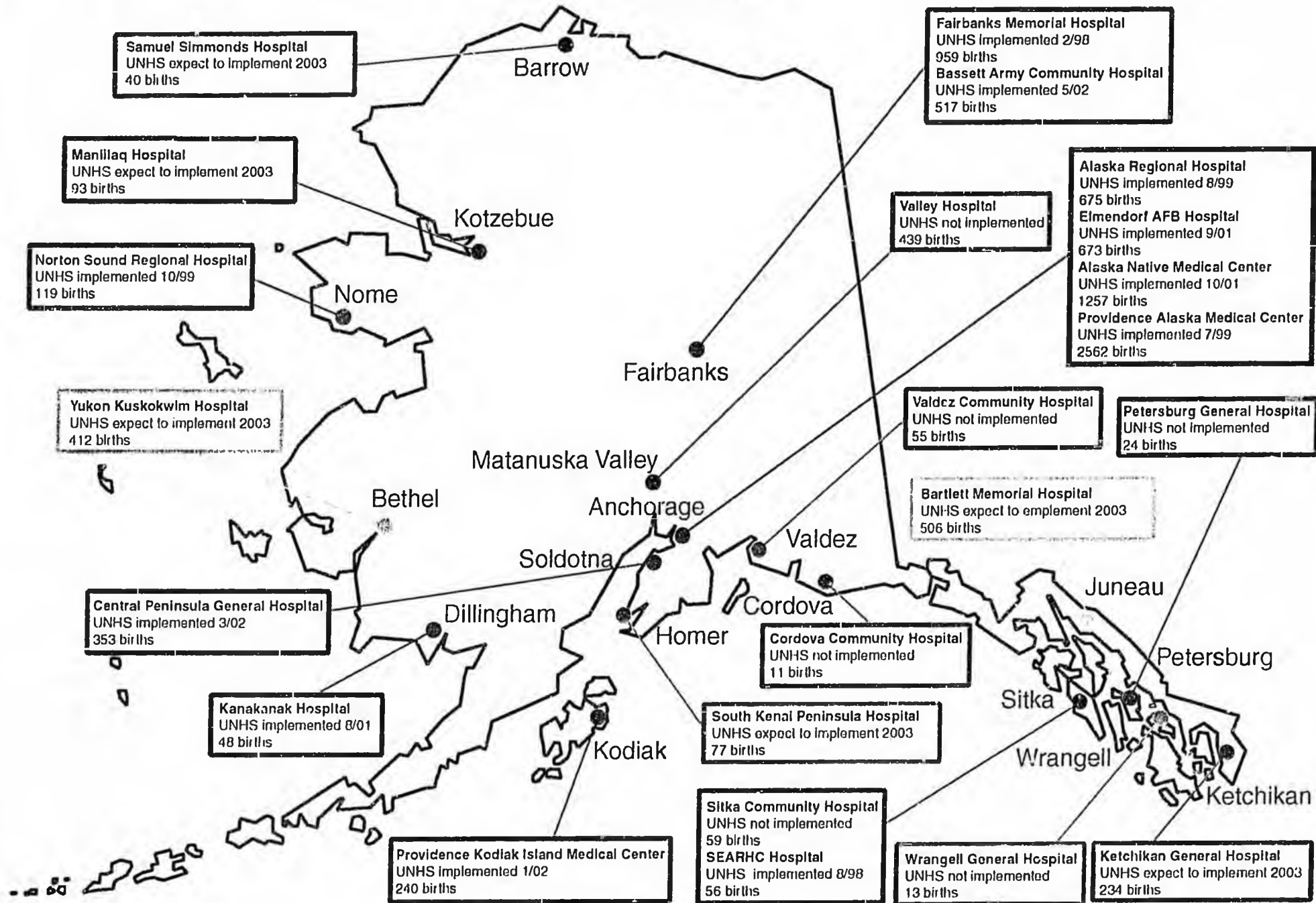
Most newborns with congenital hearing loss that are not identified at birth will not be identified until 18 months or three years of age. By this time certain critical periods for language and cognitive development have passed. When hearing loss is not detected it can result in lifelong delays in the development of language, and other cognitive skills.

Since hearing loss is more common than any other birth defect and since it has a significant impact on cognitive development, infant screening should be a priority within the state.

This bill would insure that newborns are screened, and that a reporting and tracking system is implemented. The department would have the responsibility to effectively plan, establish, monitor, and evaluate the program.

# Locations of Newborn Hearing Screening Hospitals

2001 births



## **GOAL/ PURPOSE OF NEWBORN HEARING SCREENING & REPORTING:**

### **GOAL:**

A law requiring that all birthing facilities in Alaska implement newborn hearing screening and reporting programs. The requirement will assist with appropriately providing, and facilitating the deliverance of, early intervention services to children with hearing loss. In order to accomplish the goal, a statewide comprehensive and coordinated interdisciplinary program, such as the Early Hearing Detection & Intervention (EHDI) Program, must be available to ensure completion of early hearing impairment screening, identification, and follow-up of children from birth to thirty-six months of age.

### **PURPOSE:**

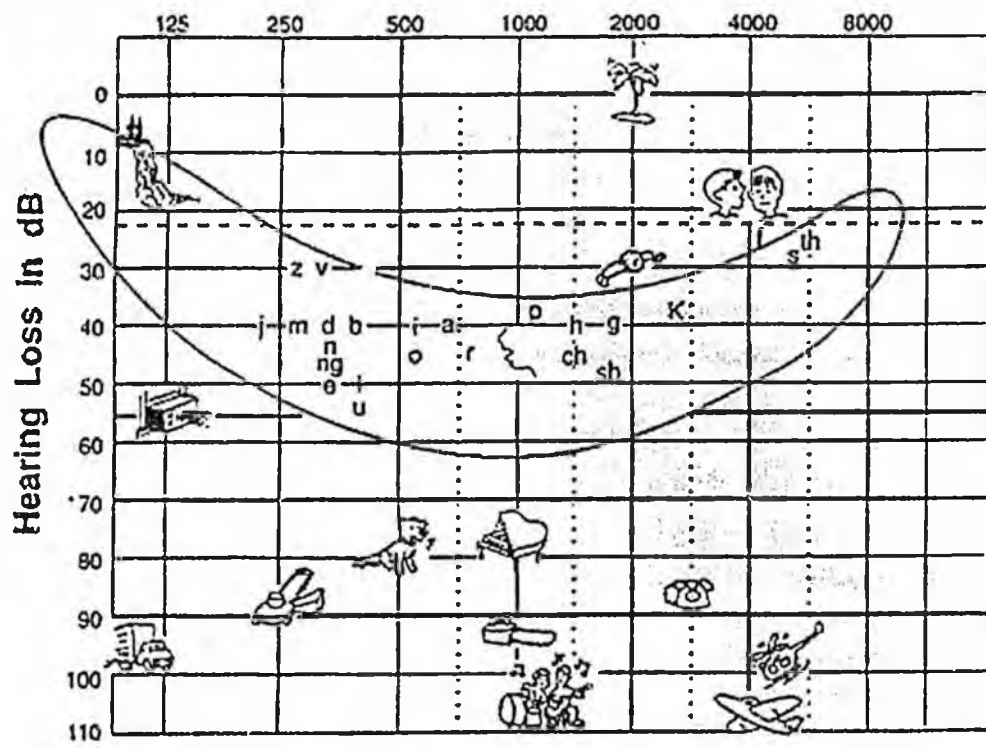
To provide early detection of hearing loss in newborn children at the birthing facility or as soon after birth as possible, to enable these children and their families/care-givers to obtain needed multi-disciplinary evaluation, treatment, and intervention services at the earliest opportunity; and to prevent or mitigate the developmental delays and academic failures associated with late identification or hearing loss.

To provide the State with the information necessary to effectively plan, establish, and evaluate a comprehensive system of appropriate services for newborns and infants who have a hearing loss or are deaf. In addition, the information reported to the State must contain pertinent information regarding children identified with hearing impairment for the purposes of tracking, monitoring, and assessing appropriate intervention strategies for optimal health and educational benefits for the child and the child's family including enrollment in early intervention services. (See attached sheet, REPORTING, for specifics regarding data elements for collection.)

**REPORTING:**

**ITEMS RE: NEWBORN HEARING SCREENING FOR REPORTING TO EBDI PROGRAM**

1. The number of newborns born in the hospital;
2. The number of newborns screened on birth admission;
3. The number of newborns who passed the birth admission screening;
4. The number of newborns who did not pass the birth admission screening;
5. The number of newborns recommended for follow-up rescreening, diagnostic audiologic evaluation, or monitoring;
6. The number of newborns and infants who pass and did not pass the follow-up rescreening or diagnostic audiologic evaluation; and
7. The number of infants referred for early intervention.



Frequencies in Cycles Per Second

## FACT SHEET:

### Universal Newborn Hearing Screening (UNHS)/Early Hearing Detection & Intervention (EHDI)

1. Every day, 33 babies (or 12,000 each year) are born in the United States with permanent hearing loss, or 3 in every 1,000 births (1). In Alaska, approximately 10,000 babies are born each year and according to statistics 30-40 will likely have some type of congenital hearing loss.
2. The evidence for the benefits, practicability, and cost-efficiency of universal newborn hearing screening is so compelling that 37 states have passed legislative mandates requiring that newborns be screened for hearing loss (2).
3. Hearing impairment is the most common disability in newborns, with a higher incidence than cerebral palsy, Down Syndrome, and severe mental retardation (3).
4. Hearing impairment is approximately 30 times more prevalent than PKU and hypothyroidism, screened through the metabolic disorder screening programs, and mandated by law in all 50 states. (4).
5. The cost of identifying a newborn with hearing loss is less than 1/10<sup>th</sup> the cost of identifying newborns with metabolic disorders such as PKU and hypothyroidism, for which screenings are required in every state (5). For most birthing hospitals, the cost for newborn hearing screening per child is between \$20 - \$60 and continues to decrease (6). Many birthing facilities in Alaska implementing newborn hearing screening voluntarily include it in the total labor and delivery package cost.
6. Children not detected at birth or soon after, will on average not be detected until 2-3 years of age, and the most critical period for speech and language development is from birth to three years of age (7).
7. When children are not identified and served early, special education for a child with hearing loss may cost an additional \$420,000, and deafness has an estimated lifetime cost of approximately \$ 1 million per individual (8). These savings in special education costs will pay for universal newborn hearing screening many times over.
8. If left undetected, hearing loss can impair a child's language, speech, psychosocial and cognitive development. Recent research has compared children with hearing loss who receive early intervention and amplification (i.e. hearing aids) before 6 months of age versus after 6 months of age. By the time they enter first grade, children identified earlier (prior to 6 months of age) are 1-2 years ahead of their later-identified peers in language, cognitive, and social skills (9, 10, 11).

9. If it remains undetected, even mild hearing loss or hearing loss in only one ear has substantial detrimental consequences. For example, research shows that children with hearing loss in one ear are ten times as likely to be held back at least one grade compared to a matched group of children with normal hearing (12).
10. The American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Institutes of Health, the American Academy of Audiology, the Joint Committee on Infant Hearing, and the National Association of the Deaf have recommended that all babies be screened for hearing loss before they leave the hospital (13).
11. To date, eleven hospitals in Alaska are voluntarily implementing newborn hearing screening programs, resulting in approximately 60% of all newborns born in the state receiving the screening, and more are planning to implement by the end of 2002 (14).

## EHDI FACT SHEET REFERENCES

1. National Center on Hearing Assessment and Management.  
<http://www.infanthearing.org/presentations/cdc/prevalence.html>.
2. National Center on Hearing Assessment and Management.  
<http://www.infanthearing.org/resources/fact.pdf>.
3. National Center on Hearing Assessment and Management.  
<http://www.infanthearing.org/presentations/cdc/prevalence.html>
4. National Center on Hearing Assessment and Management.  
<http://www.infanthearing.org>
5. Wellness Web. <http://www.wellweb.com/INDEX/OSICKLE.HTM#Head7>
6. Grosse S. "Cost comparison of screening newborns for hearing impairment and biochemical disorders." Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Paper presented at the Newborn Screening and Genetics Conference, May 2001.
7. Harrison M., Roush J. "Age of suspicion, identification and intervention for infants and young children with hearing loss: a national study." *Ear and Hearing*. 1996; 17: 55-62.
8. Johnson JL, Mauk GW, Takekawa KM, Simon PR, Sia CCJ, Blackwell PM. "Implementing a statewide system of services for infants and toddlers with hearing disabilities." *Seminars in Hearing*. 1993; 14: 105-119.
9. Yoshinaga-Itano C., Apuzzo ML. "Identification of hearing loss after 18 months of age is not early enough." *Am Ann Deaf*. 1998; 143 (5): 380-387.
10. Yoshinaga-Itano C., Sedey AL, Coulter BA, Mehl AL. "Language of early and later-identified children with hearing loss." *Pediatrics*. 1998; 102: 116801171.
11. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Nation. I Center for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Early Hearing Detection & Intervention Program. What is EHDI? <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/ehdi.htm>
12. National Center on Hearing Assessment and Management.  
<http://www.infanthearing.org>
13. National Center on Hearing Assessment and Management.  
<http://www.infanthearing.org>

14. Alaska Early Hearing Detection & Intervention Program Data.



State of Alaska  
Department of Education  
and Early Development

Updated 3/21/2002

FY2002 VI-B Child Count

Count as of: 10/26/01

	MR	HI	SI	VI	ED	OI	OHI	LD	DB	MD	AUT	TBI	DD	3-21 Total
Alaska Gateway	1	2	18	0	2	0	4	42	0	4	1	0	4	78
Aleutian Region	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	8
Aleutians East	0	1	12	0	5	0	4	27	0	0	0	0	4	53
Anchorage	342	98	1,334	14	417	22	0	4,103	2	222	109	33	633	7,329
Annette Island	5	0	17	0	2	0	5	26	0	5	0	1	1	62
Bering Strait	9	0	93	1	6	3	1	106	0	6	1	2	26	254
Bristol Bay	5	0	2	0	2	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	24
Chatham	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	8	0	0	0	24
Chugach	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	77	0	3	0	0	2	110
Copper River	1	0	27	0	0	0	0	77	0	3	0	0	2	110
Cordova	0	1	13	0	3	0	9	31	0	1	3	0	5	66
Craig	2	2	13	0	2	0	2	42	0	2	2	0	11	78
Delta/Greely	4	0	12	0	5	0	6	36	0	1	1	0	13	78
Denali	0	0	16	1	3	0	2	16	0	1	1	0	0	40
Dillingham	1	2	11	1	4	0	5	39	0	5	1	0	21	90
Fairbanks	86	19	673	3	83	10	226	832	0	41	30	4	101	2,108
Coena	8	1	28	0	1	0	4	43	0	7	1	0	0	93
Haines	1	0	21	0	0	1	5	21	0	3	2	0	0	54
Hoonah	2	0	10	0	2	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	0	23
Hydaburg	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	15
Iditarod Area	1	0	41	2	1	0	2	25	0	1	0	0	0	73
Juneau	29	7	143	2	26	3	58	325	0	24	30	6	35	686
Kake	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	14
Kashunamiut	4	0	8	0	0	1	0	11	0	3	0	0	4	31
Kenai Peninsula	34	11	300	6	71	10	59	657	0	36	16	7	46	1,253
Keichikan	25	4	100	2	15	0	19	104	0	5	3	1	60	338
Klawock	2	0	13	0	0	0	2	12	0	4	1	0	0	34
Kodiak Island	17	4	70	0	12	0	72	174	0	8	3	0	19	379
Kuspuk	7	1	32	1	0	0	5	12	0	1	0	1	2	62
Lake & Peninsula	10	0	13	0	4	1	3	24	0	0	1	1	4	61
Lower Kuskokwim	24	2	81	2	20	2	24	304	0	29	3	0	17	508
Lower Yukon	13	2	56	1	8	0	3	96	0	10	0	0	4	193
Mat-Su	100	24	485	4	114	17	52	1,221	0	53	24	11	49	2,154
Mt. Edgecumbe	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	11
Nenana	1	0	16	0	1	0	0	9	0	1	1	0	0	29
Nome	9	0	30	0	0	0	5	21	0	1	0	1	4	71
North Slope	7	1	55	0	10	0	11	98	0	6	0	1	10	199
Northwest Arctic	28	1	50	1	2	1	4	120	0	2	0	0	3	212
Pelican	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Petersburg	6	0	32	0	3	0	21	36	0	1	3	0	6	108
Pribilof	4	0	10	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	19
Saint Mary's	2	0	5	1	1	1	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	21
Sitka	1	1	93	0	15	0	26	96	4	5	5	1	26	273
Skagway	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	11
Southeast Island	0	0	10	0	3	0	1	18	0	1	0	0	5	38
Southwest Region	5	1	38	0	1	1	3	41	0	1	0	0	5	96
Tanana	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	8
Unalaska	1	0	22	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	1	0	1	44
Valdez	8	3	29	1	0	0	5	75	0	0	1	1	17	140
Wrangell	2	0	24	0	3	0	8	20	0	1	0	0	1	59
Yakutat	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	1	20
Yukon Flats	2	1	11	2	2	0	2	36	0	1	1	0	5	63
Yukon/Koyukuk	6	0	63	0	1	0	7	60	0	0	0	0	2	139
Yupit	6	1	13	2	3	3	1	27	0	6	0	0	0	62
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>9,169</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>18,017</b>

MR - Mental Retardation      VI - Visual Impairments      OHI - Other Health Impairments      MD - Multiple Disabilities  
HI - Hearing Impaired      ED - Emotional Disturbance      LD - Specific Learning Disabilities      AUT - Autism      DD - Developmentally  
SI - Speech/Language Impaired      OI - Orthopedic Impairments      DB - Deaf-Blindness      TBI - Traumatic Brain Injury

State of Alaska  
Department of Education

Updated 3/19/01

FY2001 VI-B Child Count

Count as of: 12/1/00

	MR	HI	SI	VI	ED	OI	OHI	LD	DB	MD	AUT	TBI	DD	Ages 3-21 Total
Alaska Gateway	0	0	15	0	3	0	5	58	0	3	1	1	1	87
Aleutian Region	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
Aleutians East	0	1	9	0	3	0	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	46
Anchorage	322	117	1,306	15	401	29	324	4,174	2	245	110	33	253	7,331
Annette Island	4	0	23	0	2	1	1	26	0	6	0	0	1	64
Bering Strait	8	6	94	1	11	3	1	103	0	3	1	3	18	252
Bristol Bay	4	0	6	0	3	1	2	9	0	2	0	0	1	28
Chatham	5	0	3	0	2	0	1	6	0	4	0	0	1	22
Chugach	1	0	12	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	22
Copper River	7	0	28	0	1	0	8	36	0	0	1	0	12	93
Cordova	0	1	11	0	0	0	10	23	0	0	2	0	4	51
Craig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	2	6	0	0	4	54
Delta/Greely	4	0	18	0	3	0	6	33	0	0	1	1	18	84
Denali	0	0	13	0	1	1	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	30
Dillingham	4	4	19	1	3	0	5	42	0	6	0	0	10	94
Fairbanks	96	22	640	3	101	6	220	914	0	36	27	7	74	2,146
Galena	6	0	25	0	7	0	3	36	0	4	2	0	0	83
Haines	1	0	17	1	0	1	5	22	0	1	0	0	2	50
Hoonah	4	0	7	0	3	0	2	8	0	2	1	0	0	27
Hydaburg	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	18
Iditarod Area	1	0	38	1	1	0	1	11	0	1	0	1	0	55
Juneau	29	3	132	2	21	4	56	310	2	26	24	3	31	643
Kenai	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	15
Kake	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	15
Kashunamiut	3	0	8	0	0	1	1	12	0	3	0	0	5	33
Kenai Peninsula	39	13	266	4	66	8	50	667	0	32	11	5	49	1,210
Ketchikan	28	5	104	2	15	0	17	100	0	5	2	0	60	338
Klawock	2	0	12	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	1	0	0	31
Kodiak Island	15	3	71	1	9	0	66	186	0	5	3	0	16	375
Kuspuk	9	1	35	1	0	0	1	20	0	1	0	0	0	68
Lake & Peninsula	14	0	14	0	3	0	0	25	0	1	1	0	7	65
Lower Kuskokwim	24	7	67	2	23	1	19	312	0	29	3	1	11	499
Lower Yukon	12	3	47	1	3	1	3	104	0	9	0	0	1	184
Mat-Su	89	26	510	4	103	15	44	1,095	0	50	18	10	27	1,991
Mt. Edgecumbe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nenana	3	2	31	0	6	0	8	53	0	4	0	1	1	109
Nome	9	1	24	0	2	0	2	19	0	4	1	0	9	71
North Slope	12	2	49	1	8	0	11	101	0	6	0	1	12	203
Northwest Arctic	25	3	46	1	1	2	7	135	0	3	0	0	8	231
Pelican	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Petersburg	2	0	26	0	1	1	14	39	0	1	3	0	1	88
Pribilof	4	0	6	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	17
Saint Mary's	2	0	10	0	1	1	1	10	0	2	0	0	0	27
Sitka	1	3	75	2	12	0	20	97	0	5	7	1	18	241
Skagway	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	11
Southeast Island	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	0	26
Southwest Region	6	1	47	0	3	1	5	30	0	1	0	0	4	98
Tanana	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	10
Unalaska	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	6	36
Valdez	7	3	25	0	1	0	6	80	0	0	0	2	6	130
Wrangell	3	0	20	0	3	0	7	21	0	2	2	0	0	58
Yakutat	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	13
Yukon Flats	4	1	13	1	3	0	1	34	0	0	0	0	5	62
Yukon/Koyukuk	6	0	41	0	0	0	5	45	0	1	0	0	1	99
Yupit	7	2	7	2	6	1	2	29	0	5	0	0	2	63
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>17,698</b>

MR - Mental Retardation      VI - Visual Impairments      OHI - Other Health Impairments      MD - Multiple Disabilities  
 HI - Hearing Impaired      ED - Emotional Disturbance      LD - Specific Learning Disabilities      AUT - Autism      DD - Developmentally Delayed  
 SI - Speech/Language Impaired      OI - Orthopedic Impairments      DB - Deaf-Blindness      TBI - Traumatic Brain Injury

State of Alaska  
Department of Education

Updated 3/21/00

FY2000 VI-B Child Count

Count as of: 12/1/99

	MR	HI	SI	VI	ED	OI	OHI	LD	DB	MD	AUT	TBI	3 to 5	3-21 Total
Alaska Gateway	0	0	25	0	1	0	3	39	0	20	1	0	7	96
Aleutian Region	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	14
Aleutians East	0	2	9	0	3	0	3	27	0	0	0	0	1	45
Anchorage	292	126	985	12	414	25	229	4,176	2	209	81	34	698	7,283
Annette Island	7	0	16	0	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	18	67
Bering Strait	7	7	89	1	12	2	1	139	0	4	1	2	28	293
Bristol Bay	3	0	6	0	2	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	23
Chatham	3	0	5	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	16
Chugach	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	16
Copper River	11	0	27	0	1	0	6	40	0	0	0	0	14	99
Cordova	0	1	4	0	1	1	8	21	0	1	1	0	10	48
Craig	3	2	10	0	2	0	1	24	0	1	1	0	9	53
Delta/Greely	3	0	10	0	6	0	3	47	0	2	1	1	22	95
Denali	0	0	8	1	1	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	4	27
Dillingham	4	1	15	1	4	0	3	46	0	5	0	0	21	100
Fairbanks	96	18	553	3	77	9	168	893	0	35	21	7	203	2,083
Galena	10	2	26	0	3	1	5	35	0	2	1	1	1	87
Haines	1	0	21	0	1	0	3	20	1	1	0	0	4	52
Hoonah	3	0	7	0	3	0	2	13	0	2	1	0	0	31
Hydaburg	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	0	21
Iditarod	1	0	32	1	0	0	1	18	0	4	0	0	6	63
Juneau	22	3	128	3	17	4	51	298	2	23	16	3	47	617
Kake	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	17
Kashunamiut	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	8	0	7	0	0	4	26
Kenal Peninsula	44	12	230	4	63	7	26	670	0	29	8	9	100	1,202
Ketchikan	37	3	75	1	15	1	14	91	0	6	1	0	56	300
Klawock	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	15	0	4	1	0	6	37
Kodiak	13	4	55	1	14	0	57	176	0	6	3	3	29	361
Kuspuk	9	1	30	1	1	0	1	24	0	1	0	0	6	74
Lake & Pen	10	0	16	0	1	0	1	20	0	1	1	1	7	58
Lower Kuskokwim	20	9	46	2	20	2	12	308	0	30	1	1	35	486
Lower Yukon	14	3	47	1	5	1	2	116	0	9	0	0	9	207
Mat-Su	84	29	403	4	91	10	38	1,065	0	53	12	8	151	1,948
Mount Edgecumbe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nenana	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	15
Nome	9	1	22	0	1	0	2	20	0	3	1	1	9	69
North Slope	15	2	55	0	6	0	11	93	0	9	0	1	8	200
Northwest Arctic	26	12	46	0	1	2	0	133	0	3	0	0	19	247
Pelican	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Petersburg	2	0	39	0	1	3	12	38	0	1	3	0	5	104
Pribilof	5	1	8	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	21
Saint Mary's	2	0	5	0	1	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	19
Sitka	3	3	68	2	10	0	11	92	0	5	7	1	32	234
Skagway	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	11
Southeast Island	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	1	21
Southwest Region	5	1	44	0	2	0	3	33	0	1	0	0	9	98
Tanana	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	12
Unalaska	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	4	39
Valdez	7	3	25	0	1	0	2	78	0	1	0	1	9	127
Wrangell	3	0	12	0	2	0	10	25	0	1	2	0	10	65
Yakutat	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	2	20
Yukon Flats	2	0	24	1	3	1	4	28	0	4	0	0	7	74
Yukon/Koyukuk	7	0	32	1	1	0	3	51	0	0	0	0	6	101
Yupit	7	2	5	2	4	0	1	34	0	4	0	0	5	64
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>9,118</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>17,495</b>

MR - Mental Retardation	VI - Visual Impairments	OHI - Other Health Impairments	MD - Multiple Disabilities
HI - Hearing Impaired	ED - Emotional Disturbance	LD - Specific Learning Disabilities	AUT - Autism
SI - Speech/Language Impaired	OI - Orthopedic Impairments	DB - Deaf-Blindness	TBI - Traumatic Brain Injury

State of Alaska  
Department of Education

Updated 7/9/99

FY99 Title 94-142 (VI-B) Child Count

Count as of: 12/1/98

	MR	HI	SI	VI	ED	OI	OHI	LD	DB	MD	AUT	TBI	3 to 5	3-21 Total
Alaska Gateway	2	0	28	0	1	0	4	49	0	8	1	0	9	102
Aleutian Region	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	13
Aleutians East	2	2	8	0	2	0	1	32	0	1	0	0	0	48
Anchorage	283	133	986	11	396	24	194	4,303	1	211	70	33	674	7,319
Annette Island	5	0	21	0	0	0	3	31	0	1	0	0	14	75
Bering Strait	3	6	72	2	14	2	1	148	0	5	1	2	26	282
Bristol Bay	4	0	3	0	3	1	1	17	0	0	0	0	2	31
Chatham	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	18
Chugach	2	2	9	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	18
Copper River	10	0	18	0	3	1	6	40	0	0	0	0	16	94
Cordova	0	1	16	0	2	1	6	18	0	1	1	0	11	57
Craig	2	3	17	1	2	0	1	18	0	1	1	0	10	56
Delta/Greely	5	0	11	0	7	0	2	48	0	2	0	1	3	109
Denali	1	0	6	1	3	0	7	12	0	0	0	0	3	33
Dillingham	4	1	12	0	4	0	3	48	0	2	0	0	22	96
Fairbanks	110	18	544	3	97	7	129	933	0	33	13	7	218	2,112
Galena	4	1	11	0	1	0	4	27	0	2	0	2	1	53
Haines	0	0	17	0	1	0	5	24	1	1	1	0	8	58
Hoonah	3	0	10	0	2	0	2	10	0	4	1	0	1	33
Hydaburg	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	0	20
Iditarod	1	0	33	1	3	1	1	20	0	3	0	0	7	70
Juneau	18	1	132	4	19	4	38	323	3	25	12	3	52	634
Kake	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	2	20
Kashunamiut	4	2	4	1	1	2	0	13	0	2	0	0	3	32
Kenai Peninsula	46	13	241	5	51	7	33	718	0	32	7	9	90	1,252
Ketchikan	34	1	75	1	14	0	13	64	0	7	1	0	86	296
Klawock	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	8	43
Kodiak	12	4	65	0	17	0	43	180	0	7	4	1	23	356
Kuspuk	9	1	28	2	2	1	2	34	0	1	0	0	5	85
Lake & Pen	11	0	18	0	2	0	0	30	0	5	1	1	15	83
Lower Kuskokwim	17	7	50	2	22	4	18	290	0	27	1	1	52	491
Lower Yukon	15	2	46	1	6	1	1	116	0	5	0	0	13	206
Mat-Su	86	29	386	5	90	8	36	977	0	54	8	6	182	1,867
Mount Edgecumbe	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nenana	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	14
Nome	9	1	24	0	3	1	3	40	0	4	0	2	10	97
North Slope	18	2	68	0	11	0	10	91	0	10	0	1	10	221
Northwest Arctic	18	2	35	0	1	2	6	172	0	2	0	1	22	261
Pelican	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Petersburg	2	0	39	0	0	5	8	38	0	0	2	0	8	102
Pribilof	4	0	7	0	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	4	24
Saint Mary's	2	0	10	0	1	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	4	27
Sitka	1	2	45	2	10	0	11	95	0	7	4	1	33	211
Skagway	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	8
Southeast Island	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	1	26
Southwest Region	5	1	66	0	3	1	3	27	0	1	0	0	15	122
Tanana	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	11
Unalaska	1	0	13	0	0	0	2	23	0	0	0	0	9	48
Valdez	5	1	27	0	1	0	2	77	0	1	0	1	11	126
Wrangell	3	0	6	0	1	0	6	26	0	3	2	0	6	53
Yakutat	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	3	6	18
Yukon Flats	2	1	21	1	3	0	1	39	0	1	0	0	8	77
Yukon/Koyukuk	4	1	26	0	1	0	2	63	0	5	0	0	12	114
Yup'it	6	2	8	2	3	0	0	44	0	3	0	0	5	73
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>9,374</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>17,705</b>

MR - Mental Retardation      VI - Visual Impairments      OHI - Other Health Impairments      MD - Multiple Disabilities  
HI - Hearing Impaired      ED - Serious Emotional Disturbance      LD - Specific Learning Disabilities      AUT - Autism  
SI - Speech/Language Impaired      OI - Orthopedic Impairments      DB - Deaf-Blindness      TBI - Traumatic Brain Injury

State of Alaska  
Department of Education

Updated 2/6/98

Count as of: 12/1/97

FY98 Title 94-142 (VI-B) Child Count

	MR	HI	SI	VI	ED	OI	OHI	LD	DB	MD	AUT	TBI	3 to 5	3-22 Total
Alaska Gateway	2	0	33	1	0	0	3	50	0	8	1	0	9	107
Aleutian Region	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Aleutians East	3	1	8	0	2	0	0	42	0	3	0	0	0	59
Anchorage	266	133	995	12	384	21	160	4,295	1	191	54	26	719	7,257
Annette Island	7	0	18	0	1	1	1	33	0	1	0	0	19	81
Bering Strait	3	5	61	2	14	1	0	162	0	5	0	0	37	290
Bristol Bay	1	1	4	0	5	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	33
Chatham	3	0	4	0	1	0	1	12	0	6	0	0	1	28
Chugach	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	4	23
Copper River	9	0	22	0	3	0	5	44	0	0	0	0	9	92
Cordova	0	0	18	0	2	1	4	17	0	1	1	0	11	55
Craig	1	3	17	1	3	0	0	19	0	1	1	0	8	54
Delta/Greely	5	0	20	0	5	0	2	58	0	2	0	1	34	127
Denali	0	0	11	1	1	0	4	11	0	1	0	0	4	33
Dillingham	4	1	7	2	6	0	7	58	0	2	0	0	21	108
Fairbanks	113	21	547	3	113	6	81	980	0	36	8	9	212	2,129
Galena	0	1	8	0	2	0	2	9	0	2	0	0	0	24
Haines	0	0	19	0	2	3	3	30	0	1	1	0	12	71
Hoonah	5	0	8	0	2	0	3	11	0	3	1	0	2	35
Hydaburg	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	17
Iditarod	1	0	28	1	0	0	2	26	0	3	0	0	11	72
Juneau	16	13	140	5	20	2	28	344	5	22	9	3	51	658
Kake	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	3	25
Kashunamiut	4	1	2	1	1	2	0	16	0	2	0	0	2	31
Kenai Peninsula	55	11	266	5	53	7	30	725	0	27	6	10	83	1,278
Ketchikan	36	0	70	0	18	0	10	76	0	6	1	0	78	295
Klawock	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	9	43
Kodiak	9	3	75	0	18	0	36	188	0	10	4	1	20	364
Kuspuk	7	1	23	1	1	0	1	35	0	2	0	0	3	74
Lake & Pen	7	1	26	0	1	1	0	41	0	4	1	0	11	93
Lower Kuskokwim	16	4	54	2	27	4	11	299	1	31	1	1	60	511
Lower Yukon	9	3	58	2	7	1	1	124	0	7	0	0	21	233
Mat-Su	85	24	390	3	85	6	24	938	0	57	4	9	176	1,801
Mount Edgecumbe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	11
Nenana	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	26
Nome	8	0	11	0	5	0	1	79	0	4	0	1	9	118
North Slope	23	1	60	0	19	0	9	92	0	11	0	2	20	237
Northwest Arctic	21	2	45	0	1	1	1	166	0	2	0	1	18	258
Pelican	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Petersburg	0	0	40	0	0	4	3	49	0	2	2	0	13	113
Pribilof	4	0	8	0	0	0	2	16	0	2	0	1	0	33
Saint Mary's	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	3	21
Sitka	3	2	48	2	10	0	11	97	0	7	2	0	38	220
Skagway	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	4	11
Southeast Island	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	4	27
Southwest Region	3	3	57	0	4	2	4	27	0	2	0	0	27	129
Tanana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	1	15
Unalaska	2	0	8	0	1	1	1	21	0	0	0	0	13	47
Valdez	6	0	22	0	1	0	2	69	0	1	0	1	26	128
Wrangell	3	0	11	0	2	0	7	30	0	4	2	0	4	63
Yakutat	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	1	7	19
Yukon Flats	3	0	24	1	1	1	0	51	0	0	0	0	7	88
Yukon/Koyukuk	5	2	24	0	2	0	3	68	0	1	0	0	6	111
Yupit	5	0	6	2	0	0	1	42	0	2	0	0	8	66
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>9,586</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>17,852</b>

MR - Mental Retardation

VI - Visual Impairments

OHI - Other Health Impairments

MD - Multiple Disabilities

HI - Hearing Impaired

ED - Serious Emotional Disturbance

LD - Specific Learning Disabilities

AUT - Autism

SI - Speech/Language Impaired

OI - Orthopedic Impairments

DB - Deaf-Blindness

TBI - Traumatic Brain Injury

State of Alaska  
Department of Education

FY97 Title 94-142 (VI-B) Child Count

Count as of: 12/1/96

	MR	HI	SI	VI	ED	OI	OHI	LD	DB	MD	AUT	TBI	3 to 5	3-22 Total
ALASKA GATEWAY	1	1	23	0	0	0	3	58	0	5	1	0	16	108
ALEUTIAN REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
ALEUTIANS EAST	4	0	6	0	3	1	0	66	0	3	0	0	7	90
ANCHORAGE	247	128	912	16	390	22	133	4,281	1	188	30	25	677	7,050
ANNETTE ISLAND	5	0	15	0	1	2	1	41	0	1	0	0	17	83
BERING STRAIT	8	5	58	2	13	1	0	138	0	4	0	1	20	250
BRISTOL BAY	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	19	0	1	0	0	3	32
CHATHAM	5	0	17	0	0	0	1	21	0	4	0	0	0	48
CHUGACH	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	4	16
COPPER RIVER	9	0	21	0	3	0	6	57	0	1	0	0	13	110
CORDOVA	0	1	18	0	0	0	3	27	0	0	1	0	17	67
CRAIG	0	3	16	1	2	0	0	31	0	1	0	0	8	62
DELTA GREELEY	3	0	18	0	7	0	4	60	0	4	0	0	45	141
DENALI	1	0	7	1	2	0	3	19	0	1	0	0	4	38
DILLINGHAM	5	0	8	0	5	0	5	50	1	5	0	0	19	98
FAIRBANKS	105	16	523	4	113	3	61	940	0	36	8	8	199	2,016
GALENA	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	27
HAINES	0	0	17	0	2	4	1	39	0	1	0	0	8	72
HOONAH	3	0	11	0	2	2	3	22	0	2	1	0	4	50
HYDABURG	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	14
IDITAROD	1	0	25	1	0	0	2	26	0	3	0	0	12	70
JUNEAU	17	2	133	4	22	3	23	370	2	21	8	2	55	662
KAKE	0	1	14	0	2	0	1	13	0	1	0	0	2	28
KASHUNAMIUT	3	1	2	1	1	2	0	14	0	2	0	0	2	28
KENAI	49	15	259	5	68	4	22	767	0	27	6	11	118	1,351
KETCHIKAN	31	0	77	0	16	0	6	83	0	7	2	0	65	287
KLAWOCK	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	34	0	2	0	0	5	49
KODIAK	11	5	83	0	18	0	29	195	0	7	2	1	31	382
KUSPUK	7	3	19	1	2	2	0	30	0	1	0	0	3	68
LAKE & PENINSULA	9	0	24	0	3	0	1	50	0	4	0	0	13	104
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	21	5	46	3	27	3	12	340	1	28	1	0	65	552
LOWER YUKON	10	1	62	2	8	1	3	126	0	6	0	0	10	229
MAT-SU	75	23	366	4	73	8	20	865	0	57	4	8	184	1,687
MT. EDGE CUMBE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	13
NENANA	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	22
NOME	11	0	15	0	4	0	1	82	0	3	0	1	15	132
NORTH SLOPE	20	2	42	0	22	0	7	77	0	9	0	1	22	202
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	31	3	38	0	2	1	0	172	0	0	0	0	21	268
PELICAN	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
PETERSBURG	1	0	36	0	0	4	2	45	0	1	1	0	15	105
PRIBILOF	4	0	7	0	1	0	1	16	0	2	0	1	3	35
SITKA	7	1	40	2	7	1	8	89	0	7	2	0	40	204
SKAGWAY	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	9
SOUTHEAST ISLAND	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	27	0	1	0	0	4	36
SOUTHWEST REGION	2	2	45	0	2	1	3	32	0	1	0	0	20	108
ST. MARYS	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	1	29
TANANA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	1	16
UNALASKA	3	0	13	0	1	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	7	46
VALDEZ	6	0	17	1	1	0	5	64	0	1	0	0	22	117
WRANGELL	5	0	13	0	2	0	3	32	0	4	2	0	14	75
YAKUTAT	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	1	5	20
YUKON FLATS	3	0	24	0	3	1	1	59	0	1	0	0	14	106
YUKON KOYUKUK	4	0	22	0	2	1	0	73	0	1	0	0	0	103
YUPIIT	7	0	13	1	0	0	0	34	0	2	0	0	10	67
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>9,705</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>17,600</b>

MR - Mental Retardation	VI - Visual Impairments	OHI - Other Health Impairments	MD - Multiple Disabilities
HI - Hearing Impaired	ED - Serious Emotional Disturbance	LD - Specific Learning Disabilities	AUT - Autism
SI - Speech/Language Impaired	OI - Orthopedic Impairments	DB - Deaf-Blindness	TBI - Traumatic Brain Injury

State of Alaska  
Department of Education

Updated 2/9/96

FY96 Title 94-142 (VI-B) Child Count

Count as of 12/1/95

	MR	HI	SI	VI	ED	OI	OHI	LD	DB	MD	AUT	TBI	3 to 5	3-22 Total
ALASKA GATEWAY	0	0	21	2	0	0	1	60	0	4	1	0	13	102
ALEUTIAN REGION	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	7
ALEUTIANS EAST	2	0	8	0	4	0	0	52	0	2	0	0	2	70
ANCHORAGE	240	123	919	12	342	27	102	4,225	2	176	23	18	823	7,032
ANNETTE ISLAND	4	0	15	0	2	2	1	43	0	1	0	0	20	88
BERING STRAIT	7	6	42	1	18	1	1	148	0	6	0	1	29	260
BRISTOL BAY	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	28	0	1	0	0	3	40
CHATHAM	6	0	19	0	1	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	5	49
CHUGACH	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	22
COPPER RIVER	7	0	17	0	5	0	3	56	0	0	0	0	12	100
CORDOVA	0	1	16	0	0	0	4	25	0	0	1	0	15	62
CRAIG	0	2	14	0	1	0	0	33	0	1	0	0	14	65
DELTA GREELY	2	2	13	0	5	0	2	88	0	3	0	0	44	159
DENALI	1	0	12	1	1	0	2	19	0	1	0	0	3	40
DILLINGHAM	5	1	5	2	3	0	5	43	0	4	0	0	12	80
FAIRBANKS	105	13	498	4	109	7	48	994	0	38	5	8	198	2,027
GALENA	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	15	1	1	0	0	0	24
HAINES	0	0	13	0	1	3	3	39	0	1	0	0	7	67
HOONAH	2	1	14	0	4	3	4	24	0	8	1	0	6	67
HYDABURG	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	14
IDITAROD	0	0	33	2	0	1	3	28	0	3	0	0	9	79
JUNEAU	16	3	176	2	24	2	21	432	0	18	7	2	76	779
KAKE	0	0	14	0	2	0	1	15	0	1	0	0	8	41
KASHUNAMIUT	3	1	3	1	1	2	0	13	0	2	0	0	0	26
KENAI	48	16	281	5	58	8	22	740	0	23	3	6	103	1,313
KETCHIKAN	34	0	74	2	15	0	5	106	0	6	0	0	53	295
KLAWOCK	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	40	0	2	0	0	5	53
KODIAK	8	5	78	0	21	2	20	215	0	11	1	1	42	404
KUSPUK	7	1	16	1	1	0	2	35	0	1	0	0	4	68
LAKE & PENINSULA	6	1	23	0	2	1	0	43	0	2	0	0	13	91
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	17	6	45	3	22	2	13	235	0	28	1	2	51	425
LOWER YUKON	11	2	53	1	7	1	2	163	0	3	0	0	28	271
MAT-SU	53	16	376	4	55	13	21	860	0	48	5	8	196	1,655
MT. EDGE CUMBE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
NENANA	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	23
NOME	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	115	0	3	0	2	20	148
NORTH SLOPE	12	1	20	1	16	0	6	89	0	7	0	1	14	167
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	31	1	34	0	2	0	1	176	0	2	0	0	25	272
PELICAN	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
PETERSBURG	2	0	36	0	0	0	1	54	0	1	1	0	9	104
PRIBILOF	1	0	11	0	1	0	0	16	0	1	0	1	3	34
SITKA	7	1	52	2	4	2	5	113	0	5	2	0	41	234
SKAGWAY	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	11
SOUTHEAST ISLAND	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	38	0	1	0	1	3	53
SOUTHWEST REGION	2	2	41	0	2	1	3	39	0	3	0	0	18	111
ST. MARYS	1	0	10	0	2	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	1	23
TANANA	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	21
UNALASKA	3	0	9	0	1	0	4	13	0	0	0	0	8	38
VALDEZ	5	0	22	0	2	0	4	53	0	1	0	0	19	106
WRANGELL	2	1	15	0	1	0	5	43	0	3	2	0	17	89
YAKUTAT	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	4	21
YUKON FLATS	2	0	20	0	4	1	2	45	0	0	0	0	14	88
YUKON KOYUKUK	5	0	22	0	3	0	1	79	0	2	0	0	7	119
YUPIIT	10	0	7	2	0	0	0	36	0	3	0	0	7	65
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>9,827</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>17,613</b>

MR - Mental Retardation

VI - Visual Impairments

OHI - Other Health Impairments

MD - Multiple Disabilities

HI - Hearing Impaired

ED - Serious Emotional Disturbance

LD - Specific Learning Disabilities

AUT - Autism

SI - Speech/Language Impaired

OI - Orthopedic Impairments

DB - Deaf-Blindness

TBI - Traumatic Brain Injury

State of Alaska  
Department of Education

updated 4/5/95

FY95 TITLE VI-B CHILD COUNT

Count as of 12/1/94

	MR	HI	SI	VI	ED	OI	OHI	LD	DB	MD	AUT	TBI	3 to 5	6-21	3-21 Totals
AK GATEWAY	1	0	25	0	2	0	1	58	0	7	0	0	14	94	108
ALEUTIAN REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
ALEUTIANS EAST	3	1	16	0	1	0	0	52	0	7	0	0	1	80	81
ANCHORAGE	232	127	944	11	354	26	104	4,105	2	160	17	14	884	6,096	6,980
ANNETTE ISLAND	5	0	12	0	2	2	1	54	0	1	0	0	19	77	96
BERING STRAIT	6	4	47	1	19	1	1	151	0	7	0	0	19	237	256
BRISTOL BAY	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	25	0	1	0	0	5	34	39
CHATHAM	6	0	13	0	1	0	0	23	0	1	0	0	10	44	54
CHUGACH	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	11	12
COPPER RIVER	5	10	2	0	1	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	10	75	85
CORDOVA	1	16	1	0	0	0	6	29	0	0	1	0	10	54	64
CRAIG	1	1	22	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	1	0	16	56	72
DELTA GREELY	1	1	15	2	10	0	3	100	0	6	0	0	46	138	184
DENALI	2	0	10	1	1	0	2	23	0	1	0	0	1	40	41
DILLINGHAM	4	0	10	2	3	0	3	47	0	5	0	1	16	75	91
FAIRBANKS	86	12	400	3	81	11	22	926	0	67	3	5	189	1,616	1,805
FAIRBANKS ON BASE	6	0	73	1	9	2	1	153	0	8	0	1	0	254	254
GALENA	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	25	0	1	0	0	1	31	32
HAINES	0	0	11	0	3	3	1	34	0	1	0	0	7	53	60
HOONAH	2	0	13	0	1	0	3	22	3	6	0	0	11	50	61
HYDABURG	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	11	11
IDITAROD	0	0	23	1	1	1	1	29	0	2	0	0	16	58	74
JUNEAU	25	4	170	2	25	3	15	440	1	18	5	1	87	709	796
KAKE	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	6	29	35
KASHUNAMIUT	3	1	3	1	1	4	1	19	0	1	0	0	2	34	36
KENAI	42	9	315	4	71	4	20	704	6	26	1	6	106	1,208	1,314
KETCHIKAN	27	1	71	2	10	0	4	113	0	6	0	0	48	234	282
KLAWOCK	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	31	0	1	0	0	5	40	45
KODIAK	8	4	84	0	28	3	16	218	0	15	1	1	40	378	418
KUSPUK	9	0	13	1	2	0	4	51	0	1	0	0	3	81	84
LAKE & PENINSULA	7	1	22	0	1	1	0	32	0	1	0	0	8	65	73
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	17	8	47	1	32	1	14	206	2	26	1	2	49	357	406
LOWER YUKON	12	2	40	1	5	1	1	179	0	3	0	0	38	244	282
MAT-SU	47	16	345	5	46	12	13	806	0	48	3	6	206	1,348	1,554
MT. EDGE CUMBE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
NENANA	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	20	0	1	0	1	0	29	29
NOME	8	0	14	0	1	0	2	97	0	7	0	2	13	131	144
NORTH SLOPE	6	1	18	0	16	2	1	123	0	4	0	1	16	172	188
NW ARCTIC	34	0	38	0	8	6	102	94	1	0	0	0	27	283	310
PELICAN	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
PETERSBURG	2	0	31	0	0	0	0	64	0	1	1	0	9	99	108
PRIBILOF ISLANDS	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	21	0	1	0	1	4	30	34
SE ISLAND	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	43	0	1	0	0	1	52	53
SITKA	5	2	38	2	6	2	2	106	0	6	2	0	47	171	218
SKAGWAY	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	3	12	15
ST. MARYS	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	17	18
SW REGION	2	2	38	0	1	0	1	33	0	3	0	0	14	80	94
TANANA	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	18	19
UNALASKA	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	21	26
VALDEZ	6	0	16	0	4	0	3	51	0	1	0	0	16	81	97
WRANGELL	1	1	17	0	2	1	1	48	0	2	1	0	11	74	85
YAKUTAT	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	16	0	2	0	1	7	25	32
YUKON FLATS	1	0	13	0	2	0	2	54	0	0	0	0	4	72	76
YUKON KOYUKUK	2	0	25	0	1	0	1	82	0	3	0	0	5	114	119
YUPIIT	8	1	8	2	0	0	0	50	0	3	0	0	6	72	78
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>9,729</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>15,485</b>	<b>17,551</b>

Alaska State Total 17,551

MR - Mental Retardation  
HI - Hearing Impaired  
SI - Speech/Language Impaired

VI - Visual Impairments  
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