

HB

56

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HB 56

H State Affairs

1/17/89



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 31, 1989

The Honorable H.A. "Red" Boucher
Alaska State Representative
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Red:

Thanks for your letter about the State Affairs Committee hearing and testimony with respect to HB 56. I appreciate your support of the Alaska Women's Commission and your desire to address the issues that were raised during this hearing. I and my office are concerned about the matters you mentioned in your letter. The commission is open to discussing and acting upon a broad range of issues and viewpoints; I, too, am most sensitive to these concerns.

You referred in your letter to testimony given to the Committee which charged that the Governor's Office failed to meet with certain members of a women's "task force" prior to extending the commission by executive order. I believe you are referring to the Task Force of Advocates for Women.

On June 13, 1988, the Task Force of Advocates for Women wrote a letter to Garley Peska, Chief of Staff, requesting an appointment with him to discuss issues of concern to the task force members. Mr. Peska was not able to meet with the members and asked Sheila Gottehrer, Director of Boards and Commissions and liaison between the Women's Commission and the Governor's Office, to contact them and discuss their concerns.

Ms. Gottehrer called Ms. McClinton and explained that Mr. Peska was not in town to either meet with her or answer her letter. Ms. Gottehrer offered to meet with Ms. McClinton, but Ms. McClinton only wanted to meet with Mr. Peska. Ms. Gottehrer discussed at length with Ms. McClinton some of her concerns and suggested some options available to her and the Task Force of Advocates for Women.

January 31, 1989

Subsequent to this conversation, Ms. Gottehrer wrote Ms. McClinton a letter summarizing what they had discussed that day and evening. On June 22, Ms. Gottehrer received Ms. McClinton's letter which thanked her and stated that she still wished to meet with Mr. Peska.

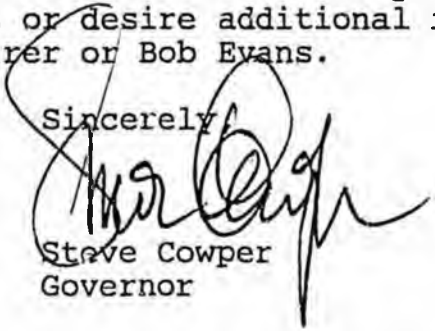
Subsequent to receiving Ms. McClinton's letter, Ms. Gottehrer attempted to contact Ms. McClinton but was unsuccessful in reaching her. Ms. Gottehrer then wrote Ms. McClinton a letter requesting that Ms. McClinton call her at her convenience to discuss the matter, which they did by phone.

Since it is impossible for me and/or Mr. Peska to meet with every individual who requests a meeting with either of us, my staff assistants often meet with them. My assistants then share with me the information. This is a normal and frequent occurrence.

Please be assured that the Women's Commission will carefully and seriously consider the testimony presented. I and my office want to and will allow all sides of women's issues to be heard. I strongly support the Women's Commission and the importance of providing an open forum for all women to express their different viewpoints. I am committed to this mission.

Thank you for your support on these matters. If you have any questions about these issues or desire additional information, please contact Sheila Gottehrer or Bob Evans.

Sincerely,


Steve Cowper
Governor

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Paul Fischer
Alaska State Senator

copy to:

- HOUSE FINANCE
MEMBERS - 11

- COMMITTEE MEMBERS - 7

- SUE MILLER

- MARY MCCLINTON

done 2/6/89
AS
THANKS
D

Sheila

BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

JUN 14 1988

Office of the Governor
Gary Peska, Chief of Staff
Third Floor, State Capitol
P.O. Box A
Juneau, Ak. 99811

June 13, 1988

Dear Mr. Peska:

Re: Request for appointment by Task Force of Advocates for Women.

Governor Cowper has made public that he will use \$228,300 of budgeted funds to reestablish by administrative order, the Women's Commission.

Input from a large number of women representing many elements of society across the state, and input from some legislators who signed the letter of intent, the Governor has a rare opportunity to create a new and exciting entity that will serve the needs of all women with many differing philosophies and concerns.

A major issue throughout the life of the Womens' Commission that more representative areas of Womens' concerns need to be addressed, has been evidenced by the majority of women in this state who testified to the need at the Senate H.E.S.S. teleconference in the spring.

These issues of concern could well be addressed by providing "Information for Direct Services" to women.

The Womens' Commission has had positive results in several areas, however, we feel that the proposal we would put forth, to you and the Governor, would broaden their effectiveness and would creatively solve the concerns of large groups of bipartisan, multiracial women statewide.

Based on the input of these women and suggestions of various legislators, we request an appointment directly with you, prior to the Governor's administrative order, reestablishing the womens' commission.

We have made prior requests for appointment through Judy Lentz starting May 31st, and now she has graciously advised us to contact you in this manner so that you could see it in writing and coordinate with your travel plans.

We anxiously await your reply prior to the Governor's administrative order.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely.

Task Force of Advocates for Women, Statewide

Mary McClinton.....Hm. 789-1840
wk. 780-4777

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 391
Douglas, Ak. 99824

Marilyn Freymueller.....789-7243
Barbara Petersen.....hm. 789-7243
wk. 465-3603
Jackie Paradise.....wk. 789-5335
Sue Miller.....789-0479

Please contact Mary McClinton for appointment date.

cc: Governor Steve Cowper
Caren Robinson, Special Assistant
Sheila Gottehrer, Boards and Commissions
Senator Jim Duncan
Representative Fran Ulmer
Representative Bill Hudson
Jan Faika, President of the Senate
Ben Grussendorf, Speaker of the House

100

June 16, 1988

Ms. Mary McClinton
P.O. Box 391
Douglas, AK 99824

Dear Mary,

As you know, Mr. Peska is not in town to answer your letter. Therefore, I want to respond to you and your group and summarize what you and I discussed both this afternoon and evening.

We discussed some options available to you and the Task Force of Advocates for Women:

1. Approach the Juneau Women's Council with the idea of compiling a directory of information that details southeast communities' resources for women;
2. Contact the Women's Commission about some of your concerns and share your ideas with them. There certainly is value in your suggestions that the Women's Commission broaden the issues they work on; and
3. Copy me on your correspondence to the Women's Commission and if you do not receive a response notify me.

If there are other ways in which I can be of additional assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

I'm glad we had the opportunity to talk. I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Sheila K. Gottehrer
Director
Boards and Commissions

cc: Garrey Peska, Chief of Staff

Mary L. McClinton
P.O.Box 391
Douglas, AK 99824

June 19, 1988

BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

JUN 22 1988

Ms Sheila K. Gottehrer
Director, Boards and Commissions
Office of the Governor
P.O.Box A
Juneau, AK 99811-0101

Dear Sheila,

Thank you for your gracious and timely summary regarding our recent discussions.

I appreciate your comments and suggestions and will follow through on them. However, I suppose the real thrust of my contacts was to obtain free and equal access to those who are in the seat of government to voice some concerns that I think are reflective of many people throughout the state.

I am frustrated and, at this point, feel thwarted in my attempts to get an appointment with the Chief of Staff and/or the Governor.

As I discussed with you, to allow someone else to try and relay my ideas to anyone else is not acceptable, mainly for the following reasons: 1) It would not take me any longer to present my own than it would for someone else to do so; 2) Something important may be lost in the translation. (Some of this has already happened.) ; 3) The Women's Commission is not presently an existing entity; and, at any rate, 4) MacDonald-Douglas would not go through Boeing to discuss counter proposals with the Department of Defense.

In my ignorance, I must have not followed the proper procedures in accessing myself and the committee to Mr. Peska. I think these attempts on my part to free and equal access to government are probably the truest, most reflective examples of what we are hearing from many women statewide who have needs and no avenue through which they can be address.

I would most appreciate it if you will arrange an appointment for me with Mr Peska upon his return.

I, too, am looking forward to meeting you.

Since May 31

Sincerely,

Mary L. McClinton
Mary L. McClinton

Attachment

cc: Sen. Jan Faiks

Sen. Jim Duncan

Rep. Ben Grussendorf

Rep. Fran Ulmer

Rep. Bill Hudson

Special Assist. Caren Robinson

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

awc

7/25/88

Dear Mary:

I've been trying to
contact you by phone but
have been unsuccessful.

Please call me
at your convenience to
discuss the matter you
mentioned in your letter.

Best Regards,

Steve

(WHILE YOU WERE AWAY)

FOR	<u>Red</u>	DATE	<u>1/13</u>	TIME	<u>920</u>	<u>(A.M.)</u>
M	<u>Mary McClinton</u>					
OF	<u>P O Box 391, Douglas, AK 99824</u>					☒ TELEPHONED
PHONE	AREA CODE	NUMBER	EXTENSION	☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL		
MESSAGE	<u>wants you to know she'd</u>					☐ PLEASE CALL
<u>like to see charges to HB56 (Womar's</u> <u>Comm), and will show up Tues</u> <u>to testify.</u>					☐ WILL CALL AGAIN	
					☐ CAME TO SEE YOU	
					☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU	
SIGNED	<u>AS</u>					TOPS FORM 4002

(WHILE YOU WERE AWAY)

FOR	<u>Ann</u>	DATE	<u>1/13/89</u>	TIME	<u>12:35</u>	<u>A.M.</u>
M	<u>Betty Lington</u>					
OF						☐ TELEPHONED
PHONE	AREA CODE	NUMBER	EXTENSION	☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL		
MESSAGE	<u>HB56 AWC</u>					☐ PLEASE CALL
<u>after 4:00 today</u> <u>N/A 4:35pm</u>					☐ WILL CALL AGAIN	
					☐ CAME TO SEE YOU	
					☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU	
SIGNED	<u>RSJ</u>					TOPS FORM 4002

b. Example / Checklist Contact Sheet

LEGISLATIVE

SPONSOR: House State Affairs

TC DATE/DAY: Tues, Jan 17

Pub. Hear Work Ses. Inv. Hear

TIME: 8:30am - 10:30am

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE: HB 510

JUNEAU ROOM: Capitol 102

SUBJECT: AK Women's Comm.

BRIDGE: _____

OF PORTS: 1

CONTACT: Ann PH: 4931

DATE TAKEN/BY: 1/12/89 / Dan
4:00pm

TELECONFERENCE SITES:

LIO'S

LTC'S

VT'S

Anchorage
Barrow *
Bethel
Delta Junction *
Dillingham *
Fairbanks
Glennallen *
Juneau
Ketchikan
Kodiak
Korzebue
Mat-Su added 1/16 4:00
Nome
Petersburg *
Sitka
Soldotna
Valdez *

Homer
Wrangell

See List on
Reverse Side

ALL LIO'S

OTHER SITES WELCOME WITH PRIOR NOTIFICATION

OFFNETS: _____

CHAIRING SITE: Juneau

CHAIRPERSON: Rep. Boucher

[] CONFORMS TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL POLICY 4/85

SIGNATURE OF SPONSOR/CONTACT PERSON

DATE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS



Official Business

COMMITTEE:

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

DATE:

SIGN-IN

Subject of meeting:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	REPRESENTING	If testifying, which Bill #?
Alie Borgdoll	5896 Lund Street	780-4578	Individual - opposed	HB 56
Paula Ziegler	Box 22312 Juneau	463-3974	AJOC	56
Carol Gray	4410 N. Douglas Hwy Juneau	586-6913	self - opposed	4B 56
Sue Miller	P.O. Box 211248 Cuke Bay	784-0479	Last free - opposed	HB 56
Beth, Bampton	9449 Patricia Rd Juneau 99801	9-5195	self	"

NOTES

FOR 1st TERM 9 MEMBERS

3 SERVE 1 YR

3 SERVE 2 YR

3 SERVE 3 YR

AFTER THAT, SERVE 3 YR TERMS

STIPULATES CANT SERVE THE REMAINDER
of a term since controversy
is representation.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF HB 56

Alaska Women's Commission

Received January 9, 1989
from Rules Committee by Request of the Governor

Heard January 17, 1989

Heard January 24, 1989

Committee Substitute adopted January 24, 1989

Passed Out of Committee January 24, 1989

4 Do Pass

1 Do Not Pass

1 No Recommendation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Tuesday, January 24, 1989
HB56: Alaska Women's Commission

Item 1:	HB56 By the Rules Committee by Request of the Governor
Item 2:	Governor's Transmittal Letter
Item 3:	Fiscal Note
Item 4:	Article 12. Alaska Women's Commission
Item 5:	Alaska Women's Commission FY 84 - FY 86 Accomplishments
Item 6:	House Research Request 87.324 Women's Commission in Other States
Item 7:	Letter from Bethel to Senator Paul Fisher (in support of HB4, 1988)
Item 8:	Written Testimony Regarding HB 56
Item 9:	Minutes of January 17, 1989 House Committee on State Affairs First Hearing in Committee
Item 10:	Committee Substitute HB 56 (SA)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(5)

Date Referred: January 9, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee recommends that:

HOUSE BILL NO. 56 [ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION]

"An Act establishing the Alaska Women's Commission as a permanent commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

☒ be replaced with CS HB 56 (SA) ☒ the same title
☐ a new title
☐ have attached amendment(s)

☒ do pass
☐ do not pass
☐ no recommendation
☐ individual recommendations
☐ additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

☐ fiscal impact
☐ zero fiscal note
☐ zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

☐ fiscal note(s) published:

☒ zero fiscal notes(s) published:

1/9/89 Gov. Office/DOA

SIGNING ~~DO PASS~~:

Dave Conley
Sam M. McIntire
Ch. H. Spohn
Ed. B. B. B.

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:

(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

Alyce Hanley - Fiscal note inaccurate
Do Not Pass

Eileen P. MacLean - No Recommendation

[Signature]
Chairman's signature

ADDENDUM #1

STUDY Packet on Alaska Womens' Commission

-) Goals
-) legislation supported
-) Conferences, Seminars, Workshops
-) Studies Conducted
-) T.V., Books, Pamphlets published

Goals of Womens' Commission
Source: Status Reports 1982-1987

1. Conduct and promote political actions on womens' issues:
 - A. needs of Alaska's women
 - B. extend life of commission
 - C. improve government agency services for women

2. Identify economic needs/status of native women
3. comprehensive media campaign-issues pertinent to women
4. Re: Women and Employment : Monitor and comment on legislation.
Convince legislature to keep adequate data on women
Need for studies
5. Sponsor regional conferences
- * 6. Update information on health care for women *Reproductive Rights*
7. ~~Increase~~ visibility of Commission through projects, leadership.
Conferences
8. Recommend affirmative action goal 42.5% work on Alaska natural gas pipeline.
9. Poll on womens' most pressing issues.
10. Help AKPIRG develop statewide directory of child care facilities.
11. Network with womens' organizations
12. Study on Sex Equity in Education.

Goals from Lisa Rudd's speech on a Historical Perspective:

- * 1. Abortion Regulations: Do hospitals which refuse to perform abortions receive public funds? "Although we've made tremendous strides in Alaska to liberalize abortion laws and make abortion available to women, we must be continuously alert to attempts to turn back this progress...terrorist attacks on abortion clinics"
2. Eliminate sex designations in Help Wanted Ads.
- X 3. Get women to run for office. *Did not support women who were pro-life
Example: Rep. Alyce Handley*
4. Eliminate sex discriminatory laws.
- X 5. Eliminate sex stereotyping in Textbooks *Sex roles denied*
6. Tax exemption for child care expenses.
7. Make it possible for single women to get loans.

Legislation supported:

1. Increase Commissions' budget from \$326,700 to \$407,200
- X 2. SB266 Neutral Pronouns in state statutes.
- + 3. SB547 Testimony of Young Victims (sexual offenses) videotaping
4. HB174 Public Assistance Grants - extend to pregnant women and raise AFDC grant amounts.

5. HB210 Shared Custody-of child to both parents if in child's interest.

6. HB287 Displaced Homemaker and Domestic Violence-job counseling, training and placement, health & legal counseling & financial management and educational services. Perpetrators of domestic violence ordered to get personal or family counseling, restrained from entering vehicles owned or occupied by the victim. Victim definition includes live-in arrangements.

this program failed

* 7. SB386 Displaced homemaker - reduces time person must wait to qualify for program from 7 to 3 years.

* 8. Comparable worth, then called pay equity, now called state reclassification of wage scales.

* 9. SJR1 asks U.S. Congress to propose an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the states for their consideration.

* 10. Children and Youth, criminal justice, education, employment, equity, health, homemakers, minority and rural women, peace, (disarmament) economics and women in public life.

11. Assignment of Retirement Benefits in Domestic Relations Cases- retirement benefits be considered as assets in divorce settlements.

* 12. HB493 Changing discriminatory language in existing laws.

13. HB496 Change in dissolution and divorce laws -Allowing alimony during divorce proceedings and payment of attorney's fees for the needy spouse, requiring greater judicial review of dissolutions.

14. HB497 Greater judicial review in child custody cases; making both parents liable for a child's actions.

15. HB498 Changing what is currently admissible evidence in sexual assault cases.

16. HB499 changing the inheritance and probate laws to increase spouse's share of an estate from one-third to one-half, and making unpaid child support the first debt to be paid upon death.

X 17. Eliminating gender based insurance *increased women's premiums*

18. Continuing health insurance for divorced, widowed and dependents

19. Prosecuting the patrons of prostitution.

20. Repealing certain veteran's benefits regarding state housing.

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 see next page

Commission's legislative report card

The first session of the 1985 Alaska State Legislature passed, and Gov. Bill Sheffield signed into law, half of the bills endorsed by the Alaska Women's Commission. Of the 12 bills that were part of the Commission's Platform, the House passed seven, the Senate passed six, and Sheffield signed all six into law.

The following chart lists the Commission-backed bills and shows how they fared during the 1985 legislative session.

LEGISLATION	PRIME SPONSOR	HOUSE	SENATE	GOV.
HB 92 - Child and Spousal Support. Strengthens the Child Support Enforcement Agency's ability to collect past due child support payments and allows for Mandatory Income Withholding after payment is in arrears more than one month.	House Rules for Gov. Sheffield	Passed	Passed	Signed 5-29-85
HB 67 - Hearsay Evidence in Child Sex Cases. Allows hearsay evidence in grand jury proceedings for victims of sexual assault under 10 years of age.	Rep. Randy Phillips	Passed	Passed	Signed 5-29-85
HB 147 - Equal Employment Opportunity. Creates a Division of Equal Employment Opportunity within the Office of the Governor.	House Rules for Gov. Sheffield	Passed	Passed	Signed 6-7-85
SB 27 - Appropriations. Appropriates funds to the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault for training teams on intervention/investigation of physical and sexual assault.	Senator Jan Faiks	Passed	Passed	Signed 6-6-85
SB 29 - Domestic Violence and Sexual Offenses. Changes the definition of Domestic Violence, and makes marital rape a crime.	Senator Jan Faiks	Passed	Passed	Signed 5-29-85
SB 172 - Council on DV/SA Sunset. Extends the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault until 6-30-89.	Senate State Affairs	Passed	Passed	Signed 5-29-85
HB 194 - Harrassment. Outlines the punishment for offenses including harrassment on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, etc.	House Rules for Gov. Sheffield	In Judiciary	No Action	
HB 237 - Pension Reform. Allows the assignment of retirement benefits to satisfy divorce and child support. Spouse becomes automatic beneficiary.	House Rules for Gov. Sheffield	Passed	In State Affairs	
HB 238 - Retirement Benefits. Changes maternity to parental leave; increases parental leave without pay from 9 to 16 weeks; and, allows employees to purchase back retirement credit while on parental leave.	House Rules for Gov. Sheffield	In Rules	No Action	
HB 262 - Day Care in State Office Buildings. Would create day care centers in state office buildings. <i>increased expense</i>	Rep. Don Clocksin	In Finance	No Action	
SB 92 - Supplemental Benefits. Amends state employee benefit system to create additional benefit options including day care.	Senate Rules for Gov. Sheffield	No Action	In Finance	
SB 165 - Day Care in State Office Buildings. Would facilitate the establishment of day care centers in state office buildings.	Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp	No Action	In Finance	

Conference, Seminars, Workshops

1. 1983: "Making the system work for you."
Participants: Human Rights Commission, League of Women Voters, Women in Crisis Counseling and Assistance Womens' World Banking, Alaska Native Womens' Statewide Organization, Ironworker Union Member
- X 2. 1983: Teleconference on health issues (Need, state-funded health insurance, family planning, sex education, reproductive freedom)
3. "Work and Network": Southeast Alaska's Immediate Future for Women
Train Women for permanent jobs in U.S. Borax mine, Misty Fjords. And, Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project.
Support affirmative action goals for minority, Women hire
4. "Southeast Women's Conference"
5. "Norton Sound Women's Conference"
6. "Kodiak Women's Conference"
- X 7. Feminist Fly-In - N.O.W. chairman stated concerns: ERA, Women's Commission and Child care.
8. Labor Union Workshop with Coalition of Labor Union Women. Why don't women apply for trade apprenticeships in great numbers, why they drop out of these programs at a higher rate than men and why women let men represent their concerns at the bargaining table.
9. Barriers to Employment Conference with Alaska State Advisory Council on Vocational and Career Education - 1 of 17 sponsoring agencies.
10. U.N. Conference on Women, Nairobi, Kenya
- X 11. 1985: "At the Edge of Opportunity: on Women, the Economy and Public Policy. Purpose: economic status of women.
Participants:
Pat Schroeder: "families belong on the feminist frontier because economics is the key to the family's survival."
Betty Friedan: "Change not only female role, but also male role in society....Traditional lifestyle confined each one of us without consideration for our individual needs or aspirations. Pain of being bound in sexual stereotypes...This new man must have choice to say 'no' to the old patterns and search for new values."
Governor Sheffield: "society doesn't recognize economic value of woman in the home or workforce. Need of classification, study of all state positions to see if women are paid less than men for comparable work."

Same as
comparable worth
or
pay equity

largest intrusion
of government in
private lives ever

Ms. Reuss: Legislative Director of Women's Equity Action League. Asks support for the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1985.

"The act seeks to preserve affirmative action, reproductive choice, survival programs as food stamps, school nutrition, Medicare and Medicaid. "... a man steals 42 cents for every dollar's worth of work we do and we aren't reporting it and no one's in jail!" ... It is a man's issue, and if men don't make it their issue, we are going to stop having children. Not because we want to, but because we can't afford to have them."

Brenda Itta:

Lisa Rudd:

Now deceased

"...train the younger people in the intangible values, concentrate on the value of good character."

"Things We Might Want to Act On": Abortion rights, abolishing sex designations in help wanted ads, establishment of a women's commission, getting women to run for public office, eliminating sex discrimination laws elimination of sex stereotypes in textbooks, tax exemptions for child care expenses, helping single women get loans, development of more part-time jobs, increased day care.

Workshops: Emphasis economics: "I learned that to be safe economically, I need to be employable." Letter writing campaigns, networking, "keeping legislators feet to the fire."

Workshop titles:

"Breaking the Poverty Cycle (AFDC and Child Support Enforcement)

"The Importance of Health I and II (reproductive rights, health education for children, finding long term care for dependents. Supports the development of a health curriculum to include values clarification and informed choice making throughout Alaska's schools.

"Insuring our Future: laws of insurance, pensions, retirement systems and current efforts to reform then so that women and children treated equally;

"Alaska Legislative agenda for Women " Sherrie Goll, Suzanne Lombardi, Betty Ramage and Senator Arliss Sturgulewski: Remove marital rape exemption, fund displaced homemaker programs, pension reform, continue council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, day care in state office buildings, child support enforcement, quality education in all programs, k-post secondary, increased funding for day care assistance programs.

"Equal Pay: The Case for Alaska: "That market value not be a justification for pay disparity in jobs otherwise determined to be of comparable worth. That should the current classification study of the state personnel system determine that pay disparity exists in state jobs of comparable worth, the Legislature and Administration quickly implement changes and funding increases to achieve pay equity.

"Education Means a Better Future":-educational equity, Commission support for Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1985.

"Rural and Bush Issues: Fund J.O.M., appoint women to boards and commissions, correspondence courses for people in bush.

"Caring for Families While We Work: - Child care #1; funding, training, new child care services as information and referral and centers in all state office buildings. flex time, job sharing and "cafeteria" benefit plans

"Differently-abled: Public Policy and the Handicapped Woman_ Commission consider disability issues a priority as a woman's issue; support concept and funding for a Commission for disabled persons.

* "Public Policy and the Lesbian: How Do We Survive": Support legislation prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation in housing, employment, public facility use, child custody and insurance provision for partners. Support public education on lesbian issues. This should include lesbian membership on steering committees, on workshop panels, as keynote speakers and as the subject of educational materials developed by the Commission.

Showed "The Birth Project" a needlework show.

Pioneer and elder women honored: Clothilde Bahovec and Jeanne James.

12. Leadership Seminars, Juneau: "Women in Corrections", (the needs of the family while the parents are in prison, and assistance inmates need to develop economic potential for life outside of prison.
Fairbanks: "Women in Politics"

13. Grants for Regional Conferences:
Huslia, organized by Huslia Headstart Parent Committee
Bethel, Family Spirit Conference
Wasilla, Valley Women's Conference
Sitka, Sitka Women's Council

14. 1/2 day Seminar-Juneau: "Women in Prison: Does the Justice System Work for you?"

Studies Conducted

1. Status of Alaska Native Women
2. 5 month review of state laws to determine extent of sex discrimination.
3. Study Educational Equity -equal opportunity in all course offerings, guidance and counseling, recreational and athletic activities. "Unless female students are encouraged to enter fields that will provide upward mobility and higher pay, as well as personal satisfaction, women will continue to dominate the poverty population in this country."

T.V./Books/Pamphlets Published

The Alaska Womens' Commission was formed as a result of the writing of Dorothy Jones, the major author of "A Preliminary Study: The Status of Women in Alaska."

1. "Names, Notes and Quotes for Alaskan Women: Profiles in Political Change"
2. Service spots media campaign: downplay sex-role stereotyping. Shows people in a variety of positive roles: dual-career long married couple, people discussing women's leadership achievements, rural and urban Native women in a variety of contrasting roles, e.g. government grant writer vs. midwife.
3. Brochures to schools, community groups and individuals encouraging their participation in Women's History Month.
4. Elaine Hultengren's photo exhibit documenting Alaska Women's history from 1945-1965
5. "Women's Legal Rights in Alaska"
6. "Directory of Women's Organizations"
7. "A Sense of History: A Reference guide to Alaska's Women, 1896-1985"
8. Poster - "A Timeline of 'first' accomplishments achieved by Alaska women from 1877-1985."



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 9, 1989

The Honorable Sam Cotten
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99611

Dear Representative Cotten:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill that reestablishes the Alaska Women's Commission as a permanent commission. The Alaska Women's Commission presently exists as an interim commission under my Administrative Order No. 110, dated June 23, 1988.

Continuation of a permanent women's commission is imperative for a strong Alaska. Only after the barriers of discrimination are removed and the full participation of all Alaskans is realized can this state achieve economic strength and diversity. The Alaska Women's Commission has been an effective advocate in identifying and removing barriers of discrimination facing women.

Except for some housekeeping and minor editorial changes in secs. 1 -- 4, this bill makes no substantive changes to the statutes creating the previous Alaska Women's Commission, AS 44.19.165 -- 44.19.180.

Section 5 of the bill gives the commission an expiration date of June 30, 1993 under AS 44.66.010.

Under Administrative Order No. 110, the interim commission terminates at the end of this legislative session. Section 6 of the bill extends that termination date until June 30, 1989. Section 10 of the bill sets a July 1, 1989 effective date for statutory reestablishment of the Alaska Women's Commission.

Section 7 of the bill authorizes the governor to appoint members of the interim commission to the permanent commission.

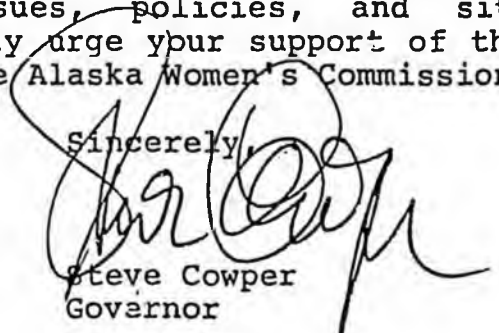
There are many important and crucial issues facing women in Alaska. Disruptive forces threaten women and their families. The following statistics are significant:

- Over half of Alaskan women work outside the home but earn less than two-thirds of what men earn.
- Most Alaska families have no access to parental leave when their children are born or adopted.
- For many Alaskan families, child care is either inadequate or too costly.
- In Anchorage alone it is estimated that at least 3,000 elementary school children are unsupervised after school every day.
- Alaska women's per capita income declines 33 percent after divorce while divorced men's increases 17 percent.
- Most single parent families are headed by women and most families below the poverty level are headed by women.
- In urban Alaska the teen pregnancy rate exceeds the national figure by 13 percent. In rural Alaska it jumps to 70 percent more than the national rate.
- Eight thousand families, including more than 20,000 women and their children, receive AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) in Alaska.

The Alaska Women's Commission has some important challenges for the next five years. These include advocacy for the needs of rural women and homemakers, welfare reform, improving the economic status and employment options of women, implementation of changes that assist working women who have young children, increasing representation of women in policy making positions, and support for better access to health care, counseling, legal representation, and safety.

Since it is the only agency in state government that speaks to government about issues, policies, and situations affecting women, I strongly urge your support of this bill to permanently continue the Alaska Women's Commission.

Sincerely,



Steve Cowper
Governor

FISCAL NOTE

Item 3

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 10/27/88
Title: "An Act establishing the
Alaska Women's Commission...."
Sponsor: Rules Committee
Requestor: Governor

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: COMMISSIONS/SPECIAL OFFICES
Components: Alaska Women's Commission

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL						

REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Funding for the Women's Commission is contained in the Office of the Governor budget. No additional funding is required.

Prepared by: Mize Michael A. Nizich, Director Phone: 465-3616
Division: Division of Administrative Services Date: 12/1/88

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 12/1/88
Agency: Office of the Governor

Distribution (by preparer):

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

19.161

er, the
ncy by
to be
m. An
fill an
ments
from
ions of
1977;
§ 22,

and
ided the
for the
word

tions,
a may

rested
; and

state,
iction

isions

ch 16
, as

of the
prep-
laska

facili-
astal
raph,
nsive
n AS

§ 44.19.162

STATE GOVERNMENT

§ 44.19.165

(3) assure continued provision of data and information to coastal resource districts to carry out their planning and management functions under the program;

(4) submit annually to the legislature, no later than the 10th day of each regular session, the portion of the coastal management program approved or amended by the council during the preceding year. (§ 3 ch 84 SLA 1977)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.893. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.162. Council staff. The council shall use the staff of the office of coastal management within the office of management and budget in discharging its powers and duties. The coordinator of the office of coastal management, under the direction of the council co-chair who is selected from among the members designated in AS 44.19.155(a)(2), may contract with or employ personnel or consultants the coordinator considers necessary to carry out the powers and duties of the council. (§ 3 ch 84 SLA 1977; am § 24 ch 63 SLA 1983)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.894. Renumbered in 1980.

Effect of amendments. — The 1983 amendment in the first sentence substituted "use" for "utilize" and substituted "office of management and budget" for

"division of policy development and planning," and in the second sentence substituted "of coastal management . . . in AS 44.19.155(a)(2)" for ", with the concurrence of the council" and substituted "the coordinator" for "he."

Article 12. Alaska Women's Commission.

Section

165. Creation of commission
166. Composition
167. Appointment
168. Meetings
169. Terms of office

Section

170. Compensation
171. Purpose
175. Powers and duties
180. Annual report

Revisor's notes. — In 1980, the sections of this chapter were extensively renumbered. For derivations of current sections and current disposition of former sections consult the parallel reference table at the beginning of this title and the Table of Sections Amended, Etc. in binder no. 8.

Editor's notes. — Section 4, ch. 52, SLA 1983, provides: "The Alaska Women's Commission established in sec. 1 of this Act succeeds to all the powers, duties, and facilities of the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women."

Sec. 44.19.165. Creation of commission. There is created in the Office of the Governor the Alaska Women's Commission. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 52 SLA 1983)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.956. Renumbered in 1980.
Effect of amendments. — The 1983 amendment changed the name of the commission from the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women to the Alaska Women's Commission.

Sec. 44.19.166. Composition. The commission consists of nine members and an ex officio member representing the office of the attorney general who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.957. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.167. Appointment. (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondiscriminatory basis by the governor within 60 days of October 6, 1978. The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. In making the appointments, due consideration shall be given to

(1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, women's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organizations, and other groups having an interest in the status of women;

(2) statewide geographical representation of the commission; and

(3) minority and low-income representation.

(b) The commission shall elect one of its members as chairperson and may select other commission officers as it considers necessary. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978,

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.958. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.168. Meetings. Within 60 days after the appointment of all the members of the commission, the governor shall call the first meeting of the commission. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chairperson, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.959. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.169. Terms of office. The term of office of each member is five years. Terms shall be staggered. Initial terms shall be three members serving for one year, three members serving for three years, and three members serving for five years. A vacancy shall be filled for

the balance of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS
44.19.961. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.170. Compensation. Members of the commission receive no compensation for their services but are entitled to per diem and travel allowances authorized by law for other boards and commissions. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS
44.19.962. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.171. Purpose. The purpose of the commission is to implement the recommendations contained in the preliminary study on the status of women in Alaska which was mandated by the Ninth Legislature, Second Session, under ch. 99 SLA 1976, and improve the status of women in Alaska by conducting further research and by making and implementing additional recommendations on the opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in Alaska including, but not limited to,

- (1) education,
- (2) homemaking,
- (3) civil and legal rights,
- (4) labor and employment. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS
44.19.963. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.173. [Repealed, § 1 ch 63 SLA 1975.]

Sec. 44.19.175. Powers and duties. To accomplish its purpose, the commission may

- (1) hire an executive director and additional administrative staff as may be necessary to the commission's function;
- (2) act as a clearinghouse and coordinating body for governmental and nongovernmental information relating to the status of women;
- (3) cooperate with public and private agencies in joint efforts to study and resolve problems relating to the status of women in Alaska;
- (4) accumulate and compile information concerning discrimination against women;
- (5) disseminate the results of research and compilation of data acquired under (4) of this section by publication and other methods such as public hearings, conferences, and seminars;
- (6) study and analyze all facts relating to Alaska laws, regulations and guidelines with respect to equal protection for women under the state constitution;

(7) recommend legislative and administrative action on equal treatment and opportunities for women;

(8) select and retain the services of consultants whose advice is considered necessary to assist the commission in obtaining information;

(9) encourage women to utilize their capabilities and to assume leadership roles;

(10) establish standing committees among the members to investigate and make recommendations on various areas of concern;

(11) create task forces composed of commission members and other experts as needed;

(12) accept monetary gifts or grants from the federal government or an agency of it, from any charitable foundation or professional association or from any other reputable sources for implementation of any program necessary or desirable for carrying out the general purposes of the commission;

(13) encourage the development of regional and municipal women's councils or commissions. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978; am § 2 ch 52 SLA 1983)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.964. Renumbered in 1980.

Effect of amendments. — The 1983 amendment added paragraph 13.

Sec. 44.19.180. Annual report. Each year the commission shall file a report with the governor and the legislature of its proceedings for the previous calendar year and shall submit recommendations for legislative and administrative action. Reports and recommendations required under this section shall be prepared no later than the convening of the legislature. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.966. Renumbered in 1980.

— 44.19.210 (Local Affairs Agency) was repealed by § 10, ch. 200, SLA 1972.

Editor's notes. — Former AS 44.19.180

Article 13. Yukon-Taiya Commission.

Section

- 181. Yukon-Taiya Commission established
- 182. Duties of the commission
- 183. Composition of commission
- 184. Term of membership

Section

- 185. Administration
- 186. Acceptance of grants and other aid
- 187. Expenditures
- 188. Reports

Revisor's notes. — In 1980, the sections of this chapter were extensively renumbered. For derivations of current sections and current disposition of former sections, consult the parallel reference table at the beginning of this title and the Table of Sections Amended, Etc. in binder no. 8.

Editor's notes. — Former AS 44.19.181 — 44.19.189 (Alaska Council on Science and Technology) was repealed by E.O. No. 46 (1980). For current provisions, see AS 44.21.241 — 44.21.255.

Alaska Women's Commission

FY 84 - FY 86
Accomplishments

RESEARCHCopies Distributed

"Economic Status of Alaska Native Women"	3,000
"Alaska Women a Databook"	2,000
"A Review of Alaska Statutes for Sex Discrimination"	1,000
"Sex Equity Education: The Implementation of Chapter 18" (in progress)	
"Equal Employment Opportunity Report"	100

LEGISLATION

HB 237 Pension Reform
 HB 238 Parental Leave
 HB 496 Divorce and Dissolution
 HB 497 Child Custody
 HB 498 Sexual Assault
 HB 499 Inheritance and Probate

ADVOCACY

Women's Councils - Juneau, Sitka, Anchorage
 (Fairbanks, Wasilla and Barrow in progress)

Initiated a group health insurance policy
 for former spouses and widows of state
 employees.

Recommended implementation of an expanded
 register for women in ranges 18 and above
 in State government.

Developed recommendations for increasing
 the recruitment and hiring of Alaska Native
 women.

EDUCATION (approximately 2500 women participants) COMMUNITIES

"Women, The Economy and Public Policy"	
A Statewide Women's Conference	Anchorage
4 Regional Conferences	Huslia, Wasilla Bethel, Sitka
5 Seminars-	
Sex Equity in Education	Wasilla
Women in Prisons	Juneau
Women in Public Life	Fairbanks
Women in Labor Unions	Anchorage

70
International Women's Conference:
Report from Nairobi
30 television and radio PSA's
featuring Alaskan women

Anchorage
Statewide
distribution

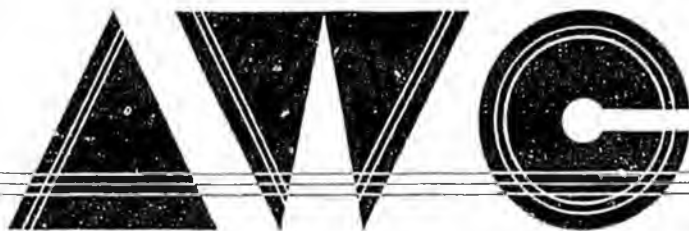
PUBLICATIONS

Copies Distributed

Legal Rights Handbook	10,000
Directory of Women's Organizations	5,000
A Sense of History: A Reference Guide	3,000
Names, Notes and Quotes: A Profile of Alaskan Women	11,000
Fact Sheets: Insurance, Pensions, Education, Politics	4,000
Posters	8,000

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL

Over the past two years the Commission has
been contacted by 2804 women who have re-
quested assistance.



FAMILY EQUITY AT ISSUE: A Study of the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Women and Children

During the 1970's social reformers sought to ease the acrimony of divorce and create more fairness and equity for the families involved. "No fault" divorce reform was introduced in many states including Alaska. In addition, Alaska developed a dissolution procedure that allows people to file without the expense of an attorney. Unfortunately, many of these changes have had unintended economic results for women. It now appears that women and children are suffering major financial inequities as a direct result of some of the changes in divorce law and procedure.

The most striking documentation of the "downward mobility" of women and children created by "no fault" divorce was in the state of California. Because of the seriousness of the findings there, in 1986 the Alaska

Women's Commission undertook a study to determine if Alaskan women and children were suffering the same effects.

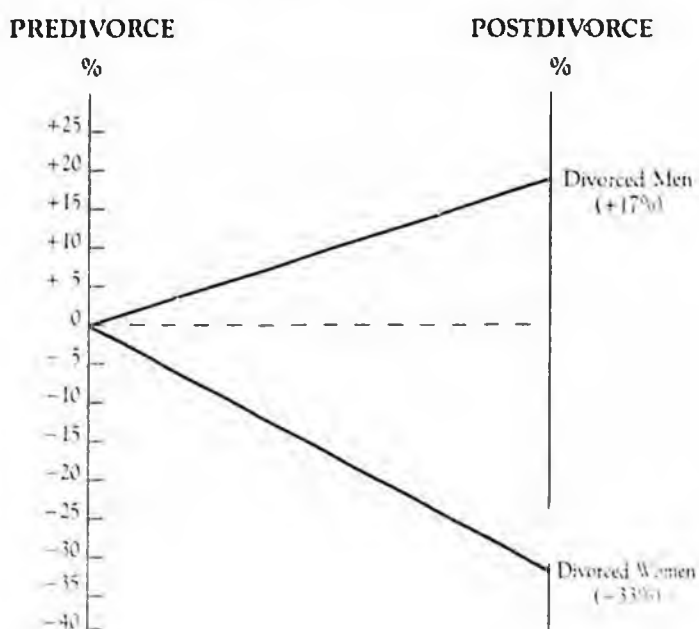
The study of divorce is important because so many people are affected by it. The divorce rate in Alaska is 63 percent compared to 46 percent nationally. More than 11,000 people are affected each year, 3,000 of them children. Even though the two-decade increase in the divorce rate seems to have peaked, each year thousands of Alaskan families are affected by divorce.

The study site chosen was Anchorage, where more than half of the state's divorces occur. A statistically valid sample drawn from all divorce and dissolution cases occurring in a one-year period was analyzed.

GENERAL FINDINGS:

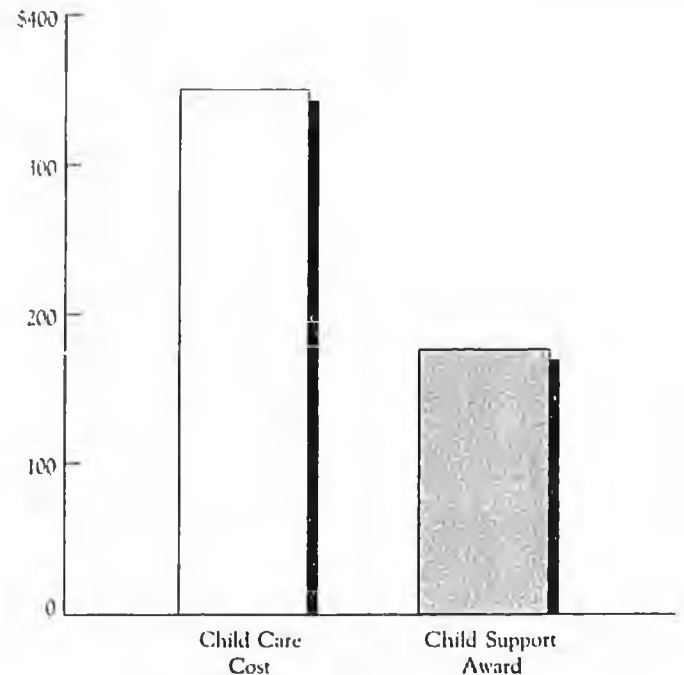
- In Alaska, divorce has substantially different economic consequences for women and men.
- Divorced women and their children experienced a 33 percent decline in per capita income resulting in a radical downward shift of their standard of living (see Figure 1). The greatest relative deprivation was experienced by women and children of middle and upper middle class families.
- Divorced men, however, experienced an improvement in their standard of living as a result of a 17 percent rise in their per capita incomes (see Figure 1).
- In many marriages the couple's major investments were in the education and career of the primary wage earner. Yet the division of marital property often excluded career assets. Disregarding this property allows the major wage earner, usually the husband, to keep what are often the most valuable assets of the marriage.

FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME OF DIVORCED MEN AND WOMEN



- Fifty-four percent of divorcing men had pensions compared to 33 percent of divorcing women. The median value of the husband's pension was worth more than 3 times that of the wife's (\$27,500 and \$7,500 respectively). Yet, only 20 percent of the couples in the study divided pensions.
- Other types of career assets such as life insurance, paid leave, professional licenses, medical and dental insurance were rarely included in the division of property, even though they were acquired during the marriage.
- Award of the family home was influenced by the presence of children. In 74 percent of the cases, the home was given to the parent having physical custody. Fathers with physical custody almost always got the home (93 percent) while mothers with custody were awarded the family home only 68 percent of the time.
- Among the families who moved following divorce were accounts of children traumatized by the dislocation. New schools and neighborhoods increased the disruption already generated from economic and emotional distress.
- In the absence of children, husbands were awarded the family home and mortgage more frequently (60 percent) than wives (40 percent).
- Alimony was awarded in only 10 percent of the divorces surveyed. For the few who receive it, this "safety net" appears to be an illusion. Awards usually lasted for only one year and provided an average of only \$500 a month, despite the fact that most who received it had no job, no other income or were of an age which makes it difficult to find paid work.
- Divorced mothers are the primary caretakers of children. Sole custody was awarded to mothers in 58 percent of the cases, while fathers received it in 18 percent of the cases. Joint custody was awarded 19 percent of the time.
- Child support was awarded in 80 percent of the divorces where minor children were present. However, the average amount per child was \$191. This barely meets half the monthly cost of child care in Anchorage today (see Figure 2). This figure also falls below the standard used to determine eligibility for welfare.
- Cost of living increments were included in only 23 percent of the child support awards. Without these adjustments, the purchasing power of the support award continually declines because of inflation and the increased costs associated with older children.
- Only 22 percent of child support awards were written beyond the age of majority although financial burdens such as education continue for several years beyond this point.

FIGURE 2: AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF CHILD CARE COMPARED TO AVERAGE MONTHLY CHILD SUPPORT AWARD

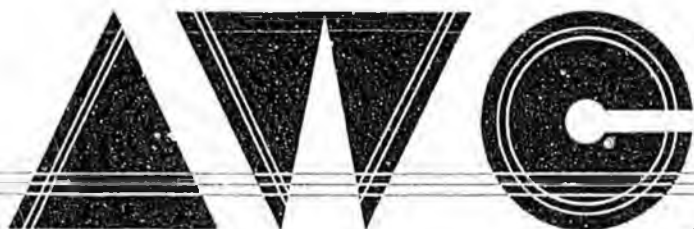


- Only 58 percent of the people in the survey received the full amount of child support awarded. This is consistent with statewide data from the Child Support Enforcement Agency.
- Divorced men are rarely required to pay more than 15 percent of their predivorce income to support their children.

IMPACT OF DISSOLUTION:

In Alaska people can end their marriage in two ways. Both are considered "no-fault." One, a divorce, usually involves attorneys' fees and court hearings, with the judge making a final decision in areas where the two parties cannot agree. The other, a dissolution, can be done without attorneys, with minimal expense, and requires that both parties agree about every issue. About two-thirds of all Alaskan couples who end their marriages choose a dissolution.

Alaska is one of only 8 states that permit dissolutions. It is also one of the most liberal in its provisions. Most



FAMILY EQUITY AT ISSUE: A Study of the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Women and Children

During the 1970's social reformers sought to ease the acrimony of divorce and create more fairness and equity for the families involved. "No fault" divorce reform was introduced in many states including Alaska. In addition, Alaska developed a dissolution procedure that allows people to file without the expense of an attorney. Unfortunately, many of these changes have had unintended economic results for women. It now appears that women and children are suffering major financial inequities as a direct result of some of the changes in divorce law and procedure.

The most striking documentation of the "downward mobility" of women and children created by "no fault" divorce was in the state of California. Because of the seriousness of the findings there, in 1986 the Alaska

Women's Commission undertook a study to determine if Alaskan women and children were suffering the same effects.

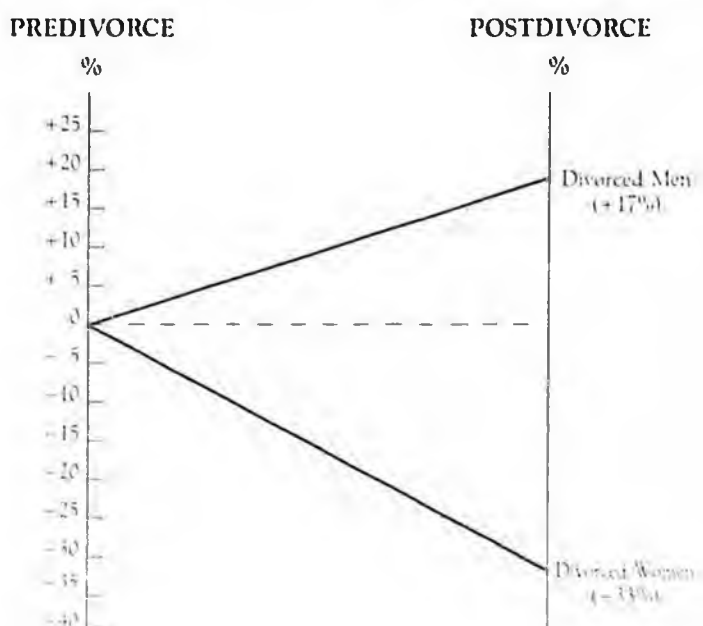
The study of divorce is important because so many people are affected by it. The divorce rate in Alaska is 63 percent compared to 46 percent nationally. More than 11,000 people are affected each year, 3,000 of them children. Even though the two-decade increase in the divorce rate seems to have peaked, each year thousands of Alaskan families are affected by divorce.

The study site chosen was Anchorage, where more than half of the state's divorces occur. A statistically valid sample drawn from all divorce and dissolution cases occurring in a one-year period was analyzed.

GENERAL FINDINGS:

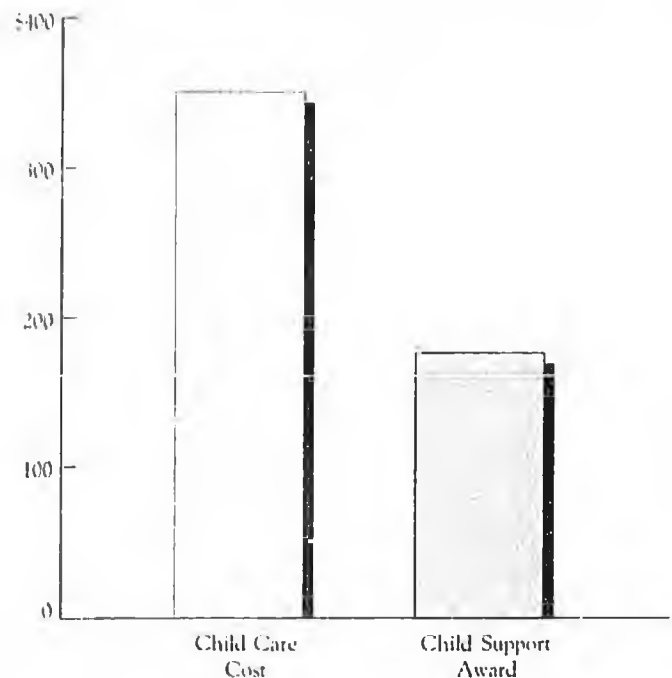
- In Alaska, divorce has substantially different economic consequences for women and men.
- Divorced women and their children experienced a 33 percent decline in per capita income resulting in a radical downward shift of their standard of living (see Figure 1). The greatest relative deprivation was experienced by women and children of middle and upper middle class families.
- Divorced men, however, experienced an improvement in their standard of living as a result of a 17 percent rise in their per capita incomes (see Figure 1).
- In many marriages the couple's major investments were in the education and career of the primary wage earner. Yet the division of marital property often excluded career assets. Disregarding this property allows the major wage earner, usually the husband, to keep what are often the most valuable assets of the marriage.

FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME OF DIVORCED MEN AND WOMEN



- Fifty-four percent of divorcing men had pensions compared to 33 percent of divorcing women. The median value of the husband's pension was worth more than 3 times that of the wife's (\$27,500 and \$7,500 respectively). Yet, only 20 percent of the couples in the study divided pensions.
- Other types of career assets such as life insurance, paid leave, professional licenses, medical and dental insurance were rarely included in the division of property, even though they were acquired during the marriage.
- Award of the family home was influenced by the presence of children. In 74 percent of the cases, the home was given to the parent having physical custody. Fathers with physical custody almost always got the home (93 percent) while mothers with custody were awarded the family home only 68 percent of the time.
- Among the families who moved following divorce were accounts of children traumatized by the dislocation. New schools and neighborhoods increased the disruption already generated from economic and emotional distress.
- In the absence of children, husbands were awarded the family home and mortgage more frequently (60 percent) than wives (40 percent).
- Alimony was awarded in only 10 percent of the divorces surveyed. For the few who receive it, this "safety net" appears to be an illusion. Awards usually lasted for only one year and provided an average of only \$500 a month, despite the fact that most who received it had no job, no other income or were of an age which makes it difficult to find paid work.
- Divorced mothers are the primary caretakers of children. Sole custody was awarded to mothers in 53 percent of the cases, while fathers received it in 18 percent of the cases. Joint custody was awarded 19 percent of the time.
- Child support was awarded in 80 percent of the divorces where minor children were present. However, the average amount per child was \$191. This barely meets half the monthly cost of child care in Anchorage today (see Figure 2). This figure also falls below the standard used to determine eligibility for welfare.
- Cost of living increments were included in only 23 percent of the child support awards. Without these adjustments, the purchasing power of the support award continually declines because of inflation and the increased costs associated with older children.
- Only 22 percent of child support awards were written beyond the age of majority although financial burdens such as education continue for several years beyond this point.

FIGURE 2: AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF CHILD CARE COMPARED TO AVERAGE MONTHLY CHILD SUPPORT AWARD



- Only 58 percent of the people in the survey received the full amount of child support awarded. This is consistent with statewide data from the Child Support Enforcement Agency.
- Divorced men are rarely required to pay more than 15 percent of their predivorce income to support their children.

IMPACT OF DISSOLUTION:

In Alaska people can end their marriage in two ways. Both are considered "no-fault." One, a divorce, usually involves attorneys' fees and court hearings, with the judge making a final decision in areas where the two parties cannot agree. The other, a dissolution, can be done without attorneys, with minimal expense, and requires that both parties agree about every issue. About two-thirds of all Alaskan couples who end their marriages choose a dissolution.

Alaska is one of only 8 states that permit dissolutions. It is also one of the most liberal in its provisions. Most

RESOURCES:

Community resources exist to assist people who are considering divorce. The following is a list of some of the agencies who provide legal assistance or counseling.

Legal Assistance:

Alaska Legal Services — Provides legal assistance to low income people. It also screens applicants for the Pro Bono Program which provides free legal assistance to low income people. "Do It Yourself" (Pro Se) Divorce Clinics are also conducted by Alaska Legal Services in some communities. Legal Services is located in Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Unalaska.

Dispute Resolution Services, Fairbanks

Counseling and Support:

Women's Resource Centers are located in Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Cordova, Fairbanks, Homer, Kenai/Soldotna, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome and Wasilla.

Men's Support Network, Anchorage

Father's Rights Group, Fairbanks

RELATED RESEARCH ON DIVORCE:

Lenore Weitzman, *The Divorce Revolution: The Unexpected Social and Economic Consequences for Women and Children in America* (New York: The Free Press, 1986).

Heather Wishik, "Economics of Divorce: An Exploratory Study," *Family Law Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 1, Spring 1986.

California Senate Task Force on Family Equity (Sacramento, State of California, 1987).

S. Hoffman and T. Holmes, "Husbands, Wives, and Divorce," *Five Thousand American Families — Patterns of Economic Progress* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, 1976).

William Goeds, *After Divorce* (New York: The Free Press, 1956).



ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
3601 "C" STREET, SUITE 742
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

Members of Commission:

Kris Chatfield, chair
Anchorage
Joy Green-Armstrong, vice chair
Anchorage
Loretta Bullard
Nome
Elizabeth (Pat) Kennedy, Anchorage
Mary Pete, Bethel
Betty Ramage, Anchorage
Wendy Redman, Fairbanks
Paula Ziegler, Juneau

Executive Director

Christine Callahan

Research Analyst

Barbara Baker

State of Alaska

Steve Cowper, Governor
Stephen McAlpine, Lt. Governor

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID

Permit No. 691
Anchorage, AK

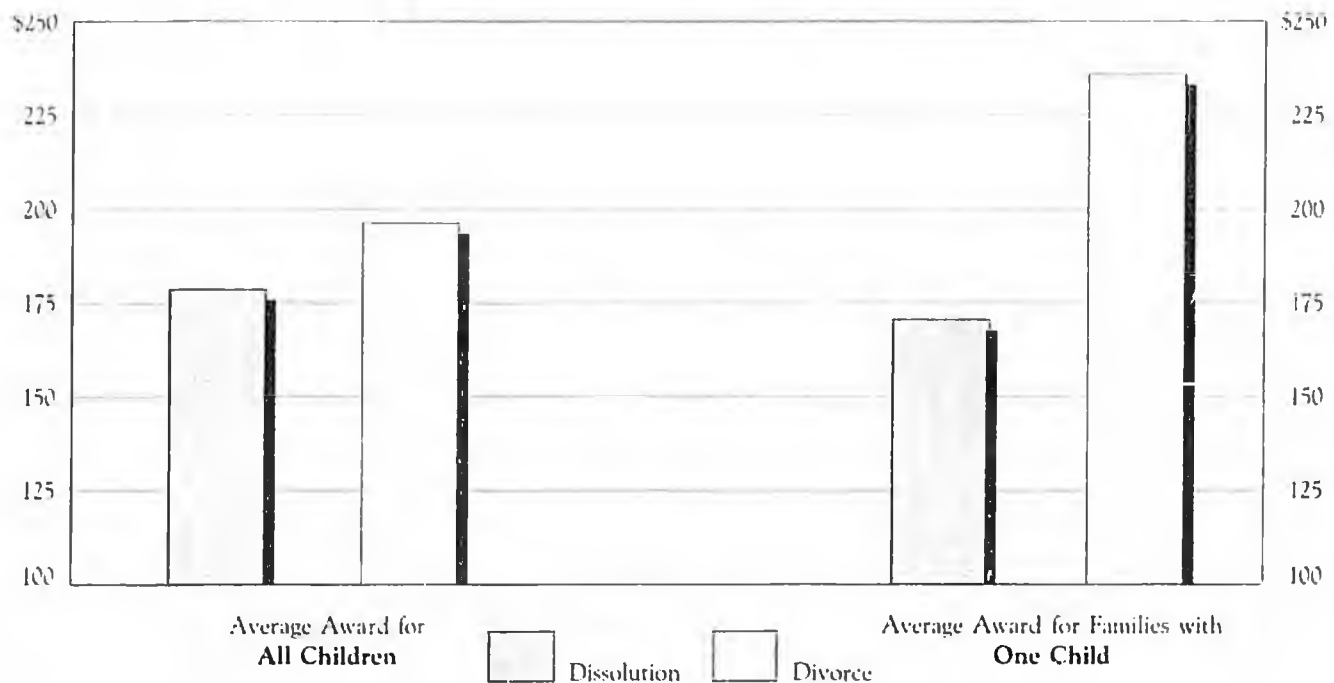
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

other states do not permit dissolutions if there are minor children, if the marriage is one of long duration, or if the couple has property. Alaska law places no limitations on the use of dissolutions.

In addition to the study's general findings, it appears that women who choose dissolution suffer even more financial hardship than women who go through a divorce.

- Women who used the dissolution procedure received far less than half of the couple's property. Wives received only 29 percent of the property in dissolutions. Women who used divorce received 50 percent of the marital property.
- Child support awards were lower when the dissolution procedure was used. Particularly hard hit were families with one child where average awards were 27 percent lower than in divorce (see Figure 3).

FIGURE 3: AVERAGE MONTHLY CHILD SUPPORT AWARD FOR ALL CHILDREN AND ONE CHILD FAMILIES BY LEGAL PROCEDURE



SUMMARY:

The findings of this study together with a growing body of research suggest that the current legal system of divorce creates economic hardships for women and children instead of providing greater family equity. Inadequate and poorly enforced child support awards, the near absence of spousal support, and unequal division of marital property are creating a new class of poor.

Divorced women and their children face a precipitous drop in family income. Some face certain impoverishment. Women who choose the dissolution procedure suffer even more financial hardship than those who go through a divorce.

The Alaska Women's Commission was created to ensure equity for women in Alaska. The Commission's current legislative platform attempts to correct many of the inequities that occur under existing divorce laws. The findings of the Commission's study support these efforts.

The report was written by Barbara Baker, research analyst for the Alaska Women's Commission. For a copy of the full report or for more information about the Commission's legislative advocacy, research efforts and educational services, please contact the Commission office at 3601 "C" Street, Suite 742, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 or call 561-4227.

More Highlights...



"Communicating" woodcut print used with permission of Polly Lee.

the implementation of sex equity in education law.

1982 • Commission is appointed to the Equity Coordinating Council for Alaska to assist school districts with implementation of new sex equity law.

1982 • Co-sponsors "Women and Alcohol" Conference with the state Office on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

1982 • Sponsors seminar on "Women in the Political Process" in Kodiak.

1982 • Commission forms Health Task Force to define women's health needs. A statewide teleconference is held on the issue and Commission acts upon recommendations.

1982 • Commission makes recommendations concerning 40 pieces of legislation pending before Alaska State Legislature and the U.S. Congress.

1982 • Alaska Legislature and the governor proclaim March, Women's History Month.

1982 • Commission co-sponsors conference with U.S. Women's Bureau on "Women in Apprenticeship."

1982 • A regional conference in Barrow is sponsored by the Commission.

1982 • Commission releases *Five Years Later*, a status report on the recommendations contained in *A Preliminary Study: The Status of Women in Alaska, 1977*.

1982 • SB63, a bill to permanently establish the Alaska Women's Commission, passes the legislature and is signed into law by the governor. Senators V. Fisher, Rodey and Sturgulewski sponsor bill.

1982 • Commission sponsors a statewide women's conference "Alaska's Women: Determining Our Futures". Attendance reaches nearly 1,000 people from all over Alaska.

1982 • Commission develops media campaign on sex role stereotyping which airs on television throughout the state.

1982 • Assists the Department of Education in drafting regulations for



1983 • Three posters, targeted at school children encouraging them to explore all of their talents and interests, are produced by the Commission and sent to schools statewide.

1983 • Commission publishes brochure for Women's History Month that suggests activities and projects suitable for classroom setting. Brochures are sent to schools statewide.

1983 • A comprehensive study on the *Economic Status of Alaska Native Women* is conducted and published by the Commission.

1983 • Public service announcements regarding non-traditional employment opportunities, fetal alcohol syndrome and non-sexist language are produced by the Commission and aired on statewide television.

1983 • Six conferences and seminars are sponsored by the Commission; in Fairbanks "Making the System Work for You"; in Juneau, "Southeast Alaska Women's Leadership Conference"; in Ketchikan "Work and Network: Southeast Alaska's Immediate Future for Women"; in Anchorage "The Future of Alaska-Protecting Human Resources as Industry Grows"; in Kodiak "Women as Managers and Decision Makers," in Anchorage "Pay Equity/Comparable Worth."

1983 • Commission reviews and critiques pilot edition of the Alaska History textbook.

1983 • Profiles of 60 Alaskan women who have contributed to the state's economic, social and political development are published by the Commission in *Profiles in Change - Names, Notes and Quotes for Alaskan Women*.



Profiles in Change:
NAMES, NOTES AND QUOTES
FOR ALASKAN WOMEN

Alaska Commission on the Status of Women

Highlights...

In Alaska Women's Commission History

1977 • *The Status of Women in Alaska* identified numerous problems confronting women in Alaska and recommended the formation of a women's commission to implement the recommendations contained in the study.

1977 • Statewide conference honoring International Women's Year is convened in Anchorage. 1,000 women in attendance. Conference recommendations include the need to establish a women's commission to address widespread discrimination.

1978 • Tenth Alaska Legislature passes HB303, creating the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women. Bill is sponsored by Rep. Lisa Rudd. On July 8, 1978, governor signs bill into law. Ten Commissioners appointed October 1978.

1979 • Public hearings conducted by the Commission are held on violence against women, sex bias in education, welfare, and displaced homemakers.

1979 • Commission conducts research on the status of homemakers in Alaska.

1979 • Commission develops training manuals and "how-to" guides on assertiveness training, applying for foundation funding and sex equity in education.

1980 • Status reports written and presented by Commission on child support enforcement, displaced homemakers and battered women.

1980 • Commission convenes task force on "Violence Against Alaska Native Women." Report and recommendations are forwarded to the governor for action.

1980 • Commission sponsors two conferences: Voices of Black Women in Alaska, second Alaska Native Women's Statewide Organization Conference.

1980 • Legislation on displaced homemakers and domestic violence is supported by the Commission. Domestic violence legislation passes into law.

1981 • *Women's Legal Rights in Alaska* is published by the Alaska Women's Commission. Over 5,000 copies distributed.



1981 • Commission sponsors five regional conferences: Filipino Alaskan Women's Network Conference in Anchorage; "Piqatigich" a conference held in Kotzebue to discuss sharing together; Women of Hoonah meet to discuss "Community Concerns"; Kenai women discuss "Action or Reaction"; conferences on communication and roles of women in the village held in Fairbanks and Galena are conducted by ANWSO-Doyon Region, Tanana Chiefs and WIC-CA.

1981 • Commission holds hearings on "Women in Construction" to identify employment opportunities and potential barriers during construction of the proposed gas pipeline.



1981 • Commission forms task force on "Women and Corrections" and advocates improved facilities and programming for female inmates.

1981 • Commission coordinates meeting of lieutenant governor with major women's organizations in the state to discuss policies affecting women's equality.

1981 • Commission backed bill, "Mini Title IX" becomes law in Alaska. The bill (SB99) prohibits sex discrimination in education. Four other bills supported by the Commission are also passed into law which encompass domestic violence and sexual assault, child care assistance, child support enforcement, insurance coverage of midwives.

1981 • The governor proclaims Women's History Week. March 8-14.

1982 • Alaska Women's Commission testifies before State Human Rights Commission and Blue Ribbon Commission on Personnel regarding changes to the state's personnel system which would make it more equitable and accessible to women.

1982 • Alaska Women's Commission responds to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regarding affirmative action goals for hire on proposed natural gas pipeline.





1984 - "Barriers to Employment Conference" is co-sponsored by the Alaska Women's Commission.

1984 - Written Biographies of 20 women in Alaska history are distributed by the Commission to statewide media for use during Women's History Month.

1984 - Commission sponsors "Labor Union Workshop" in Anchorage and publishes results of the conference.

1984 - A statewide *Directory of Women's Organizations* is released by the Commission.

1984 - *Alaska Women: A Databook*, a profile of Alaska Women based upon the 1980 census, is published by the Commission.

1984 - A revised edition of *Women's Legal Rights in Alaska* is published by the Commission. Over 5,000 copies distributed since its second release.

1984 - Commission co-sponsors and helps publish *Child Care Directories* for Anchorage, Juneau/Ketchikan and Fairbanks.

1984 - Local Women's Councils are established in Anchorage and Sitka with the assistance of the Alaska Women's Commission.

1984 - Commission supports ten bills in the legislature, five signed into law.

1984 - Workshop on "American Women: Three Decades of Change" is co-sponsored by the Commission with the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the state Dept. of Labor.

1984 - Commission conducts study on pension reform within the public employees retirement system and submits recommendations for legislative changes. Changes are adopted in 1985.



1984 - Native Women's Task Force convened by Commission to address employment issues within state government.

1984 - Commission testifies before legislative committee on improving women's economic conditions through expansion of business loans targeted at women owned businesses.

1984-86 - Commission serves on Sex Equity Advisory Committee of Anchorage School District.

1985 - Commission completes *Review of the Alaska Statutes for Sex Discrimination* which identifies over 80 discriminatory laws.

1985 - As a result of the Alaska Women's Commission's efforts, former spouses and widows of State employees are able to purchase group health insurance at a comparable price at no expense to the State.

1985 - Commission works with the Department of Administration to increase recruitment and hiring of Native women.

1985 - Commission publishes *A Sense of History*, the first annotated bibliography of books, articles, audio-visual aids and photo displays about Alaska Women. Distributed to schools, libraries and all social studies teachers in the state.

1985 - Commission establishes third local women's council in Juneau.

1985 - Commission holds statewide women's conference in Anchorage on the economic status of women. "At the Edge of Opportunity" brought together more than 700 people from more than 30 communities.

1985 - A workshop on the United Nations Conference for Women is sponsored by the Commission and held in Anchorage.

1985 - A seminar on Equal Educational Opportunities for Girls is sponsored by the Commission in Wasilla.



Photo by Sabra McCracken

More Highlights . . .

1985 - Alaska Women's Commission organizes Legislative Alliance for Women Statewide (LAWS), a coalition of 15 statewide women's organizations whose purpose is to analyze and take positions on legislation, monitor budget and policy decisions which have direct impact on women's lives.



1985-1986 - On behalf of the Commission, seven bills are introduced by the Governor which have a significant economic impact on women. Three of the bills pass.

1986 - Commission works with state government to initiate an expanded register to increase the hiring of women in ranges 18 and above.

1986 - Court system and the Commission work together to revise forms for marital dissolutions so that lay people can more easily understand their rights and obligations.



1986 - Commission evaluates implementation of Alaska's sex equity in education law, Chapter 18. Results are published in *Commitment or Complacency: An Assessment of Sex Equity in Alaska's Educational Institutions*.

1986 - Four hundred rural women in attendance at four regional Commission sponsored conferences in Bethel, Huslia, Sitka, Wasilla. A report is published summarizing the events and recommendations.

1986 - Two leadership seminars are conducted by the Commission. Held in Juneau, the seminar "Women in Prison" provides policy makers with an overview of issues surrounding the Alaskan female prison population. In Fairbanks, "Making a Difference: A Primer for Women in Public Life" provides training session for women considering running for public office. A handbook for political involvement is issued following seminar and is mailed to 1700 women.

1986 - Commission produces 30 public service announcements for television and radio profiling Alaskan women and their accomplishments. Profiles play throughout the state on commercial and public radio and television during March, Women's History Month.

1986 - Women's history timeline poster is produced by the Commission and sent to all schools, libraries and to every social studies teacher in the state.

1986 - Commission member serves on state Commission on Child Support Enforcement, providing governor with findings and recommendations to make child support more uniform and equitable.

1987 - Commission co-sponsors Female Minority Leadership Conference with Anchorage School District. Commission member serves as program chair.

1987 - Commission targets efforts to improve family equity. Conducts research on the economic impact of divorce on women and children. At the request of the Commission, legislation is again introduced by the Governor to ensure that career assets are considered marital property and to provide for heightened judicial scrutiny of dissolution cases.

1987 - Commission sponsors seminars in Anchorage and Juneau on the state Human Services Budget and the impacts of cuts on women and children. Legislators, policy makers, providers and advocates participate.

1987 - March, Women's History Month, is again commemorated with Commission-produced television and radio profiles aired statewide throughout the month.

1987 - Services to rural women are highlight of Commission-sponsored seminar in Bethel.

1987 - Legal Rights for Women, a day-long conference with a broad spectrum of workshops, is produced in Anchorage by Commission. Nearly 125 people participate.

1987 - HB4 and SB89, companion bills to extend the Alaska Women's Commission to 1991, are introduced. HB4 is sponsored by Representatives Davis, Koponen, Ulmer, Ellis, Brown and Donley. SB89 is sponsored by the Governor.

STATUS REPORT is published by the Alaska Women's Commission. The Commission was established in 1978 to improve the status of Alaska women through research and advocacy. Its members are appointed by the Governor to staggered five-year terms. Commission members serve on a voluntary basis and at the pleasure of the Governor. They include Kris Chatfield, Chair, Joy Green-Armstrong, Vice Chair, Loretta Bullard, Marcia Johnson, Pat Kennedy, Mary Pete, Betty Ramage, Wendy Pedman, and Paula Ziegler.

For further information about the Commission, contact us at 3601 'C' St., Suite 742, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907) 561-4227. Christine Callahan, Executive Director, Barbara Baker, newsletter editor.

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
LONG RANGE PLANNING

PROBLEM/ISSUE PRESENT STATUS	IDEAL STATUS	LONG RANGE OBJECTIVE
<u>Employment</u>		
Pay Equity Women earn approximately 62% of male earnings.	100% comparable worth.	Update research, advocate implementation, continue education.
Affirmative Action Losing ground, Office of E.E.O. & Human Rights involved with enforcement.	Employment for percent of population who are qualified.	Education. Advocacy to locate qualified persons. Research on affirmative action in private sector.
Parental Leave Available up to nine weeks unpaid in State employment. Sporadic in private sector.	Parental leave available for women and men.	Advocate for parental leave legislation. Education for private sector.
Employment Practices in Private Sector Women under-represented in management and non-traditional jobs.	Employment equity.	Education. Assist women to obtain management and non-traditional jobs.
Unavailability of Part-Time, Flexible Work Lack policy, nothing uniform.	A policy in public and private sector that permits job sharing.	Research and education.
<u>Watch Dog</u>		
Title IX Underfunded and poorly monitored according to Commission study.	Sex Equity in education. State funding for monitoring and program development.	Establish a formal relationship with Boards of Education & Regents. Request status report from each board.
Court System Inequitable sentencing for women. Inequitable employment of women in court related jobs.	Equity in judicial process for litigants and agents of court.	Research required.
Administrative Review of Regulations and Policies	Gender neutral in language and impact.	Address specific areas of regulations where the potential impact to women is the greatest.
Welfare System Pending reforms. Present system promotes single families and dependence on government.	System that takes care of people's needs but doesn't foster dependency.	Advocate welfare system that empowers women.
Gender Balance on Boards & Commissions	Equal representation on all municipal and state boards.	Solicit women to serve on boards and commissions. Legislation requiring equal representation.
<u>Health</u>		
Fertility Insurance Coverage Presently no coverage.	Insurance coverage.	Review legislation and advocate change.

Health Care (Cont.)

Midwifery

Law passed, but no regulations developed for licensing, no insurance.

Develop regulations that allow the practice and the ability to be covered by insurance.

Research and advocate.

Health Care

Inadequate health care for many women, particularly older women.

Adequate health care for all.

Research and advocate for implementation.

Education

Legal Rights Handbook

Out of print.

Revised and printed.

Revise and print. Add health rights sections. Develop Public Service Announcements on legal rights.

Alienation of Homemakers

Segment of homemakers who feel alienated.

Positive recognition of homemakers.

Develop brochure that includes supportive resources and brings positive message about choices.

Education of Younger Women on Equality Issues

Lack of understanding of women's history.

Educated and aware.

Classroom, school papers, sex equity and curriculum development.

Gender Stereotyping

Stereotyping continues.

Elimination of stereotyping.

Develop Public Service Announcements and brochure.

Lack of Political Representation

Unequal political representation.

Equal representation.

Legislation on gender balance. Redistribution of "Making a Difference".

Assertiveness & Empowerment

High rate of violence in relationships. Rural women have no access to training in self esteem.

Breaking cycle of violence, gaining self esteem, assertiveness.

Coordinate with Board of Education, Interim Commission on Children and Youth, Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault Council and State Office of Alcohol and Drug Addiction.

Economic Equity

Equity in Divorce/Dissolution

Pending bill.

Passage of bill.

Passage of bill and education through video and brochure.

Feminization of Poverty

(See Welfare Reform
Administrative Review
Pay Equity)

Displaced Homemakers

Lack of services. Lack of data on homemakers.

Comprehensive program of services.

Research and advocacy.

Rural Women

Data Base

No data base.

Data base.

Research. Develop a standardized survey that volunteers conduct. Decennial census.

Isolation

Lack of access to needed services. Lack of jobs.

Access to training, services, job opportunities.

Regional training and conferences. Work with women and regional corporations to advocate change.



P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AG

Item 6

July 20, 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Mike Davis

ATTN: Marilyn Heiman

FROM: Gretchen Keiser *G. Keiser*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Women's Commissions in Other States
Research Request 87.324

You asked us to gather information on women's commissions in other states. Specifically, you were interested in the commissions' purposes and funding. We conducted a survey by letter and received responses from 15 states (of the approximately 38 with active commissions) and the District of Columbia. We also contacted the National Association of Commissions for Women and received some useful data on several more states.

Table 1 summarizes the responses we received from women's commissions throughout the country. For each of the 23 commissions, we present the following information: name, year established, current/recent funding (level and source), number of staff, purpose, objectives and activities. We also include the same information for the Alaska Women's Commission for comparison. Many of the commissions have been in existence since the mid-1960s - early 1970s.

Funding for the commissions varies considerably from the "shoestring budgets" of Idaho, Oregon and Wyoming to the \$585,000 - \$670,000 budgets of California, New York and North Carolina. Annual budgets for commissions listed in Table 1 average about \$223,500. In virtually all cases, the state general fund provides 95 - 100 percent of the commissions' funding, with private donations, publication charges, and federal grants providing the balance. Most respondents indicated that their statutes or guidelines allow the commission to charge for publications, speaking engagements, etc. but that they generally have only minimal fees in place.

Commissions for which we have information average 4.5 staff. If we exclude Puerto Rico's Commission (with a large staff of 21), the average drops to 3.5 staff. Staffing may include: a director, one to several research assistants, and clerical support.

Representative Davis
July 20, 1987
Page 2

Finally, Table 1 summarizes the general purposes, objectives and activities of women's commissions throughout the country. Most commissions act as advocates for women in the legal, economic, social, and political arenas. Many conduct research on a broad range of issues and then actively disseminate the information to policy makers and the public. Reviewing statutes and regulations as well as suggesting legislative remedies are important activities identified by several commissions. Also, commission-sponsored educational conferences/workshops/seminars are commonplace activities in most states. Several commissions indicated that they provide a "networking" function for women's groups statewide and also maintain a "talent bank" of women to recommend for public appointments.

I hope this information is useful. I have attached the annual reports and other information received from several of the state women's commissions as sources of further information. Please contact us if we can answer any questions.

Attachments

TABLE 1

STATE WOMEN'S COMMISSIONS: RESULTS OF HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY SURVEY

STATE	COMMISSION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	FUNDING	STAFFING	PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES
Alaska	Alaska Women's Commission	1978	FY 88: \$196,800 (96% State funds)	3	Improve the status of women in Alaska; conduct research and disseminate information; analyze laws & regulations; recommend legislative and administrative actions; encourage development of regional and municipal councils.
California	Commission on the Status of Women	1965	FY 88: \$679,000 (100% State funds)	10.5	Work to eliminate inequities which affect women; conduct studies and forums; act as info center; monitor legislation, laws and regulations; provide technical assistance to groups.
District of Columbia	District of Columbia Commission for Women	1967	FY 88: \$274,000 (100% DC funds)	8	Advocate for improved economic status of women through legislative initiatives, community forums, testimony and educational conferences.
Idaho	Idaho Commission on Women's Programs	1965	FY 88: Minimal (No state funds since 1981)	0	Encourage women's participation in social, political and economic processes; conduct studies; provide information; encourage educational programs.
Maine	Maine Commission for Women	1964	Unknown (100% state funds)	Unknown	Advocate for women through the development, implementation and evaluation of public policy; educate policy makers and the public; research issues; promote increases participation of women in government and public roles; conduct conferences.
Maryland	Maryland Commission for Women	1965	FY 87: \$169,295 (100% state funds)	5	Identify/research issues & recommend solutions; develop statewide network; act as info clearinghouse & outreach center; hold conferences/special programs; recommend women for public appointments.
Minnesota	Commission on Economic Status of Women	1976	1986 & 87 biennium: \$225,100 (100% state funds)	2.1 (FTE)	Gather info (surveys & statistics) on economic status of women and advises legislature through hearings, reports, and task forces; also provides information to the public.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

STATE WOMEN'S COMMISSIONS: RESULTS OF HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY SURVEY

STATE	COMMISSION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	FUNDING	STAFFING	PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES
New Hampshire	Commission on the Status of Women	1969	FY 87: \$25,176 (90-95% state funds)	1	Encourage revision of statutes and advocate legislation; promote skills through workshops & information referrals; secure recognition of women's accomplishments; network; gather data.
New York	New York State Division for Women	1983	FY 87: \$630,000 (100% state funds)	Unknown	Advocate for women on broad range of issues; advise governor; monitor/develop legislation; collect & disseminate data on job opportunities; recommend women for appointments; develop/implement new programs to improve services to women; network.
Oregon	Oregon Women's Commission	1964	1987 & 88 biennium: \$119,000 (76% state funds)	1	Advocate legal, economic, social & political progress for women; participate in studies; develop legislation.
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Commission for Women	1972	FY 87: \$175,000 (100% state funds)	5	Work to ensure equal opportunity and treatment for women; study issues & recommend solutions; monitor legislation; act as a information clearinghouse and governor's liaison with women's groups; sponsor seminars/programs; provide citizen referrals.
South Carolina	South Carolina Commission of Women	1970	FY 86: \$64,500 100% state funds)	2	Broaden scope of equity for women; monitor/advocate legislation; study issues and disseminate information; co-sponsor conferences; recommend women for appointments; network with women's groups.
Texas	Governor's Commission for Women	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Promote equal legal, economic, political, educational and social opportunity for women; research/address issues; recommend gubernatorial action; recommend women for appointments; recognize women's accomplishments; disseminate information.
Vermont	Governor's Commission on Women	1964	FY 88: \$105,346 (95% state funds plus: \$295,174 for rape/abuse grants)	3	Advocate for legal, economic, political and social status of women; conduct studies and publish reports; monitor legislation; act as an information clearinghouse; liaison to governor; recommend women for appointments; hold educational conferences/workshops.
Virginia	Virginia Council on the Status of Women	1970	Current biennium: \$251,724 (72% state funds)	2	Identify ways women can reach full potential; collect and disseminate information; advise governor, assembly and state agencies; conduct conferences and research projects.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

STATE WOMEN'S COMMISSIONS: RESULTS OF HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY SURVEY

STATE	COMMISSION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	FUNDING	STAFFING	PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES
West Virginia	West Virginia Women's Commission	1977	Unknown	Unknown	Promote education/training for women; recommends methods to overcome discrimination; conduct studies/surveys; disseminate information; advise human rights commission; secure recognition for women.
Wyoming	Wyoming Commission for Women	1965	FY 88: \$60,500 (99% state funds)	1.5	Focus on legal rights, education opportunities, home, and employment of women; sponsor special projects; information clearinghouse; monitor/advise governor & legislature; disseminate information coordinate/network with women's groups statewide.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONS FOR WOMEN					MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Delaware	Delaware Commission for Women	-	FY 87: \$97,700 (100% state funds)	-	Conduct legislative roundtable; hold women's conference; collect data on school-age children; recognize Delaware women.
Iowa	Iowa Commission on the Status of Women	-	FY 87: \$104,950 (100% state funds) Plus: \$158,750 federal funds for abuse grants	2.8	Information/referral; develop statewide computerized database on issues; conference on women and constitution; conduct computer workshop for older women; establish legislative priorities; publish "Women and the Law".
New Mexico	New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women	-	FY 87: \$233,550 (100% state funds)	6.5	Advocate legislation; conduct numerous conferences on jobs, pay equity, business, parenting, career development; female offender program; television shows and video.
North Carolina	North Carolina Council on the Status of Women	-	FY 87: \$586,000 (100% state funds; includes domestic violence grants	-	Sponsored numerous educational programs; increased local networking; honored 75 NC women; published guidelines for svcs providers of child sexual assault victims.
Puerto Rico	Commission for Women's Affairs	-	FY 87: \$435,000 (100% Territorial funds)	21	Provide training for enforcement officers regarding battered women; conduct workshops on sexual harassment; conduct educational fair; analyze & testify on legislation.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin's Women's Council	-	FY 87: \$111,000 (100% state funds)	2.5	Publish "Women & the Law"; public education on women's issues; demonstration projects for adolescent girls; women's health conference.

To: Senator Paul Fisher, Chairman
Senate Health and Social Services Committee

This letter is in support of House Bill 4, to fully support the Alaska Women's Commission through 1991. It is opposition to Senate Bill 488 and Senate Resolution 27.

The work of the Alaska Women's Commission is far from finished. At a minimum there is a need to:

Complete the family equity research project and to extend that research to rural areas. --

initiate research on teen pregnancy. *Φ*

Initiate research on causes and prevention for domestic violence and sexual assault.

Explore options for rural women, particularly those who are attempting to change life situations as victims, including further academic training and basic skills for living education.

Develop a program for minority female leadership, with leadership conferences through out rural Alaska.

We applaud the private sector accomplishments of groups such as Alaska Coalition for Women and Concerned Women of America. But, you as a senator and as chairman of a powerful committee must realize that those private sector accomplishments effect individuals and small groups with a common interest and concern. They do not have the facility to address nor a concern for issues facing all of the women in the state. Further, you must remember that a significant portion of the state of Alaska, the "bush", has very little access to the type of private enterprise which could support an in-depth research, education, and advocacy effort such as that provided by the Alaska Women's Commission.

Finally Senator Fisher, many people are interested in the future of House Bill 4. If its outcome is postponed much longer, it will be harder to assure the continuation of the Alaska Women's Commission. we urge you to hasten its presentation on the senate floor.

Sincerely,

Helen Morris
Wendy Carpenter
Bernadette Bates
Emily Koback
Cheryl Hunter
Agnes Gregory
Annex

Elizabeth Simpson - *Bugan*
Shari Clayton - *Robert Fisher*
Karen McIntyre - *Sharon Higgins*
Teddy Wintertstein - *Bernadette Banks*
Sharon Rydman - *Rosemary Porter*
Maxine Beamer - *Mary Morgan*
Sophie Barnes - *Eve P. Olson*
W. D. D. D.

PAGE 2 LETTER TO SUPPORT HOUSE BILL 1

Robt Morris
Michael Gough
Michelle Kuen
Lyle W. Power
Gertrude M. Bailey
Joyce M. Petersen
Kathy Collins
May Wells Wasserman
Marilyn W. Moss
Judith Wasserski
Mary C. Whittem
Sue R. Gunde
Evelyn Persgard
Sue C. Hare
Marge Bainton

Joe Fortson
T. J. Santamora
Anna Phillips
April Sorensen
Pauline Egoak

COPY TO: EACH MEMBER SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
EACH MEMBER WOMEN'S COMMISSION
TUNDRA DRUMS

Testimony by Ruth Lister, Executive Director, Alaska Women's Commission - January, 1989

The Alaska Women's Commission serves women by developing research on women's issues, by recommending solutions to the problems encountered by women, by publishing documents and handbooks to inform women, and by conducting conferences to aid women, both individually and collectively, in their struggle for equality. These are the three main functions: research, advocacy and education.

Why do we need to research issues such as the economic impact of divorce and dissolution on women or review the Alaska Statutes for sex discrimination or monitor compliance with Title IX and Alaska Chapter 18 laws? Because our data clearly substantiate that women have not achieved equal legal, economic, social and political status in Alaska.

Women comprise 51% of the workforce in Alaska, the second highest in the nation, but earn less than two thirds of what men earn. Most women have no access to parental leave after the birth of a child, a critical time for bonding to help ensure the child's future welfare. For many Alaskan families child care is either inadequate or too costly. An estimated 1/3 of Alaskan women are or have been victims of domestic violence, rape or child sexual abuse, often seriously affecting their job productivity, family and emotional well-being. The divorce rate in Alaska is 63% compared with a national average of 47%. Women's per capita income declines 33% after divorce while divorced men's increases 17%. In addition, the overall economic decline in Alaska is seriously impacting women, particularly single head of households. More than 20,000 women and children in Alaska receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

How do we advocate for change? The Commission, on the basis of our research and the needs voiced by women across the State, proposes and supports changes in legislation, regulations and public policy and funding of programs which assist women in achieving equity.

I have worked at the Commission now for a little over a month. For the last 7 1/2 years I ran a program for domestic violence and sexual assault victims, serving Fairbanks and, as much as we were able, villages in the Interior. Prior to that I ran a large day care center. While some women are being elected to public office, obtaining well paid management or technical jobs, their numbers are small. There are thousands of women in this State who are barely able to feed themselves and their children, who are fighting to maintain sobriety in life situations whose pain is enormous, who cannot stop working at their minimum wage jobs to get the degree which would improve their opportunities. Last week, a recently divorced woman with four children and no resources came to us asking for help in getting a small business going. Another woman, who had been in a battering relationship for 9 years and left with

all the bills, wanted to know if creditors would understand that she had not been able to see beyond her own survival and now wanted to try to clear her record. A woman called who had been running a volunteer mother's group for 4 years in a smaller community. The group provided outreach to isolated young mothers, giving them information on everything from crafts to child sexual abuse, an excellent form of early prevention and support. She wanted to know if there were any small grants to help pay for babysitters.

The question is not why women are on welfare, unable to get credit or living in abusive relationships. The question is why are there still educational and employment barriers to women, why is there insufficient support for women with families, both at work and home, why are women and children not safe in their own homes. I am always amazed and so proud of the courage and resourcefulness of women, of their hard work and their caring for others. Women do not choose to be poor, they do not choose to be hurt or feel badly about themselves.

We need to improve the economic status and employment options of women by assisting women to enter and re-enter the work force and to work in a wider variety of jobs. We need to implement changes that support working women who have children. The Commission will advocate for the needs of rural women, working with them to create more job opportunities and healthier communities.

We must value and support women's choices both at home and in the work force. Better access to health care, counseling, legal representation and personal safety are critical issues for many women. The Commission is committed to educational equity and to addressing the needs of teens and young women. Finally, women across the State must be given the opportunity through Boards and Commissions and through local and state government to help make the decisions which affect all of our lives.

By improving the status of women in Alaska, we will benefit all Alaskans, strengthening our families, communities and economy.



January 16, 1989
Senate State Affairs Committee
The Alaska State Legislature

Mister Chairman, Members of the Committee:

My name is Vicky Borrego. I represent the League of Women Voters of Alaska. The League supports the extension of the Alaska Women's Commission as an autonomous board, adequately funded to fulfill its vital role as the primary advocate on women's issues in Alaska. For more than a decade, the Commission has been the voice raising the issues and the consciousness of Alaskans about the problems and concerns of women. The Commission has addressed such issues as pay equity, access to child care, to decent housing, to health care and championed legal rights -- a entire range of issues that has served the Alaskan woman.

The Commission has been in the forefront on issues leading to positive change in the lives of women. It has been an agent for change by celebrating the contributions of women, by sharing insights and experiences and by doing so, providing role models for future generations. The Commission's work and advocacy has given Alaskan women a better sense of themselves. Women traditionally have been the caregivers and nurturers of others. We have not always been supportive of other women or known how to work together toward common interests. Through the Alaska Women's Commission and others, we have learned how to use networks of professional and individual resources to begin conquering ignorance, inequality and illegality. We are learning to give support to other women and to respect and appreciate each others' skills, talents and abilities. All Alaskans have benefited.

The job of the Alaska Women's Commission is not done. The League of Women Voters believes the issues are as urgent, as pressing as they have always been -- domestic violence, adequate funding for child care, and equal opportunity for women. These issues and many others must continue to be addressed by an independent commission. We all know solutions will not be accomplished overnight. The League asks you to give new life to the Alaska Women's Commission by extending it as an independent commission and making it a permanent body.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: Need to pass HB by the Alaska Women's Commission

FROM:

James E. Fader

As a long term observer and participant in Alaskan society, I urge passage of House Bill 66, to extend the Women's Commission, in substantially its present structure.

In this age when women urgently need to work (I REPEAT, URGENTLY NEED TO WORK) outside the home, to maintain their families and themselves, it is imperative this state have the services of an agency staffed and structured as the Women's Commission. The economics of this age have thrust upon us a situation where over 30% of our families no longer fit the more traditional family pattern of husband, wife, who specializes in being a housewife, and children.

We men, who have not been single parent households heads, are probably almost always inaccurate in understanding "women's problems". Those women who operate under the stress of such a family situation probably have neither the energy or time remaining, after caring for families and themselves, to communicate. Now their condition affects us. Unless some reasonably accurate information on the status of Alaskan families is available, we will be unable to intelligently prepare the laws and succeeding generations, to assume their responsibilities.

Adequate understanding of the condition of half of our population, women, must come from the women of the youth population until the time arrives when women of the non-youth population are voted into office by Alaskan voters and not just men.

1-17-89

Rep. Brucher,

I would have liked to have been able to testify today, however, as a mother with responsibilities to my children I was unable to arrive early and needed to make a 10¹⁵ appointment.

How can I have input into this bill before it passes out of this committee?

Betty Benton
789-5195

1-17-89.

Rep. Boucher,

I did not testify today but I would appreciate it if you & your Committee would consider the re-structuring of the Commission so it would more represent the majority of Alaskan women.

No-one on the Commission represents the traditional woman and I believe that to be a major concern. I also believe 5 yr appointments to be excessive.

Sincerely

Julie Hulter Ward
9225 Lee St
Juneau 99801

789-2711

789-0363



January 17, 1989

Teleconference Testimony on Behalf of the Alaska Women's Commission by Rosemary van der Laan, President Alaska Division of the American Association of University Women

HB 56 Hearing before the House State Affairs Committee

I wish to state that the continuance of the Alaska Women's Commission, with full funding, remains the number one state legislative priority of AAUW, the American Association of University Women, in the Alaska Division. We strongly feel that the Commission fulfills a unique role in our society and has made a difference in Alaska by significantly helping to improve the status of women in education, health, employment, homemaking, civil and legal rights. It has actively been involved in conducting professional research and in identifying problems and solutions to many family and equity-based problems. Its existence is essential as a watchdog for women's issues in this state and as a provider of help for all kinds of diverse women's problems. AAUW heartily approves of the extension of the Alaska Women's Commission, as a separate organization, to 1993 with the continuance of the present interim Commission staff.

Rosemary van der Laan.

Rosemary van der Laan,
3549 Spinnaker Drive,
Anchorage, AK 99516.

House State Affairs

1/17/87

Testimony re: HB 56

Sylvia Link, Librarian

~~Since~~ Others have addressed the areas of social concern of the Commission, as a librarian I ~~would like to share information~~ would like to emphasize the information and research contribution of the Commission. The Commission has been a major contributor to ~~the~~ of substantive information to the data base of material about Alaska Women. Publications such

as Commitment or complacency,

Women in prison, Legal rights

Handbook and the recent Family

equity at issue. ^{- These and other publications are available in libraries around the state} This information

provides both individuals and

Alaskan organizations seeking to
extend their research or to apply

for grants in related areas of
interest. In the early 70's the

National Science Foundation distributed

a rationale for rejection of grants

one of the major reasons was

lack of a background of research ^{or statistical} information. The Commission is providing this background of statistical information which has not been collected or disseminated by other State or private agencies.

Therefore, non-continuation of the Commission will have a ~~negative~~ ripple effect on other individuals or groups.

~~As a~~ I would urge the continuation of the Commission until 1993.

so that ~~they~~ this body of
information will continue to grow.

Rep. Boucher,

Lik. Betty in Bureau
I had a son to see off to school, so
was late coming into to the

LIO - Anch - Please accept
this handwritten copy in lieu of

spoken testimony - Congratulations
on new grand daughter! Thanks

Sylvia G. Ink

JANUARY 17, 1989

Testimony before HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS Committee re HB56, SB 8

Thank you for this opportunity to speak in favor of HB56. *Rep. Beuchler*

In the more than ten years of its existence, The Alaska Women's Commission has accomplished numerous tasks with very small appropriations. AWC has published many definitive reports, held necessary conferences and forums, in general, been a catalyst for many of the good things that have improved the lot of women, children and minorities. They have successfully obtained outside funding to further their projects, never participating in the usual political ploy of inflated budget requests.

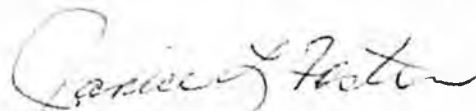
Currently the Commission is operating in an interim mode. I realize we face difficult decisions concerning our growing budget burden; however, my concern is there seems to be a willingness to cut first and deepest those programs which affect those who can least afford to defend themselves during lean times, i.e. women, children and minorities. I am dismayed to realize that when we most need a strong advocate for this group, which the Commission has been, it is in jeopardy.

I oppose the merger of the Women's Commission with the ASCHR. Eliminating the Commission removes the only effective means of insuring equality for Alaskan women. The ASCHR is overwhelmed trying to meet legislative demands with an inadequate budget. The Office of EEO and AWC do not share the same constituency. EEO applies only to state employees; AWC is charged with representing all resident women. Further, statistics so necessary to grant writing are not being compiled by the Department of Labor - and indications are they will not be in the future.

In summary, I feel that the Commission's good reputation, coupled with their ability to carefully manage their funds, indicates they should be re-authorized until 1993 and at a full level of funding. Presently, we can not afford to lose the very organization that makes all of us aware of the gaps created when state funding is lowered.

I urge you to pass HB56 quickly in order that the other House Committees of referral have an opportunity to schedule hearings prior to the end of this first session.

Janice L. Foster
9621 Spring Hill Drive
Anchorage, AK 99516



Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 56 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Alaska Women's Commission as
7 a permanent commission; extending the termination
8 date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing
9 for an effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:

12 (a) The members of the commission shall be appointed on a non-
13 partisan and nondiscriminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS
14 OF OCTOBER 6, 1978]. The members must [SHALL] be residents of the
15 state. At least one member must [SHALL] be a homemaker who is not
16 otherwise employed. In making the appointments, the governor shall
17 consider [DUE CONSIDERATION SHALL BE GIVEN TO]

18 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations,
19 women's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
20 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
21 tions, and other groups having an interest in the status of women;

22 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
23 sion; and

24 (3) minority and low-income representation.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
27 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
28 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
29 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of

1 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
2 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
3 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

4 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

5 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
6 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
7 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
8 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
9 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
10 same manner as original appointments. A person may not serve more
11 than two consecutive terms or parts of terms.

12 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

13 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
14 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
15 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
16 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
17 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research and by
18 making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the opportun-
19 ities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the state.
20 [ALASKA] including [, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,]

21 (1) education; [,]

22 (2) homemaking; [,]

23 (3) civil and legal rights; [,]

24 (4) labor and employment.

25 * Sec. 5. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

26 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [1987];

27 * Sec. 6. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
28 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
29 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

1 * Sec. 7. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) Notwithstanding AS 44.19.-
2 167(a), as amended in sec. 1 of this Act, the governor may appoint the mem-
3 bers of the Interim Women's Commission who are serving on June 30, 1989, as
4 the members of the Alaska Women's Commission with terms of office beginning
5 on July 1, 1989. These members serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
6 as determined by the governor.

7 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a con-
8 tinuation of the Interim Women's Commission with respect to all rights,
9 assets, liabilities, and other matters not otherwise specifically addressed
10 by this Act.

11 * Sec. 8. Section 6 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
12 ment of the first regular session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
13 ture.

14 * Sec. 9. Sections 6 and 8 of this Act take effect immediately under
15 AS 01.10.070(c).

16 * Sec. 10. Sections 1 - 5, and 7 of this Act take effect July 1, 1989.
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29



Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher

Chairman House Committee on State Affairs • Special Committee on Telecommunications

Red,

Enclosed is comparison of Wouci's
Commission bills;

1. CSHB 56(SA) w/ HCS CSSB 8(RLS)

and

2. HCS CSSB 8(RLS) w/ HCS CSSB 8(FIN)

Fran Ulmer called today, Thursday. She
says you should expect the Finance Comm.
amendments that were stripped in
rules to be offered on the floor. She
wants to know where you are on them.

M.

**SECTIONAL COMPARISON OF CSHB 56 (SA) AND
HCS CSSB 8 (RIs) (WOMEN'S COMMISSION)**

APPOINTMENT: (Section 1 of both bills)

Both sections are substantively the same except as follows:

Subparagraph (a)(1) relates to "groups having an interest in the status of women whose recommendations shall be considered by the Governor". SB 8 adds a modifier into this phrase so that it reads, "...groups having an interest in the welfare and status of women."

SB 8 also adds, as a mandatory consideration for appointment, "senior citizen, handicapped, occupational variety and varying marital status and family size".

QUORUM: (Section 2 of both bills)

Identical provision in both bills)

TERMS OF OFFICE: (Section 3 of both bills)

HB 56 provides a limit of two consecutive terms. SB 8 has no term limit.

PURPOSE OF COMMISSION: (Section 4 of both bills)

SB 8 adds a phrase to the purpose that is not present in HB 56, i.e., "serving as a referral service for information that will help woman avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs."

SB 8 also adds a new subsection that requires the Commission "to solicit and consider information from a variety of constituencies in order to represent the broad spectrum of diversity that exists with respect to possible approaches for meeting women's needs in the state." (This new subsection is in Section 5 of SB 8. It is not in HB 56.)

SUNSET: Both bills sunset June 30, 1993.
(Section 6 of SB 8, Section 5 of HB 56)

EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION: Both bills extend the existing Commission through June 30, 1989. (Section 7 of SB 8, Section 6 of HB 56).

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS: HB 56 allows current members to be reappointed. SB 8 does not. (Section 7 of HB 56, Section 8 of SB 8)

EFFECTIVE DATES: Identical in both bills.

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 56 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Alaska Women's Commission as
7 a permanent commission; extending the termination
8 date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing
9 for an effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:

12 (a) The members of the commission shall be appointed on a non-
13 partisan and nondiscriminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS
14 OF OCTOBER 6, 1978]. The members must [SHALL] be residents of the
15 state. At least one member must [SHALL] be a homemaker who is not
16 otherwise employed. In making the appointments, the governor shall
17 consider [DUE CONSIDERATION SHALL BE GIVEN TO]

18 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations,
19 women's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
20 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
21 tions, and other groups having an interest in the status of women;

22 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
23 sion; and

24 (3) minority and low-income representation.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
27 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
28 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
29 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of

1 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
2 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
3 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

4 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

5 *Some* Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
6 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
7 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
8 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
9 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
10 same manner as original appointments. A person may not serve more
11 than two consecutive terms or parts of terms.

12 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

13 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
14 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
15 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
16 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
17 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research and by
18 making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the opportun-
19 ities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the state,
20 [ALASKA] including [, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,]

21 (1) education; [,]

22 (2) homemaking; [,]

23 (3) civil and legal rights; [,]

24 (4) labor and employment.

25 * Sec. 5. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

26 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [1987];

27 * Sec. 6. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
28 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
29 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

1 * Sec. 7. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) Notwithstanding AS 44.19.-
2 167(a), as amended in sec. 1 of this Act, the governor may appoint the mem-
3 bers of the Interim Women's Commission who are serving on June 30, 1989, as
4 the members of the Alaska Women's Commission with terms of office beginning
5 on July 1, 1989. These members serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
6 as determined by the governor.

7 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a con-
8 tinuation of the Interim Women's Commission with respect to all rights,
9 assets, liabilities, and other matters not otherwise specifically addressed
10 by this Act.

11 * Sec. 8. Section 6 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
12 ment of the first regular session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
13 ture.

14 * Sec. 9. Sections 6 and 8 of this Act take effect immediately under
15 AS 01.10.070(c).

16 * Sec. 10. Sections 1 - 5, and 7 of this Act take effect July 1, 1989.
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Rules)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
Commission; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:

(a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondiscriminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6, 1978]. The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. In making the appointments, the governor shall give due consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN] to

(1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, women's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organizations, and other groups having an interest in the welfare and status of women; new word

(2) statewide geographical representation of the commission; [AND]

(3) minority and low-income representation;

(4) representation of senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and persons from a variety of occupational categories; and

(5) representation of persons with different marital statuses and persons with various numbers of children.

Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

SB0008F

1 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
2 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
3 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
4 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
5 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
6 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
7 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

9 *Same* Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
10 *as HB* member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
11 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
12 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
13 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
14 same manner as original appointments.

15 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
17 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
18 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
19 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
20 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research, by
21 *new* serving as a referral service for information and education that will
22 help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs,
23 and by making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the
24 opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the
25 state [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 26 (1) education; [,]
27 (2) homemaking; [,]
28 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
29 (4) labor and employment.

1 * Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (b) When conducting research, acting as a referral service,
3 serving as a forum for ideas, and developing recommendations related
4 to the welfare of women, the commission shall solicit and consider
5 information and views from a variety of constituencies in order to
6 represent the broad spectrum of diversity that exists with respect to
7 possible approaches for meeting women's needs in the state.

8 * Sec. 6. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

9 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [1987];

10 * Sec. 7. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
11 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
12 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

13 * (HCS CSSB 8 FIN) Sec. 8. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
14 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
15 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
16 as determined by the governor.

17 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
18 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
19 ically addressed by this Act.

20 1415 * Sec. 9. Section 7 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
21 SB 8 FIN ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
22 ture.

23 * Sec. 10. Sections 7 and 9 of this Act take effect immediately under
24 AS 01.10.070(c).

25 * Sec. 11. Except for secs. 7 and 9 of this Act, this Act takes effect
26 July 1, 1989.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

3/8

(7)

Date Referred: March 6, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3-7-89

Rules

The RULES Committee considered:

CSSB 8(FIN) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am

[ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION]

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

☒ be replaced with HCS CSSP8 (Rules) ☒ the same title

☐ have attached amendment(s)

☒ do pass

☐ do not pass

☐ no recommendation

☐ individual recommendations

☐ additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

☐ fiscal impact _____

☐ fiscal note(s) _____

☐ zero fiscal note _____

☐ zero fiscal note(s) _____

☐ zero with analysis _____

☒ zero fn/analysis 2-23-89 H. Finance

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Ben Grussendorf GRUSSENDORF
Jan Cotten COTTEN
Cliff Davidson DAVIDSON
1 Deborah Donley DONLEY

	<u>Do Not Pass</u>	No Rec	Amend
<u>Adrian L. Taylor</u> TAYLOR			
<u>Terry Martin</u> MARTIN	☒		

Ben Grussendorf
Chairman's signature

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT B06

(11)

Date Referred: February 6, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: _____

The FINANCE Committee recommends that:

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am [ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION]
"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the
termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an
effective date."

[☒] be replaced with HCS CSSB 8(FIN) [☒] the same title
[] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

[] do pass
[] do not pass
[☒] no reco: mendation
[] individual recommendations
[] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):

[] fiscal impact
[] zero fiscal note
[☒] zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

[] fiscal note(s) published:

[] zero fiscal notes(s) published:

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

Tay Brown Brown
Phillips Phillips
Raywallis Wallis

Rieger Rieger
Barnes Barnes
Larson Larson
No Rec. No Rec.
Ulmer Ulmer
needs amendment needs amendment
Swackhamer Swackhamer
NO REC NO REC
Schultz Schultz
simplify simplify
Skopone Skopone

Ronald J. Larson
Chairman's signature

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

1/19/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 1/27/89

Mr. President:

FINANCE

Committee considered SB 8

Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the
Interim Women's Commission;efd

and recommended

☒ replace with CS 568 (Finance) ☒ same title
☐ or adopt CS ☐ new title
☐ attached amendment(s) and ☐ technical
☒ Finance letter of intent adopted ☐ title change
(HB only)

☒ do pass

☐ do not pass

☐ no recommendation

☐ individual recommendations

☐ further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) ☒ zero ☐ fiscal impact ☐ appropriation no FN
☐ new ☒ updated CS (fix) ☒ previous
☐ same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Handwritten signatures: Paul H. Smith, James A. ...]

*Paul Smith (Do not
pass without additional
amendments)*

Chairman signature and recommendation

☐ Committee Backup attached

Co-Chairman [Signature] DO PASS

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE 1/12/89
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

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

FURTHER

FINANCE

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 1-18-89

1/9/89

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS

Committee considered SB 8

Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the
Interim Women's Commission; efd

and recommended:

☒ replace with CS _____ ☒ same title
☐ new title

☐ attached amendment(s) and

☐ _____ letter of intent adopted

☐ do pass

☐ do not pass

☐ no recommendation

☒ individual recommendations

☐ further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) attached ☒ zero
☐ appropriation no FN attached

☐ fiscal impact
☐ Gov. FN introduced w/ bill

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Tim Kelly

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Al Adams - NO Rec.
Jon Fuchs No Rec

[Signature]
Chairman signature and recommendation

☐ Committee backup attached



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

MEMORANDUM

To: Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
House Rules Committee

From: Doug Rickey *[Signature]*
Special Assistant
House Rules Committee

Date: March 6, 1989

Subject: Senate Bill No. 8
"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

HCS CSSB 8 (Rules) differs from HCS CSSB 8 (Finance) in the following ways:

(All page and line references refer to the Finance CS.)

1. Page 1, lines 14 & 15: deletes "person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child"; adds the word "homemaker".
2. Page 1, line 21: adds the words "and status".
3. Page 2, lines 1 - 10: delete section two. (All sections renumbered accordingly).
4. Page 2, lines 25 & 26: deletes the sentence "A person may not serve more than six consecutive years". (?)
5. Page 3, line 18: deletes the word "fully".

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

V No.
BILL VERSION: HCS CSSB 8 (FIN)
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 2/23/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Establishing the Alaska
Women's Commission..
Sponsor: Senator Fahrenkamp
Requestor: House Finance

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Commissions/Special Offices
Components: Alaska Women's Commission

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The proposed funding for the Women's Commission is included in the Office of the Governor's FY 90 budget request. See attached budget detail.

Prepared by: House Finance Committee
Division: Co-Chairman Ron Larson
Co-Chairman Lyman Hoffman
Approved by Commissioner: _____
Agency: _____
Phone: 465-3727
Date: 2/7/89
Date: _____

Distribution (by preparer):

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

07-01-20-07-00 (0-01-01510-0305)

AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CATEGORY: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

STATE OF ALASKA -- COMPONENT BUDGET SUMMARY

SALSFRMA

09/27/89

1/05/89

PROGRAM: COMMISSION/SPECIAL OFFICES
SUB-PROGRAM: ALASKA WOMENS COMMISSION

(EO. FIN.)

EXPENDITURES & FUNDING	FISCAL YEAR 1990										(11) C. C.	(12) BILLS	(13) LEG. REC.
	(01) FY89 ACT	(02) FY89 CC	(03) COL 03	(24) FY89 ATH	(25) FY90BASE	(26) FY90ADJ	(27) FY90 AGY	(28) FY90 GOV	(09) HOUSE	(10) SENATE			
01 PERS. SERV.	153.8	163.4		163.4	168.2	163.2	163.2	16.2					
02 TRAVEL	14.7	29.2		29.2	29.2	28.7	28.7	28.7					
03 CONTRACTUAL	21.6	69.7		69.7	69.7	37.7	73.7	73.7					
04 COMMODITIES	2.5	3.5		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5					
05 EQUIPMENT	12.6												
06 LANDS/BLDGS													
07 GRANTS, CLMS													
08 MISC.		-37.5		-37.5	-37.5								
MM TOTAL EXPEND	205.2	228.3		228.3	233.1	233.1	269.1	269.1					
09 I-A TRANSFER		2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0					
1004 GEN FUND	195.6	217.1		217.1	221.9	221.9	221.9	221.9					
1005 GF/PRGM							36.0	36.0					
1007 I/A RCPTS	9.6	11.2		11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2					
15 FULL TIME	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0					
16 PART TIME													
17 TEMPORARY	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0					
18 STAFF MONTHS	32.0	32.0		32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0					

HCS CSSB 8 (FIN)
HOUSE 2/23/89

No. 1

C/I FOR CS FOR SB 8
COMMENTS BY RUTH LISTER, ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
REGARDING AMENDMENTS BY HOUSE FINANCE

While it is the preference of the Alaska Women's Commission to have a bill that is substantially in its original form, it is also important to respond to the concerns expressed and attempt to work together to meet women's needs.

Page 1, Line 4

Delete "person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child and". Insert "homemaker".

This changes it back to the original wording. This amendment discriminates against homemakers whose children are raised and against divorced women with children who are unemployed and, for example, on AFDC.

Page 2 after Line 1-10

Delete the whole new subsection starting "(c)No more than three seats..." Most new members of Boards and Commissions need six months to a year to become knowledgeable with all aspects of a Commission's work. Presently four members have been appointed within the last 15 months. Continuity is very important for the effective functioning of a Commission. As a compromise, I would suggest making the six year limit apply to present Commission members, excepting the designee from the Department of Law.

With such a significant proportion of the State's employed being State workers, I believe that excluding State workers unnecessarily limits the Commission. Mary Pete from Bethel, who was on the Commission until 1988, is an example of someone who brought good expertise to the Commission and who was also a State worker. Presently two Commission members work for the University of Alaska. It is my understanding that they may be considered State workers. Further information on Commission members is attached.

With regard to family of legislators, I feel that people have a voice of their own and should not be excluded from serving on Commissions. Since this affects a relatively small number of people, it has much less impact on choice for the Commission and so I would consider its retention.

Page 3, Line 18

Delete "fully". This wording may create an impossible task since every person has differing views on problems and issues. To the best of the Commission's ability and resources, they will certainly solicit as much information and as many opinions as possible. As Executive Director, I am committed to making opportunities for the diverse needs and opinions of Alaska's women to be heard and considered and will work to meet this directive from the legislature.

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
Appointments and Composition

Appointments:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Loretta Bullard	10/31/86
Linda Freed	12/22/87
Joy C. Green-Armstrong	07/23/86
Merritt R. Helfferich	10/09/88
Elizabeth P. Kennedy	09/16/83
Rebecca K. Napoleon	10/09/88
Betty J. Ramage	09/16/83
Wendy M. Redman	07/31/84
Susan Smalley	10/09/87
Paula Ziegler	07/23/86

Two Commissioners have served less than six months.
Two have served less than two years.
Three have served less than three years.
One has served less than five years.
Two have served less than six years (one is the ex-officio member from the Attorney Generals Office).

Composition of the Commission:

- eight women
- one man

Marital Status:

- five commissioners are married
- four are single (two divorced)

Size and Composition of Households:

- seven commissioners have children
 - number of children varies from one to three
 - ages range from newborn to adults

- two commissioners are single parents
- two commissioners are single without children
- two commissioners are homemakers (married women with children who do not work outside the home)

Minorities:

- two commissioners are Alaska Native
- one commissioner is Black

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Rules)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondis-
12 criminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6, 1978].
13 The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member
14 shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. In making the ap-
15 pointments, the governor shall give due consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN]
16 to

17 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, wom-
18 en's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
19 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
20 tions, and other groups having an interest in the welfare and status
21 of women;

22 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
23 sion; [AND]

24 (3) minority and low-income representation;

25 (4) representation of senior citizens, persons with dis-
26 abilities, and persons from a variety of occupational categories; and

27 (5) representation of persons with different marital sta-
28 tuses and persons with various numbers of children.

1 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
2 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
3 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
4 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
5 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
6 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
7 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
10 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
11 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
12 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
13 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
14 same manner as original appointments.

15 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
17 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
18 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
19 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
20 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research, by
21 serving as a referral service for information and education that will
22 help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs,
23 and by making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the
24 opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the
25 state [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 26 (1) education; [,]
27 (2) homemaking; [,]
28 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
29 (4) labor and employment.

1 * Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (b) When conducting research, acting as a referral service,
3 serving as a forum for ideas, and developing recommendations related
4 to the welfare of women, the commission shall solicit and consider
5 information and views from a variety of constituencies in order to
6 represent the broad spectrum of diversity that exists with respect to
7 possible approaches for meeting women's needs in the state.

8 * Sec. 6. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

9 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [1987];

10 * Sec. 7. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
11 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
12 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

13 * Sec. 8. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
14 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
15 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
16 as determined by the governor.

17 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
18 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
19 ically addressed by this Act.

20 * Sec. 9. Section 7 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
21 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
22 ture.

23 * Sec. 10. Sections 7 and 9 of this Act take effect immediately under
24 AS 01.10.070(c).

25 * Sec. 11. Except for secs. 7 and 9 of this Act, this Act takes effect
26 July 1, 1989.

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Rules)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondis-
12 criminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6, 1978].
13 The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member
14 shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. In making the ap-
15 pointments, the governor shall give due consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN]
16 to

17 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, wom-
18 en's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
19 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
20 tions, and other groups having an interest in the welfare and status
21 of women;

22 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
23 sion; [AND]

24 (3) minority and low-income representation;

25 (4) representation of senior citizens, persons with dis-
26 abilities, and persons from a variety of occupational categories; and

27 (5) representation of persons with different marital sta-
28 tuses and persons with various numbers of children.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

1 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
2 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
3 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
4 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
5 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
6 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
7 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
10 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
11 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
12 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
13 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
14 same manner as original appointments.

15 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
17 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
18 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
19 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
20 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research, by
21 serving as a referral service for information and education that will
22 help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs,
23 and by making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the
24 opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the
25 state [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 26 (1) education; [,]
27 (2) homemaking; [,]
28 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
29 (4) labor and employment.

1 * Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (b) When conducting research, acting as a referral service,
3 serving as a forum for ideas, and developing recommendations related
4 to the welfare of women, the commission shall solicit and consider
5 information and views from a variety of constituencies in order to
6 represent the broad spectrum of diversity that exists with respect to
7 possible approaches for meeting women's needs in the state.

8 * Sec. 6. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

9 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [1987];

10 * Sec. 7. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
11 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
12 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

13 * Sec. 8. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
14 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
15 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
16 as determined by the governor.

17 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
18 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
19 ically addressed by this Act.

20 * Sec. 9. Section 7 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
21 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
22 ture.

23 * Sec. 10. Sections 7 and 9 of this Act take effect immediately under
24 AS 01.10.070(c).

25 * Sec. 11. Except for secs. 7 and 9 of this Act, this Act takes effect
26 July 1, 1989.

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
Appointments and Composition

Appointments:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Loretta Bullard	10/31/86
Linda Freed	12/22/87
Joy C. Green-Armstrong	07/23/86
Merritt R. Helfferich	10/09/88
Elizabeth P. Kennedy	09/16/83
Rebecca K. Napoleon	10/09/88
Betty J. Ramage	09/16/83
Wendy M. Redman	07/31/84
Susan Smalley	10/09/87
Paula Ziegler	07/23/86

Two Commissioners have served less than six months.
Two have served less than two years.
Three have served less than three years.
One has served less than five years.
Two have served less than six years (one is the ex-officio member from the Attorney Generals Office).

Composition of the Commission:

- eight women
- one man

Marital Status:

- five commissioners are married
- four are single (two divorced)

Size and Composition of Households:

- seven commissioners have children
 - number of children varies from one to three
 - ages range from newborn to adults

- two commissioners are single parents
- two commissioners are single without children
- two commissioners are homemakers (married women with children who do not work outside the home)

Minorities:

- two commissioners are Alaska Native
- one commissioner is Black



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

MEMORANDUM

To: Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
House Rules Committee

From: Doug Rickey 
Special Assistant
House Rules Committee

Date: March 6, 1989

Subject: Senate Bill No. 8
"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

HCS CSSB 8 (Rules) differs from HCS CSSB 8 (Finance) in the following ways:

(All page and line references refer to the Finance CS.)

1. Page 1, lines 14 & 15: deletes "person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child"; adds the word "homemaker".
2. Page 1, line 21: adds the words "and status".
3. Page 2, lines 1 - 10: deletes section two. (All sections renumbered accordingly).
4. Page 2, lines 25 & 26: deletes the sentence "A person may not serve more than six consecutive years".
5. Page 3, line 18: deletes the word "fully".

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Rules)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondis-
12 criminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6, 1978].
13 The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member
14 shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. In making the ap-
15 pointments, the governor shall give due consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN]
16 to

17 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, wom-
18 en's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
19 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
20 tions, and other groups having an interest in the welfare and status
21 of women;

22 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
23 sion; [AND]

24 (3) minority and low-income representation;

25 (4) representation of senior citizens, persons with dis-
26 abilities, and persons from a variety of occupational categories; and

27 (5) representation of persons with different marital sta-
28 tuses and persons with various numbers of children.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

1 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
2 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
3 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
4 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
5 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
6 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
7 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
10 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
11 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
12 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
13 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
14 same manner as original appointments.

15 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
17 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
18 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
19 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
20 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research, by
21 serving as a referral service for information and education that will
22 help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs,
23 and by making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the
24 opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the
25 state [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 26 (1) education; [,]
27 (2) homemaking; [,]
28 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
29 (4) labor and employment.

1 * Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (b) When conducting research, acting as a referral service,
3 serving as a forum for ideas, and developing recommendations related
4 to the welfare of women, the commission shall solicit and consider
5 information and views from a variety of constituencies in order to
6 represent the broad spectrum of diversity that exists with respect to
7 possible approaches for meeting women's needs in the state.

8 * Sec. 6. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

9 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [1987];

10 * Sec. 7. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
11 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
12 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

13 * Sec. 8. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
14 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
15 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
16 as determined by the governor.

17 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
18 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
19 ically addressed by this Act.

20 * Sec. 9. Section 7 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
21 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
22 ture.

23 * Sec. 10. Sections 7 and 9 of this Act take effect immediately under
24 AS 01.10.070(c).

25 * Sec. 11. Except for secs. 7 and 9 of this Act, this Act takes effect
26 July 1, 1989.

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:
11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondis-
12 criminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6, 1978].
13 The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member
14 shall be a person who manages a household that includes the person's
15 spouse and at least one child and [HOMEMAKER] who is not otherwise
16 employed. In making the appointments, the governor shall give due
17 consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN] to
18 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, wom-
19 en's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
20 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
21 tions, and other groups having an interest in the welfare [STATUS] of
22 women;
23 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
24 sion; [AND]
25 (3) minority and low-income representation;
26 (4) representation of senior citizens, persons with dis-
27 abilities, and persons from a variety of occupational categories; and
28 (5) representation of persons with different marital sta-
29 tuses and persons with various numbers of children.

1 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.167 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (c) No more than three seats on the commission may be held by
3 persons who served on the commission before July 1, 1989. Except for
4 the representative of the attorney general's office who serves ex
5 officio, the governor may not appoint to the commission a person who
6 is

7 (1) a state employee;

8 (2) an employee of a legislator; or

9 (3) the parent, sibling, spouse, or child of the governor
10 or of a legislator.

11 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

12 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
13 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
14 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
15 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
16 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
17 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
18 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

19 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

20 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
21 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
22 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
23 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
24 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
25 same manner as original appointments. A person may not serve more
26 than six consecutive years.

27 * Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

28 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
29 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON

1 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
2 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
3 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research, by
4 serving as a referral service for information and education that will
5 help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs,
6 and by making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the
7 opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the
8 state [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 9 (1) education; [.]
10 (2) homemaking; [.]
11 (3) civil and legal rights; and [.]
12 (4) labor and employment.

13 * Sec. 6. AS 44.19.171 is amended by adding a new subsection ' read:

14 (b) When conducting research, acting as a referral service,
15 serving as a forum for ideas, and developing recommendations related
16 to the welfare of women, the commission shall solicit and consider
17 information and views from a variety of constituencies in order to
18 fully represent the broad spectrum of diversity that exists with
19 respect to possible approaches for meeting women's needs in the state.

20 * Sec. 7. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

21 (12) Alaska Women's Commission June 30, 1993 [1987];

22 * Sec. 8. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
23 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
24 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

25 * Sec. 9. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
26 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
27 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
28 as determined by the governor.

29 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a

1 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
2 ically addressed by this Act.

3 * Sec. 10. Section 8 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
4 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
5 ture.

6 * Sec. 11. Sections 8 and 10 of this Act take effect immediately under
7 AS 01.10.070(c).

8 * Sec. 12. Except for secs. 8 and 10 of this Act, this Act takes effect
9 July 1, 1989.

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:
11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a [NONPARTISAN AND] non-
12 discriminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6,
13 1978]. The members shall be residents of the state. The governor
14 shall appoint at least two members of each of the two political
15 parties whose candidate for governor received the highest number of
16 votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a
17 governor was elected. The appointees from each of these two parties
18 shall be chosen from a list of names to be submitted by the central
19 committee of each party. At least one member shall be a homemaker who
20 is not otherwise employed. In making the appointments, the governor
21 shall give due consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN] to
22 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, wom-
23 en's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
24 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
25 tions, and other groups having an interest in the status and welfare
26 of women;
27 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
28 sion; and
29 (3) minority and low-income representation.

1 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

2 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
3 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
4 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
5 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
6 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
7 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
8 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
11 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
12 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
13 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
14 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
15 same manner as original appointments. A person may not serve more
16 than six consecutive years.

17 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
19 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
20 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
21 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
22 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research and by
23 making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the opportuni-
24 ties, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the state
25 [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 26 (1) education; [,]
27 (2) homemaking; [,]
28 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
29 (4) labor and employment.

1 * Sec. 5. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:
2 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [JUNE 30,
3 1987];
4 * Sec. 6. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
5 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
6 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.
7 * Sec. 7. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
8 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
9 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
10 as determined by the governor.
11 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
12 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
13 ically addressed by this Act.
14 * Sec. 8. Section 6 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
15 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
16 ture.
17 * Sec. 9. Sections 6 and 8 of this Act take effect immediately under
18 AS 01.10.070(c).
19 * Sec. 10. Except for secs. 6 and 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect
20 July 1, 1989.

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RULES COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Rules)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:
11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondis-
12 criminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6, 1978].
13 The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member
14 shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. In making the ap-
15 pointments, the governor shall give due consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN]
16 to
17 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, wom-
18 en's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
19 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
20 tions, and other groups having an interest in the welfare and status
21 of women;
22 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
23 sion; [AND]
24 (3) minority and low-income representation;
25 (4) representation of senior citizens, persons with dis-
26 abilities, and persons from a variety of occupational categories; and
27 (5) representation of persons with different marital sta-
28 tuses and persons with various numbers of children.
29 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

1 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
2 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
3 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
4 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
5 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
6 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
7 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
10 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
11 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
12 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
13 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
14 same manner as original appointments.

15 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
17 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
18 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
19 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
20 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research, by
21 serving as a referral service for information and education that will
22 help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs,
23 and by making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the
24 opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the
25 state [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 26 (1) education; [,]
27 (2) homemaking; [,]
28 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
29 (4) labor and employment.

1 * Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (b) When conducting research, acting as a referral service,
3 serving as a forum for ideas, and developing recommendations related
4 to the welfare of women, the commission shall solicit and consider
5 information and views from a variety of constituencies in order to
6 represent the broad spectrum of diversity that exists with respect to
7 possible approaches for meeting women's needs in the state.

8 * Sec. 6. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

9 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [1987];

10 * Sec. 7. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
11 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
12 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

13 * Sec. 8. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
14 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
15 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
16 as determined by the governor.

17 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
18 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
19 ically addressed by this Act.

20 * Sec. 9. Section 7 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
21 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
22 ture.

23 * Sec. 10. Sections 7 and 9 of this Act take effect immediately under
24 AS 01.10.070(c).

25 * Sec. 11. Except for secs. 7 and 9 of this Act, this Act takes effect
26 July 1, 1989.

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:
11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondis-
12 criminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6, 1978].
13 The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member
14 shall be a person who manages a household that includes the person's
15 spouse and at least one child and [HOMEMAKER] who is not otherwise
16 employed. In making the appointments, the governor shall give due
17 consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN] to
18 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, wom-
19 en's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
20 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
21 tions, and other groups having an interest in the welfare [STATUS] of
22 women;
23 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
24 sion; [AND]
25 (3) minority and low-income representation;
26 (4) representation of senior citizens, persons with dis-
27 abilities, and persons from a variety of occupational categories; and
28 (5) representation of persons with different marital sta-
29 tuses and persons with various numbers of children.

1 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.167 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (c) No more than three seats on the commission may be held by
3 persons who served on the commission before July 1, 1989. Except for
4 the representative of the attorney general's office who serves ex
5 officio, the governor may not appoint to the commission a person who
6 is

7 (1) a state employee;

8 (2) an employee of a legislator; or

9 (3) the parent, sibling, spouse, or child of the governor
10 or of a legislator.

11 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

12 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
13 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
14 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
15 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
16 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
17 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
18 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

19 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

20 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
21 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
22 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
23 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
24 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
25 same manner as original appointments. A person may not serve more
26 than six consecutive years.

27 * Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

28 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
29 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON

1 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MA'DATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
2 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
3 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research, by
4 serving as a referral service for information and education that will
5 help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs,
6 and by making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the
7 opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the
8 state [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 9 (1) education; [,]
10 (2) homemaking; [,]
11 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
12 (4) labor and employment.

13 * Sec. 6. AS 44.19.171 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

14 (b) When conducting research, acting as a referral service,
15 serving as a forum for ideas, and developing recommendations related
16 to the welfare of women, the commission shall solicit and consider
17 information and views from a variety of constituencies in order to
18 fully represent the broad spectrum of diversity that exists with
19 respect to possible approaches for meeting women's needs in the state.

20 * Sec. 7. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

21 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [1987];

22 * Sec. 8. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
23 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
24 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

25 * Sec. 9. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
26 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
27 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
28 as determined by the governor.

29 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a

1 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
2 ically addressed by this Act.

3 * Sec. 10. Section 8 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
4 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
5 ture.

6 * Sec. 11. Sections 8 and 10 of this Act take effect immediately under
7 AS 01.10.070(c).

8 * Sec. 12. Except for secs. 8 and 10 of this Act, this Act takes effect
9 July 1, 1989.

C O R R E C T I O N

Discard C S S B 8 (F I N) A. 11

and retain this corrected version.

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a [NONPARTISAN AND] non-
12 discriminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6,
13 1978]. The members shall be residents of the state. The governor
14 shall appoint at least two members of each of the two political
15 parties whose candidate for governor received the highest number of
16 votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a
17 governor was elected. The appointees from each of these two parties
18 shall be chosen from a list of names to be submitted by the central
19 committee of each party. At least one member shall be a homemaker who
20 is not otherwise employed. In making the appointments, the governor
21 shall give due consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN] to

22 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, wom-
23 en's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
24 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
25 tions, and other groups having an interest in the status and welfare
26 of women;

27 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
28 sion; and

29 (3) minority and low-income representation.

1 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:

2 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
3 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
4 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
5 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
6 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair-
7 person, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly
8 scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 44.19.169 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
11 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
12 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
13 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
14 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
15 same manner as original appointments. A person may not serve more
16 than six consecutive years.

17 * Sec. 4. AS 44.19.171 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
19 [IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON
20 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
21 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
22 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research and by
23 making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the opportuni-
24 ties, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the state
25 [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 26 (1) education; [,]
27 (2) homemaking; [,]
28 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
29 (4) labor and employment.

1 * Sec. 5. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:
2 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [JUNE 30,
3 1987];
4 * Sec. 6. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
5 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
6 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.
7 * Sec. 7. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
8 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
9 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
10 as determined by the governor.
11 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
12 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission except as otherwise specif-
13 ically addressed by this Act.
14 * Sec. 8. Section 6 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
15 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
16 ture.
17 * Sec. 9. Sections 6 and 8 of this Act take effect immediately under
18 AS 01.10.070(c).
19 * Sec. 10. Except for secs. 6 and 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect
20 July 1, 1989.

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
Appointments and Composition

Appointments:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Loretta Bullard	10/31/86
Linda Freed	12/22/87
Joy C. Green-Armstrong	07/23/86
Merritt R. Helfferich	10/09/88
Elizabeth P. Kennedy	09/16/83
Rebecca K. Napoleon	10/09/88
Betty J. Ramage	09/16/83
Wendy M. Redman	07/31/84
Susan Smalley	10/09/87
Paula Ziegler	07/23/86

Two Commissioners have served less than six months.
Two have served less than two years.
Three have served less than three years.
One has served less than five years.
Two have served less than six years (one is the ex-officio member from the Attorney Generals Office).

Composition of the Commission:

- eight women
- one man

Marital Status:

- five commissioners are married
- four are single (two divorced)

Size and Composition of Households:

- seven commissioners have children
 - number of children varies from one to three
 - ages range from newborn to adults

- two commissioners are single parents
- two commissioners are single without children
- two commissioners are homemakers (married women with children who do not work outside the home)

Minorities:

- two commissioners are Alaska Native
- one commissioner is Black

A M E N D M E N T

#1

A. Hanley

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HCS CSSB 8(Rules)

Page 1, line 14:

Delete "homemaker"

Insert "person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child and [HOMEMAKER]"

*20-20 failed
get vote*

Distributed by Rep. Hanley

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 8, 1989

SUBJECT: Marital Status Discrimination
HCS CSSB 8(Finance)

TO: Representative Virginia Collins

FROM: Terri Lauterbach *TL*
Legislative Counsel

You have submitted to us a letter from the State Commission for Human Rights that notes that the commission is concerned about HCS CSSB 8(Finance). You have asked whether HCS CSSB 8(Finance) contains impermissible marital status discrimination by requiring that at least one member of the Women's Commission be "a person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child and who is not otherwise employed."

The statement of the State Commission for Human Rights is correct in noting that there is a general state policy against marital status discrimination. However, in my opinion, the requirement that at least one member of the commission be a married person is not impermissible discrimination based on marital status.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Neither the state nor federal constitution specifically prohibits discrimination based on marital status. Each constitution does have a general "equal protection" clause, but in the parlance of equal protection cases, marital status is not a "suspect classification" that requires the state to have a "compelling interest" in making the classification. Because it is not a suspect classification, the federal equal protection clause requires only that the classification be a rational one. Under the state equal protection clause, the test of constitutionality is whether the classification substantially furthers a legitimate state interest that outweighs the interest of the group discriminated against. State v. Erickson, 574 P.2d 1, 12 (Alaska 1978).

Representative Virginia Collins

Page 2

March 8, 1989

In my opinion, the state has a legitimate interest in having at least one member of the Women's Commission be a married homemaker. The purpose of the commission is to identify and make recommendations related to the needs of women in the state. The state can legitimately seek to ensure that the voice of a married homemaker be heard on the commission.

A legitimate state interest would not be sufficient, however, if the interests of those discriminated against were substantial. In this case, they are not. There are nine commission members. Only one is required by the bill to be married. Eight seats are available for unmarried persons, whether they manage households or not. Therefore, in my opinion, the legitimate state interest is not outweighed by the interests of the persons discriminated against.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS.

Under the state's Human Rights Act, discrimination on the basis of marital status is prohibited in several types of situations: employment, credit and financing practices, in places of public accommodation, and in the sale, lease, or rental of real property. AS 18.80.200. Appointment to the Women's Commission does not fall within any of these categories.

AS 18.80.255 pertains directly to unlawful discriminatory practices by the state. However, it does not prohibit discrimination on the basis of marital status.

- - - - -

I hope you find this discussion helpful. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

TL:kb
WKK2/115

A M E N D M E N T

#2

R. Darnes

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HCS CSSB 8(Rules)

Page 1, after line 28:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* Sec. 2. AS 44.19.167 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(c) No more than three seats on the commission may be held by persons who served on the commission before July 1, 1989. The governor may not appoint to the commission a person who is

(1) an employee of a legislator; or

(2) the parent, sibling, spouse, or child of the governor or of a legislator."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 3, line 20:

Delete "7"

Insert "8"

Page 3, line 23:

Delete "7 and 9"

Insert "8 and 10"

Page 3, line 25:

Delete "7 and 9"

Insert "8 and 10"

A M E N D M E N T

#3

C. Davis

OFFERED IN THE HCUSE

TO: HCS CSSB 8(Rules)

Page 1, line 20:

Delete "and status"

Insert "[STATUS]"

A M E N D M E N T

#4

- V. Collins

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HCS CSSB 8(Rules)

21-14

Page 2, line 14, after ".":

Insert "A member may not serve more than six consecutive years."

A M E N D M E N T

#5

W. Furnace

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HCS CSSB 8(Rules)

Page 1, line 11:

Delete "nonpartisan and"

Insert "[NONPARTISAN AND]"

Page 1, line 13, after "state.":

Insert "The governor shall appoint at least two members of each of the two political parties whose candidate for governor received the highest number of votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected. The appointees from each of these two parties shall be chosen from a list of names to be submitted by the central committee of each party."

A M E N D M E N T #6

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY LEMAN

TO: HCS CSSB 8 (Rules)

Page 1, line 13:

Delete "be"

Insert "have been [BE]"

After "state", insert "for at least two years by the time of appoint-
ment"

A M E N D M E N T #17

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY LEMAN

TO: HCS CSSB 8 (Rules)

Page 1, line 10:

Delete "(a)"

Page 1, line 11, before "(a)":

Insert "Sec. 44.19.167. APPOINTMENT."

Page 1, after line 28:

Insert

"(b) The commission shall elect one of its members as chairperson and may select other commission officers as it considers necessary. A member of the commission may not serve as chairperson for more than one consecutive year."

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNORPHONE
(907) 261-4227

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
3801 C STREET - SUITE 742
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503REQUEST FOR RESOURCES

<u>Annual Report.</u> A review of the major accomplishments of the Women's Commission from January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988.	1988	_____
<u>Directory of Women's Organizations.</u> Statewide directory of women's organizations.	1988	_____
<u>Family Equity at Issue: A Study of the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Women and Children.</u> Results of research on economics of divorce in Alaska.	1987	_____
<u>Making a Difference: A Primer for Women in Public Life.</u> A handbook for political involvement. Includes information on campaign planning, voter contact, and working with volunteers.	1986	_____
<u>Women in Prison: Does the Justice System Do Them Justice?</u> A report on the current status of female offenders in Alaska and the United States.	1986	_____
<u>Regional Conferences 1986.</u> Activities and recommendations from the rural women's conferences funded by the Commission in 1986 - Bethel, Huslia, Sitka, and Wasilla.	1986	_____
<u>Commitment or Complacency:</u> An assessment of sex equity in Alaska's educational institutions with recommendations for future action.	1986	_____*
<u>A Review of the Alaska Statutes for Sex Discrimination.</u> Final report of the comprehensive review of Alaska Statutes to determine sex discrimination.	1985	_____*
<u>A Sense of History: A reference Guide to Alaska's Women 1896 - 1985.</u> An annotated bibliography of books, articles, audio visual aids, and photo displays about Alaska Women in history.	1985	_____*
<u>Alaska Women: A Databook.</u> Profile of Alaska women based upon the 1980 Census, includes statistical appendix.	1984	_____
<u>Women in Labor Unions: Seminar Report.</u> Summary of the seminar that focused on the role of women in labor organizations, what problems women face and how to make unions more responsive.	1984	_____*
<u>Women's Legal Rights in Alaska.</u> Outlines legal rights affecting women in Alaska.	1984	_____*

Profiles in Change: Names, Notes and Quotes for Alaskan Women. Stories about Alaskan women who have contributed to the state's economic, social, and political development. 1983 *

Report on the Economic Status of Alaska Native Women. Results of the study on the economic status of Alaska Native women with recommended actions to improve their economic status. 1983 *

Study of the Report on the Economic Status of Alaska Native Women. Summary of above report. 1983 *

POSTERS:

Families - A Shared Experience

Be What You Want to Be

Women: Alaska Women's Commission

Women in Alaska History. A Timeline of Famous Alaskan Women

1989 Women's Calendar Poster

BROCHURES & FACT SHEETS:

Highlights of the Alaska Women's Commission. Historical summary of events, activities and actions of the Women's Commission. 1987

Summary of Family Equity at Issue: A Study on the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Women and Children. 1987

Alaska Women & Education. A review of Title IX and Alaska's Chapter 18 educational equity legislation. 1985

Alaska Women & Insurance. Summary information on insurance discrimination in Alaska and the nation. 1985

Alaska Women & Pensions. Summary of federal reform legislation on private pension plans and its effect upon women in Alaska and in the nation. 1985

Alaska Women's Commission. Describes the purpose of the Commission and its current activities. 1984

Alaska Women: A Profile. Summary information on the economic, educational, and family status of Alaska women. 1984

Alaska Women in Politics. Summary information on growth of women's participation in politics in Alaska and in the nation. 1984

Check here to be added to the Commission mailing list in order to receive the quarterly newsletter, "Status Report".

NAME _____ ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY/STATE/ZIP _____



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

10:00 A.M. FLOOR SESSION **"87TH LEGISLATIVE DAY"**
HOUSE CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1989

SECOND READING OF HOUSE BILLS

HOUSE BILL NO. 70

"An Act relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; and providing for an effective date."

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 70 (HESS)

"An Act relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; reordering the priorities for eliminating coverage under Medicaid; and providing for an effective date."

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 70 (Finance)

"An Act extending the termination date of the Board of Pharmacy; relating to substitution of generic drugs that are therapeutically equivalent; relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; changing the order of priority for eliminating medical assistance coverage for certain services; and providing for an effective date."

PRIME SPONSOR: RULES BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

01/09/89	00050	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
01/09/89	00050	(H)	HESS, FINANCE
01/09/89	00050	(H)	ZERO FISCAL NOTE/ANALYSIS (H&SS) 1/9/89
01/09/89	00050	(H)	GOVERNOR'S TRANSMITTAL LETTER
03/06/89	00537	(H)	HES RPT CS(HES) NEW TITLE 4DP 2DNP
03/06/89	00538	(H)	PREVIOUS ZERO FN/ANALYSIS (H&SS) 1/9/89
03/20/89	00680	(H)	FIN RPT CS(FIN) NEW TITLE 4DP 4NR
03/20/89	00680	(H)	PREVIOUS ZERO FN/ANALYSIS (H&SS) 1/9/89
03/20/89	00680	(H)	REFERRED TO RULES

*****CALENDAR CONTINUED NEXT PAGE*****

HOUSE BILL NO. 80

"An Act increasing the excise tax on cigarettes."

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 80 (HESS)

"An Act increasing the excise tax on cigarettes, and authorizing municipalities to levy and collect taxes on the retail sale of cigarettes and tobacco products without limitation."

PRIME SPONSOR: ELLIS

CO-SPONSOR: KOPONEN, DAVIS, M.

01/12/89	00080	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
01/12/89	00080	(H)	HESS, FINANCE
02/20/89	00394	(H)	CO-SPONSOR ADDED: DAVIS, M
03/03/89	00513	(H)	HES RPT CS(HES) NEW TITLE 5DP 2NR
03/03/89	00513	(H)	FISCAL NOTE (REV) 3/3/89
03/15/89	00621	(H)	FIN RPT CS(HES) 5DP 3DNP 3NR
03/15/89	00622	(H)	FISCAL NOTE (REV) 3/15/89
03/15/89	00622	(H)	REFERRED TO RULES

HOUSE BILL NO. 112

"An Act relating to big game hunting and to the regulation of big game and marine mammal guide-outfitting, transportation, and other commercial services for big game hunters; creating the Big Game Commercial Services Board; and providing for an effective date."

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 112 (Resources)

"An Act relating to big game hunting and to the regulation of big game and marine mammal guide-outfitting, transportation, and other commercial services for big game hunters; creating the Big Game Commercial Services Board; relating to presumptive sentences for violation of certain big game commercial services statutes; and providing for an effective date."

PRIME SPONSOR: RESOURCES

01/25/89	00170	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
01/25/89	00170	(H)	RESOURCES, FINANCE
03/15/89	00623	(H)	RES RPT CS(RES) NEW TITLE 5DP 2NR
03/15/89	00624	(H)	2 FISCAL NOTES (COMMERCE, F&G) 3/15/89
03/15/89	00624	(H)	ZERO FISCAL NOTE (DNR) 3/15/89
03/15/89	00624	(H)	ZERO FN/ANALYSIS (PUB.SAFETY) 3/15/89
03/31/89	00802	(H)	FIN RPT CS(FIN) NEW TITLE 8DP 3NR
03/31/89	00802	(H)	2 PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES (COM, F&G) 3/15
03/31/89	00802	(H)	PREVIOUS ZERO FISCAL NOTE (DNR) 3/15/89
03/31/89	00802	(H)	PREVIOUS ZERO FN/ANALYSIS (PUB SAF) 3/15
03/31/89	00803	(H)	REFERRED TO RULES

CALENDAR CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

HOUSE BILL NO. 228

"An Act relating to identification cards required of fishermen."

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 228 (Resources)

"An Act relating to identification cards required of fishermen; and providing for an effective date."

PRIME SPONSOR: HOFFMAN

03/17/89	00655	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
03/17/89	00655	(H)	RESOURCES
03/31/89	00807	(H)	RES RPT CS(RES) NEW TITLE 7DP
03/31/89	00808	(H)	ZERO FN/ANALYSIS (PUB SAFETY) 3/31/89
03/31/89	00808	(H)	REFERRED TO RULES

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance)

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Rules)

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

PRIME SPONSOR: FAHRENKAMP

CO-SPONSOR: STURGULEWSKI, ELIASON, DUNCAN, UEHLING, SZYMANSKI, RODEY, ZHAROFF, KELLY, POURCHOT, ADAMS, KERTTULA, FRANK

02/03/89	00313	(S)	PASSED SENATE Y17 N3 CSSB 8(FIN) AM
02/03/89	00313	(S)	EFFECTIVE DATES SAME AS PASSAGE
02/03/89	00315	(S)	TRANSMITTED TO (H)
02/06/89	00262	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
02/06/89	00262	(H)	FINANCE
02/23/89	00428	(H)	FIN RPT HCS(FIN) 3DP 5NR 2OTHER
02/23/89	00429	(H)	ZERO FISCAL NOTE/ANALYSIS(H.FIN) 2/23/89
03/08/89	00557	(H)	RUL RPT HCS(RUL) 4DP 2DNP
03/08/89	00557	(H)	PREVIOUS ZERO FN/A (H. FIN) 2/23/89
03/08/89	00557	(H)	REFERRED TO RULES

C I T A T I O N S

HONORING:

- *Palmer High School Hockey Team - 1989 Alaska State Champions - by Reps. Menard, Larson; Sens. Kerttula, Szymanski
- *Canadian Soldiers Who Died in Fort Wainwright Aircraft Accident - by Sens. Fahrenkamp, Frank, Faiks, Halford, Zharoff, Pearce, Sturgulewski, Kelly, Eliason, Binkley, Szymanski; Reps. M. Davis, Koponen, Sharp, Boyer, Menard

HOUSE CALENDAR: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1989

HOUSE JOURNAL JANUARY 9, 1989

HB 70

HOUSE BILL NO. 70 by the Rules Committee by request of the Governor, entitled:

"An Act relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Health, Education & Social Services and Finance Committees.

One zero fiscal note with analysis was published January 9, 1989.

The Governor's transmittal letter, dated January 9, 1989, appears below:

"Dear Representative Cotten:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons in the medicaid program. The bill would add prescribed drugs as a covered medicaid service under that program. Chapter 120, SLA 1988 added prescribed drug services for fiscal year 1989 only. Passage of the attached bill will allow the state to continue to receive federal financial participation for these services.

HB 70

The bill has two main components: the authorization of prescribed drugs as a covered service under medicaid and the establishment of a priority for deletion of prescribed drugs if a funding shortfall occurs. Additionally, the bill adopts the federal medicaid standards of reimbursement for prescribed drugs, and the federal definition of prescribed drugs under the medicaid program.

With regard to the first of the two main components, the Department of Health and Social Services would continue to be required to cover prescribed drugs under the medicaid program after ch. 120, SLA 1988's temporary authorization expires. (Section 1 of the bill.) Before the temporary authorization (July 1, 1988), the department provided this service under the state-funded general relief medical program for medicaid recipients. While the change in program will not increase service to medicaid recipients, the bill will allow the State to continue to collect the federal funding that it collected under ch. 120, SLA 1988.

As to the second main component, sec. 2 of the bill would add prescribed drugs to the priority scheme in AS 47.07.035 that provides for elimination of services if a medicaid budget shortfall occurs. The bill would require that prescribed drugs be eliminated as a covered service under medicaid after personal care services in a recipient's home were eliminated, but before long-term care noninstitutional services were eliminated.

The Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) views

this bill as a critical step forward in continuing to maximize federal financial participation under the medicaid program. Without the federal financial participation that this bill would provide, a DHSS general fund budget shortfall of approximately \$2,500,000 will occur in FY 90 and prescribed drugs would be eliminated from medicaid coverage. Therefore, I urge your favorable consideration of, and prompt action on, this matter.

Sincerely,

/s/

Steve Cowper

Governor" HOUSE JOURNAL MARCH 6, 1989

HB 70

The Health, Education & Social Services Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 70

"An Act relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 70 (HESS)

"An Act relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; reordering the priorities for eliminating coverage under Medicaid; and providing for an effective date."

Recommending do pass (4): Ellis (Chairman), Goll, Gruenberg, Boyer

Recommending do not pass (2): C. Davis, Furnace

HB 70

A previous zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Health & Social Services published January 9, 1989, applies to CSHB 70(HESS).

HB 70 was referred to the Finance Committee.

HOUSE JOURNAL MARCH 20, 1989

HB 70

The Finance Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 70

"An Act relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 70 (Finance)

"An Act extending the termination date of the Board of Pharmacy; relating to substitution of generic drugs that are therapeutically equivalent; relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; changing the order of priority for eliminating medical assistance coverage for certain services; and providing for an effective date."

Recommending do pass (4): Larson and Hoffman (Co-chairmen),

Brown, Koponen

No recommendation (4): Shultz, Uimer, Phillips, Rieger

A previous zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Health & Social Services, published January 9, 1989, applies to CSHB 70(Fin).

HB 70 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: HB 70
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 1/9/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act relating to pharmaceutical
medical assistance for needy persons
Sponsor: Rules Committee
Requestor: Governor

Agency Affected: Health & Social Services
BRU: Medical Assistance

Components: General Relief Medical
and Medicaid Non-Facility

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL						

REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

* See Attached *

Prepared by: Kim Busch *Kim Busch*
Division: Director

Phone: 165-3355
Date: 11-3-88

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]*
Agency: DHSS

Date: 12-1-88

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Summary

Before the last legislative session, pharmacy services for Medicaid eligible individuals were purchased from the General Relief Medical program because Alaska had not adopted the pharmacy option under the Medicaid program. During the last legislative session, CSSB 255, which was signed into law as Chapter 120, SLA 1988, added pharmacy services as a Medicaid option for the period October 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989. (SB 255 has a sunset clause which repeals Chapter 120 effective July, 1989.)

Unless this legislation is passed, a general fund appropriation of \$2,560 million will be needed in FY90 to continue to pay for pharmacy services for poor Alaskans. In essence, the state would be relinquishing \$2.56 million in federal match and pharmacy services for Medicaid eligible individuals would once again be purchased through the general relief medical program (GRM). Should general funds not be appropriated, significant reductions in pharmacy services would also likely occur.

Budgetary and Program Impact

All services which are purchased by the state under the Medicaid program receive a dollar-for-dollar federal match. All services purchased under the General Relief Medical program are entirely general funds.

The Department has submitted its FY90 budget assuming this legislation would pass, pharmacy services would remain as a Medicaid option and, \$2,560.2 in federal funds would be received as match. Consequently, this legislation has a zero fiscal note. If it passes, the total pharmacy cost of \$5.037 million is split between federal funds and general funds. The

proposed FY90 budget contains sufficient general funds to pay the state share, so pharmacy services would continue as currently provided.

If this legislation does not pass, federal matching funds for pharmacy services would be lost. Should this occur, an additional \$2,560.2 in general funds would be needed to replace the federal funds so that existing services could be maintained.

When pharmacy legislation (SB 255) passed in FY89, the department estimated \$2 million in savings because the total drug program cost about \$4 million. Services to new eligibles and utilization and price increases have since increased the total program cost to \$5 million. Consequently, returning to a totally general funded pharmacy program would cost \$1 million more in FY90 than it did in FY88, the last year in which pharmacy was entirely funded by several funds.

Throughout the interim, the department has worked diligently with pharmacists to fashion a Medicaid program which captures federal reimbursement while minimizing financial impact to pharmacists. A separate document describes the policy making process, the research conducted on pharmacy costs, and the reimbursement methodologies which resulted from that process.

If the legislature decides not to pass this legislation, the department requests that the full \$2.56 million in general funds be appropriated. This amount includes the inflation in pharmacy service costs which occurred from FY88 to FY90 in addition to the restoration of the general fund which had been supplanted by federal funds.

The following describes the sequence of modification to the FY90 budget that would be needed to continue present services should the legislation not pass:

1. Transfer \$2,476.9 State General Fund Match (SGFM) from the Medicaid Non-Facility component to the General Relief Medical component.
(1,328.9 FY89 transfer for Chapter 120, 913.6 FY90 Budget Request transfer and 234.4 FY90 increments for price, utilization and eligibles.) If the program is not a Medicaid option, there are no federal funds to match with state general funds.
2. Decrement the Medicaid Non-Facility component for 2,560.2 federal funds. (1,412.3 FY89 Chapter 120, 913.6 FY90 Budget request and 234.3 FY90 increments for price, utilization and eligibles.) These federal match funds are not received if the pharmacy services are not provided through Medicaid.
3. Increment the General Relief Medical program for 2,560.2 state general funds to offset the federal decrements in #2 above.

The following chart depicts the development of the FY90 budget request and the above described modifications.

FY90 Budget Development

	<u>GRM</u>	<u>Medicaid Non-Facility</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY89 Authorization	913.6	2,741.2	3,654.8
C-4 Transfer	<u>(913.6)</u>	<u>913.6</u>	<u>0</u>
FY90 Adjusted Base	0	3,654.8	3,654.8
FY90 Increments:			
Federal Increment		913.6	913.6
Price		135.2	135.2
Eligibles		196.4	196.4
Utilization	<u> </u>	<u>137.1</u>	<u>137.1</u>
FY90 Budget Request	0	5,037.1	5,037.1

Required Modifications

Transfer SGFM	2,476.9	[1] (2,476.9)	0
Decrement Federal	-	[2] (2,560.2)	(2,560.2)
Increment SGF	[3] <u>2,560.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,560.2</u>
Totals	5,037.1	0	5,037.1

Chairperson Ellis introduced HB 70 for discussion, and invited Ms. Kim Busch, Director of the Division of Medical Assistance of the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), to testify before the committee.

Ms. Busch testified in support of HB 70. She said that the DHSS supported the continuation of the state's ability to claim federal medicaid funding for pharmacy services for low income people. She explained that HB 70 would enable the state to participate in the federal program by extending legislation passed during the Fifteenth State Legislature. The current legislation was about to sunset because of a provision added by the Senate that provided the DHSS and pharmacists a pilot year to jointly design and implement a mutually acceptable program.

Ms. Busch addressed policy issues and the fiscal impact. She explained that the FY 90 medicaid budget was based on the assumption that HB 70 would pass and the state would claim federal funds to cover half of the costs, hence the zero fiscal note. She pointed out that this measure would save the state \$2.5 million in FY 90. She cautioned that if HB 70 were not to pass, cuts would have to be made, such as a drastic reduction in pharmacy services to low income Alaskans, a substantial reduction in General Relief Medical (GRM), or the elimination of up to nine medicaid services.

Number 088

In response to Rep. Furnace's question, Ms. Busch replied that GRM was funded entirely by state funds, whereas, medicaid was funded 50% by state funds and 50% by federal funds.

Number 108

Rep. Gruenberg noted that the cost of the state's pharmaceutical program had not decreased in spite of the state's participation in the federal program, and he wondered why the cost had not decreased.

Secondly, Rep. Gruenberg pointed out that lines 19 and 21, on page three of the bill, would incorporate certain federal regulations into statute. He wondered specifically what those regulations were, and he wanted to know the legality of incorporating by reference a federal regulation into an Alaskan statute. He felt that this may not be good policy because federal regulations could be changed with little input from the state; and he cautioned that by deferring to federal regulations, the state may be abdicating its responsibility to make those decisions itself.

Ms. Busch replied that she would be able to provide information on the cost of the pharmacy program from FY 85 forward. She explained that the cost of drugs had increased and, historically, pharmacists had been paid whatever they had charged for a drug. She went on to say that in the recent restructuring and redesign of the program, reimbursement policies had become better defined.

Number 202

Rep. Gruenberg wanted to have the reimbursement policy described to the committee because he felt that if the bottom line of the program was to save the state money, the program was not being effective because the figures illustrated that as much was currently being spent on pharmaceuticals as there was before the program was implemented.

Rep. Goll responded that the bottom line was not to save the state money, but rather to provide reimbursement for pharmaceuticals for low income people. Without the participation of the federal government, the state could not participate in the program at the same level it was currently participating. He pointed out that the state was now able to provide increased service at the same cost to the general fund and at a decreasing cost per person. He thought the program was a demonstrated savings to the state.

Number 219

Ms. Busch pointed out that in 1985 every dollar expended by the state on the pharmaceutical program was a general fund dollar, and now half of every dollar spent on the program came from the federal government.

Number 231

Rep. Gruenberg emphasized his point by stating that previously the program had cost the state \$2.5 million without the participation of federal funds; now, the program cost a total of \$5 million. Half of that was funded federally and half was funded by the state. Because the state's costs remained the same, Rep. Gruenberg felt that the state was essentially applying for federal funds in order to give it to the pharmacists, and he was not sure this was a good use of federal funds.

Ms. Busch replied that the cost of the program had increased over the years. She said the object of the bill that had passed the Fifteenth Legislature was not to save money, but rather to obtain federal funding for pharmacy services, to insure continued access to pharmacy services for poor people, and to design a program suitable to the pharmacists so they would continue to participate in the program. She commented that there were 59 pharmacy outlets employing 80 pharmacists.

Number 265

Rep. Gruenberg requested a copy of the Medical Consumer Price Index for the years 1985 forward.

Number 294

Rep. Boyer found it interesting that the steering committee had observed that Alaska had the highest reimbursement costs in the country. Apparently, Alaska had been paying the full "asked price" for all prescriptions in spite of the fact that the federal government would not reimburse the retail price. The steering committee felt that the most favorable terms had been developed for the pharmacy program, but the pharmacist members of the committee found federal regulations too restrictive. They felt that state

court action against the federal government would result in a more favorable program. Rep. Boyer felt that these findings suggested that the state had been fairly diligent in controlling pharmaceutical costs. He thought that the DHSS had done a good job of trying to reconcile a difference of opinion that had confronted the legislature for a number of years.

Number 334

Rep. Gruenberg said that his recollection of the original debate on this issue had centered around the fact that the state would be able to recoup half of the cost of the program by acquiring federal money.

Number 347

Rep. Goll explained that the cost per unit of drugs had decreased under the medicaid reimbursement program because, rather than reimburse the pharmacist for the retail price of name-brand drugs, pharmacists must now accept reimbursement for generic drugs, which were less expensive per unit of drug. He stressed that the total cost of the program to the state had not increased, but the number of people being served had increased. He warned that the only way to cut costs was to serve fewer people.

Ms. Busch said that Rep. Goll was absolutely correct.

Chairperson Ellis suggested that the House Finance Subcommittee on Health and Social Services could provide Rep. Gruenberg with the figures he had requested. He explained that the increase in program costs was the result of a combination of factors that happened to coincide with the economic situation in Alaska. He said he supported the program, and he felt it was a matter of the state's either supporting the program or funding an additional \$2.5 million in order to continue to fund the program.

Number 391

Rep. Gruenberg stated that he was surprised that the Division of Medical Assistance budget had increased so dramatically in the last three years, and that the pharmaceutical reimbursement program had doubled in size. Rep. Goll wondered if the program had doubled in size because under the old program the state had reached its level of appropriation and now the state was able to serve more people, or had the need been met under the old program and now the need had increased.

Ms. Busch replied that the increased costs were a result of an increase in price, an increase in eligibility, an increase in utilization, an increase in service, and an increase in types of providers.

Number 410

In response to Rep. Gruenberg's question, Ms. Busch replied that the cost of the ingredients in drugs had increased since 1985, but because of the cost containment measures in the new program, the cost per drug was less.

Number 440

Rep. Boyer asked if there was a any type of co-payment schedule within this program.

Ms. Busch replied that as a result of working with the steering committee, it was determined not to have a co-payment schedule. She explained that federal law was very restrictive about co-payments, in that it allowed a co-payment of only \$1.00 per prescription on certain drugs and certain other drugs were exempted from the program. Rep. Boyer pointed out that one of the few ways to contain costs in a program such as this was to curb utilization, which he noted had increased in this program. One of the ways to discourage utilization was to increase the contribution of the participant. Given that the people involved in this program were at the lowest end of the economic spectrum, Rep. Boyer felt this was not a viable solution; and given the federal restrictions, Rep. Boyer felt wondered if there was a solution to cutting costs. Ms. Busch said that other possible restrictions included restricting the types of drugs that were eligible for reimbursement and replacing prescription drugs with less expensive drugs. However, she felt that the possibilities had been fairly addressed during discussions with the pharmacists, and to be more restrictive at this point would not benefit program recipients.

Number 489

Rep. Furnace asked for a statistical breakdown of the low income people participating in the program for the last couple of years. He asked for an annual cost breakdown of the program from 1985 forward in order to track the impact of the federal matching dollars.

Number 504

Referring to Rep. Gruenberg's earlier question, Ms. Busch said that, in order to receive federal funds, the state was required to accept the federal definition of prescribed drugs, which was referenced in HB 70 on page 3, lines 21 and 22. She said that the state was allowed to be more restrictive in its definition, but it could not be broader. Regarding statistics for low income participants, she remarked that each month 29-31,000 people participated in the program, 60% of which were children, and the remainder were 65 or older, or single parents. She noted that 87% of nursing homes beds were medicaid funded.

Number 533

Rep. Boyer described the program as an insurance program, the cost of which was fueled by the addition of options. Each new option gave recipients access to a new level of care. He pointed out that it was good for providers because it increased business.

Chairperson Ellis asked how Alaska would rank with respect to other states if it did not participate in this program. Ms. Busch replied that Alaska would be the only state not participating in the pharmaceutical medicaid program.

Number 567

Rep. Goll encouraged the committee to make a clear statement regarding serving the medically indigent. He requested an opportunity to address this issue in depth.

Number 594

Chairperson Ellis introduced Mr. Dirk White, pharmacist and co-owner of White's Pharmacy in Sitka, and invited him to testify before the committee.

TAPE EIGHT, SIDE B

Mr. White testified against HB 70. He said he knew personally of rural and urban pharmacists who would not provide services to medicaid eligible people if the new program were to go into effect. He stated that he was not against federal funding of the program. He added that as a health care professional, he was concerned with the well-being of his patients, regardless of their income. However, he felt that if he were to provide services to the poor, he should be reimbursed at cost and not at the 79 cent margin suggested by the program.

Mr. White was concerned that the DHSS was not yet able to inform him of his reimbursement fees, in spite of the fact that the program was slated to begin on February 1. To date, he only knew that he would be paid the AWP (average wholesale price) of the drug minus a certain percentage. Mr. White alleged that the state had failed to provide a pharmacy medicaid program acceptable to the pharmacy community. He was concerned about being subject to federal regulations that could be changed with very little input from the state. He was also concerned about being forced to dispense generic drugs, because he was not 100% confident with them.

Mr. White referred to a report that had been done for the Division of Medical Assistance by the Certified Public Accountants of Myers and Stauffer regarding the cost of dispensing pharmaceutical prescriptions in the state of Alaska. (The report was not available to the committee at this meeting). He felt that the report presented good and acceptable alternatives for fee reimbursements, and felt that the new program had been rushed through the system in order to meet the sunset deadline.

Number 150

Chairperson Ellis did not understand how Mr. White could make 79 cents on a sale at the same time he was not covering his costs.

Mr. White replied that the pharmacists would be paid the AWP less a percentage. He said that the AWP was a standard price that may or may not match actual wholesale prices. In addition, he had to pay the cost of shipping, and he had a five day turn-around on his large inventory. None of these considerations were figured into his reimbursement. Chairperson Ellis announced that the bill would be held over in committee and assigned to a subcommittee before coming back to the full committee. He asked Mr. Elmo Lindstrom, staff to the House Finance Committee of the Fifteenth Legislature, to apprise the HESS committee of the steering committee deliberations at a later time.

Rep. Gruenberg requested that the committee receive copies of the Myers and Stauffer report.

Number 191

Chairperson Ellis announced that HB 10, which was also on today's calendar, would be held over to a time uncertain. Rep. Goll asked Mr. White how he could be expected to be reimbursed at wholesale cost without being able to account for a profit.

Mr. White replied that he would be paid a fee above the AWP minus the percentage, but at this time he did not yet know what that fee would be.

Rep. Goll asked how other states handled the reimbursement situation. Mr. White replied that some states were only reimbursing the AWP without subtracting a percentage and without adding a fee. He said that if the state were to push for it, the federal government would pay the AWP, the fee and other things.

Rep. Goll admitted that the program had been rushed and difficult to implement. He urged interested parties to work together, not to decide whether or not there should be a program, but to insure the program was a responsible one.

Chairperson Ellis appointed himself and Reps. Goll, Gruenberg and Davis to the subcommittee to work on HB 70.

Rep. Furnace volunteered to be on the subcommittee.

Chairperson Ellis said that all committee members were welcome to participate.

Since there was no further business to come before the House HESS Committee, Chairperson Ellis adjourned the meeting at 10:00 a.m.

HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE MEETING CONTINUED - MARCH 3, 1989

HB 70

Chairperson Ellis brought HB 70 before the committee for the purposes of discussion. He reminded the committee that HB 70 had been in a subcommittee made up of himself, Rep. Gruenberg and Rep. Davis. He said that the subcommittee did not recommend any changes to the bill.

Number 396

Rep. Furnace reminded the committee that pharmacists around the state were concerned because DHSS had not finalized a fee reimbursement schedule. Since the schedule would have a great impact on the pharmacists, Rep. Furnace wondered if it had been finalized.

Rep. Ellis explained that the first reimbursement proposal had been rejected by the federal government and a new one would be submitted shortly. Since February 1, the state has operated the program under emergency regulations.

Number 410

MR. ERIC HANSEN, Assistant Director of the DHSS Division of Medical Assistance, explained that reimbursement was comprised of dispensing fees and ingredient fees and was designed to cover the cost of doing business, plus the cost of ingredients, plus a profit margin. The cost of ingredients would be determined via a survey that would be completed the following week. Currently, pharmacists are being paid list price minus 10%.

Mr. Hansen informed the committee that the new proposal

should be ready for submission to the federal government by the end of the month, and reimbursement to the state would be effective as of February 1.

Number 428

Rep. Furnace thought that information on the cost of drug ingredients had already been determined in a study commissioned by DHSS some time ago.

Mr. Hansen replied that the earlier study had been done by certified public accountants, Myers and Stauffer. Their study resulted in a report titled, "Report on the Cost of Dispensing Pharmaceutical Prescriptions in the State of Alaska." (Legislative Reference Library, House HESS meeting file, item #1). It focused strictly on the cost of running a pharmacy exclusive of the price of the ingredients that were dispensed. The second study was independent of the first and focused exclusively on ingredient cost.

Rep. Furnace was not convinced that the pharmacists' discomfort with HB 70 had been addressed. He felt strongly that their concerns should be.

Chairperson Ellis pointed out that testimony had been received from those pharmacists who had attended committee hearings and work sessions on the bill and he was surprised that more pharmacists had not participated. He surmised that the pharmacists were concentrating their effort on the Senate. He was satisfied that ample opportunity had been available for participation.

Rep. Furnace felt there was not much reason for pharmacists to comment until the fee schedule was finalized, because until then, they did not know their reimbursement rate.

Chairperson Ellis pointed out that nothing would be final until approved by the federal government.

Number 483

MS. KIM BUSCH, Director of the Division of Medical Assistance of DHSS, pointed out that in crafting the proposal, DHSS had taken very seriously the intent language passed by the legislature last year. As a result, it had formed a pharmacy steering committee that included pharmacists. She said that DHSS had enjoyed very good cooperation from the pharmacy community.

Ms. Busch stated that the federal government prices drugs according to two components. The first component is called a dispensing fee and covers the cost of doing business including profit. The second component is called the ingredient fee and reflects the cost of ingredients only.

Ms. Busch noted that the pharmacy community had cooperated with, and was pleased with, the Myers and Stauffer report. Ms. Bush explained that the original proposal submitted to the federal government had been preferred by the pharmacists. It had tied the dispensing fee to the cost of the product, so that as the cost of the ingredient increased, the dispensing fee increased. The federal government rejected that proposal, alleging that it was an incentive for more expensive drugs.

Ms. Busch went on to say that the alternative plan included a dispensing fee that was variable by pharmacy. Under that plan, not only would Alaska have on the average the highest dispensing fee in the nation (\$7.90), the fee would be variable and recognize individual costs.

Number 519

Ms. Busch continued by explaining that DHSS had hoped to be able to pay pharmacists their average wholesale price (AWP). However, AWP was not really an average wholesale price, hence the federal government had required the additional survey in order to arrive at actual ingredient cost, keeping in mind that all the profit cannot be taken out of the ingredient cost. Ms. Busch noted that the federal government had been kept apprized of this alternative plan, and she predicted that it would be approved.

Ms. Busch said that DHSS had been reimbursing pharmacists the AWP minus 5% even though in actuality AWP minus 5% was more than the pharmacists actually paid for their ingredients. She felt that the Myers and Stauffer report would demonstrate that the actual cost of ingredients to the pharmacist would probably be AWP minus 10%, which she felt was still generous, because even in a survey such as this, it was impossible to take into consideration every discount that lowered the cost of ingredients. Ms. Busch said the pharmacists had been very complimentary of the work done by DHSS.

Number 553

Rep. Gruenberg noted that according to the Myers and Stauffer report, nearly one third of the 101 pharmacies in the state were ineligible to participate. He wondered if they were ineligible to participate in the medicaid program or in the survey.

Mr. Hansen replied that because of factors such as inadequate information or a rapid change in the cost of doing business, certain pharmacies were deemed not appropriate to participate in the survey. He assumed that all pharmacies were eligible to participate in the medicaid program.

Number 578

Rep. Furnace asked if the federal government had rejected the data in the Myers and Stauffer report.

MR. JAY LIVEY, Special Assistant to the Commissioner of DHSS, said that the basic information in the Myers and Stauffer report had not been refuted. He explained that it was the application of the data to develop a dispensing fee and a pricing structure that the federal government had rejected. Furthermore, a high level of confidence in the report had been expressed at the subcommittee work session by DHSS and a pharmacist who was representing the Alaska Pharmacy Association.

Rep. Furnace said that the pharmacists agreed with the report.

TAPE THIRTY-TWO, SIDE B

Rep. Furnace asked how the reimbursement fee for the pharmacists was being determined. He also asked about the level of acceptance of the pharmacy community with respect to the department's current proposal.

Ms. Bush said that DHSS was using the Myers and Stauffer data to determine the dispensing fee, and using one of the proposals in the Myers & Stauffer's report as its alternative proposal. She stated that DHSS was reimbursing the pharmacists for actual ingredient costs plus a dispensing fee. Actual ingredient costs were currently being estimated to be AWP minus 5%, and an additional survey was conducted in order to determine the actual (unestimated) ingredient cost.

Ms. Busch stressed that the program was estimated to result in a 15% reduction in 10% of a pharmacist's business, which would result in a 2% reduction in his or her annual gross revenues.

Number 073

For the sake of clarification, Rep. Furnace pointed out that what DHSS intended to do was to pay the pharmacists a dispensing fee on a variable basis and then pay them the wholesale price for their ingredients. He did not understand why the wholesale price paid by the pharmacists was not their bottom line cost. He inquired about the difference between the stated wholesale cost and the actual cost being paid by the pharmacist.

Mr. Hansen said that the drug cost survey involved three components: a listing of the most commonly prescribed and used drugs in Alaska; a statewide inventory of those drugs; and the collection of actual invoices. It was necessary to gather this information in order to measure the actual cost to the pharmacist of the drugs because the list prices published in all the trade journals were inflated. Mr. Hansen said that the goal was to determine the difference between what was being paid by the pharmacist for drugs and what was listed as the published AWP, and then applying that information to all the commonly prescribed drugs in the state to determine their actual cost. The result would then be inflated as much as possible without risking federal rejection in order to maintain the highest level of reimbursement level to the pharmacist, which had been the intent of DHSS since the beginning of the program. Mr. Hansen felt that the department had been true to its intent.

According to Mr. Hansen, at issue was the fact that in the past pharmacists had been reimbursed for whatever they billed the customer. He echoed Ms. Busch, saying that although the pharmacists would be taking a cut in reimbursements, medicaid was typically only 10% of their business, hence the cut would result in a 15% discount on only 10% of their business.

Mr. Hansen pointed out that the Alaska Pharmacy Association felt that the program and methodology was fair and that it would work. Although there are some problems to work out,

Mr. Hansen also felt it was a good program.

Number 185

Rep. Furnace noted that the invoices gathered by the survey reflected the actual cost of the drugs to the pharmacist. He did not understand DHSS's rationale for using AWP minus 5% or 10% if actual costs to the pharmacists are known.

Number 245

Mr. Hansen reiterated that AWP was a misnomer.

Number 271

Since the actual cost paid for drugs by the pharmacists in Alaska was known due to a recent survey of actual invoices, Rep. Furnace again asked why DHSS was relying on AWP minus 5% or 10%. He wondered why DHSS would use a means other than actual data to calculate AWP.

Mr. Hansen explained that when the department said it was paying less than AWP, it meant that it was paying less than AWP according to the trade journals. In fact, DHSS was paying a little more than actual costs, and actual costs were used to determine the reimbursement.

Ms. Busch explained that the starting point was the published AWP, which was not the purchase price, but rather an inflated price; and from the pharmacists' actual invoices it can be determined that they are paying some percent less than the published AWP for their drugs. In determining the reimbursement schedule, all discounts available to the pharmacists were not taken into account, and for that reason she felt that the actual price as defined by DHSS was a very generous approach. Ms. Busch said that the intent of generous reimbursement was to keep a maximum number of pharmacists participating in the program in order to insure that recipients of the program have access to service.

Number 336

Rep. Furnace again asked why DHSS was not using the information it had derived from the actual invoices and coordinated with the manufacturers in order to determine AWP. He asked why the department was relying on the manufacturer's list price in order to determine AWP.

Ms. Busch replied that actual price information had not been available on February 1, so DHSS began to base its reimbursement on the most generous interpretation of what actual costs might be. They had come up with AWP minus 5%. She anticipated that the current survey would show actual costs to be AWP minus 10%.

Rep. Furnace wondered why DHSS was planning to deduct 5% or 10% from AWP, if AWP was going to be based on actual costs. Ms. Busch said that 5% or 10% would not be deducted from what the pharmacists actually paid. DHSS would pay the exact ingredient cost paid by the pharmacist which would probably be about 10% less than the published average wholesale price.

Number 380

Rep. Goll noted that DHSS was planning to pay actual cost, which was what Rep. Furnace was advocating.

Rep. Furnace wondered why the list price was being used to determine actual cost, if DHSS had access to the actual actual cost.

Rep. Boyer left the meeting.

Ms. Bush said that the dispensing fee was variable for each pharmacy, and the ingredient fee was a result of a statistically random sample conducted in order to determine what pharmacists actually paid for their drugs. She reiterated that DHSS would pay the pharmacists exactly what the pharmacists paid the wholesalers.

Rep. Gruenberg pointed out that the bill only set a presumptive fee, and if the pharmacist could justify a higher fee, they could request a hearing and a right of appeal to the court.

Number 417

(This portion of the tape was mistakenly erased).

MR. RON SEDGWICK, pharmacist from Juneau, member of the Alaska Pharmacy Association and member of the pharmacy steering committee, said that DHSS based its program on the published AWP because it was the starting point for the only computer tape able to deal with the program. He said that AWP is the actual price he pays the wholesaler before discounts. (The tape resumes.) Discounts can be gained by ordering certain quantities of drugs, or by paying in advance, the result of which is a cost savings to the pharmacist in Alaska of AWP minus 10%. He commented that the discount was earned, and was a way to increase his margin by operating prudently, but DHSS was trying confiscate that margin.

Rep. Davis left the meeting.

Mr. Sedgwick said that the position of the pharmacists was that AWP was the starting point, and whatever the invoices show below that are earned discounts. He remarked that AWP was the industry and medicaid standard. About 26 states use full AWP in their reimbursement formula, but the trend is that federal officials are targeting earned discounts and they are pressuring DHSS to do the same.

Number 463

Rep. Furnace wondered how the pharmacy community had reacted to the reimbursement schedule.

Mr. Sedgwick replied that the schedule implemented by emergency regulation on February 1 was the alternative proposal which was not accepted by the pharmacy members of the steering committee. He stated that only the original proposal was acceptable. He expressed confidence in the Myers and Staufer report.

Number 476

Reps. Boyer and Davis returned to the committee.

Mr. Sedgwick said that more and more pharmacists would withdraw from the program, and the result would be an ineffective provider community. He stated that the federal government did not approve the original plan because it was innovative, and the federal government had had no experience with that kind of a program. He noted that the

law says that the state should develop its own plan based on good data.

Chairperson Ellis announced that HB 10 would be held over until Monday, March 6, 1989, and HB 152 and 153 would be held over to a time uncertain.

Number 510

MR. VANCE SANDERS, attorney with Alaska Legal Services, member of the Medical Care Advisory Committee, and a member of the steering committee, spoke from a point of view of consumer advocacy. He noted that if the state wanted to participate in the federal medicaid program, it would have to devise a formula that the federal government would approve of for the reimbursement of drugs; the state cannot allow pharmacists to keep billing the system the way they have been.

Mr. Sanders pointed out that the proposal would compensate pharmacists for their anticipated loss of income by increasing their dispensing fee, making it the highest in the country.

Mr. Sanders went on to say that the reason it is important for the state to receive medicaid reimbursement for drugs is because that portion of the state's general relief medical (GRM) program that is spent on drugs has risen dramatically as other programs have been cut. In doing so, the GRM funding that is spent on drug reimbursement is taking money away from other consumer groups that desperately need services. If the medicaid program does not pick up part of the cost of drug reimbursement, additional programs will have to be cut.

Number 548

Rep. Furnace noted that 10% of the pharmacist's business is medicaid, and wondered what the state is going to do if pharmacists drop out of the program.

Mr. Sanders said that the Medical Care Advisory Committee was planning to address that issue later today and again tomorrow. He noted that if pharmacists pull out of the program, the state has the power to contract for the service. He agreed that it is a possible problem, but noted that while it was good to have people to provide drugs, it was of no avail if the cuts in GRM prevented consumers from visiting a doctor to prescribe the drugs in the first place. He went on to say that because pharmacists did not serve those people who could not afford to visit a doctor for a prescription, they were losing money on certain people already.

Rep. Furnace left the meeting.

Number 572

Chairperson Ellis noted that while the subcommittee had not recommended any substantive changes to CSHB 70, it did recommend some minor ones. He asked Mr. Jim Nordlund, Committee Aide to the NESS Committee, to explain those changes to the committee.

Mr. Nordlund said that because it was not a good idea to cite federal regulations in statutes, the language on page

three was changed in the committee substitute to reflect conformance with federal regulations. In addition, the title was changed to more accurately reflect the contents of the bill.

Number 581

Rep. Boyer made a motion to adopt the amended committee substitute for HB 70. Chairperson Ellis asked if there was objection. There was none and the motion was so ordered. Chairperson Ellis explained that the public was demanding a reduction in state government spending, and CSHB 70 represented an opportunity to do so. He said that it was time for the bill to pass out of committee, thus allowing the rest of the legislature an opportunity to evaluate the bill.

Number 595

Rep. Boyer made a motion to pass CSHB 70 (HESS) out of committee with individual recommendations. Chairperson Ellis asked if there was objection. There was none and the motion was so ordered.

Since there was no further business to come before the House HESS Committee, Chairperson Ellis adjourned the meeting at 10:16 a.m.

HB 70 "An Act relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; and providing for an effective date."
HB 70 was HELD in Committee and rescheduled on the 3/17/89 agenda.

HOUSE FINANCE CMTE. MTG. CONTINUED - MARCH 16, 1989

HOUSE BILL NO. 70

"An Act relating to pharmaceutical medical assistance for needy persons; and providing for an effective date."

Co-Chairman Larson indicated the HB 70 would add prescribed drugs as a covered Medicaid service. Co-Chairman Larson indicated that a finance committee substitute had been prepared, and had been placed in the members' packets. He said that there were several persons who wished to testify via the teleconference network on the bill.

MS. SHIRLEY COURSEY, PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, testified via teleconference from Anchorage. She said that the emergency regulations which were implemented in the state on pharmacies have resulted in it not being financial viable for Providence Hospital to continue to maintain these services to patients. She said that Providence has given notice to three of their contracts to seek outside bids for the pharmacy services. There are concerns with the risk associated with the fact that the federal government has not agreed to the state's proposal, Ms. Coursey said. She added that the Denali Center in Fairbanks is facing the same situation, and a retail pharmacist is currently providing the services. She said that they are waiting to find out what the state's program will be. In summary, Ms. Coursey indicted that pharmacists are having to get out of the business and can't take the risk involved.

MERYLEE MAXEY, testifying via teleconference from Sitka, indicated that she was representing Medicaid recipients. She said that some of the generic drugs can be from 30 - 120% effective. Ms. Maxey said that only the pharmacist knows which of the drugs are better, and their discretion is vital. She said that doctors are also frustrated because they cannot prescribe necessary prescriptions. Ms. Maxey offered a suggestion whereby every eligible person receiving Medicaid would contribute \$5.00 for each prescription and \$10.00 for each doctors visit. She said that occupational therapy could be looked at as an alternative response. She summarized her remarks by stating that HB 70 could be deadly to persons who have serious health problems, and that the persons who will be hurt the most, will be those who can't help themselves.

REPRESENTATIVE MAX GRUENBERG, CO-CHAIR HOUSE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE, said he would explain the differences between the House HESS CS and the proposed Finance Committee Substitute to HB 70.

Representative Gruenberg said that the proposed finance committee substitute takes care of other aspects of legislation involving pharmaceuticals and merges them into the bill which extends the extension of the Board of Pharmacy. He

noted that Section 2 of the (HESS) CS deals with the one problem that was found in the legislative audit. He said this new version speaks to the statute which requires promulgation of regulations if there is a violation of the generic drug law, and provides the penalty by statute. The effective date of the sections dealing with the penalty would be January 1, 1990, unless the director of the division of occupational licensing sooner certifies that the board of pharmacy has in fact adopted regulations, he said. Representative Gruenberg indicated that section 7 of the CS provides for the July 1, 1990 effective date for the other sections.

Representative Barnes asked Representative Gruenberg why the HESS Committee specifically chose to combine the bills, and commented that she resented having to vote for the other items included in the bill extending the Board of Pharmacy.

Representative Gruenberg said that it made sense to the committee to roll the subjects together.

RUTH ALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE ALASKA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, directed the members' attention to the Association's legislative "fact sheet" dated March 1989 which listed the reasons for their support for the extension of the sunset provision for the Board of Pharmacy, (Attachment 1). She said that the extension would allow the fulfillment of SB 255 (passed last year) to ensure legislative review of the final program -- which is yet to be determined, and has yet to be approved by the federal Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) officials.

Ms. Alton listed the reasons the Association endorses the reimbursement formula which was developed by the consulting firm of Myers and Stauffer. She noted that they have requested information from the department of health and social services regarding the canvassing of smaller independent pharmacies in outlying locations for the "estimated acquisition cost" survey. She noted that the state has a historical allocation of 3 - 4% of the total Medicaid expenditures to prescription medication, which compares to a national average of 6.6%. At usual and customary fee structures, the pharmacy community has consistently provided the state with a lower Medicaid pharmacy cost than 46 other states, she said.

LARRY SMITH, told the committee that at the present rate of Medicaid, pharmacists are not reimbursed adequately for the time and specialized equipment and chemicals that it takes to do the required compounding. He said the only reimbursed expense for doing compounding prescriptions, is the fee -- not for the ingredients or their time. Mr. Smith explained that the high technology pharmacy is a very specialized area that requires special training for the pharmacist and the IV nurse. Mr. Smith indicated that in the federal Medicare program, their system of reimbursement is something that the pharmacist could find acceptable, if provisions for the IV nurses time were added. He indicated that a patient on total IV nutrition would incur a cost of approximately \$1150.00/per day in a hospital, where the cost with the same services provided by a

high-tech pharmacy and an IV nurse would cost approximately \$400.00/per day. He concluded that he would like to see the legislature retain the sunset provision, because the control should be through legislative oversight.

RON SEDGEWICK, said that he was a local pharmacist, and also legislative chairman of the board of directors of the pharmacy association. Mr. Sedgewick said that the implementation of the emergency regulations created a massive problem which are too restrictive to the point that they are not able to attract enough providers. He said that many pharmacists across the state are waiting for the results of the estimated acquisition cost (EAC) survey from the department. If deeper cuts are announced many pharmacies will not be able to participate, and he said that as many as 80% of the pharmacy providers across the state could be lost. Mr. Sedgewick said that the solution would be to backtrack somewhat and implement the reimbursement formula proposal made by the steering committee found acceptable by the pharmacies. He indicated that the federal agency apparently did not favor the approach proposed by the steering committee, and noted that the state of Texas uses similar methodology initially proposed. Texas' program was implemented in March of 1986 with some objection from federal officials at that time, and by October of 1987 when final regulations concerning pharmacy reimbursement were in place, the federal objections had basically disappeared, he said. Mr. Sedgewick said that they need to adopt the option recommended by the consultants into the state plan submitted, and he acknowledged that the department is under a time crunch.

Mr. Sedgewick concluded that if the state plan could restore the provider network to what it needs to be it would be more equitable. Pharmacists will be willing to take discounts, he said, and they want to have a viable system that works well. To follow the course they are on now, there would only be a partial system with no providers in small communities, which would result in the recipients of Medicaid being hurt the most.

Representative Ulmer referenced a memo describing the problems and proposing two solutions. She said that the first, was an amendment which would sunset the Board next year to continue the legislative oversight, and second, a letter of intent that would suggest the Texas approach to the formula.

Representative Ulmer encouraged the members to review the amendment and the proposed letter of intent.

Representative Boyer said that an issue which he felt was not germane to the House HESS Committee was a reprioritization of the Medicaid list (Section 4 of the bill). He said that, if in fact the HESS budget requires shortfunding, it would be useful to reprioritize the types of services which would be dropped off.

CS HB 70 (Finance) was reported out of committee with individual recommendations and a zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Health and Social Services dated 1/9/89.

COMMISSIONER MYRA MUNSON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, discussed the background of HB 70, which continues the state's program for providing prescription drugs as a medicaid option with federal participation. She told the committee that failure to adopt the bill would require one of two possible actions. One possibility, she said, is that the Legislature would be compelled to appropriate an additional \$2.5 million to return the program to the wholly state-funded general relief medical program in order to retain the same level of prescription medicine benefit to medicaid patients. The other possibility would be to cut in half the regulatory action the pharmaceutical coverage of medicaid recipients throughout the state, she noted, in order to live within the amount remaining in the department's budget.

The House has consistently supported the pharmacy program as a medicaid option, Commissioner Munson told the committee. She said that the program is one of the simplest, most straightforward approaches to cost containment possible, from a state perspective, because the costs of the program are spread to the federal government on a 50-50 matching basis. To comply with legislative intent, when the pharmacy option was adopted, Commissioner Munson reviewed, the Department of Health and Social Services worked closely with pharmacists and others to develop the program in a way least likely to result in economic loss to pharmacists while ensuring federal participation. The goal, she explained, was to assure that the independent and rural pharmacists could continue to participate in the program, ensuring access to medicaid patients living anywhere in the state. She added that the department has made every effort to accomplish this goal and to ensure the continuation of rural service.

Addressing concerns raised in testimony on the previous day, Commissioner Munson explained that long-term pharmaceutical needs that had been paid through the medicaid rate for the facilities had to be part of the pharmacy program. She noted that, upon discovery of this, the department had notified facilities and held off on imposing the requirements of the option until the beginning of July. The facilities will continue to receive funding for their pharmaceutical needs at the medicaid rate through the end of FY 89, she said.

The department has worked closely with the facilities in developing the new program, Commissioner Munson stated, adding that it would require hospitals to build a new billing system. She said she had learned from Eric Hansen that, contrary to remarks made on the previous day, two Anchorage pharmacies were preparing bids for the pharmaceutical programs for the three long-term care facilities. Hope Cottages, one of these facilities, will need to get pharmaceuticals separately from Providence Hospital under federal regulations, she noted. The other two long-term facilities, she said, are the Mary Conrad

Center and Our Lady of Compassion, and these facilities may decide to go to outside pharmacies for a bid for services. However, she told the committee, the Sisters of Providence run the Providence Hospital, the Mary Conrad Center and Our Lady of Compassion. This is an internal management decision, she stated, that is triggered by the requirement for a specialized billing system that would require some investment to carry out.

The department is attempting to build the payment procedures for hospitals if they choose to provide pharmaceuticals for their associated long-term care facilities, the commissioner noted. She explained that the new procedures will compensate the facilities adequately, allowing for the best possible methods of delivering pharmaceuticals. She pointed out the tremendous variation among the facilities regarding procurement and distribution of pharmaceuticals.

The most pressing concern, Commissioner Munson stated, regards the issue of generic drugs. The medicaid program is biased toward generics, she said, to encourage physicians to use generics as a cost-saving measure. In cases where the physician believes it is in the patient's interest to receive a brand-specific drug, she qualified, the program allows the doctor to specify in writing on the prescription, "BRAND-SPECIFIC ONLY." Pharmacists who are concerned about the appropriateness of a generic versus a brand-specific drug may consult the physician, she pointed out.

The pharmacy program, she explained, has several components used in building the fee and in determining the amount that will be paid per prescription. The primary components, she said, are the dispensing fee and the fee for ingredients. Commissioner Munson noted that two surveys used in designing the program had been discussed on the previous day. The Meyers and Stauffer survey, the commissioner said, was conducted to determine the dispensing fee and was addressed positively on the previous day. Previous testimony indicated that the survey of the estimated acquisition costs, EAC, was unreliable because many rural communities had been left out, she said. Noting that the EAC had not yet been completed, Commissioner Munson explained that the EAC survey was a sample survey and that it was not intended to address the entire state. She added that Bethel and Sitka, which were reportedly omitted from the survey, had been included but the pharmacists in those communities had refused to participate. The department is not concerned about the consequences of that omission in the reliability of the survey, she stated, which applies to the costs of the drugs themselves. All of the pharmacists in Alaska, she noted, buy their drugs in Anchorage or Seattle from a single wholesaler. Thus, there is little variability in drug pricing throughout the state, she clarified.

Commissioner Munson said that the question was raised regarding the use of the dispensing fee that was incorporated in regulations. The fee adopted by the department, she explained, was biased toward compensating small, independent, and rural pharmacies in order to assure their continued

participation.

It was suggested that the department should use the model adopted by the state of Texas, the commissioner noted, based on the fact that no written documentation existed regarding the financing agency's refusal to allow the use of such a model. She pointed out that members' files contained a letter from the financing agency indicating that Region 10 would not approve the plan if a Texas model were adopted.

Commissioner Munson noted that the Texas plan, which builds the dispensing fee as a factor of ingredient costs, was approved for Texas. However, she said, that situation is an anomaly, and the central office was opposed to the approval of that plan. Under the health care financing regulations, the region can make an approval or pass it off to the central office, she said. If the Texas plan had been passed off to the central office, it would have been disapproved, she pointed out, but the region took the action instead. The central office subsequently informed the regions not to approve any further plans like that of Texas, she said.

If Alaska tried to adopt the Texas model, the commissioner stated, the plan would not be approved unless litigation were pursued. She expressed her belief that such a route would be an irresponsible approach to developing the program.

In Texas, where the dispensing fee may be somewhat higher, cost containment is accomplished on the ingredient costs, Commissioner Munson added. The entire prescription compensation program developed by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services leads to a higher result in compensation than anywhere else in the country, she said, and it appears to be the most generous program nationwide.

Commissioner Munson pointed out that pharmacists in Sitka had pulled out of the program. She said that she had written to those individuals who confirmed that this had occurred. She also wrote to the physicians in Sitka to inform them of other sources of pharmaceuticals for medicaid patients in the state, noting that long distance charges, freight costs, and other associated costs incurred would be compensated, she said. In addition, the commissioner noted, she had written to the pharmacists, urging them to reconsider their decisions.

Commissioner Munson told the committee that, in the cases of the two Sitka pharmacists, medicaid recipients made up less than ten percent of their business. She added that, even if the pharmacy program were implemented under the medicaid program, resulting in a 20% decrease in compensation, the impact on the pharmacists' gross incomes would be less than 1.5%. She questioned those pharmacists' professional decisions to pull out of the pharmacy program in its first month of implementation, considering those percentages.

The commissioner expressed certainty that most of Alaska's pharmacists would continue to participate in the program in order to assure good quality pharmaceutical care to the people of the state. Where pharmacists choose to pull out of the program, she added, the department is able to provide mail-order service to those communities just as it does to

most of the villages where pharmaceutical service is not available.

Commissioner Munson stated that, although extending the sunset on the issue is an option, she does not encourage it. She noted that the Legislature, the Department of Health and Social Services, and the executive branch had spent more time on this particular provider group, with a total program value of approximately \$5.0 million, than on any other health care option. She urged the committee to adopt the option presented in the bill and move on.

(Tape change: HFC 89-42, Side 2)

Checking in with the teleconference participants, Co-Chairman Larson discovered that the teleconference portion of the hearing had been terminated.

Representative Ulmer brought up the subject of the letter of intent she had offered on the previous day to address the Texas option. She asked the commissioner to help her to find the letter indicating Region 10's refusal to approve such a program. Commissioner Munson directed her to a packet entitled "Pharmacy Program Data" (attachment 5), page 4. She noted that, although this source did not refer directly to the Texas program, it referred to basing all or part of a dispensing fee on the cost of ingredients. She quoted that this practice is "unacceptable because it contradicts HCFA's cost containment efforts."

Representative Ulmer said that she would not ask the department to do something that it cannot do. She expressed appreciation for the additional information. Representative Ulmer noted that she had just received a letter of complaint from a Juneau pharmacist regarding the emergency regulations and questioning the current fee structure. She said that the pharmacist had stated that he was unable to recover the full cost of certain pharmaceuticals. Rather than recovering the \$31.89 that he had paid for the drug, she explained, he had received only \$29.55. She pointed out that not reimbursing pharmacists for actual costs would not benefit the program in the long run and asked how this problem would be addressed. Commissioner Munson asked ERIC HANSEN, OPERATIONS MANAGER, ANCHORAGE DIVISION OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, to assist with this question. He responded that it would always be possible to find an example of a drug that costs more than the formula will reimburse. If the formula is fair, he pointed out, the department will pay more than the pharmacy pays for most other drugs. He said that this is in fact the case. On balance, he said, the department compensates pharmacies liberally compared to other medicaid programs in the country, notwithstanding the odd example. Darvoset, for example, is available for 35 cents a capsule and the state program reimburses at about 28 cents. The pharmacist is capable of buying Darvoset generics at 16 cents a capsule, he pointed out. Thus, he said, part of the solution may be in more prudent buying practices. It is possible, too, he said, for a pharmacist to lose a little on an isolated drug for which he would make it back on other

drugs over the course of a year.

Representative Ulmer expressed the hope that it does, in fact, balance out and that the rest of the population will not end up absorbing the extra costs. She said that it is important to maintain an overall perspective in terms of reducing costs and providing services to those that need it.

Representative Rieger mentioned that someone testifying on the previous day had stated that pharmacists charge a \$5.00 fee per prescription and physicians charge a \$10.00 fee per visit. He asked for more information about these fees. Commissioner Munson stated that the medicaid pharmacy program will permit a \$1.00 co-payment as a maximum. She said that this co-payment was required for each medicaid prescription, which the pharmacist had to collect. The pharmacists involved with the steering committee had requested that this co-payment be withdrawn, she said, and that was done. Medicaid will not allow co-payments larger than \$1.00, she explained, noting that the patient's portion must be a portion of the total compensation that the medicaid rate permits.

Representative Reiger commented that the idea of the co-payment was to ensure that prescriptions are not overused. He suggested that the department look into raising the co-payment at the federal level.

Mr. Hansen said that the federal government requires states to exclude large groups of patients from co-payment, including the elderly, children, and pregnant women. When those groups are excluded, the only people left are those who use the least amount of drugs, he noted, and this becomes so complicated that it is almost impossible to administer properly.

Representative Brown MOVED to adopt CS HB 70 (Finance) as the vehicle for the committee's discussion. There being NO OBJECTION, it was so ordered.

Representative Rieger asked if the amendment proposed by Representative Ulmer, adopting the Texas model, would be offered. Representative Ulmer responded that she did not intend to offer either the amendment or the letter of intent. Representative Brown MOVED to report CS HB 70 (Finance) out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying zero fiscal note. Representative Phillips OBJECTED. A roll call vote was taken on the motion.

IN FAVOR: Brown, Koponen, Rieger, Ulmer, Hoffman, Larson

OPPOSED: Phillips, Shultz

The MOTION PASSED, 6 -2. CS HB 70 (Finance) was reported out of committee with individual recommendations and a zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Health and Social Services dated 12/1/88.

HOUSE CALENDAR:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH

, 1989

BILL HISTORY, HOUSE ACTION:

HB 80

January 12, 1989

HOUSE BILL NO. 80 by Ellis and Koponen, entitled:

"An Act increasing the excise tax on cigarettes."
was read the first time and referred to the Health,
Education & Social Services and Finance Committees.

February 20, 1989

Representative M. Davis added his name as co-sponsor to:

HOUSE BILL NO. 80

"An Act increasing the excise tax on cigarettes."

March 3, 1989

The Health, Education & Social Services Committee has
considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 80

"An Act increasing the excise tax on cigarettes."
and recommends it be replaced with the following committee
substitute:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 80 (HESS)

"An Act increasing the excise tax on cigarettes,
and authorizing municipalities to levy and collect
taxes on the retail sale of cigarettes and tobacco
products without limitation."

Recommending do pass (5): Ellis (Chairman), Jacko, C.
Davis, Gruenberg, Goll

No recommendation (2): Furnace, Boyer

A fiscal note by the Department of Revenue was published
March 3, 1989.

HB 80 was referred to the Finance Committee.

MARCH 15, 1989

HB 80

The Finance Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 80

"An Act increasing the excise tax on cigarettes."
and recommends it be replaced with the following committee
substitute:

HB 80

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 80 (HESS)

(page 513)

Recommending do pass (5): Hoffman (Co-chairman),
Swackhammer, Brown, Koponen, Ulmer

Recommending do not pass (3): Barnes, Shultz, Phillips

No recommendation (3): Larson (Co-chairman), Rieger, Wallis

A fiscal note by the Department of Revenue was published
March 15, 1989.

HB 80 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on
the calendar.

EFFECT OF CSHB 80

	<u>CURRENT LAW</u>	<u>UNDER CSHB80</u>
MILL RATE PER CIGARETTE dedicated to School Fund	AS 43.50.090 = 2.5 MILLS	AS 43.50.090 = 2.5 MILLS (NO CHANGE)
MILL RATE PER CIGARETTE collected for General Fund	AS 43.50.190 = 5.5 MILLS	AS 43.50.190 = 15.0 MILLS (9.5 MILL INCREASE)
COMBINED MONETARY EFFECT ON EACH 20 cigarette pack	16 CENTS	35 CENTS (19 CENT INCREASE)

There are currently two separate excise taxes levied on cigarettes. Taxes collected under AS 43.50.090, which predates the prohibition against dedicated funds, are deposited in the School Fund. Taxes collected under AS 43.50.190 are deposited in the General Fund. CSHB 80 amends AS 43.50.190 and increases General Fund revenues.

HB 80 Short Analysis:

The original version of the bill raised the excise rate from 8 mills per cigarette to 12.5 mills. The monetary effect would have been to increase the tax on a 20 cigarette pack by 9 cents - from 16 cents per pack to 25 cents per pack.

CSHB 80 (HESS):

The Committee Substitute raises the excise tax on cigarettes to 17.5 mills. The monetary effect is to raise the tax from 16 cents per pack to 35 cents per pack.

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSHB 80 (HESS)
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 3/15/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act Increasing the Excise
Tax on Cigarettes
Sponsor: Ellis and Koponen
Requestor: (H)HESS Committee

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Income & Excise Audit
Components: Operating

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LANDS & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	9128.7	8854.8	8854.8	8854.8	8854.8	8854.8

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: See attached.

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel
Division: Income and Excise Audit

Phone: (907) 465-2320

Date: March 9, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone
Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: March 9, 1989

Distribution (by preparer):

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

March 9, 1989

Analysis

1. Assumes effective date of legislation is July 1, 1989.
2. Total cigarette consumption has fallen six percent per year for the three year period ending in FY88. Forecasts under present law assume consumption will drop three percent in FY89 and FY90, then remain level through FY94.
3. The increase in cigarette prices due to the higher tax will reduce consumption. It is estimated that the quantity of cigarettes sold will fall by three percent from the level presently forecast.
4. Revenues to the School Fund will decrease by about \$72,000 each year as that tax rate is not changed by the proposed legislation.

Comment

The latest information indicates that Alaska ranks somewhere in the bottom one-third among states that levy a tax on cigarettes. The highest tax is assessed by Minnesota at 38 cents per pack and the lowest by North Carolina at 2 cents per pack. The state of Alaska levies 16 cents per pack on cigarettes. There are thirty-five states that levy a higher rate than Alaska.

HOUSE COMMITTEE SCHEDULE

February 9, 1989, HESS

Number 130

The next item on the agenda was HB 80. Chairman Ellis turned the gavel over to Vice Chairman Boyer so that Rep. Ellis, the sponsor, could speak for the bill.

Rep. Ellis described the bill and explained it would increase the cigarette tax increase by 9 cents, bringing the total levy to 12.5 mills per cigarette, or 25 cents per pack. He stated that, if passed, this bill would raise an additional four million dollars per year to the general fund which is enough to pay the salary and benefits of 83% of public health nurses in the state of Alaska. He noted that the state was addressing the nicotine abuse problem.

Number 183

Rep. Furnace referred to an attachment to the fiscal note which indicates that a decrease in the use of tobacco products would result in \$72,000/year in reduced funds to the school fund. He asked if Rep. Ellis intended to dedicate that portion of the four million back to the school fund.

Chairman Ellis said no, but it was being explored.

Rep. Furnace remarked that if the legislature saw a decrease to the school fund then it must look for ways to minimize that affect.

Number 229

Rep. Goll asked for an explanation of school tax legislation and authorization. He referred to the dedication of the school fund.

Number 256

ROYCE WELLER, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Revenue, testified that the tax Rep. Goll referred to was passed in 1955, was a dedicated revenue, and was under AS 43.50.090. He said that the legislation before the committee would not impact that particular dedication.

Rep. Goll asked why the legislature couldn't add to that dedicated tax under that statute.

Mr. Weller responded that was an open question and it had been looked into by House Research a couple of years earlier. Their conclusion was that it was an open legal issue. He stated that the two questions to consider were, "Can you change the purpose of a dedication?" and, "Can you change the rate of contribution?" House Research came to the conclusion that the latter question was open. The Attorney General's office has ruled different ways over the years.

Number 279

DR. DAVID JOHNSON, Alaska State Medical Association, testified in support of HB 80. He said, "Tobacco is clearly a primary gateway drug into other drug use and abuse in our country. It is the (indiscernible) cause of premature death in the United States and the Medical

Association supports this and any other effort that would increase the obstacles to the use of tobacco, particularly by young people. The use of tobacco by young people is very much quite sensitive. This 9 cent per pack increase could be expected to decrease (consumption) among young people. Right now, (the tobacco company's are spending) two billion, with a "B", dollars a year aggressively marketing tobacco products in an effort to replace the nearly one million smokers a year who cease using tobacco. About one third of those who cease, stop because they are dead from tobacco related diseases. About two thirds of them quit. The tobacco industry is spending about two thousand dollars per new recruit to this addictive substance. The tax, as a percent of the retail price of 5.5,... if you take 5.5 mils from the days back in the 1950s, cigarettes were under 50 cents a pack. A comparable tax - that's \$1.75 a pack that the retailers now obtain for a pack of cigarettes - would be closer to 20 mils than to 10 mils. So, we would testify that we would like you to look very carefully at the issue that Rep. Goll raised of the percent of the price; and the 5.5 mils increasing to 10 is not a comparable percent of the retail price when this was enacted years ago."

Dr. Johnson commented further on health education. He assessed the social cost of each pack of cigarettes to be in excess of two dollars and called for an increase in accountability on the part of this multi-billion dollar industry. He stated that the State Medical Association strongly supports increasing the state excise tax on cigarettes.

Rep. Gruenberg asked how much the total increase per pack would be.

Chairperson Ellis stated that the legislation would bring the total levy to 12.5 mils, not 10 as had been erroneously inferred earlier, per cigarette, which would come to 25 cents per pack.

Number 380

DR. ROD WILSON, Anchorage physician and board member of the Alaska Chapter of the American Lung Association, testified in support of HB 80. He noted that the price of cigarettes is elastic. He stated that the way America was handling the issue was "one of the greatest shames of the century" and that it has been known since the thirties how harmful cigarette smoking was. Dr. Wilson stated that "it wasn't just when Surgeon General Terry in 1962 came out with his famous first report, it was known long before that." He remarked that by the end of the century a conservative estimate of the number of people killed by tobacco is 20 million people. He commented that problems of radon, asbestos, etc., were minuscule compared to tobacco. He noted that he didn't see this tax as a "sin tax" in the usual sense because this is a tax on a lethal substance and not on pleasure producing substances and activities where toxicity is undetermined.

Number 380

PHYLLIS SHORT, community facilitator for Tobacco Free Alaska 2000 and life long resident of Kotzebue, testified in support of HB 80 from Kotzebue. She stated that a local survey revealed that 35% of our junior and high school students actually admitted smoking cigarettes, 36% admitted to doing tobacco, and 85% had family members who smoked cigarettes. She remarked that it is estimated that half of the students in Kotzebue junior and senior high school smoke cigarettes. Ms. Short said that the current tax does not pay for the damage caused by cigarettes. She concurred with Dr. Johnson that increasing the price of cigarettes discourages use, particularly among youth. Ms. Short further stated that with an increased price of 10%, consumption by youth decreases by 14%.

Rep. Gruenberg remarked that a number of other states permit local governments to levy cigarette tax and asked the witness if she had any thoughts on that.

There was no answer.

Number 419

FAWN HELMS, member of the Fairbanks Chapter of Tobacco Free Alaska, testified in support of HB 80. She stated that her organization would like to see the revenues collected go toward a comprehensive survey of tobacco use so that specific geographic areas could be targeted for health and education programs. She also stated that her organization would like to see a comprehensive health curriculum that emphasized prevention of substance abuse.

Ms. Helms said, "A male between the ages of 35 and 44 who smokes more than two packs a day over his lifetime will incur cigarette related medical bills and lost work time adding up to an average cost of almost \$59,000. A woman in the same category will incur cigarette related medical bills and lost work time adding up to an average of about \$20,000. Absenteeism rates for smokers are approximately 50% higher than for nonsmokers. Smokers have twice as many job related accidents as nonsmokers. According to a study conducted by five health economists, the cost to the nation due to cigarette smoking is 53.7 billion dollars. This translates into a cost to the economy of over 2 dollars for every pack of cigarettes sold in the U.S. In 1985, the estimated total for direct costs, meaning expenses for health care due to smoking, in Alaska was 52.8 million dollars. This is equivalent to \$149 for every Alaskan over the age of twenty or about \$408 for every current smoker in Alaska over twenty. According to Dr. William Leese, of the Smoking Policy Institute in Seattle, each smoker costs their employer an average of over \$4000 per year. This includes estimated insurance costs, absenteeism, reduced productivity, impact on nonsmokers, morbidity and early mortality, damage and depreciation of equipment and facilities, and maintenance costs. In addition, since the state does not provide a smoke free work environment for all of its employees, it is risking lawsuits. One example

of this risk can be seen from a 1982 case, Perotti v. Merit Systems Protection Board. Irene Perotti, a federal employee, suffered from documented asthmatic bronchitis as a reaction to side stream cigarette smoke. The ninth circuit court of appeals ordered Ms. Perotti's employer to provide her suitable employment in a safe environment when it was totally smoke free. Eventually, an out of court settlement awarded Ms. Perotti \$50,000 and a full disability retirement pension."

Ms. Helms cited another case as an example. She stated that in 1987, Alaska collected about 9.4 million from its cigarette tax and in 1988, 8.8 million dollars was collected; and even if HB 80 were passed, the state still would not be close to recovering all the costs of cigarette smoking.

Number 473

Rep. Goll asked Ms. Helms if, given the evidence, should the state impose criminal penalties for the possession of cigarettes.

Ms. Helms replied that at this point that would not be a wise move.

Rep. Goll asked, "Why not?"

Ms. Helms responded that with the current problems in recriminalizing marijuana she did not think that would be possible.

Number 481

KITTY LEW testified from Anchorage in favor of HB 80. She concurred with earlier testimony and stated that cigarette use by Anchorage students was above the national average.

Number 520

ROCKY PLOTNICK-WELLER, President-elect of the American Lung Association of Alaska, trained and certified health educator, testified in support of HB 80. She stated that smoking is the most important preventable cause of premature death in society and, currently, 35 states tax cigarettes greater than 16 cents per pack. She explained that the amount of state dollars that go to fund health care promotion was very small. Between 61% and 76% of Alaskan students have used cigarettes. Of all drugs, legal or illicit, cigarettes are the biggest killer, taking 1000 lives a day. She cited specific health conditions that develop in smokers.

Number 596

Chairman Ellis made an announcement concerning travel.

TAPE 18B, SIDE ONE

Number 000

Travel and meeting arrangements were discussed.

Since there was no further business to come before the House HESS Committee, Chairperson Ellis adjourned the meeting at 10:10 a.m.

March 2, 1989, HESS

The next item of business before the committee was HB 80. Chairperson Ellis stated there was a CS in members' packets

that needed to be adopted.

Rep. Gruenberg addressed a proposed amendment to the cigarette tax bill. He referred to sections 1 and 2, which would allow municipalities to levy sales taxes on tobacco products that exceed 6%. He said that 6% was the tax levy cap. It was a local option tool for raising revenue and may help to finance local health department efforts. He used the Anchorage municipality as an example.

Number 414

Chairperson Ellis stated that he felt the bill was a good idea.

Rep. Gruenberg moved the CS for HB 80.

STEVE KETTLE, Director, Income and Excise Tax Division, Department of Revenue, testified on HB 80 from Anchorage. He asked if the CS would impact the state cigarette tax. Chairperson Ellis said that it would not.

Rep. Davis asked how much a pack of cigarettes would cost with the proposed increase.

Rep. Furnace said that it was about one dollar and fifty cents.

Chairperson Ellis stated that the bill would increase the state's share from 16 cents to 25 cents per pack and that would raise Alaska from the lower third among states for cigarette taxation to the top third.

Rep. Davis felt the tax could be raised even higher.

Rep. Goll asked if there was objection from committee members to raising the tax higher.

Chairperson Ellis stated that to his knowledge only the tobacco interests have objected to that. He said that when he chose the proposed increase, he chose a number he thought would have the best chance of passing both bodies of the legislature.

Rep. Gruenberg recalled that when the legislature passed an increase in the cigarette tax in 1985 or 1986, there was an intent included in the bill. He said that the intent was that the funds be used to "promote wellness." He felt that the intent could still be applied to the proposed increase before the committee.

Chairperson Ellis said there might be concern that a large increase at the state level might reduce incentive to increase the tax at the local level. He said that sales taxes were more appropriately applied at the local level and that was one of the reasons that he personally opposed a statewide sales tax.

Number 494

Rep. Gruenberg commented he didn't think that the tax cap applied to the kinds of sales taxes under question.

Rep. Goll asked why the proposed legislation uses the milage value rather than the dollars and cents value in assessing the tax.

Mr. Kettle stated that because there were various package sizes, volumes and weights that tobacco products are sold in, and since the tax would be somewhat less than a penny per cigarette, it would make sense to keep the assessment

on a milage rate. He said that the current system was based on a milage rate, and for simplicity and efficiency, it would be better to keep the same system.

Rep. Jacko asked how the tax would apply to other tobacco products, such as pipe tobacco or chewing tobacco.

Number 536

Chairperson Ellis replied that the tax wouldn't affect those products, and until last year, individuals who purchased tobacco products other than cigarettes paid no tax to the state treasury.

Rep. Jacko was concerned that this tax increase would provide the incentive for high school students to switch from smoking cigarettes to smoking a pipe.

Rep. Gruenberg remarked that in his amendment regarding the local t :ation he had inserted the words "or tobacco products" so that an option to expand or contract the tax would be available.

Rep. Gruenberg brought another area of concern to the attention of the committee. He referred to a U.S. Supreme Court case which prohibited a state from imposing a sales tax on purchases made by mail order from out of state. He said that, although Alaska doesn't have a statewide sales tax, that Supreme Court case affects the excise tax before the committee. Rep. Gruenberg remarked that a business could escape both the state and local sales tax by ordering tobacco out of state. He said that the receiving state can't tax the sale, but they can tax it in the state where the product was sold. Rep. Gruenberg explained that the proposed tax would create a disincentive to buy from local merchants. He commented that the National Conference of State Legislatures was quite concerned about that. He said that a number of state legislatures are urging the federal government to pass legislation allowing the taxation of imported goods.

Number 591

Rep. Goll asked how the proposed tax compares with the existing taxes on pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco and cigars. He asked how the milage levels worked.

Rep. Furnace left.

TAPE 31, SIDE 2

Number 000

Mr. Kettle stated that the current milage rate was eight and the bill would add two, making a total of ten. That total, multiplied by 20 cigarettes per pack, equals 20 cents per pack. He added that the tax on other tobacco products is currently 25% of the wholesale price and that price can vary throughout the state and throughout the year. Mr. Kettle said the tax is levied on the wholesale price because those products are sold in various shapes, sizes and weights. He stated that the tax raises somewhere between \$500,000 and \$700,000 per year.

Rep. Goll remarked he was satisfied with that information and it was his intent to move that the tax be increased from the current proposal of 10 mils to 15 mils.

Chairperson Ellis stated he was setting the bill aside temporarily.

March 2, 1989, HESS

Number 431

House Bill 80 was brought back to the table.

Rep. Gruenberg referred to a suggested amendment that Rep. Goll made earlier in the meeting pertaining to the Youth Commission and a minimum age requirement of its members. He stated that he would have supported such an amendment if it had come to a vote.

Rep. Davis moved that the excise tax in the CS be increased from 10 mils to 15 mils.

Number 468

Rep. Gruenberg expressed his concern that the practical effect of such a high tax may be to divert money from a local tax base. He was concerned that Anchorage would be affected.

Chairperson Ellis cited figures indicating that the tax per pack of cigarettes levied would be 30 cents under a 15 mils rate. He went on to state his support for the amendment.

Rep. Davis addressed Rep. Gruenberg and his concern and asked if he had any figures to exemplify his concern.

Rep. Gruenberg indicated he did not.

Rep. Jacko expressed his support for the amendment.

Rep. Davis restated the motion to amend line 25 to read "15" and not "10."

Hearing no further discussion or objection, it was so ordered.

Number 524

Rep. Boyer moved that the CS for HB 80 pass out of committee by unanimous consent with individual recommendations.

Hearing no objection it was so ordered.

Chairperson Ellis asked that committee members think about acupuncture legislation before the next meeting.

Number 531

Since there was no further business to come before the House HESS Committee. Chairperson Ellis adjourned the meeting at 10:02 a.m.

HB 80

"An Act increasing the excise tax on cigarettes."

CS HB 80 (HESS) was reported out of committee with a "do pass" recommendation and a fiscal note dated 3/9/89 by the Department of Revenue.

Co-Chairman Larson announced that the discussion of HB 80 would be teleconferenced in order to receive testimony from two individuals in Anchorage. He discussed the bill, sponsored by Representatives Ellis and Koponen. The original version of the bill, he stated, would increase the excise tax on cigarettes from 5.5 mills to 10 mills per cigarette. The HESS Committee CS raised the tax to 15 mills, which represents a hike of 30 cents per pack, he told the committee. He said that it also amends current law limiting municipal sales tax rates by exempting tobacco products, allowing municipalities to tax cigarettes at a higher rate than other items. The co-chairman pointed out a fiscal note by the Department of Revenue indicating an increase in state revenues by \$9,182.7. He said that Representative Ellis would discuss the bill with the committee.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS, BILL CO-SPONSOR, noted that, in addition to raising the mill levy from 16 to 35 cents per pack of cigarettes, the bill would allow municipalities to raise the local share of taxes on cigarettes above the six mill statutory cap. There would be no change in the 2.5 mill school tax, he said.

Representative Ellis explained that the cigarette tax is a sort of "user fee." Disease, disability, state medical expenditures, and lost productivity are the results of the use of tobacco, he pointed out. Thus, "the current tax does not pull its weight," he said, "in terms of the cost to the state." The tax would result in over \$9.0 million in revenues raised in the first fiscal year, with over \$8.5 million raised in succeeding years, he noted. He said that, in spite of the prohibition against dedicated funds, he would support the use of the tobacco tax income for health and educational programs related to the dangers of tobacco.

Alaska's tax rate on tobacco is in the bottom third in the nation, Representative Ellis told the committee. Of all the states, he said, Minnesota's tax is the highest at 38 cents per pack, and North Carolina's is the lowest at 2 cents per pack. This change would put Alaska in the top third in the U.S., he noted.

Representative Ellis stated that his original proposal was to tax cigarettes at the rate of ten mills. He said that, in the HESS committee, it was suggested that the rate be raised to fifteen mills.

The public is ready for this user fee, Representative Ellis said. He pointed out that budget forums in Anchorage and elsewhere in the state indicate that the people would like to see cigarettes carry their own weight in terms of the state budget.

Co-Chairman Larson noted that the committee substitute would remove the 6% cap on municipalities. He wondered if the

intent of the bill was to allow municipalities to tax tobacco so high as to prohibit sales of the substance, creating "smokeless" communities that might conflict with those bringing cigarettes in from outside.

Representative Ellis responded that killing tobacco sales was not the intent of the legislation. He said that he favors decision-making by the people and that municipalities should be able to decide on whether to increase taxation.

Co-Chairman Hoffman asked why the dedicated fund for education would remain the same under the bill. Representative Ellis answered that, although the HESS committee is always looking for new funding for public education, he had been advised not to tamper with the grandfather rights of the funding for education. A significant increase in that area would damage its constitutional protections, he explained.

Representative Barnes referred to a public meeting in Anchorage regarding the budget. She stated that one message heard "loud and clear" was that the people would look for budget cuts prior to any new taxes. She wondered if Representative Ellis had proposed any budget cuts before instituting new taxes.

Representative Ellis responded that he had compiled a list of areas for reductions in state spending. He noted the difficulty in cutting statutorily mandated health programs, although he said that the health budget is no "sacred cow." He pointed out that the \$9.5 million in revenue from the proposed cigarette tax increase would allow the state to maintain some of those health programs. He offered to work with the committee in making budget reductions as well as helping to find new revenues.

Representative Barnes stated opposition to new taxes. She said that she would oppose the tobacco tax on that basis. Beginning the teleconference portion of the meeting, Co-Chairman Larson told the committee that Mr. Dwight Lee would like to testify on the tobacco tax.

DWIGHT LEE, PhD, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, via teleconference from Anchorage, told the committee that he had come to Alaska under the sponsorship of Common Sense of Alaska, Inc., in order to discuss the issue of taxation in relation to the future of the Alaskan economy. During his career as a professor of economics, he noted, he had specialized in the economics of taxation and had analyzed excise taxation in detail.

In most cases, Dr. Lee stated, excise taxes are inefficient and unfair, especially the cigarette excise tax. He noted that the proposed tax increase would harm Alaskan retailers and merchants and would not result in the revenues discussed before the committee.

Dr. Lee said that cigarettes are the number one product sold in American convenience stores, representing an average of 19% of all convenience stores sales. They contribute about 10% to drugstore sales, he added. He noted that, after the last increase in Alaska's cigarette excise tax in 1986 from eight cents a pack to sixteen cents a pack, per capita cigarette

sales had dropped from 128.9 packs in 1985 to 110.4 packs in 1987. He said that, in 1988, per capita sales in Alaska had plummeted to 80 packs in 1988. This significant drop, he said, does not reflect a drop in smoking in Alaska, but an increase in sales to the local military bases, where cigarettes are available at \$1.60 less per carton than in the local convenience stores. He told the committee that, if the proposed increase goes into effect, anyone buying cigarettes at military bases directly or indirectly will save about \$3.50 per carton. Thus, he said, avoiding the tax would be quite easy.

Dr. Lee told the committee that, if the increase passes the legislature, a 19.4% decrease in cigarette sales by Alaskan retailers will occur, which means a \$10.0 million loss in annual sales. The loss of every carton of cigarettes also means a loss of about \$5.00 in collateral purchases, he noted, representing another \$4.2 thousand in lost sales, for a total of almost \$15.0 million lost as a consequence of raising the cigarette excise tax.

Alaska should be pursuing a transition from an oil-based economy to a more diverse economy, Dr. Lee stated. He said that a \$15 million sales loss on retailers would not be helpful in this regard.

The excise tax on tobacco is the most regressive of all taxes levied in the U.S., Dr. Lee added, imposing a greater tax burden on the poor than on the wealthy. He noted that a study by the Citizens for Tax Justice indicated that excise taxes on tobacco products took seven times more as a percentage of income from those with incomes below \$9,000 a year, in comparison with those whose incomes exceeded \$60,000 a year. This disproportionate burden on the poor, he stated, would be worse in Alaska than this figure indicates because, in Alaska, the poor tend to live in remote areas far from military bases. Dr. Lee concluded that the state will realize little advantage and serious disadvantages from the proposed cigarette tax increase.

Representative Brown pointed out the positive social effects of discouraging smoking, particularly to young people who are most sensitive to increasing the costs of tobacco products. She asked Dr. Lee's view of the use of taxation as a means of discouraging the use of such a harmful substance.

Dr. Lee said that the use of taxes to discourage teenage smoking is a "blunt instrument," in that it imposes a cost on all smokers, including the poor. He said that the issue is best handled by education and by parental discipline, suggesting that the legislation would affect merchants more than teenagers.

Representative Barnes noted that the only way for military people and their dependents to dispose of products bought on a base would be illegal and that he was referring to a black market. She expressed doubts that such a black market exists, especially since military personnel are allowed to purchase only four cartons of cigarettes at a time.

Dr. Lee stated that people do take advantage of the cheaper

prices of cigarettes on bases through smuggling, especially when local taxes make prices high.

Co-Chairman Larson asked about impacts on retailers in the state of Minnesota, where the cigarette excise tax stands at 38 cents a pack. Dr. Lee said that, in 1987, Minnesota raised its tax by 12.5% and, in 1988 sales had dropped by 12.1%. He noted other examples of states whose sales dropped after tobacco excise taxes had been raised. This event was marked in states surrounded by states that taxed tobacco at a lower rate, he pointed out. By saving a few cents per pack in neighboring states, he said, a two-pack-a-day smoker can save hundreds of dollars a year.

Responding to questions from Co-Chairman Hoffman, Dr. Lee stated that tobacco is a significant producer in Georgia, his home state, although it is not the number one producer.

(Tape change: HFC 89-36, Side 2)

NEIL COOPER, ANCHORAGE BUSINESSMAN, testified in opposition to HB 80, explaining that business in Alaska is rough. He said that if the Anchorage municipality levied a cigarette tax, greater competition with businesses outside of the municipality of Anchorage would erupt.

Mr. Cooper stated that, in Anchorage, because the municipality requires annual motor vehicle inspections at a cost of \$35, a number of people had registered their cars in neighboring communities in order to avoid the tax. Allowing municipalities to levy taxes other than general sales taxes, he said, would cause a tremendous drop of revenues in Anchorage.

Mr. Cooper questioned the equity of taxing specific businesses, which he considers discriminatory. He concluded that the state does not need taxation and regulation such as that proposed in HB 80.

ROCKY PLOTNICK-WELLER, PRESIDENT-ELECT, AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA, told the committee that she is now serving on the national board of the ALA. She added that she is trained as a health educator and has conducted smoking cessation workshops in Juneau for the past few months. She reminded the committee that her father, Danny Plotnick, who served in the House of Representatives, had died of lung cancer after smoking two packs a day for thirty years.

The American Lung Association is in favor of HB 80, Ms. Plotnick-Weller told the committee, noting that smoking remains the single most important preventable cause of death in the U.S., killing 390,000 Americans every year. The age at which children start smoking keeps falling, she added, with most starting by the eighth grade and 25% starting smoking by the sixth grade. She noted that a recent survey by the American Council on Education shows a dramatic increase in the number of college freshmen who smoke. From 1987 to 1988, she said, the rate of smoking rose from 8.9% to 10.1%.

Ms. Plotnick-Weller told the committee that Dr. George Lundberg, the editor of the American Medical Association journal, had stated that tobacco kills 1,000 Americans each day, compared with 350 killed daily by alcohol, 3 - 5 by

sedatives and depressants, and 2 - 10 by cocaine. Tobacco is considered one of the gateway drugs, Ms. Plotnick-Weller emphasized, which leads to other drug use. Fewer legal restrictions exist today on children's access to tobacco products than in 1964, she noted. Excise taxes do deter the use of tobacco, she said, as reported by the national Conference of State Legislatures. She said that this is especially true among teenagers.

Ms. Plotnick-Weller stressed the addictive nature of cigarettes and other forms of tobacco. She said that the argument for increasing the tobacco tax relates to the causal relationship between higher cigarette prices and lower cigarette consumption, particularly among young people. From an economic point of view, she acknowledged, the tax might affect some people's incomes, especially those involved in the tobacco industry. She maintained that the health costs incurred by those who continue to smoke are far greater than those economic losses. The American Lung Association supports the "user fee" for those who use this product that "kills when used precisely as intended," Ms. Plotnick-Weller said.

Ms. Plotnick-Weller pointed out to those who criticize tobacco excise taxes as "regressive" that nothing is more regressive than the financial costs that occur from smoking-related illness.

DWAYNE PEOPLES, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, echoed Ms. Plotnick-Weller's comments on smoking. He said that, nationally, the cost is estimated in the billions due to loss of productivity and health care costs associated with smoking. It is a leading cause of cancer, heart disease, and other cardiovascular medical problems that result in the need for medical care and in premature death, he said. He told the committee that smoking has a great effect on the Alaskan health care delivery system and on the state, as a dominant financier of health care. He concluded that the Department of Health and Social Services supports HB 80.

GARY MILLER referred to Dr. Lee's comments that the poor would be hit harder by an increase in the cigarette excise tax. He asked why the poor are spending their money on cigarettes. Mr. Miller said that, as the father of two young children, he resents the efforts by the tobacco company to hook children on cigarettes. He said that the excise tax would increase the price of cigarettes to the point that more smokers would stop smoking and new smokers would be prevented from starting. He said that kids are poor and they won't spend a lot of money on cigarettes as the price rises. He urged the committee to vote favorably on HB 80.

SHERRIE GOLL, ALASKA WOMEN'S LOBBY, testified in support of HB 80. She said that the Women's Lobby supports the bill not only because of the health benefits enjoyed by those who are deterred from smoking, but also because of the bill's revenue-generating ability. As an advocate for women and children, Ms. Goll said, she is concerned about the current budget crisis. Hearing that the legislature has been thinking

about cutting COLAs on AFDC or short-funding public education, she told the committee, the lobby decided to examine and support revenue-generating activities.

Co-Chairman Larson asked Mr. Lee if, in the Lower 48, local governments have decided to go smokeless or to raise tobacco taxes higher than in the surrounding state. Dr. Lee said that, in Illinois, both Cook County and Chicago had raised taxes that are much higher than in the rest of Illinois. He noted that cigarette sales had dropped dramatically in both of those areas because people buy their cigarettes in surrounding low-tax areas. Dr. Lee said that he had never heard of a community that totally prohibits the sale of tobacco. Representative Ulmer MOVED to report HB 80 out of committee with individual recommendations. She asked for unanimous consent. Representative Phillips and Representative Shultz OBJECTED.

Representative Ulmer noted that 35 states levy a tax that is higher than Alaska's cigarette tax. She said that, by raising its tax on tobacco, Alaska would join the national average in terms of the amount levied. According to her recent mailout budget survey of the Juneau population, Representative Ulmer stated, 90% of the respondents stated their approval of an increase in taxes on alcohol and cigarettes. She said that Alaskans do not want to encourage smoking because it is such a significant health hazard. Representative Ulmer encouraged members to support the bill, thereby discouraging smoking and raising revenues.

A roll call vote was taken on Representative Ulmer's MOTION.

IN FAVOR: Swackhammer, Ulmer, Wallis, Brown, Koponen,
Rieger, Hoffman, Larson.

OPPOSED: Barnes, Phillips, Shultz.

The MOTION PASSED, 8 - 3. CS HB 80 (HESS) was reported out of committee with a "do pass" recommendation and a fiscal note dated 3/9/89 by the Department of Revenue.

TABLE 1
CIGARETTE TAX RATE AND REVENUE, 1949 - 1987

YEAR	CIGARETTE TAX RATE (CENTS PER PACK)			CIGARETTE TAX REVENUE (\$1,000)			NOTES:
	DEDICATED TAX	ADDITIONAL TAX	TOTAL	DEDICATED TAX	ADDITIONAL TAX	TOTAL	
49	5	0	5	299.8	0.0	299.8	1949--Tobacco Tax Act enacted. Tax levied on all types of tobacco products at varying rates. Receipts deposited in the School Fund and dedicated to school construction.
50	5	0	5	442.6	0.0	442.6	
51	5	0	5	643.1	0.0	643.1	
52	5	0	5	808.6	0.0	808.6	
53	5	0	5	825.1	0.0	825.1	
54	5	0	5	825.5	0.0	825.5	1955--Tobacco Tax Act repealed and replaced with the Cigarette Tax Act. Tax of 2.5 mills levied on cigarettes. Receipts deposited in the School Fund.
55	5	0	5	1,015.8	0.0	1,015.8	
56	5	0	5	1,127.0	0.0	1,127.0	
57	5	0	5	1,041.6	0.0	1,041.6	
58	5	0	5		0.0		
59	5	0	5		0.0		1959--Statehood. Dedicated taxes, except for those existing prior to ratification of the constitution, prohibited.
60	5	0	5		0.0		
61	5	0	5		0.0		
62	5	3	8				1961--Additional tax of 1.5 mills levied on cigarettes. Receipts deposited in the general fund.
63	5	3	8				
64	5	3	8				
65	5	3	8	1,303.1	781.9	2,085.0	
66	5	3	8	1,638.1	982.9	2,621.0	
67	5	3	8	1,530.0	918.0	2,448.0	
68	5	3	8	1,576.3	945.8	2,522.0	
69	5	3	8	1,643.8	986.3	2,630.0	
70	5	3	8	1,694.4	1,016.6	2,711.0	
71	5	3	8	1,854.4	1,112.6	2,967.0	
72	5	3	8	2,015.0	1,209.0	3,224.0	1985--Additional tax raised to 5.5 mills.
73	5	3	8	2,015.0	1,209.0	3,224.0	
74	5	3	8	2,143.8	1,286.3	3,430.0	
75	5	3	8	2,521.1	1,511.6	4,032.7	
76	5	3	8	2,883.7	1,733.6	4,617.3	
77	5	3	8	3,033.0	1,817.7	4,850.7	
78	5	3	8	2,886.6	1,740.6	4,627.2	
79	5	3	8	2,756.5	1,654.0	4,410.5	
80	5	3	8	2,679.7	1,602.8	4,282.5	
81	5	3	8	2,837.0	1,714.7	4,551.7	
82	5	3	8	3,067.0	1,827.0	4,894.0	
83	5	3	8	3,306.0	2,000.0	5,306.0	
84	5	3	8	3,391.0	2,000.0	5,391.0	
85	5	3	8	3,295.0	2,000.0	5,295.0	
86	5	11	16	2,833.0	4,938.2	7,771.2	
87	5	11	16	3,239.0	6,657.2	9,896.2	

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Revenue.

1. Revenue from the dedicated portion of the tax are deposited in the "School Fund" and are available for appropriation to the Department of Education for the exclusive purpose of school construction.
2. Revenue from the additional tax are deposited in the general fund and may be appropriated for any purpose.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, February 1988, (28.173).

TABLE 1
CIGARETTE TAX RATE AND REVENUE, 1949 - 1987

YEAR	CIGARETTE TAX RATE (CENTS PER PACK)			CIGARETTE TAX REVENUE (\$1,000)			NOTES:
	DEDICATED TAX	ADDITIONAL TAX	TOTAL	DEDICATED TAX	ADDITIONAL TAX	TOTAL	
49	5	0	5	299.8	0.0	299.8	1949--Tobacco Tax Act enacted. Tax levied on all types of tobacco products at varying rates. Receipts deposited in the School Fund and dedicated to school construction.
50	5	0	5	442.6	0.0	442.6	
51	5	0	5	643.1	0.0	643.1	
52	5	0	5	808.6	0.0	808.6	
53	5	0	5	825.1	0.0	825.1	
54	5	0	5	825.5	0.0	825.5	1955--Tobacco Tax Act repealed and replaced with the Cigarette Tax Act. Tax of 2.5 mills levied on cigarettes. Receipts deposited in the School Fund.
55	5	0	5	1,015.8	0.0	1,015.8	
56	5	0	5	1,127.0	0.0	1,127.0	
57	5	0	5	1,041.6	0.0	1,041.6	
58	5	0	5		0.0		
59	5	0	5		0.0		1959--Statehood. Dedicated taxes, except for those existing prior to ratification of the constitution, prohibited.
60	5	0	5		0.0		
61	5	0	5		0.0		
62	5	3	8				
63	5	3	8				
64	5	3	8				1961--Additional tax of 1.5 mills levied on cigarettes. Receipts deposited in the general fund.
65	5	3	8	1,303.1	781.9	2,085.0	
66	5	3	8	1,638.1	982.9	2,621.0	
67	5	3	8	1,530.0	918.0	2,448.0	
68	5	3	8	1,576.3	945.8	2,522.0	
69	5	3	8	1,643.8	986.3	2,630.0	1985--Additional tax raised to 5.5 mills.
70	5	3	8	1,694.4	1,016.6	2,711.0	
71	5	3	8	1,854.4	1,112.6	2,967.0	
72	5	3	8	2,015.0	1,209.0	3,224.0	
73	5	3	8	2,015.0	1,209.0	3,224.0	
74	5	3	8	2,143.8	1,286.3	3,430.0	
75	5	3	8	2,521.1	1,511.6	4,032.7	
76	5	3	8	2,883.7	1,733.6	4,617.3	
77	5	3	8	3,033.0	1,817.7	4,850.7	
78	5	3	8	2,886.6	1,740.6	4,627.2	
79	5	3	8	2,756.5	1,654.0	4,410.5	
80	5	3	8	2,679.7	1,602.8	4,282.5	
81	5	3	8	2,837.0	1,714.7	4,551.7	
82	5	3	8	3,067.0	1,827.0	4,894.0	
83	5	3	8	3,306.0	2,000.0	5,306.0	
84	5	3	8	3,391.0	2,000.0	5,391.0	
85	5	3	8	3,295.0	2,000.0	5,295.0	
86	5	11	16	2,833.0	4,938.2	7,771.2	
87	5	11	16	3,239.0	6,657.2	9,896.2	

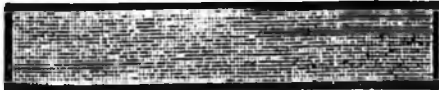
SOURCE: Alaska Department of Revenue.

1. Revenue from the dedicated portion of the tax are deposited in the "School Fund" and are available for appropriation to the Department of Education for the exclusive purpose of school construction.
2. Revenue from the additional tax are deposited in the general fund and may be appropriated for any purpose.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, February 1988, (BB.173).

The Case for Increasing California's Tobacco Tax

COALITION *for a* **HEALTHY** **CALIFORNIA**



5858 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 400
Los Angeles, CA 90036-9930
(213) 937-6464

American Academy of Pediatrics • American Cancer Society, California Division • American Heart Association
American Lung Association of California • Blue Cross of California • Americans for Non-Smokers Rights
California Association of School Health Educators • California Association for Medical Laboratory Technology
California Dental Association • California Association of Hospitals and Health Systems
California Association of Public Hospitals • California Medical Association • California Nurses Association
California Professional Firefighters • California Public Health Association • California School Boards Association
California Society of Periodontists • California State Fireman's Association • California Thoracic Society
Campaign California • Health Officers Association of California • Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.
Los Angeles City Council • The Planning and Conservation League of California

TECHNICAL AND POLITICAL FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN
CHANGING TAX POLICY TO INCREASE
THE CALIFORNIA TOBACCO TAX

1. Substance of the tobacco tax increase proposal

a. Amount of Increase

- 1) How much should it be? Comparison with other states?
- 2) What number would minimize problem for machine vendors?
- 3) Cigarettes only or proportionate increase for other tobacco products?
- 4) Is the amount of the increase and the amount of revenue raised in consonance with the social rationale for the increase?

b. Effective date of the increase

- 1) What date would create the fewest administrative problems for the agency which would collect the tax?
- 2) What date would create the fewest problems for those who pay the tax...distributors, machine vendors, etc.?

c. Collection of the tax

- 1) Which agency should be responsible for collection?
- 2) Administrative costs of collecting 35 cents as compared to 10 cents.

d. Use of revenue derived from the tax

- 1) Should entitlements to proceeds from current tax be preserved? What are the rationales?
- 2) Earmarking assuming proceeds of the increase would go toward smoking prevention education, research for smoking-related diseases and provision of health care for the indigent, how will decisions be made as to:
 - a) Operational definitions of "education", "research" and "health care"?
 - b) Specific activities which fall within the operational definitions.
 - c) Whether all implementing programs are administered by public employees only or whether the state will contract with private agencies for services.
 - d) Percentage distribution among education, research and health care.

e. Administration of distribution of tax proceeds

- 1) Should statutory provision be made for a gross division of proceeds to administering agencies (e.g., 1/3 to department of Education to administer research and health care programs) and rely on each Department to implement by regulation?
- 2) Create advisory committee and stipulate composition?

3. Require distribution to go through budget appropriation process with all proposed expenditures subject to legislative review?

f. Administering state agencies

- 1) One (e.g., DHS) or several (e.g., DHS, DOE, UC).
- 2) Existing agency or create new one?
- 3) How do other states do it?

g. Maintenance of effort

- i) Device to be used (e.g., "State shall not expend less dollar amounts than expended in 1987-88 fiscal year for Medi-Cal, health care for the indigent, etc.").
- 2) Important that all new revenues seen as funds to augment existing programs, not as substitute for present funding. Critical because tax is designed to reduce smoking, will therefore eliminate itself if successful.

- h. Should bill proposal be identical to initiative proposal so that proponents can argue that the legislative process was attempted without success and therefore the people must take the matter into their own hands?

- i. Who are the interested parties in a proposed tax increase? Which among them have sufficient power that they can influence the policy outcome?

2. Political questions which must be addressed whether attempting to enact legislation or passing an initiative

- a. Legislative strategy must be consistent with initiative strategy.

- b. A thoughtfully developed, philosophically consistent, rationale is needed for:

- 1) Earmarking for specific purposes and no others.
- 2) Why cigarettes (all tobacco?) and not other harmful substances (e.g., alcohol).
- 3) The user-fee concept.
- 4) Social justification for requiring smokers to pay health care costs, smoking prevention education costs, and smoking-related disease research costs.

- c. Should the coalition which sponsors the bill be the same as the one which sponsors the initiative?

- 1) Who would do the lobbying?
- 2) Who would finance the initiative?

- d. Public opinion survey research on fundamental policy questions.
 - 1) To what extent would non-smokers support an increase in tax?
 - 2) To what extent would smokers support an increase?
 - 3) How much of an increase?
 - 4) Priority uses of the proceeds.
 - 5) Support for user-fee concept.
 - 6) Support for distributing proceeds to non-health related uses.
- e. Coordinate vs. separate individual media relations strategy.
- f. Possibility of developing a lobbying "game plan", creating a lobbying control committee, and getting advance commitments for execution. Hold weekly strategy sessions during legislative consideration.
- g. Development of major arguments which can be made:
 - 1) In favor
 - 2) against
 - 3) proponent's responses to opponent's arguments
- h. Strategy for approaching the opposition
 - 1) Who will comprise the opposition-cigarette manufactures, distributors, retailers, vending machine operators, etc.?
 - 2) How committed is each likely to be?
- i. Authorship of legislation
 - 1) Chairman of Revenue and Taxation Committees in each house?
 - 2) As many co-authors as possible?
 - 3) Bi-partisan?
 - 4) Better one party or the other?

3. Pre-Initiative planning

- a. Survey of potential supporters
 - 1) Will you support?
 - 2) Resource Commitment?
 - 3) When?
- b. Public opinion survey research
 - 1) Benchmark Survey
 - 2) Who pays?
- c. Creation of preliminary planning committee
 - 1) Small as possible?
 - 2) Comprised of certain supporters only?

d. PPC discuss possibilities with campaign management firms

- 1) Interest in taking the yes campaign.
- 2) Possible strategy?
- 3) Probable cost of a winning campaign.

e. PPC discuss possibilities with professional fundraisers

- 1) Interest
- 2) Potential

4. Initiative planning

a. Organizational structure of sponsoring coalition

- 1) Umbrella for all supporting parties.
- 2) Steering committee (money).
- 3) Executive committee (more money).
- 4) Control committee which will direct campaign consultants and other officers of the campaign committee (lots of money).

b. Retain:

- 1) Legal counsel
- 2) Professional fundraiser
- 3) Campaign consultant

c. Campaign budget:

- 1) Minimum/optimum.

d. Public opinion survey research.

e. Initiative timing flow chart.

f. Draft initiative proposal.

g. Circulation of petitions/qualification strategy.

COALITION

for a

HEALTHY

CALIFORNIA

The Facts About

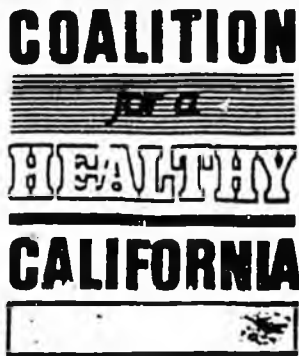
CHILDREN AND TOBACCO

Efforts which prevent or postpone the onset of tobacco use have the greatest potential to reduce the number of users.

- ▶ 90% of all smokers start by age 19 and 60% start by age 14, four years before they are legally entitled to smoke in California.
- ▶ 34% of California 9th graders and 31% of 11th graders smoked within the last six months. (January, 1986)
- ▶ Smoking rates among young people have not declined at the same rate as smoking among adults. Smoking among young females is significantly above their male counterparts.
- ▶ 16 percent of males between the ages of twelve and twenty-five use some form of smokeless tobacco. 25-35 percent of adolescent males (in some regions) currently use smokeless tobacco.
- ▶ 34% of Californians between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four smoke compared to 18% of those over the age of 65.
- ▶ Nationally, 3,279,000 children between the ages of twelve and seventeen smoke an average of 16 cigarettes each day.

CAN A TOBACCO TAX KEEP CHILDREN OFF TOBACCO?

- ▶ The proposed tobacco tax will earmark 20% of revenues — \$130 million annually — to "programs for the prevention and reduction of tobacco use, primarily among children, through school and community health education programs."
- ▶ Health education taught well, works. The Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta report "one of the most interesting behavior changes is the delay of onset of cigarette smoking." If all elementary school children participated in a good program, 150,000 fewer 12-year olds would start smoking each year.
- ▶ A good health education program costs as little as \$8 per student each year.
- ▶ Children and teenagers are influenced by the price of cigarettes when deciding to smoke. Experts predicted that a 16 cent increase in the Federal tobacco tax would cut the number of smokers under the age of 19 by 800,000 nationwide.
- ▶ A 25 cent tax increase in California could discourage as many as 100,000 children and teenagers from using tobacco each year.



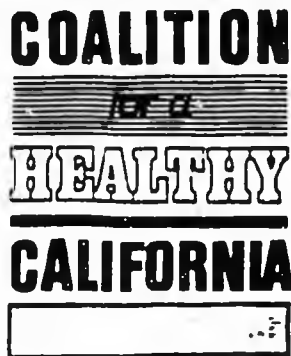
Public Opinion

About Tobacco Use

What voters know and feel about tobacco use affects the final outcome of the campaign, but it may not be decisive. Advertising by the tobacco industry can confuse and mislead voters.

However, the declining number of smokers and changing public opinion about the issue may create obstacles which the tobacco companies cannot overcome.

- ▶ Only 25% of California adults smoke, down from 32% in 1980. Of the five million Californians still smoking approximately 25% tried to quit during the last Great American Smokeout in November 1987.
- ▶ 68% of Californians favor the provisions of the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act, 27% are opposed and 5% are undecided. Of the 68% in favor, 56% are "strongly" in favor. The 56% "strong" support will be exceptionally difficult for tobacco industry advertising to overcome. (1987)
- ▶ 77% of smokers surveyed by the Gallup Poll said they would like to stop smoking, up from 66% in 1981. (1987)
- ▶ 47% of teenagers support a nationwide ban on tobacco sales. Well over 50% of above average students living in the East support the idea. Roughly 70% of the same students support a ban on selling tobacco to those under 21 years of age. (1988)
- ▶ College students assign smoking the rank of 3rd among activities with the greatest risk. (1987)
- ▶ 87% of Americans, smokers and non-smokers alike, now believe companies should either ban smoking at work totally or restrict it to designated areas. (1986)
- ▶ 94% of Americans believe smoking is hazardous to health. (1986)
- ▶ 75% of all Americans believe that smokers should not light up in the presence of non-smokers. (1986)
- ▶ 67% of Californians support increasing the tax on tobacco products to fund parks and recreation areas. (1987)



What Smoking Costs

Your Company

- ▶ An employer can save at least \$345 per employee every year during the first three years after they quit smoking. In Los Angeles, the savings estimate is \$675 each year.
- ▶ Employees who quit smoking continue to save company money in years four through ten at the rate of \$224 per year.
- ▶ Assuming 30% of employees smoke, a company which has 5000 employees will save \$1,552,500 over the first three years if all its employees stop smoking. A similar sized Los Angeles company will save \$4,657,500 over three years.
- ▶ A large employer with 50,000 employees would have 15,000 smokers and save \$15,525,000 in the first three years of its smoke free environment.

It is unrealistic for any company to plan on total success in smoking cessation efforts, but savings are evident at every level of success. Where do the savings come from?

- ▶ Smokers use 50 percent more sick leave, and have fifty percent more use of the health care system.
- ▶ Smokers have twice the mortality rate during working years.
- ▶ Smoking wastes 6 percent of an employees work time.
- ▶ Smoking increases the health care costs for employees affected by "second hand" smoke.
- ▶ Working in the presence of smokers reduces morale and productivity among non-smoking personnel.
- ▶ Smoking increases maintenance and cleaning costs and requires a much larger investment in air conditioning and circulation.
- ▶ Of the total California health care bill of \$35.4 billion in 1983, it is estimated that \$5.6 billion was spent treating tobacco related diseases.
- ▶ Nationally, middle range estimates put 1985 health care costs attributable to smoking at \$22 billion and lost productivity at \$43 billion for a total of \$65 billion or \$2.17 cost for each pack of cigarettes sold.

The Tobacco Tax and Health Protection will:

- ▶ Reduce the flow of new smokers and tobacco users into the workplace.
- ▶ Fund uncompensated medical care for patients without medical insurance thereby reducing the need for doctors and hospitals to charge their insured patients more.
- ▶ Support medical research which will improve prevention and treatment of tobacco related diseases.

I. What is Tobacco?

1. The tobacco industry is a \$32 billion enterprise in this country. (Wall Street Journal, 11-14-86)
2. 98% of all cigarettes manufactured in this country are made by six companies. (Coalition on Smoking or Health)
3. Cigarettes contain at least 48 known carcinogens including nicotine, tar, carbon monoxide, ammonia, and benzopyrene. There is no such thing as a safe level of exposure to cigarette smoking. (Office of Smoking and Health)
- * 4. The nicotine in tobacco is six to eight times more addictive than alcohol. Its addictive power bears a "stunning" resemblance to opium and heroin. (Harvard University; National Institute on Drug Abuse)

II. Who decides to Smoke? - Kids

1. Approximately 30% of Americans now smoke; 33% male and 28% females.
- * 2. In general, adults don't make the decision to smoke—kids do. 90% of all smokers make their decision to start smoking before the age of 20. 60% begin by the age of 14; 22% by the age of nine. (Health Affairs)
- * 3. 60% of teenage smokers are addicted before they leave the 9th grade. (Health Notes)
4. Each day, approximately three to five thousand U.S. kids smoke for the first time. (Cahan, G., "Smoking as a form of child Abuse," Washington Post May 22, 1985)
- * 5. The tobacco industry spent \$2.6 billion in the U.S. on advertising and promotion in 1985 primarily targeting the young and depicting users as healthy, athletic, active and attractive and relating tobacco use with pleasure and glamour. (Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation)
- * 6. A 10% increase (approximately 10 cents) in the price of cigarettes will lead to an overall 4.2% drop in cigarette smoking and a 14% drop in teenage smoking (U.S. Department Agriculture; USDA, February 28, 1986)

III. The Cost of Tobacco Smoking to Society

- * 1. The U.S. Government spends approximately \$4.2 billion each year on the Medicare and Medicaid programs to pay for the cost of smoking related illnesses. This cost to society works out to 14 cents for each pack of cigarettes. (Office of Technology and Assessment)

2. The U.S. Health care system spends approximately \$22 billion each year to treat smoking-related diseases. This cost to society computes to 72 cents for each pack of cigarettes sold. (Office of Technology and Assessment)
3. Another \$43 billion in productivity losses in the U.S. economy are attributable to cigarette smoking. This amounts to \$1.45 for each pack of cigarettes sold. (Office of Technology and Assessment).
- ✕ 4. The total cost of cigarette smoking to society totals (e2 and e3 above) to \$65 billion. This amounts to \$2.17 per pack of cigarettes sold. (Office of Technology and Assessment)
5. Nevertheless, taxes for a pack of cigarettes in California are only 18 cents for federal tax and 10 cents of state tax, totalling to 28 cents per pack. The rest of the costs caused by cigarettes are subsumed in individual private health insurance premiums and taxes.

IV. California's Cigarette Tax

1. California's cigarette tax has remained at 10 cents per pack since 1967. (Board of Equalization)
2. Only six other states, primarily tobacco growing states have a lower rate than California. Nevada and Arizona tax at 15 cents per pack while Oregon taxes at 27 cents per pack (Board of Equalization).

V. Human Costs of Cigarette Smoking

- ✕ 1. Approximately 350 thousand people die each year due to smoking related illnesses. This accounts for one of every six deaths. (Office of Technology and Assessment).
2. Smoking is associated with 30% of all cancers. (American Cancer Society)
3. Smoking causes 85% of all lung cancer deaths (130 thousand in 1984 in the U.S.) and is the major cause of lung cancer in women. (American Cancer Society)
4. Smoking causes 90% of all cases of bronchitis and emphysema (American Cancer Society)
5. Besides being the primary cause of lung cancer, smoking is also a major cause of cancer of the larynx, oral cavity and esophagus. It contributes to cancer of the urinary bladder, kidney and pancreas. (American Cancer Society)

6. Smoking is the major cause of coronary heart disease (American Cancer Society)
7. Smoking results in low birth weight babies and contributes to higher miscarriages (American Cancer Society)

VI. Miscellaneous Statistics

1. Polls indicate that 85% of smokers would like to quit (American Cancer Society)
2. Employers will save approximately \$550 per employee per year for each employee who quits smoking. (IBM)
4. Cigarette-caused fires kill over 2,300 people and burn 5,000 others each year in the U.S. and cause over 30 million in property damage. (IBID, pg. 5)
5. The December 1984 Report of the U.S. Surgeon General concluded that cigarette smoking represents a greater cause of death and disability than any other factor in the workplace. (U.S. Surgeon General).
6. In 1985, Canada raised its cigarette taxes an additional 25 cents per pack, bringing the total Canadian federal tax to 82 cents per pack of 25 cigarettes. Heavy provincial taxes increase the average selling price of a pack of 25 cigarettes to \$2.54 (CDN). In Newfoundland the average price is \$3.39 (CDN) per pack.

BILL HISTORY - HOUSE ACTION:
HOUSE CALENDAR: APRIL 5, 1989

HB 112

HOUSE JOURNAL JANUARY 25, 1989

HB 112

HOUSE BILL NO. 112 by the Resources Committee, entitled:

"An Act relating to big game hunting and to the regulation of big game and marine mammal guide-outfitting, transportation, and other commercial services for big game hunters; creating the Big Game Commercial Services Board; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Resources and Finance Committees.

MARCH 15, 1989

HB 112

The Resources Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 112

"An Act relating to big game hunting and to the regulation of big game and marine mammal guide-outfitting, transportation, and other commercial services for big game hunters; creating the Big Game Commercial Services Board; and providing for an effective date."

HB 112

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 112 (Resources)

"An Act relating to big game hunting and to the regulation of big game and marine mammal guide-outfitting, transportation, and other commercial services for big game hunters; creating the Big Game Commercial Services Board; relating to presumptive sentences for violation of certain big game commercial services statutes; and providing for an effective date."

Recommending do pass (5): Menard (Co-chairman), Navarre, Jacko, Sharp, Foster

No recommendation (2): Hudson, Furnace

Two fiscal notes, by the Department of Commerce & Economic Development and the Department of Fish & Game, one zero fiscal note by the Department of Natural Resources, and one zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Public Safety were published March 15, 1989.

HB 112 was referred to the Finance Committee.

MARCH 31, 1989

HB 112

The Finance Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 112

"An Act relating to big game hunting and to the regulation of big game and marine mammal guide-outfitting, transportation, and other commercial

services for big game hunters; creating the Big Game Commercial Services Board; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 112 (Finance)

"An Act relating to big game hunting and to the regulation of big game and marine mammal guide-outfitting, transportation, and other commercial services for big game hunters; creating the Big Game Commercial Services Board; relating to presumptive sentences for violation of certain big game commercial services statutes; and providing for an effective date."

Recommending do pass (8): Larson and Hoffman (Co-chairmen), Koponen, Ulmer, Shultz, Phillips, Rieger, Wallis

No recommendation (3): Swackhammer, Brown, Barnes

Two previous fiscal notes by the Department of Commerce & Economic Development and the Department of Fish & Game, a previous zero fiscal note by the Department of Natural Resources, and a previous zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Public Safety, published March 15, 1989, apply to CSHB 112(Fin).

HB 112

HB 112 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
Title: An Act relating to big game hunting and to the regulation of big game and marine mammal guide-outfitting... BRU: Occupational Licensing
Sponsor: House Resources Components: All
Requestor: House Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES		39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
TRAVEL		28.7	28.7	13.9	13.9	13.9
CONTRACTUAL		16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
SUPPLIES		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
EQUIPMENT		12.0				
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		98.8	86.8	72.0	72.0	72.0

CAPITAL						

REVENUE		103.0	105.5	108.0	110.5	113.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (GF/PR)		98.8	86.8	72.0	72.0	72.0
TOTAL		98.8	86.8	72.0	72.0	72.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME		2	2	2	2	2
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached for explanation.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Officer
Division: Occupational Licensing

Phone: 465-2144
Date: March 14, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: Larry Merculieff
Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

Date: 3/15/89

Distribution (by preparer):

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

BIG GAME COMMERCIAL SERVICES BOARD EXPENSES

No. 1
CSHB 112 (RES)
HOUSE 3/15/89

The expenses identified in this fiscal note, except where noted, are new costs expected to be incurred by the new Commercial Services Board in addition to those already budgeted for the current Guide Board. The increase in board expenses will be covered by a parallel increase in the division's program receipt authority. The expenses will be paid for by revenues generated by new or increased licensing fees.

FY 90:

PERSONAL SERVICES:

Occupational Licensing Examiner I, Range 12A 6 months (PPT), Juneau	\$17.3
Investigator II, Range 16A 6 months (PPT), Anchorage	22.5
Personal Services Sub-Total:	\$39.8

BOARD OF THE TRAVEL:

Travel costs are based on nine (9) members from the following locations:

- 3 Fairbanks members
- 3 Anchorage members
- 1 Kotzebue member
- 1 Barrow member
- 1 King Salmon member
- 1 Bettles member
- 1 Cordova member

3 staff members (three from Juneau, and one from Anchorage)

Board meetings by board members and staff in the first year is

3 Fairbanks meetings (\$6330 x 2)	\$12.7
3 Anchorage meeting	8.6
3 Kotzebue meeting	8.5
	\$29.8

(Rural Implementation):

To encourage rural resident participation in the big game services industry, it is planned that a Licensing Examiner will travel to seven rural sites for out-reach purposes; Barrow, Bethel, Bethel, Dillingham, Kodiak, and Ketchikan

\$5.8

(Investigations):

focus on the licensure of transporters and commercial use of big game. Funds are necessary for an Investigator to travel to Fairbanks, King Salmon, Kotzebue, Bettles, Cordova, and Bettles

\$4.1

(Total) reduced by \$11.0 already built into the Licensing Boards the division of occupational licensing operating budget.)

[\$11.0]

CONTRACTUAL

Printing (decals, forms, etc.)	\$5.0
Advertising (meetings and regulations)	1.7
Exam consultation	5.0
Phones, postage	3.0
Space rent (for meetings)	1.6
	\$16.3

Contractual Sub-Total	\$16.3

COMMODITIES:

Standard operating supplies such as stationery, envelopes, pens, etc.	\$2.0

EQUIPMENT: (one time costs only)

2 - Phone units	.4ea.	.8
2 - DP/WP Computer workstations	2.2ea.	4.4
2 - Desks, double pedestal, 70x36	.7ea.	1.4
2 - Chairs, swivel with arms	.7ea.	1.4
2 - Chairs, side without arms	.2ea.	.4
2 - Typewriters, IBM SelectricIII	1.2ea.	2.4
2 - Desk calculators	.1ea.	.2
2 - Tables, 72x36	.2ea.	.4
2 - File cabinets, 5 dr legal with lock	.3ea.	.6
		\$12.0

Equipment Sub-Total:	\$12.0

TOTAL FY 90 COSTS:	98.8

FY 91:

Costs in FY 91 are anticipated to be the same as in FY 90, less the one-time FY 90 equipment costs of \$12.0.

TOTAL FY 91 COSTS:	\$86.8

FY 92:

Cost differences between FY 90 and FY 92 result from a reduction in FY 92 of the number of meetings budgeted under travel. FY 92 expense is based on two meetings, one in Anchorage and one in Fairbanks, while FY 90 was based on four.

Anchorage Board Meeting Deleted	[6.3]	
Juneau Board Meeting Deleted	[8.5]	
	[14.8]	[14.8]

TOTAL FY 92 COSTS:	\$72.0

Costs are the same for FY 93 and FY 94 taking into consideration two meetings to be held each year, one in Anchorage and the other to alternate between Fairbanks and Juneau each fiscal year.

BIG GAME COMMERCIAL SERVICES BOARD PROGRAM RECEIPTS

The current Guide Board already generate program receipts through its licensing fees. The revenues reflected in this fiscal note represent the amount of additional revenue necessary to cover the added costs associated in CSHB 112(Res) with sunseting the Guide Board and creating a Big Game Commercial Services Board. The revenues are based on a modest increase of \$50.00 to the fees presently established by regulation and assessed against licensed guides renewing their licenses and against persons seeking initial licensure. Unlike other occupational licensing areas, which renew biennially, CSHB 112(Res) requires annual renewal and the revenue reflects that mandate.

FY 90 is based on:

437 Guide-Outfitters x \$50	\$21.8
1224 Class-A and Assistant Guides x \$50	61.2
300 Transporters x \$50	15.0
100 Outfitters x \$50	5.0

FY 90 Revenue	\$103.0

FY 91 is based on FY 90 calculations with an additional 50 new licensees added:

437 Guide-Outfitters x \$50	\$21.8
1224 Class-A and Assistant Guides x \$50	61.2
325 Transporters x \$50	16.3
125 Outfitters x \$50	6.2

FY 91 Revenue	105.5

FY 92 is based on FY 91 calculations with an additional 50 new licensees added:

437 Guide-Outfitters x \$50	\$21.8
1224 Class-A and Assistant Guides x \$50	61.2
350 Transporters x \$50	17.5
150 Outfitters x \$50	7.5

FY 92 Revenue	\$108.0

FY 93 is based on FY 92 calculations with an additional 50 new licensees added:

437 Guide-Outfitters x \$50	\$21.8
1224 Class-A and Assistant Guides x \$50	61.2
375 Transporters x \$50	18.8
175 Outfitters x \$50	8.7

FY 93 Revenue	\$110.5

FY 94 is based on FY 93 calculations with an additional 50 new
licensees added:

437 Guide-Outfitters x \$50	\$21.8
1224 Class-A and Assistant Guides x \$50	61.2
400 Transporters x \$50	20.0
200 Outfitters x \$50	10.0
 FY 94 Revenue	 \$113.0

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act Relating to Commercial
Services for Big Game Hunters
Sponsor: Resources Committee
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Wildlife Conservation
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES	31.5	25.8	67.5	58.2	58.2	58.2
TRAVEL	1.5	5.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CONTRACTUAL		.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
SUPPLIES		1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EQUIPMENT		6.0				
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	33.0	90.0	72.0	60.7	60.7	60.7
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary) The FY89, FY90, and FY91 expenditures are necessary to coordinate the development of a computerized area-based management system for use in administering the guide/outfitting industry. The FY92, FY93, and FY94 expenditures would depend on the guide/outfitter area management system which is devised and ADF&G's role in that system.

Prepared by: W. Lewis Pamplin, Jr., Director
Division: Wildlife Conservation

Phone: 465-4190
Date: 2/15/89

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: Fish and Game

Date: 2/15/89

Distribution (by preparer):

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

FISCAL NOTE FOR HOUSE BILL 112
Page 2 of 2

	FY89		FY90		FY91		FY92	
	Mos.	Cost	Mos.	Cost	Mos.	Cost	Mos.	Cost
LINE 100								
WB III @ \$4.5/month	3	13.5	11	49.5	11	49.5	11	49.5
AP II @ \$3.3/month	3	9.9	5	16.5	3	9.9	1	3.3
DPC II @ \$2.7/month	3	8.1	4	10.8	3	8.1	2	5.4
TOTAL		31.5		76.8		67.5		58.2
LINE 200 TRAVEL		1.5		5.0		3.0		1.0
LINE 300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	0.0		0.5		0.5		0.5	
LINE 400 SUPPLIES	0.0		1.7		1.0		1.0	
LINE 500 EQUIPMENT	0.0		6.0		0.0		0.0	
TOTAL		33.0		90.0		72.0		60.7*

* This total may vary with the role that ADF&G ultimately plays in the guide/outfitter area management system.

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSHB 112 (RES)
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 3/15/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Big game guiding and sport hunting
Sponsor: House Resources
Requestor: House Resources

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Fish & Wildlife Protection
Component: Enforcement & ISU

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of HB 112 would create a nine-member Big Game Commercial Services Board. It is anticipated that travel expenses for Board members would be included in the budget of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing. Department of Public Safety (DPS) staff time will be provided to assist the Board as necessary; no additional fiscal impact on DPS is anticipated.

Prepared by: Captain Conrad Seibel
Division: Fish & Wildlife Protection

Phone: 269-5509
Date: 3/15/89

Approved by Commissioner: John H. English
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 3/15/89

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

CC
BILL VERSION: CSHB 112 (RES)
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 3/15/89

No. 4

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 15-Feb-89
Title: An Act relating to big game hunting and regulation of commercial services.
Sponsor: House Resources
Requestor: House Resources

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
BRU: Management and Administration
Components: Commissioners Office

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Travel costs for Natural Resources will be included in DCED fiscal note.

Prepared by: Carol Wilson Phone: 465-2400
Division: Commissioners Office Date: 15-Feb-89
Approved by Commissioner: Lennie Gorsuch Date: 15-Feb-89
Agency: Department of Natural Resources

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

Representative Menard announced HB 112 and SB 140 to be open for discussion.

Stephen White, Assistant Attorney General, said that he was prepared to answer any questions about the Department's interpretation of the Owsichuk decision. He gave a brief history of the decision. The court basically said that if you want limited entry for any resources used under the common use clause, the proper way to do it is through a constitutional amendment as with fishing limited entry permits.

Senator Fahrenkamp asked Mr. White if this issue would affect oil and gas leases and he answered no.

Number 400

Representative Menard noted that Ken Fanning was in attendance.

Randall Burns gave a line by line description of the changes made in HB 112 and SB 140.

Representative Davidson asked Mr. Burns why the transition for outfitters to guides did not require journeyman training for three years. He answered it was because a lot of the outfitters have had a legitimate portion of the big game commercial services industry in the state, and since this bill is creating a combined guide/outfitter classification, it was a way to allow them to continue business and not shut them out of their profession for three years.

Number 373

Joel Bennett, member of the Board of Game, said he thought the Game Board would applaud the effort put into this kind of legislation. If an acceptable bill were passed, it would make the functions of the Game Board much easier, because there would be more information. Mr. Bennett said that having a closer relationship between the Game Board, the Guide Board, and the Commercial Services Board is good. He said the transporter license hasn't in the past been woven into the system the way it should; and this bill has made a real step forward in this respect.

Number 553

Mr. Burns continued his line by line discussion of changes in the bill embodied in the committee substitute.

Representative Menard asked Mr. Utermohle, from legal services, if he had any comments. He said he was available to answer questions. There were no questions.

Senator Fahrenkamp commented that there is a need to work with diligence to reach agreement with the people concerned as quickly as possible, because it's absolutely necessary to move this legislation along.

Representative Menard announced HB 112 and SB 140 to be open for discussion.

Stephen White, Assistant Attorney General, said that he was prepared to answer any questions about the department's

interpretation of the Owsichuk Decision. He gave a brief history of the decision. The court basically said that if you want limited entry for any resources used under the common use clause, the proper way to do it is through a constitutional amendment as with fishing limited entry permits.

Senator Fahrenkamp asked Mr. White if this issue would affect oil and gas leases. Mr. White answered, "No."

Number 400

Representative Menard noted that Ken Fanning was in attendance.

Randall Burns gave a line by line description of the changes made in HB 112 and SB 140.

Representative Davidson asked Mr. Burns why the transition for outfitters to guides did not require journeyman training for three years. He answered it was because a lot of the outfitters have had a legitimate portion of the big game commercial services industry in the state, and since this bill is creating a combined guide/outfitter classification, it was a way to allow them to continue business and not shut them out of their profession for three years.

Number 373

Joel Bennett, member of the Board of Game, said he thought the Game Board would applaud the effort put into this kind of legislation. If an acceptable bill were passed, it would make the functions of the Game Board much easier, because there would be more information. Mr. Bennett said that having a closer relationship between the Game Board, the Guide Board, and the Commercial Services Board is good. He said the transporter license hasn't in the past been woven into the system the way it should; and this bill has made a real step forward in this respect.

Number 553

Mr. Burns continued his line by line discussion of changes in the bill embodied in the committee substitute.

Representative Menard asked Mr. Utermohle, from Legal Services, if he had any comments. Mr. Utermohle said he was available to answer questions. There were no questions.

Senator Fahrenkamp commented that there is a need to work with diligence to reach agreement with the people concerned as quickly as possible, because it's absolutely necessary to move this legislation along.

Representative Menard announced HB 112 and SB 140 to be open for discussion.

Stephen White, Assistant Attorney General, said that he was prepared to answer any questions about the Department's interpretation of the Owsichuk decision. He gave a brief history of the decision. The court basically said that if you want limited entry for any resources used under the common use clause, the proper way to do it is through a

constitutional amendment as with fishing limited entry permits.

Senator Fahrenkamp asked Mr. White if this issue would affect oil and gas leases and he answered no.

Number 400

Representative Menard noted that Ken Fanning was in attendance.

Randall Burns gave a line by line description of the changes made in HB 112 and SB 140.

Representative Davidson asked Mr. Burns why the transition for outfitters to guides did not require journeyman training for three years. He answered it was because a lot of the outfitters have had a legitimate portion of the big game commercial services industry in the state, and since this bill is creating a combined guide/outfitter classification, it was a way to allow them to continue business and not shut them out of their profession for three years.

Number 373

Joel Bennett, member of the Board of Game, said he thought the Game Board would applaud the effort put into this kind of legislation. If an acceptable bill were passed, it would make the functions of the Game Board much easier, because there would be more information. Mr. Bennett said that having a closer relationship between the Game Board, the Guide Board, and the Commercial Services Board is good. He said the transporter license hasn't in the past been woven into the system the way it should, and this bill has made a real step forward in this respect.

Number 553

Mr. Burns continued his line by line discussion of changes in the bill embodied in the committee substitute.

Representative Menard asked Mr. Utermohle, from legal services, if he had any comments. He said he was available to answer questions. There were no questions.

Senator Fahrenkamp commented that there is a need to work with diligence to reach agreement with the people concerned as quickly as possible, because it's absolutely necessary to move this legislation along.

Chairman Menard announced that a new proposed CS for HB 112 was before the committee and asked Ms. Munson to address the changes.

JOHANNA MUNSON, Committee Aide, stated that the proposed CS incorporates a number of changes based on committee testimony and meetings with outfitters and other involved people, including the Department of Law. She added that many of the changes were technical in nature. She read through the changes as detailed in a memo to the committee from staff dated 3/13/89, copies of which were before the members. (Refer to Attachment #1 for exact amendments which can be found at the Alaska Legislative Reference Library or at the House Resources Committee Room, Capitol

Building #126.)

Representative Furnace referred to page 2 of the memo (Attachment #1) and asked what A.P.A. stood for. Ms. Munson replied that it stood for the Administrative Procedure Act.

Representative Furnace asked if it wouldn't be to the advantage of the party involved to go through that appeal process.

RANDALL BURNS, of the Division of Occupational Licensing, stated that the reason for the suggestion on page 28, lines 28-29, was that it can take up to two years to go through the A.P.A. formal hearing process and the new language allows the opportunity to have the commissioner decide the issue, thereby taking a shorter period.

Representative Furnace asked if there was a choice and if a person still had the ability to use the A.P.A. process.

Mr. Burns responded that they didn't want to use the A.P.A. process with the transition type of appeal as it was very expensive to the state. Representative Furnace stated that some individuals may prefer the A.P.A. process.

Mr. Burns pointed out that the proposed CS still allows an individual to appeal to the Superior Court if not satisfied with the decision, which is the same remedy allowed by the A.P.A. process.

Ms. Munson added that this section of the bill allows for a special appeal process for those transitioning with the new law.

Mr. Burns stated an additional concern: the board will make the original determination as to whether people will be eligible for admission under the transition and if they were subject to the A.P.A., they would have to go to a hearing, then come back to the board. The feeling was that it worked better to add a new entity to the process, that of the commissioner.

REPRESENTATIVE HUDSON expressed the concern of a constituent regarding lawfully registered camps, cabins or lodges as something many transitioning outfitters had not done. He didn't see anything in the bill that would allow them to get around that aspect. He asked if it would be possible to amend line 5, on page 28, to allow outfitters to show other records to indicate they have had significant action in the area, even though they had no registered cabin, lodge or camp.

Mr. Burns responded that the intention of the appeal process is for those types of situations which can be appealed to the commissioner as provided for on page 29, line 1. He recognized that a number of people are concerned that they will be left out of the transitional phase. He pointed out that under the bill, there is no prohibition for transporters, but there is a need to be careful about allowing a window of opportunity for those who claim to have outfitted in the past, when in fact they hadn't. He explained further, noting that HB 112 doesn't preclude transporters from continuing their business, but

it does require them to have a license.

Representative Hudson discussed his constituent's concern about not fitting into the transition.

Ms. Munson continued her discussion of the changes detailed in the memo (Attachment #1).

REPRESENTATIVE SHARP brought up the language beginning on page 3, line 26 through page 4, line 4, and asked if it is the only area in the proposed CS that gives the commissioner legal power over the board. Mr. Burns replied that it is the only place where the Fish and Game Commissioner appears.

Chairman Menard indicated his intent to report the proposed CS out of committee today.

Representative Furnace asked to address some constituent concerns first. He MOVED to AMEND the proposed CS by deleting page 20, lines 19-20, regarding the responsibility of guide-outfitters for violations of their employees.

Representative Navarre OBJECTED. He said that by deleting the language, there would be no control over the assistant guide-outfitter for violations in the field, and it was important to keep the language in the bill to assure responsibility.

Representative Sharp brought up concerns about constitutionality which had been expressed by his constituents.

The question was called and the committee VOTED. The AMENDMENT FAILED.

Representative Furnace MOVED to AMEND the proposed CS by deleting subsection (3) on page 24, lines 3-8, regarding felony convictions.

Representative Navarre OBJECTED. Representative Furnace explained his constituent's concerns regarding entrapment with respect to the section.

Mr. Burns explained that the section starts on page 23 and amends the criminal code. The proposed amendment to delete subsection (3) would delete current language in the criminal code which has nothing to do with the bill.

Representative Navarre opposed the amendment because it cuts across all other areas affected by the language in the criminal code.

The question was called and the committee VOTED. The AMENDMENT FAILED.

Representative Furnace then MOVED to AMEND the proposed CS by deleting lines 8-14, page 32.

Representative Navarre OBJECTED because it would give blanket immunity to persons who broke the law previously, it would be unfair and set a bad precedent.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER asked if there was any language in the bill which spoke to breaking an old law which is no longer a law in the new bill. Representative Navarre responded that the procedure would carry forward to a resolve, as the law was in effect at the time of offense.

The question was called and the committee VOTED. The AMENDMENT FAILED.

Representative Navarre MOVED to ADOPT the proposed CS for HB 112, dated 3/13/89. There was NO OBJECTION, and it was so moved.

REPRESENTATIVE JACKO MOVED to AMEND CSHB 112(RES) and referred to his amendment (Attachment #2, which can be found at the Alaska Legislative Reference Library or at the House Resources Committee Room, Capitol Building #126), a copy of which was before the committee members. He explained that the amendment to page 7, line 20, allows old-timers in rural areas to get into the guiding system. Representative Hudson commented that the amendment seems substantive and he was concerned that it had not been taken up in the public process. He was hesitant to take it up now and preferred recommending it to the task force.

Mr. Burns commented that the issue had been discussed by the task force. The section applies to rural residents and would do what Representative Jacko explained. He felt there would be no opposition to the amendment.

Chairman Menard added that the concept was run by the outfitters and they expressed no problems with it.

JOE CLUTCH, representing Alaska Professional Hunters, testified that he had been involved with the guiding-outfitting issue for two years and that he supported the amendment in its present form. He said it offers the opportunity for people in the bush to get into the system.

The question was called and the committee VOTED. The AMENDMENT (Attachment #2) was adopted.

Representative Navarre MOVED to Report Out of Committee CSHB 112(RES), as amended, with INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS. There was NO OBJECTION, and it was so ordered.

CSHB 112(RES) was Reported Out of Committee with four fiscal notes, (fiscal impact from DF&G and DCED and zero fiscal notes from DNR and DPS) and provided a DO PASS RECOMMENDATION.

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y STATE (APRIL)
JUNEAU ALASKA 99801
907 465 1800

MEMORANDUM

March 27, 1989

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary of CSHB 112 (Resources);
An Act relating to big game hunting and to
the regulation of big game and marine mammal
guide-outfitting, transportation, and other
commercial services for big game hunters,
creating the Big Game Commercial Services
Board; relating to presumptive sentences for
violation of certain big game commercial ser-
vices statutes; and providing for an effec-
tive date.

TO: Representative Lyman Hoffman
Representative Ron Larson
Co-Chairs, House Finance Committee

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

The following is a sectional summary of CSHB 112 (Re-
sources).

Please note that a summary of a bill should not be con-
sidered an authoritative interpretation of the bill. The
bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1 of the bill repeals and reenacts AS 08.01.010(10)
to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board is
subject to and benefits from centralized licensing proce-
dures under AS 08.01.

Section 2 of the bill repeals and reenacts AS 08.03.010(c)-
(20) to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board
terminates on June 30, 1993 under the "sunset" provisions of
AS 08.03.

Section 3 of the bill adds new sections to AS 08.54.

ARTICLE 4. BIG GAME COMMERCIAL SERVICES BOARD.

Sec. 08.54.300 establishes the Big Game Commercial Services Board (Board) in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. The Board consists of nine members. Two members of the board are licensed guide-outfitters. Two members of the Board are licensed transporters. One member of the Board is a commercial use permit holder who is not a guide-outfitter or transporter. One member of the Board is a member of the Board of Game who is chosen by the Board of Game. One member is a person who represents Native landholders. Two members of the Board are public members. The guide-outfitter, transporter, commercial use permit holder, and public members of the Board, as well as the representative of Native landholders, are appointed by the governor.

Sec. 08.54.310 sets out the duties and powers of the Board. The Board shall prepare, grade, and administer examinations for guide-outfitters licenses and for game management unit certifications; determine qualifications for class-A assistant guide-outfitter, marine mammal guide-outfitter, and assistant guide-outfitter licenses; establish performance standards for providers of big game commercial services and regulate the activities of these providers; publish an annual list of big game commercial services providers; prohibit big game commercial services that are unsportsmanlike, unethical, unsafe, etc; revoke, suspend, or deny renewal of licenses and permits; authorize issuance of transporter licenses and commercial use permits; meet at least twice each year; and provide for registration of base camps and other facilities.

The Board may establish a management system for guide-outfitters and establish standards of supervision that a guide-outfitter must exercise over class-A assistant guide-outfitters and assistant guide-outfitters.

Sec. 08.54.320 provides that the Board shall adopt regulations as required by this chapter and as necessary for administration of this chapter.

Sec. 08.54.330 provides that the Department of Fish and Game, Department of Natural Resources, and Department of Public Safety shall provide the Board with information necessary to regulate providers of big game commercial services.

ARTICLE 5. LICENSING.

Sec. 08.54.350 sets out the minimum qualifications necessary for a guide-outfitter license. A person who currently holds a master guide license may receive a master guide-outfitter license, but is in all other respects treated as a guide-outfitter. A guide-outfitter may contract to guide-outfit hunts for big game.

Sec. 08.54.360 sets out the minimum qualifications necessary for a marine mammal guide-outfitter license. A marine mammal guide-outfitter may contract to guide-outfit hunts for marine mammals.

Sec. 08.54.370 sets out the requirements for renewal of guide-outfitter and marine mammal guide-outfitter licenses. The department may not renew a license unless these requirements are satisfied.

Sec. 08.54.380 sets out the minimum qualifications necessary for a class-A assistant guide-outfitter license. A class-A assistant guide-outfitter may not contract to guide-outfit hunts. A class-A assistant guide-outfitter must be under the supervision of a guide-outfitter but may take charge of a camp in the absence of a guide-outfitter.

Sec. 08.54.390 sets out the minimum qualifications necessary for an assistant guide-outfitter license. An assistant guide-outfitter may not contract to guide-outfit hunts and must be employed by a guide-outfitter and supervised by a guide-outfitter or class-A assistant guide-outfitter while in the field on a hunt.

Sec. 08.54.400 sets out the requirements for obtaining and renewing a transporter license.

A transporter may provide transportation services to big game hunters. A transporter may also provide accommodations to big game hunters in the field in certain situations. A transporter must place a decal provided by the department on each piece of transportation equipment that the transporter uses in providing transportation services to big game hunters.

Sec. 08.54.410 provides for an appeal to the commissioner of commerce and economic development if an applicant for any

class of guide-outfitter license or transporter license is denied a license by the Board. Specific criteria that an appellant must satisfy in order to file an appeal under this section are set out.

Sec. 08.54.420 provides that guide-outfitter, marine mammal guide-outfitter, and transporter licenses are renewed annually.

Sec. 08.54.430 provides for examinations for any class of guide-outfitter license that may be required under this chapter. The Board shall administer qualification examinations at least twice a year and at least once each two years shall administer the examinations at a location outside of Anchorage. The examinations must be administered at least 90 days apart.

The Board shall regularly provide information on examinations and qualifications for all classes of guide-outfitter licenses to residents of rural areas.

Sec. 08.54.440 provides for renewal of all classes of guide-outfitter licenses after the license has lapsed. If any class of guide-outfitter license has lapsed for two consecutive years, the applicant must satisfy the requirements for initial issuance of the license.

A guide-outfitter does not have to repeat the three year apprenticeship as a class-A assistant guide-outfitter or an assistance guide-outfitter unless the guide-outfitter license has been lapsed for three years or more.

Sec. 08.54.450 provides that the department shall set fees for examinations and licenses required under this chapter. A license fee for any class of guide-outfitter license is in addition to the fee paid for a hunting license.

Sec. 08.54.460 requires that a person, other than a licensed guide-outfitter, marine mammal guide-outfitter, or transporter, who provides other big game commercial services for compensation register with the Board, obtain a commercial use permit, and pay the commercial use permit fee. Examples of "other big game commercial services" are listed.

Sec. 08.54.470 requires guide-outfitters, marine mammal guide-outfitters, and transporters to obtain an annual commercial use permit and pay the commercial use permit fee.

The department, in consultation with the Board, shall set the amount of the commercial use permit fee.

A guide-outfitter, marine mammal guide-outfitter, or transporter shall pay the commercial use permit fee with the application for issuance or renewal of their license.

The commissioner of administration shall separately account for the fees received for commercial use permits. The legislature may use the money received for commercial use permits to make appropriations to the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Public Safety for game management and enforcement of game laws.

ARTICLE 6. PENALTIES.

Sec. 08.54.500 sets out the procedures for discipline of a person who holds any class of guide-outfitter license.

The Board may hold a disciplinary hearing upon receiving a written complaint about the guide-outfitter licensee. The Board shall hold a disciplinary hearing upon receiving three complaints from members of three separate hunting parties about a licensee's activities or a complaint about a licensee's conduct in a life-threatening situation or if the licensee is convicted or certain state or federal laws.

The Board may revoke, suspend, or deny renewal of any class of guide-outfitter license after a hearing if the Board finds that the licensee engaged in certain proscribed activities or violated certain state or federal laws.

The Board shall revoke any class of guide-outfitter license after a hearing if the Board finds that the licensee is not qualified for the license held, is incompetent, or has been convicted of certain state or federal laws during the preceding five years.

The Board shall immediately suspend any class of guide-outfitter license if a certified copy of a judgment of conviction of a licensee for certain state or federal crimes is filed with the Board.

Sec. 08.54.505 provides for the discipline of transporters and commercial use permittees.

The Board may hold a disciplinary hearing regarding the activities of a transporter or commercial use permittee upon receiving a complaint about the transporter or commercial use permittee. The Board shall hold a disciplinary hearing upon receiving three complaints from members of three separate hunting parties about the transporter's or permittee's activities or if the transporter or permittee is convicted of certain state or federal laws.

The Board may revoke, suspend, or deny renewal of transporter license or commercial use permit after a hearing if the Board finds that the licensee or permittee engaged in certain proscribed activities or violated certain state or federal laws.

The Board shall revoke a transporter license or commercial use permit after a hearing if the Board finds that the licensee or permittee is not qualified for the license or permit or has been convicted of certain state or federal laws during the preceding five years.

The Board shall immediately suspend a transporter license or commercial use permit, if a certified copy of a judgment of conviction of licensee or permittee for certain state or federal crimes is filed with the Board.

Sec. 08.54.510 sets out general provisions applicable to disciplinary proceedings.

A person who is disciplined under AS 08.54.500 or 08.54.505 may not engage or be employed in the business of providing big game commercial services during a period of license or permit revocation or other disciplinary action. A person who is licensed under this chapter or who holds a commercial use permit may not employ a person whose license or permit under this chapter has been suspended or revoked.

A license or permit that has been revoked must be surrendered immediately to the department.

A certified copy of a judgment of conviction is conclusive evidence of the commission of the offense in a disciplinary proceeding of the Board, regardless of whether the conviction resulted from a plea of nolo contendere or the conviction is under appeal, unless the conviction is overturned on appeal.

The Board shall notify a complainant of the result of the Board's hearing within 30 days after the hearing. The Board must also notify a complainant of its reasons for not taking disciplinary action.

Sec. 08.54.520 sets out unlawful acts involving the provision of big game commercial services and establishes the penalties for those acts.

A person may be punished by a fine of not more than \$30,000 or imprisonment for not less than two months or more than one year or both for

- (1) failing to report violations of certain laws by a client or employee if the person holds a license or permit issued under this chapter;

- (2) committing, aiding in the commission of, or allowing a violation of certain fish and game laws if the person holds a license or permit issued under this chapter;

- (3) providing big game commercial services without holding a commercial use permit;

- (4) obstructing the lawful hunting activities of hunter who is not a client of the person, if the person holds a license or permit under this chapter;

- (5) providing guide-outfitting services except while employed and supervised by a guide-outfitter, if the person is a class-A assistant guide-outfitter or assistant guide-outfitter;

- (6) entering or remaining unlawfully on state, federal, or private land without prior authorization, if the person holds any class of guide-outfitter license.

A person may be punished by a fine of not more than \$30,000, or imprisonment for not less than two months or more than one year, or both for a first offense or by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years for a second or subsequent offense for

- (1) providing guide-outfitter services without having an appropriate class of guide-outfitter license and hunting license in actual possession;

(2) advertising or to representing to be a guide-outfitter without holding a guide-outfitter or marine mammal guide-outfitter license;

(3) providing transportation services to a big game hunter without holding a transporter license;

(4) contracting to lead a hunt, if the person is a class-A assistant guide-outfitter or assistant guide-outfitter.

A person who provides big game commercial services while the person's license to provide those services is suspended or revoked is punishable by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for not more than three years.

A person who is convicted of an act set out in this section may also be subject to revocation of the person's license to provide guide-outfitter and transportation services for not more than five years and forfeiture of guns, boats, aircraft, and other equipment used in committing the act.

A court may not suspend imposition or execution of sentence and the person may not be granted probation until the minimum sentence is served, if a person is convicted of an act set out in this section.

Sec. 08.54.530 provides that the Board may obtain an injunction to stop a person from violating certain provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 08.54.540 provides that a guide-outfitter is subject to discipline by the Board under AS 08.54.500 for violations of certain state and federal laws committed during the course of employment by a class-A assistant guide-outfitter or assistant guide who is employed by the guide-outfitter.

ARTICLE 7. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 08.54.550 provides for the collection of certain information and reports from guide-outfitters, marine mammal guides, and transporters by the department. This information is confidential except that aggregated information may be released in reports by the department.

08.54.590 established definitions for "base camp", "big game", "big game commercial hunting services", "big game

commercial service", "board", "compensation", "department", "enter or remain unlawfully", "field", "game management unit", "guide-outfit", "spike camp", "transportation services", and "unethical activity".

Section 4 of the bill amends AS 12.55.125(e), by establishing a one year presumptive sentence for a first felony conviction if the offender is convicted of AS 08.54.520(a)(7) - (10).

Section 5 of the bill amends AS 16.05.407(a) by adding mountain goat to the list of species for which a nonresident hunter is required to utilize the services of a guide-outfitter and by making certain technical changes that are necessary to conform with the remainder of the bill.

Section 6 of the bill amends AS 16.05.407(d) by making a technical change that is necessary to conform to the repeal of AS 16.05.407(e).

Section 7 of the bill amends AS 16.05.408(a) by making technical changes necessary to conform with Section 3 of the bill.

Section 8 of the bill amends AS 16.05 by adding a new section.

Sec. 16.05.783 prohibits hunting clubs from supporting big game hunting activities or providing facilities or services for big game hunting. "Hunting club" is defined.

Section 9 of the bill amends AS 39.50.200(b)(48) in order that the members of the Big Game Commercial Services Board are subject to the conflict of interest law.

Section 10 of the bill amends AS 41.23.420(d) by making a technical change that is necessary to conform to section 3 of the bill.

Section 11 of the bill amends AS 44.62.330(a)(35) to provide that the Big Game Commercial Services Board is subject to certain provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 12 of the bill provides for the transition from the existing classes of guide licenses to the new classes of guide-outfitter licenses.

All classes of guide licenses that are in effect on the effective date of this bill continue to be valid for the period for which the licenses were originally issued.

Persons who currently hold master guide licenses shall be issued master guide-outfitter licenses. Persons who currently hold registered guide licenses shall be issued guide-outfitter licenses. Persons who currently hold class-A assistant guide licenses shall be issued class-A assistant, guide-outfitter licenses. Persons who currently hold assistant guide licenses shall receive an assistant guide-outfitter license. The new licenses shall be issued to the current licensee at the time of the next license renewal following the effective date of this bill, if the person is in good standing at the time of issuance and pays the appropriate fees.

If the Department of Commerce and Economic Development can issue new licenses sooner than is required by this section, the department may do so without charge to the licensee.

Section 13 of this bill provides that natural persons who have provided big game outfitting services in the past may qualify for a guide-outfitter license.

In order to qualify for a guide-outfitter license under this section, the person must have registered a camp, cabin, or lodge under AS 16.05.787 during 1988, engaged in the business of big game outfitting in 1986, 1987, and 1988, passed the guide-outfitter examination within two years from the effective date of this bill, and satisfied other requirements.

A person who is denied a guide-outfitter license under this section by the Big Game Commercial Services Board may under certain circumstances appeal the action of the Board to the commissioner of commerce and economic development.

A person who provides sufficient proof of past history as a big game outfitter may receive an interim outfitter license that is valid for a period not to exceed two years from the effective date of this bill.

A person who holds an interim outfitter license may provide transportation and other big game commercial services to hunters in the field, except that the person may not provide big game guiding services.

A person who holds an interim outfitter license must promptly report violations of certain laws committed by a client or employee of the person.

A person who holds an interim outfitter license must register base camps, cabins, and lodges that the person uses in providing big game outfitting services. The person must report the amount and kinds of big game taken by each hunter who uses the registered camp, cabin, or lodge.

A person who holds an interim outfitter license and who fails to report violations of certain laws by clients and employees is punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for up to one year or both. Falsification of an affidavit of registration for a base camp, cabin, or lodge constitutes the crime of unsworn falsification under AS 11.56.210.

The terms "base camp", "big game", "field", "guiding", and "outfitting" are defined.

Section 14 of the bill allows certain extraordinary appointments to fill the initial vacancies on the Big Game Commercial Services Board.

The guide-outfitter seats on the Board may initially be filled by persons who are either a master guide or registered guide under current law or who registered a camp, cabin, or lodge under AS 16.05.787 during 1988 and engaged in the business of big game outfitting in 1986, 1987, and 1988.

The transporter seats on the Board may initially be filled by persons who engaged in the business of providing transportation to big game hunters in 1986, 1987, and 1988.

Section 15 of the bill provides for the continuance of legal proceedings, hearings, investigations, and regulations during the transition from the current guide statutes (AS 08.54.010 - 08.54.240) to the guide-outfitter statutes contained in this bill.

Section 16 of the bill provides for the repeal of the current guide statutes (AS 08.54.010 - 08.54.240); the requirement for big game tag harvest reports and big game transporter reports (AS 16.05.370(b) and (c)); the requirement that nonresident hunters provide information on big game hunting services used in taking moose and caribou

Representative Lyman Hoffman
Representative Ron Larson
Page 12
March 27, 1989

(AS 16.05.407(e)); provisions relating to the duty of big game transporters to report violations of certain state law (AS 16.05.786); and the requirement for registration of big game hunting base camps, cabins, and lodges (AS 16.05.787).

Section 17 of the bill provides for the repeal of certain amendments to AS 08.54 and AS 16.05 that are scheduled to take effect on July 1, 1989.

Section 18 of the bill provides that the power of the Big Game Commercial Services Board to develop a resource based management system for allocating access to big game hunting opportunities among guide-outfitters under AS 08.54.310-(b)(1) does not take effect until the earlier of January 15, 1990 or the date of submission of a report on this subject by the Task Force on Guiding and Game.

Section 19 of the bill provides that the remainder of the bill takes effect immediately

GU:kb
wkk3/035

HOUSE CALENDAR:

APRIL 5, 1989

BILL HISTORY, HOUSE ACTION:

HB 228

March 17, 1989

HOUSE BILL NO. 228 by Hoffman, entitled:

"An Act relating to identification cards required of fishermen."

was read the first time and referred to the Resources Committee.

March 31, 1989

The Resources Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 228

"An Act relating to identification cards required of fishermen."

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 228 (Resources)

"An Act relating to identification cards required of fishermen; and providing for an effective date."

Recommending do pass (7): Davidson (Co-chairman), Foster, Navarre, Sharp, M. Davis, Menard, Jacko

A zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Public Safety was published March 31, 1989.

HB 228 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION, HB 228

March 29, 1989, Resources

Chairman Davidson stated that HB 228 would be heard next. BOB HERRON, Legislative Aide to Representative Hoffman, sponsor of HB 228, explained that the bill was introduced because it was difficult for fishermen to obtain photo ID cards in rural areas and it was unfair to require it. He added that the Department of Public Safety supports the bill and there is a zero fiscal note. He requested that the committee include an effective date so that it would be applicable to the upcoming fishing season.

Representative Davis MOVED to provide an immediate effective date to HB 228. There being NO OBJECTION, it was so moved.

Representative Davis MOVED to adopt CSHB 228(RES). There being NO OBJECTION, it was so moved.

Representative Menard MOVED to Report Out of Committee CSHB 228(RES), with INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS. There being NO OBJECTION, it was so moved.

CSHB 228(RES) was Reported Out of Committee with a zero fiscal note, and provided a DO PASS RECOMMENDATION.

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: HB 228
PUBLISH DATE: 3-31-89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Identification cards required
of fishermen
Sponsor: Representative Hoffman
Requestor: Representative Hoffman

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Fish & Wildlife Protection
Component: Enforcement

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

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

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill requires the Department of Public Safety to "designate" those non-governmental organizations authorized to issue ID cards which can be used as identification by fishermen selling fish under the requirements of AS 16.10.267. It is believed that the additional duties imposed by this bill can be performed by present staff.

Prepared by: Colonel Jack W. Jordan, Director
Division: Fish & Wildlife Protection

Phone: 269-5509
Date: 3/22/89

Approved by Commissioner: *all* Arthur English
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 3/24/89

BILL NO: HB 228

DATE: March 24, 1989

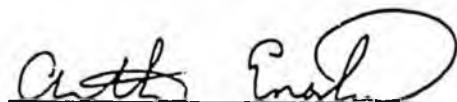
TITLE: Identification cards
required of fishermen

CONTACT: Colonel Jack Jordan
Director
Fish & Wildlife Protection
269-5509

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

Present AS 16.10.267(a)(2) requires a fisherman selling fish to possess an identification card issued by a state or federal agency and showing a photograph of the fisherman. It is often difficult for residents of rural areas to obtain photo-bearing identification cards. The Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) issues driver's licenses in a few of the larger towns, but that is the only state or federal agency providing that service. A villager who desires to fish commercially generally has to travel to a larger "hub" community to obtain the required photo identification. This bill would amend AS 16.10.267(a)(2) to allow the Department of Public Safety to "designate" other organizations (such as a native regional corporation or a non-profit agency) that could issue photo ID cards that would satisfy the requirements of the statute.

The Department supports this bill.



Arthur English
Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

MEMORANDUM

March 21, 1989

SUBJECT: Sectional summary of HB 228; An Act
relating to identification cards required
of fishermen

TO: Representative Lyman Hoffman
Co-chair, House Finance Committee

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

This memorandum is a sectional summary of HB 228, as requested by Robert Herron of your staff.

A summary or analysis of a bill is not an authoritative interpretation of the bill. The bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1 of the bill amends AS 16.10.267(a) to allow a fisherman to use an identification card issued by organizations designated by the Department of Public Safety as proof of identity at the time of sale of fish.

GU:gc
WKG8/041

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department of Law

TO: Arthur English
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

DATE: March 6, 1989

FILE NO: 63-89-0296

TEL. NO: 465-3428

SUBJECT: Photo ID Cards
A.S. 16.10.267(a)(2)

MAR 7 1989

FROM: Laurie H. Otto
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Law

You have asked whether photo identification cards issued by the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), a non-profit corporation, are sufficient to meet the statutory requirement set out in A.S. 16.20.267(a)(2). The short answer to your question is no; a card issued by a non-profit corporate entity does not meet the requirement of the statute.

Under AS 16.10.267(a)(2), a fisherman selling fish must possess "an identification card that has been issued to the fisherman by a state or federal agency and that bears a photograph of the fisherman." The language of the statute is clear and unambiguous; an identification card must be issued by either a state or federal agency to meet the statutory requirement. Since AVCP is neither a state or federal agency, the tribal enrollment cards issued by AVCP are not legally sufficient identification.

In order to address the problem faced by rural villagers in obtaining the required identification, a change in statute is required.

cc: ✓ The Honorable Lyman Hoffman
The Honorable John Binkley
The Honorable Al Adams
The Honorable Kay Wallis
John P. Jones

LHO:me-20

February 5, 1989

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) amended, by the Finance Committee, entitled:

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Finance Committee.

February 23, 1989

The Finance Committee has considered:

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) amended

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

CSSB 8(Fin)am

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance)
(same title)

Recommending do pass (3): Brown, Phillips, Wallis

No recommendation (5): Larson (Co-chairman), Rieger, Barnes, Swackhammer, Shultz

Other recommendations (2): Ulmer, Koponen

A zero fiscal note with analysis by the House Finance Committee was published February 23, 1989.

CSSB 8(Fin)am was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

March 8, 1989

The Rules Committee has considered:

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) amended

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Rules)
(same title)

Recommending do pass (4): Grussendorf (Chairman), Cotten, Davidson, Donley

Recommending do not pass (2): Taylor, Martin

A previous zero fiscal note with analysis by the House Finance Committee, published February 23, 1989, applies to HCS CSSB 8(Rls).

CSSB 8(Fin)am was returned to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 8
PUBLISH DATE: 2-23-89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Establishing the Alaska
Women's Commission..
Sponsor: Senator Fahrenkamp
Requestor: House Finance

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Commissions/Special Offices

Components: Alaska Women's Commission

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The proposed funding for the Women's Commission is included in the Office of the Governor's FY 90 budget request. See attached budget detail.

Prepared by: House Finance Committee
Division: Co-Chairman Ron Larson
Co-Chairman Lyman Hoffman
Approved by Commissioner: _____
Agency: _____

Phone: 465-3727

Date: 2/7/89

Date: _____

Distribution (by preparer):

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

07-01-20-07-00 (0-01-01510-0005)

STATE OF ALASKA -- COMPONENT BUDGET SUMMARY

SALSFRMA 09:57 1/05/89

AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CATEGORY: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICEPROGRAM: COMMISSION/SPECIAL OFFICES
SUB-PROGRAM: ALASKA WOMENS COMMISSION

LEG. FIN.

FISCAL YEAR 1990													
EXPENDITURES & FUNDING	(01) FY88 ACT	(02) FY89 CC	(03) COL 03	(24) FY89 ATH	(25) FY90BASE	(26) FY90ADJB	(27) FY90 AGY	(28) FY90 GOV	(09) HOUSE	(10) SENATE	(11) C. C.	(12) BILLS	(13) LEG.REC.
01 PERS. SERV.	153.8	163.4		163.4	168.2	163.2	163.2	163.2					
02 TRAVEL	14.7	29.2		29.2	29.2	28.7	28.7	28.7					
03 CONTRACTUAL	21.6	69.7		69.7	69.7	37.7	73.7	73.7					
04 COMMODITIES	2.5	3.5		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5					
05 EQUIPMENT	12.6												
06 LANDS/BLDGS													
07 GRANTS, CLMS													
08 MISC.		-37.5		-37.5	-37.5								
MM TOTAL EXPEND	205.2	228.3		228.3	233.1	233.1	269.1	269.1					
09 I-A TRANSFER		2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0					
1004 GEN FUND	195.6	217.1		217.1	221.9	221.9	221.9	221.9					
1005 GF/PRGM							36.0	36.0					
1007 I/A RCPTS	9.6	11.2		11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2					
15 FULL TIME	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0					
16 PART TIME													
17 TEMPORARY	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0					
18 STAFF MONTHS	32.0	32.0		32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0					



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

MEMORANDUM

To: Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Chairman
House Rules Committee

From: Doug Rickey *[Signature]*
Special Assistant
House Rules Committee

Date: March 6, 1989

Subject: Senate Bill No. 8
"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

HCS CSSB 8 (Rules) differs from HCS CSSB 8 (Finance) in the following ways:

(All page and line references refer to the Finance CS.)

1. Page 1, lines 14 & 15: deletes "person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child"; adds the word "homemaker".
2. Page 1, line 21: adds the words "and status".
3. Page 2, lines 1 - 10: deletes section two. (All sections renumbered accordingly).
4. Page 2, lines 25 & 26: deletes the sentence "A person may not serve more than six consecutive years".
5. Page 3, line 18: deletes the word "fully".

January 9, 1989

SENATE BILL NO. 8 by Senators Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski, Eliason, Duncan, Uehling, Szymanski, Rodey, Zharoff, Kelly, Pcurchot, Adams, Kerttula and Frank, entitled:

SB 8 cont'd

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the State Affairs Committee and the Finance Committee.

January 19, 1989

The State Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 8 (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) and recommended it be replaced with

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (State Affairs)

Senator Pourchot, Chair, and Senator Kelly signed "do pass". Senators Adams and Faiks signed "no recommendation".

Zero fiscal note published today from Office of the Governor, Division of Administrative Services.

SENATE BILL NO. 8 was referred to the Finance Committee.

January 19, 1989

Senator Binkley moved and asked unanimous consent that the publication notice be waived on SENATE BILL NO. 8 (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) for the Finance Committee meeting at 9:00 a.m. on January 23. Without objection, it was so ordered.

January 30, 1989

The Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 8 (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) and a majority of the committee recommended it be replaced with

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance)

SB 8 cont'd

and do pass with a Letter of Intent. The report was signed by Senators Binkley and Uehling, Co-Chairs, and concurred in by Senators Zharoff, Duncan, Pearce and Frank. Senator Fischer signed "do not pass without additional amendments."

Letter of Intent
for

CSSB 8 (Finance)

The Senate respectfully requests the Governor to make appointments to the Alaska Women's Commission on a nonpartisan basis; with consideration to

geographical representation; and with due consideration to recommendations from various sources having an interest in women's issues. Previous zero fiscal note published 1/19/89 from Office of the Governor, Division of Administrative Services, accompanied the committee substitute. SENATE BILL NO. 8 was referred to the Rules Committee.

January 31, 1989

The Rules Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 8 (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) and a majority of the committee recommended calendar. The report was signed by Senator Sturgulewski, Chair, and concurred in by Senators Rodey, Eliason and Kelly. SENATE BILL NO. 8 is on today's calendar.

January 31, 1989

SENATE BILL NO. 8 (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) was read the second time.

SB 8 cont'd

Senator Uehling moved and asked unanimous consent that the Finance Committee Substitute offered on page 238 be adopted. Without objection, CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) was adopted.

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) was read the second time. Senator Coghill offered Amendment No. 1:

Page 1, lines 13-14:

Delete: "At least one member shall be"

Insert:

" The members shall include an unmarried woman who has no children, an unmarried woman who has a child, a woman who is 60 years of age or older, a woman who has a disability, a married woman, a woman employed outside the home, a nonwhite woman, a woman who receives aid under AS 47.25.310-47.25.420 (aid to families with dependent children), and a woman who is [AT LEAST ONE MEMBER SHALL BE]"

Page 1, line 21: After: ";"

Insert: " and "

Page 1, lines 23-24: Delete: "; and

(3) minority and low-income representation"

Insert: "[; AND

(3) MINORITY AND LOW-INCOME REPRESENTATION]"

Page 1, after line 24:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"*Sec. 2. AS 44.19.167 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(c) No more than three seats on the commission may be held by persons who served on

the commission before July 1, 1989. Except for the representative of the attorney general's office who serves ex officio, the governor may not appoint to the commission a person who is

- (1) a state employee;
- (2) an employee of a legislator; or
- (3) the parent, sibling, spouse, or child of the governor or of a legislator."

Renumber sections accordingly.

Page 2, lines 12-24: Delete all material.

Insert new bill sections to read:

"*Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to improve the welfare of the women in the state by serving as a referral service for information and education that will inform women about resources available in federal, state, local, and private agencies and through individuals to help them meet their needs. The commission shall also compile existing information and identify areas where further research on needs of women is necessary. The commission may not assume an advocacy position on issues of concern to women, but shall provide information on all aspects of an issue in a way that will allow women to make their own informed decisions.

*Sec. 6. AS 44.19.180 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.19.180. ANNUAL REPORT. Each year the commission shall file a report with the governor and the legislature of its proceedings for the previous calendar year. The report [AND SHALL SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION. REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS] required under this section shall be prepared no later than the convening of the legislature."

Renumber accordingly.

Page 2, after line 27: Insert a new bill section to read:

"*Sec. 8. AS 44.19.175(3), 44.19.175(4), 44.19.175(5), 44.19.175(6), and 44.19.175(7) are repealed."

Renumber accordingly.

Page 3, line 10: Delete: "6"

Insert: "9"

Page 3, lines 13 and 15: Delete: "6 and 8"

Insert: "9 and 11"

Senator Coghill moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1. Senators Fahrenkamp and Rodey objected.

The question being: "Shall Amendment No. 1 be adopted?"

The roll was taken with the following result:

CSSB 8 FIN AM 1

Yeas: 6 Coghill, Faiks, Fischer, Halford,

Nays: 14 Jones, Kelly
Adams, Binkley, Duncan, Eliason,
Fahrenkamp, Frank, Kerttula,
Pearce, Pourchot, Rodey,
Sturgulewski, Szymanski, Uehling,
Zharoff

and so, Amendment No. 1 failed.

Senator Fischer offered Amendment No. 2:

Page 1, line 11: Delete: "[NONPARTISAN AND]"

Page 1, line 13: After: "residents of the state."

Insert: " The governor shall appoint at least two members of each of the two political parties whose candidate for governor received the highest number of votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected. The appointees from each of these two parties shall be chosen from a list of names to be submitted by the central committee of each party. "

Senator Fischer moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 2.

Senator Fahrenkamp objected.

The question being: "Shall Amendment No. 2 be adopted?"

The roll was taken with the following result:

CS SB 8 (FIN) AM 2

Yeas: 11 Coghill, Faiks, Fischer, Frank,
Halford, Jones, Kelly, Kerttula,
Pearce, Sturgulewski, Uehling

Nays: 9 Adams, Binkley, Duncan, Eliason,
Fahrenkamp, Pourchot, Rodey,
Szymanski, Zharoff

and so, Amendment No. 2 was adopted.

Senator Halford moved and asked unanimous consent that CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed on final passage. Without objection, it was so ordered.

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am was read the third time.

The question being: "Shall CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) pass the Senate?" The roll was taken with the following result:

CSSB 8 FIN AM 3RD

Yeas: 17 Adams, Binkley, Duncan, Eliason,
Fahrenkamp, Frank, Halford, Jones,
Kelly, Kerttula, Pearce, Pourchot,
Rodey, Sturgulewski, Szymanski,
Uehling, Zharoff

Nays: 3 Coghill, Faiks, Fischer

and so, CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am passed the Senate.

Senator Halford moved and asked unanimous consent that the vote on the passage of the bill be considered the vote on the effective date clauses. Without objection, it was so

ordered.

Senator Szymanski gave notice of reconsideration.

February 1, 1989

Senator Faiks requested that the reconsideration on CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) be taken up.

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am was before the Senate on reconsideration.

Senator Fischer moved and asked unanimous consent that CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am be held one legislative day. Without objection, the bill will appear on tomorrow's calendar in third reading on reconsideration.

February 2, 1989

Senator Sturglewski moved and asked unanimous consent that CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) be placed at the bottom of today's calendar. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Halford moved and asked unanimous consent that CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am be taken up at this time. Without objection, it was so ordered.

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) which had been held one day was before the Senate on reconsideration.

Senator Fahrenkamp called the Senate, then withdrew the call.

Senator Fischer offered Amendment No. 3:

Page 1, line 6: Title Amendment

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; directing the governor to appoint at least two members of each of the two political parties from a list of names to be submitted by the central committee of each party whose candidate for governor received the highest number of votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected; and providing for an effective date."

Senator Fischer moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 3.

Senators Fahrenkamp and Szymanski objected.

Senator Faiks called the Senate.

Senator Halford moved and asked unanimous consent that CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am and pending amendments be

held until tomorrow's calendar. Without objection, it was so ordered and the bill will appear on the February 3 calendar in third reading on reconsideration.

February 3, 1989

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) was before the Senate on reconsideration. Fiscal note published today from the Senate Finance Committee.

Amendment No. 3 offered by Senator Fischer (page 281) was pending before the Senate.

Senator Fischer moved and asked unanimous consent that Amendment No. 3 be withdrawn. Without objection, Amendment No. 3 was withdrawn.

Senator Adams moved and asked unanimous consent that the Senate return to second reading for the purpose of a specific amendment. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Adams offered Amendment No. 4:

Amend Section 7(b) to read:

The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a continuation of the Interim Women's Commission [WITH RESPECT TO ALL RIGHTS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OTHER MATTERS NOT] except as otherwise specifically addressed by this Act.

Senator Adams moved and asked unanimous consent that Amendment No. 4 be adopted. Without objection, Amendment No. 4 was adopted.

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am was automatically in third reading.

Senator Fischer offered Amendment No. 5:

Page 1, line 6: Title Amendment

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; directing the governor to appoint at least two members of each of the two political parties from a list of names to be submitted by each party whose candidate for governor received the highest number of votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected; and providing for an effective date."

Senator Fischer moved that Amendment No. 5 be adopted. Senator Fahrenkamp objected.

The question being: "Shall Amendment No. 5 be adopted?"

The roll was taken with the following result:

CSSB 8 FIN AM AM 5

Yeas:	7	Coghill, Eliason, Faiks, Fischer, Halford, Jones, Kelly
Nays:	13	Adams, Binkley, Duncan, Fahrenkamp, Frank, Kerttula, Pearce, Pourchot, Rodey, Sturgulewski, Szymanski, Uehling,

Zharoff

and so, Amendment No. 5 failed.

The question to be reconsidered is: "Shall CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) pass the Senate?" The roll was taken with the following result:

CSSB 8 FIN AM 3RD

Yeas: 17 Adams, Binkley, Duncan, Eliason,
Fahrenkamp, Frank, Halford, Jones,
Kelly, Kerttula, Pearce, Pourchot,
Rodey, Sturgulewski, Szymanski,
Uehling, Zharoff

Nays: 3 Coghill, Faiks, Fischer

and so, CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am passed the Senate on reconsideration.

Senator Halford moved and unanimous consent that the vote on the passage of the bill be considered the vote on the effective date clauses. Without objection, it was so ordered.

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am was referred to the Secretary for engrossment.

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) was engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary and transmitted to the House for consideration.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

January 16, 1989, State Affairs

Chairman Pourchot introduced SB 8, extending the Alaska Women's Commission, as the next order of business. Senator Fahrenkamp, Sponsor of SB 8, stated that the continuation of the Alaska Women's Commission is imperative to a strong Alaska. The Commission has been an effective advocate to identifying and removing barriers facing women. Over half of Alaska women's workforce work outside the home, but earn less than two-thirds of what men earn. Most Alaskan families have no access to parental leave, and for many, childcare is either inadequate or too costly. In Anchorage alone, it's estimated that at least 3000 elementary children are unsupervised after school every day. Following divorce, Alaska women's per capita income declines 33%, while that of divorced men increases 17%. Most single-parent families and those below poverty level are headed by women. In urban Alaska, the teen pregnancy rate exceeds the national figures by 13%, while in rural Alaska it jumps to 70% more.

The Commission has provided valuable research and has helped to educate people on the problems of women. Some of the organizations that support the Commission are the Alaska Bar Association; the First Congressional Christian Women's Scholarship; the Soroptimists International Club; the Mayors of the Matsu Borough, the Borough of Fairbanks, Bethel, and Kenai; the League of Women Voters, and many others. Young Alaskans, either male or female, should grow up confident and strong, knowing they can be anything they want to be, without any attitude of defeat due to gender. It's the Commission's task to improve the status of women. This job will not be done until women's wages are equal to men's for the same job, adequate childcare is available at reasonable cost, and our teenage pregnancy rate is no longer 13% higher than the national average.

The challenges for the next five years include welfare reform, improving the economic status and employment options for women, implementation of changes to the system for working women who have young children, increasing representation of women in political and policy decisions, and support for access to better healthcare, counseling, legal representation, and safety. The Commission is the only agency in State government that speaks to government about issues, policies, and situations effecting women. Senator Fahrenkamp urged strong support for SB 8, and the continuation of the Alaska Women's Commission. Senator Sturgulewski, co-sponsor of SB 8, also urged strong support for the Alaska Women's Commission.

Number 317

Paula Ziegler, Chair of the Alaska Women's Commission, agreed with the overview by Senator Fahrenkamp, and reiterated the mandate of the Commission to improve the social, political, legal, and economic status of women in

Alaska. Conditions in schools, in the work place, and in our courts of law are areas where government does need to be involved. The funding for the Commission is well spent, considering the constituency is half the State of Alaska. Someone's perception of what is the Alaska Women's Commission could also be used in conjunction with other commissions. Unless you have a direct need to be involved with the commission, it tends to be an unknown. A lot of time has been spent at meetings pinpointing the Commission's responsibilities and where to improve. The Commission feels they are to speak about, not for the women in Alaska to policy makers. There are ten members on the commission: nine female, and one male; two are natives. The average age is 40. Nine work outside the home, eight are parents, and five are divorced. With the Alaska ratio of 60 to 40, women to men, the commission could use more men, and perhaps another native. Sixty-five percent of the Alaska women work outside the home, and women with children are the norm in the Alaska work place. Sixty-three percent of the Alaska population is divorced. The Commission's focus is on women, not targeted groups of women. In order to keep addressing the changes necessary, the Commission needs to be re-established.

Number 472

Ruth Lister, Executive Director of the Alaska Women's Commission, reiterated that the three main goals of the Commission are research, advocacy, and education. The overall economic decline in Alaska is seriously impacting women. More than 20,000 women and children in Alaska receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children. To effect change, the Commission, based on their research and the needs voiced by women across the State, proposes and supports changes in legislation, regulation, and public policy, and funding in programs which assist women in achieving equality. Ruth Lister previously ran a program for domestic violence and sexual assault in Fairbanks, and prior to that a large day-care center. The number of women achieving management and well paid technical jobs are few. Thousands more in the State are barely able to feed themselves and their children. The Commission feels that by assisting women to enter and re-enter the workforce, and to work in a wider variety of jobs, they can improve their economic status and employment options. Critical issues facing women are better access to healthcare, counseling, and legal representation of personal safety. By improving the status of women in Alaska, we will benefit all Alaskans, strengthening the family, the community, and the economy.

Senator Faiks asked for the national average of women and children receiving AFDC compared to the 20,000 or roughly 4% in Alaska.

Ruth Lister will look up the national average.

Number 546

Vicky Borrego, representing the League of Women Voters,

urged support of SB 8.

Number 561

Sue Miller, working with large groups of women throughout the State, has been monitoring the Commission since its inception ten years ago, to assess whether or not the Commission has been fulfilling its responsibilities. She understands the purposes of the Commission are research, advocacy, and information. The research has been very good on the status of women, however some of the minute details have been inaccurate and yet have been promoted. The research that is presented needs to be accurate and fully documented if it is to be acted upon. For advocacy, the issues the Commission deals with are very important to women, but not all women agree with the position the Commission has taken. As far as information dissemination, there seems to be a shortcoming. Conferences seem to be attended only by a chosen few, and bulletins and newsletters go to only politically active people. Initially, the Commission did a fine job, but over time, their advocacy for large government and higher taxes have personally become philosophically different. Dissatisfaction of the Commission stems from the lack of representation of all women by the Commission, not the Commission itself. As a result, a task force on women was formed to request an alternate proposal be presented by the Governor, by which all the women in Alaska could be represented by this Commission. However, the task force was never allowed to bring their request forward.

Tape Two, Side B

Number 001

Sue Miller continued by suggesting the following changes to SB 8: On line 11, it states that members are to be appointed on a nonpartisan basis, and non-discriminatory basis by the Governor. It's hard by appointment to be impartial. Instead a special board of legislators should make this appointment. In line 13, it says at least one member should be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. To be fair, it should also state that one person be a single parent, one person be a retired senior citizen, one person represent the nuclear family, etc. resulting in nine groups of people represented, with the director as the tenth. On page two, line five, members are appointed for five year terms. No commission or legislator should be allowed a five-year term. This term should be greatly reduced. Lines 14 and 15 call for further research to improve the status of women in the state. There has been enough research and discovering of the status. Tangible help should be provided at this stage, and could be, based on the new proposal suggested. On lines 19 - 22, recommendations made, include, but are not limited to education, homemaking, civil and legal rights, and labor and employment. If the Commission were more of a resource organization that gave tangible help to women, any area in which women have needs would apply. Lines 24 - 26, if

understood correctly, would mean the interim commission would go until next June, and the new commission would go until 1993.

Chairman Pourchot interjected, stating he understood the interim commission would sunset at the same time the new commission would begin. Page 3 of SB 8 gives interlocking effective dates relating to different sections of the bill. But even with staggered terms, this does not mean the same people are going to be appointed.

Sue Miller continued on page 3, line 2, stating that by Governor's appointment, the same people who are unsatisfactory to the rest of the women are the same people who are going to be on the Commission forever and ever. The Women's Commission should become a forum, implementing the ideas in the alternate proposal.

Chairman Pourchot added that appointments would be made by the Governor, and that the terms would be staggered to avoid a block of people being appointed every five years. Senator Faiks made reference to a poll done on the Kenai Peninsula which asked for approval or disapproval of Senator Fischer's stand on the Commission, merging it into a Human Rights Commission. Seventy percent approved, twenty-three percent disapproved, and seven percent were undecided.

Senator Uehling commented that five-year terms did seem to be a long period of time, as other commissions all seemed to be three years.

Senator Faiks agreed, stating APOC is five years, and the Board of Regents is eight years, but the average commission is three years.

Sue Miller asked the committee to hold the bill over to allow further recommendations and amendments.

Senator Fahrenkamp asked for a copy of all the suggested amendments.

Number 842

Ann Skoe, Legislative Chair, Juneau-Douglas Branch of the Alaska Division of the American Association of University Women, stated the re-establishment of the Alaska Women's Commission is their number one priority. The Commission is a valuable research and advocacy agency and is necessary for the good of Alaska's women.

Senator Kelly, clarified AS 39.05.055(7) for the committee, as referenced on page 3, Line 2 of SB 8.

Number 898

Sherrie Goll, representing the Alaska Women's Lobby, urged support of the Alaska Women's Commission. The past Commission has been the only office in government that has specifically set about trying to influence and shape public policy as it effects women.

Chairman Pourchot asked for her opinion on shortening the term of office from five to three years.

Sherrie Goll was unaware the members served five-year terms. Having seen new appointees over the last four years, she was under the impression the terms were already

staggered.

Senator Kelly further clarified the terms of office, stating there was no provision for five-year terms, and that none of the current staggered terms would stay in effect and would start all over again as of July 1 of this year.

Senator Uehling felt those who gave testimony last year stressed the importance of the Commission getting input from women all across the State. A change of guard puts the board more in touch with what is going on.

Senator Faiks requested a list of all the commissions and boards and what their terms of office are.

Number 955

James Fisher was next to testify, and urged passage of SB 8 to extend the Women's Commission in substantially its present structure. Eighty percent of the families no longer fit the traditional family pattern of husband and non-working wife with children. Without some reasonable accurate information on the status of American families, it will be harder to prepare following generations to assume their responsibilities.

Number 992

Louise Howenter felt there's a new mainstream of women emerging, who more or less want to speak for themselves. As a certified welder, she was discriminated against because of her gender, but with the help of the Human Rights Commission she was able to file and win a court case. The Alaska Women's Commission, in her eyes, seems to be a duplication of services, and she would like any funding, instead, to go to children's services.

Number 1079

Pat Marlin was unaware of the Commission until last year. She feels the work they've done has been good, but they do not represent all women. With the economic downturn of the State, the Commission should direct more attention to the basic needs of the people, less to research and study. Senator Uehling wanted to know if a wider base of needs had been established by the Commission to date, based on last year's testimony.

Pat Marlin, as a past co-director of the Alaska Coalition of Women, said they formed a task force that did define a broader base of needs, but there had not been any working relationship with the Women's Commission.

Number 1177

Jim Ayers, representing Kidpac, felt the Women's Commission has become an important step to what's happening to the family in Alaska, and the children of those families. The Women's Commission represents an opportunity for women to get support to go forward. He felt the Commission could probably do a better job of working with people with philosophical differences. Kidpac supports the Women's Commission.

Number 1249

Senator Fahrenkamp clarified for the record that there is

no legal conflict between the terms designated on pages 2 and 3: one deals with the initial appointments, and the other with ongoing staggered terms.

Number 1267

Ruth Lister stated that the Commission plans to expand its outreach program to all women in Alaska, to broaden the Commission's view, and try to represent everyone more fairly.

Tape Two, Side A

Number 001

Chairman Pourchot asked if anyone had any changes.

Senator Kelly suggested a change in terms from five to a staggered three-year term, and possibly one reappointment.

Senator Uehling seconded the shortened term, but felt any appointments to the Commission should stay with the Governor, and not a designated Legislative committee.

Chairman Pourchot requested the committee hold SB 8 until Wednesday, and in the meantime put together a CS that addresses the length and staggering of terms.

Senator Faiks asked to see what Sue Miller's task force put together, before the meeting Wednesday.

Chairman Pourchot concurred and requested any amendments be given to the committee for distribution.

Senator Kelly asked for the criteria Sue Miller's task force suggested for the Commission's makeup.

Senator Faiks also requested the political affiliation of the current Commissioners.

Senator Fahrenkamp wanted to know if, prior to the next meeting, someone could give her an example of how the housewife or homemaker had been neglected by the Commission.

January 18, 1989, State Affairs

The first order of business was the continued deliberation of SB 8, held over from the January 16 meeting. It was the intent of the chair not to take additional testimony on this bill, but to discuss the CS prepared since the last meeting. The only change from the original bill was in Section 3 (page 2, line 5), reducing the term of office from five to three years.

Senator Fahrenkamp, Sponsor, stated the CS met with her approval and support.

Senator Pourchot asked for comments from the committee, or a motion to move. No motion was made, and the bill was put on hold.

January 18, 1989

The last order of business was to reintroduce SB 8, and ask that any amendments from the public be given to the committee at this time.

Number 177

Mary McClinton offered amendments to SB 8 as follows:

Section 1 (a), Line 14, delete: homemaker who is not otherwise employed - insert: single woman; single parent;

senior citizen woman; handicapped woman; female married to a male; homemaker not otherwise employed; and minority woman.

Subsection a (1), Line 20, delete: status - insert: welfare.

Subsection a (3): delete.

Subsection (b), insert: In order to assure an independent status, the governor shall not appoint any member that has a close association with a member of the Administration or Legislature.

Section 2, insert: all meetings of the Commission shall receive public notice and be subject to the open meetings law.

Section 3, Line 5, delete: five - insert: two.

Section 4, delete: Lines 11 thru 22 - insert: The purpose of the Commission is to improve the welfare of the women in the state by providing a resource referral service of information and education that will inform women of resources available in federal, state, local and private agencies and through individuals to help them meet their needs. The Commission shall also correlate already available information and identify areas where further research on needs of women is necessary. At no time would the Commission assume an advocacy position on issues of concern to women, but instead would provide information on both sides of the issue so women can make their own informed decision.

Section 7, insert: Membership on the Commission shall not consist of more than 1/3 members who have served on the Commission prior to July 1, 1989.

Senator Pourchot questioned the nonadvocacy position in the amendments, when one goal of the commission is to be an advocate for women.

Mary McClinton felt the Commission should be an advocate of situations, not of ideology and objectives and philosophy. The Commission should give options and a freedom of choice. Senator Faiks questioned the use of the word advocacy when it does not exist in Section 4 of the original bill. Perhaps the political climate of the board is what's questionable.

Mary McClinton agreed, stating the board as she sees it is a political action group.

Senator Faiks felt the Section 4 amendment could possibly be addressed by changing the composition of the board, and getting different kinds of interest groups represented on the board, who may not now be represented.

Mary McClinton agreed.

Senator Kelly made a motion to adopt the amendment to Section 2, the insertion to read: "All meetings of the Commission shall receive public notice and be subject to the open meetings law."

Senator Pourchot asked for some discussion of the motion. It is his understanding that all Boards and Commissions are Dsubject to the open meeting law.

Senator Adams asked on a point of order if the amendments were to be taken as a whole or divided.

Senator Pourchot stated his intent was to take the amendments separately as desired by the members.

Ruth Lister responded to Senator Kelly's motion, stating the Commission is subject to the open meetings law, and they do receive testimony at the meetings which are advertised for that purpose.

Senator Kelly asked Mary McClinton if this statement satisfied her amendment. Receiving a positive response, he withdrew his motion.

Ruth Lister commented further that the Commission tries to get a geographic representation in conjunction with minority women. If you start categorizing groups, there are so many and you would probably have to expand the Board to try to accommodate them. She will make a personal commitment to listen to all women in the future.

Senator Faiks then went down the list to see how many of the present Commissioners matched the amended list. The list was close. She further commented the Board makeup isn't necessarily a problem of Republicans and Democrats, but a liberal and conservative philosophy. The problems raised last year seem to mainly consist of the Commission reaching out, and communicating with everyone.

Senator Adams had a question on the term of office.

Senator Pourchot responded saying the CS already recommended a change from 5 to 3.

Senator Faiks asked how the Commission felt toward deleting "status" and inserting "welfare" in Subsection 1(a), line 20.

Ruth Lister responded stating she would rather keep "status", but did not truly understand the difference between the two words.

Senator Kelly read the definitions of each word from the dictionary.

Senator Faiks made a motion to insert both words into the text of the bill. Hearing no objection, the motion was so ordered by the Chairman.

Senator Faiks asked if the Commission would have any objections to the Section 7 amendment.

Ruth Lister felt there were some committed members on the Commission, and that the appointments were made by the Governor with considerable thought.

Senator Kelly stated he agreed with the Section 7 amendment in theory, but had already made a commitment to the prime sponsor not to support it.

Senator Pourchot stated he had made no commitment, but felt with the three new appointees from last year, along with the other dedicated, hardworking people in place, the present Board was OK.

Senator Faiks responded stating the votes were not in place for the amendments on Section 4 or 7, but that two were basically adopted: the length of terms and the welfare.

Senator Kelly interjected, stating all meetings would be

public meetings. Ruth Lister agreed. Senator Faiks then commented it would be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce the amendment to Subsection (b) on the Governor appointees. Senator Kelly made a motion to adopt the Committee Substitute of SB 8, as amended with individual recommendations. Hearing no objections, so moved by the Chairman.

January 27, 1989, Finance

An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date.

Co-chairman Uehling directed that SB 8 be brought on for discussion and noted a teleconference link to Anchorage. Co-chairman Binkley advised of a question regarding commission involvement in the abortion issue. RUTH LISTER, Executive Director, Alaska Women's Commission, spoke from Anchorage, advising that the commission has not taken a public stand on the issue. PAULA ZIEGLER, Chairperson, Alaska Women's Commission, came before committee. She explained that in the three years she has served on the commission, the issue of abortion (reproductive rights, freedom of choice, etc.) has not been on the agenda in any form.

As background information, Mrs. Ziegler advised that approximately eight years ago the commission took a public stand on the issue of access to public funding as it related to a ballot proposition dealing with Medicaid funding for abortions. None of the commission members at that time now sit on the commission. The stand taken by the commission was based on the premise that since abortion is a legal surgical procedure in Alaska, it would be unfair to allow access to those who could afford it while denying access to those who could not. The access issue related to health care. Mrs. Ziegler acknowledged that the issue of abortion may, in the past, have come up as a health care issue at a workshop, conference, or seminar. The commission, however, has not taken a stand one way or the other. Co-chairman Binkley voiced his view that the issue of abortion is more than "just a woman's health care issue." He further voiced concern that the commission not become an advocacy agency for the pro choice position. Mrs. Ziegler explained that the issue was not on the commission agenda under its long range plan. She voiced her view that the commission was not the correct forum for debating the issue.

Senator Fischer noted the following comments from a "historical perspective" speech by Lisa Rudd:

Although we've made tremendous strides in Alaska to liberalize abortion laws and make abortion available to women, we must be continuously alert to attempts to turn back this progress

He then asked if the foregoing represented a personal opinion or the philosophy of the commission. Mrs. Ziegler explained that she did not know within what context the foregoing remarks might have been made. She advised that while Mrs. Rudd was

instrumental in establishment of the commission, she never served as a member.

Senator Fischer next spoke to the commission stand on lesbian issues, asking if it had taken a position on or sponsored a workshop dealing with alternate lifestyles. Mrs. Ziegler answered that during her term on the commission, sexual orientation had not been an agenda item. She further advised that if the commission were to deal with the issue, it would do so "strictly in economic terms (job discrimination, equal access, protection of the law, etc.). In response to a further inquiry from Senator Fischer, Mrs. Ziegler agreed to review records of past activities to determine whether the issue had been before the commission. Senator Fischer restated earlier concern expressed by the Task Force on Women's Issues over use of public commission funds for advocacy efforts directed to the abortion issue and lesbianism. The Senator requested that commission members meet with representatives of the task force in an attempt to better represent the interests of all women.

Senator Fischer further noted lack of social security coverage for women who choose to remain at home rather than work outside. He stated that a woman should not be penalized for staying home, and suggested that the commission undertake advocacy in this area.

Senator Fischer next posed questions concerning the contemplated \$30.0 in funding for the women's conference, asking if an agenda had been developed. Ruth Lister answered negatively. She advised that private funding would have to be generated to match the original \$30.0 in general funds. She further noted her understanding that the general funds for the conference had subsequently been removed from the Governor's budget, but that authority to seek private funding remained. (It was later determined that the \$30.0 in general funds remained within the Governor's budget.)

Ms. Lister explained that the only increase in the commission budget covers across-the-board health insurance benefits impacting all state employees.

Discussion followed regarding a planned video project. Ms. Lister explained that the commission hopes to obtain private funding for a video to assist those seeking a divorce or dissolution of marriage. Brief discussion followed concerning other budget items such as the women's hall of fame and calendar of events. Senator Fischer complimented Ms. Lister for making use of state teleconference facilities as an alternative to travel to Juneau.

Senator Fischer next requested information regarding contracts let by the commission, including whether or not award was made through the standard bid process.

Senator Fischer suggested that reductions in commission expenditures should be made in light of the downturn in revenues. The national trend is to abolish rather than add such commissions. On a per capita basis, the commission in Alaska is the most expensive. Senator Fischer explained that he was not opposed to the commission, but that he had merely sought, in the past, to reduce it by one staff position. He noted a past audit

which indicated that while the commission should not cease to exist, professional staff should be deleted. Senator Fischer stressed that if the commission is reinstituted, it should endeavor to represent the interests of all women.

Senator Pearce MOVED for adoption of CSSB 8 (State Affairs). No objection having been raised, CSSB 8 (State Affairs) was ADOPTED. Senator Fischer distributed and MOVED for adoption of AMENDMENT NO. 1:

CSSB 8 (State Affairs)

Page 2, Line 10:

After the words "as original appointments" add a new sentence to read: A person may not serve more than two consecutive terms or parts c terms.

End SFC-89, #3, Side 1

Begin SFC-89, #3, Side 2

Discussion followed concerning problems that might arise when an individual is appointed to fill the remaining term after a member resigns or fails to serve the entire three years. Senator Fischer explained that the purpose of the amendment is to ensure rotation and allow greater opportunity to serve. Senator Duncan suggested that the amendment be reworded to preclude service for more than two consecutive full terms. Senator Zharoff suggested that service be limited to six years.

Co-chairman Uehling noted that the proposed amendment embodies the exact language set forth in the House version of the bill. Senator Duncan inquired regarding the commission stand on the proposed amendment. Paula Ziegler advised that the commission does not object to reduction of the length of term. She further spoke to rotation over the past three years, and advised that situations created by early resignation would probably "take care of themselves." She voiced support for limitation of service to two consecutive full terms. Language in the current amendment relating to "parts of terms" is unclear.

Senator Frank inquired regarding turn over on the commission. Mrs. Ziegler explained that the current term is five years. The average length that commissioners find they can serve is "between three and four years." Historically, approximately two-thirds of those appointed to the commission served the entire term. At present, two of the nine members have served close to the full five years. There has thus been a fair amount of rotation over time.

Discussion followed regarding staggered terms of service and the limiting impact of the proposed amendment.

Senator Frank MOVED to amend Amendment No. 1 as follows:

A person may not serve more than six consecutive years.

Senator Pearce OBJECTED for the purpose of comment. She expressed her belief that the committee was attempting to change the composition of the commission from liberal to traditionally conservative membership and suggested that if that was the intent, the Governor should be advised either verbally or via letter of intent. Senator Pearce then REMOVED her OBJECTION. In the absence of further objection, the amendment to Amendment No. 1 was ADOPTED. No objection to Senator Fischer's original motion for adoption of Amendment No. 1 having been raised, the

motion CARRIED, and Amendment No. 1 was ADOPTED AS AMENDED.
Senator Fischer then offered Amendment No. 2:

CSSB 8 (State Affairs)

Page 1, Line 11: Delete the words "nonpartisan and"

Page 1, Line 13: After "residents of the state." add a new sentence to read:

At lease 2 members shall be registered Republicans; at least 2 members shall be registered Democrats, and at least one member shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed.

Senator Fischer then MOVED for adoption of Amendment No. 2. Co-chairman Binkley OBJECTED. Senator Fischer explained that the commission was intended to be nonpartisan. Membership should be balanced in accordance with voter registration statistics. He noted that no republicans currently serve on the commission, and expressed concern that the commission had become a political action committee. He then MOVED to WITHDRAW Amendment No. 2 from consideration.

Discussion followed concerning the nonpartisan nature of boards and commissions. Senator Frank stressed need for balance, advising that the commission should present a forum for the concerns of women statewide and represent a consensus of those views.

Senator Fischer suggested that a letter of intent instructing the Governor to achieve a balance on the commission accompany the bill. Senator Frank voiced support for intent language requesting that boards and commissions represent "the population at large." Senator Duncan voiced need to have intent language before committee prior to acting upon it.

Discussion followed regarding appointments to boards and commissions. Co-chairman Binkley voiced his understanding that appointment of individuals whose philosophy matches that of the Governor is part of the political process. Senator Fischer stressed that the Alaska Women's Commission is the only commission with a membership problem. Women have complained about that. A letter of intent would bring the problem to the attention of the Governor.

Senator Zharoff voiced need to ensure regional and minority representation on the commission and suggested that appropriate language be included within committee intent. Senator Fischer concurred, but also advised of his understanding that current representation is equitably distributed. Inequities here are not as apparent as is the partisan nature of the commission.

Senator Duncan MOVED that the adopted amendment be incorporated with a Finance Committee Substitute and that CSSB 8 (Finance) be adopted by committee. Senator Fischer OBJECTED. He explained that he withdrew Amendment No. 2 in anticipation of adoption of a letter of intent. Senator Duncan again voiced reluctance to act on intent in the absence of the text of the letter, and he suggested that Senator Fischer offer intent on the floor of the Senate when the bill is scheduled for a vote. Senator Fischer advised that public testimony regarding the bill had been presented to committee rather than the Senate as a whole. He

stressed that the committee is thus the proper forum for amendment and attachment of intent. Senator Frank voiced support for a letter of intent, and Co-chairman Binkley voiced support for holding the bill for preparation of intent for committee review.

Co-chairman Uehling directed that Senator Fischer and Senator Frank draft intent language for presentation to committee at 1:00 p.m. CSSB 8 (Finance) was thus HELD in committee until the afternoon meeting.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

February 7, 1989, Finance

SENATE BILL 8

"Relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

Co-Chairman Larson introduced the two bills before the committee. He explained that the interim commission was created by the administration last June, when the commission terminated. Under HB 56 and SB 8, he continued, the re-established commission would sunset on June 30, 1993 unless extended. Both bills would extend the life of the interim commission until June 30, 1989. Both bills provide for appointment of members by the governor, he noted, without discrimination, although all members must be residents and at least one member must be a homemaker. He said that the Senate-passed version of the bill requires that the governor appoint at least two members of each political party whose candidates for governor received the most votes at the most recent gubernatorial election. He explained that these members would be selected from lists prepared by the respective parties.

Co-Chairman Larson explained that the Senate and House both had changed the term of office of commission members from five to three years. He added that the House State Affairs version of the bill requires that members may not serve more than two consecutive terms or parts of terms; the Senate version requires that members may not serve more than six consecutive years. Both versions of the bill would allow for the Governor

to appoint the members of the Interim Women's Commission who are serving on June 30, 1989 to the Women's Commission with terms beginning on that date, Co-Chairman Larson continued.

The Senate amended Section 7, part B to insure that any liabilities of the Interim Women's Commission would not transfer to the newly established commission, Co-Chairman Larson continued. He explained that such liabilities would be paid through the Governor's Contingency Fund.

Co-Chairman Larson said that the meeting would be teleconferenced to Anchorage.

Representative Barnes stated that she had prepared amendments to SB 8 in response to requests from Juneau constituents. She distributed copies of her amendments to members (attachment 3).

Co-Chairman Larson told the committee that he intended to take testimony regarding both SB 8 and HB 56. At the conclusion of the meeting, he said, he would ask the committee to recommend the vehicle for the committee. He stated that he suggests SB 8 as the vehicle.

Representative Brown noted that she also planned to offer an amendment to SB 8. She distributed copies of the amendment as well.

Representative Barnes asked why HB 56 was taken up by the Finance Committee, when traditionally a bill transmitted from one body to another arrives first, that bill is considered first. Co-Chairman Larson explained that SB 8 was not before the committee when the public hearing was arranged. In order to schedule SB 8 early on, HB 56 was scheduled instead, he said. Because they deal with the same subject matter, he clarified, SB 8 could be heard without a five-day notification period.

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, BILL SPONSOR, thanked committee members for their early hearing of the bill. She said that through the passage of the bill through the Senate, she had heard extensive testimony and several suggested amendments. She noted that the commission is effective in identifying problems affecting women.

Referring to the amendment to the Senate Finance regarding the partisanship of Women's Commission members, Senator Fahrenkamp noted that the legislature had required only one other group's membership to be determined by political parties. That group, she said, was APOG, "and that makes sense." She stated that she objected to the Senate Finance amendment.

Although Senator Fahrenkamp prefers the original version of SB 8, she added, she "can live with" the Senate Finance Committee version. She said that she was disappointed in the amendments that were attached on the floor of the Senate. She encouraged committee members to look favorably on continuing the commission.

RUTH LISTER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION (via teleconference from Anchorage), spoke in favor of extending the Alaska Women's Commission. She submitted her testimony in writing (attachment 4).

Ms. Lister stated that she supports changing the terms of commission members from five to three year. However, she said, she opposes making the commission a partisan commission because this sets an undesirable precedent for other boards and commissions. Women's equity is not a partisan issue, she explained. She added that both Democrats and Republicans have served on the commission; dissension on controversial issues has not fallen along party lines, however, she said.

Ms. Lister explained that the three main functions of the commission are research, advocacy, and education. She cited examples of previous accomplishments of the commission, including a study of pension equity which led to a bill that passed the legislature. This bill required a spouse's signature if he/she was not the beneficiary of a State worker.

The commission has long advocated quality, affordable child care, Ms. Lister stated.

Ms. Lister noted that the commission studied educational equity, revealing a clear need for attitudinal and curricular changes to assist women and minorities in becoming leaders.

Ms. Lister explained that the Alaska Women's Commission has actively supported women who are victims of divorce, rape, or child sexual. She stated that the commission had documented domestic violence in Alaska, advocated the formation of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, participated in regional workshops for shelters, and produced the Legal Rights Handbook used in Alaskan shelters.

Ms. Lister agreed that the needs of all Alaskan women must be heard. She said that she understands how difficult it can be for some women to testify in public. She suggested that smaller public forums might more effectively promote communication between women with diverse concerns.

Co-Chairman Larson asked about the staff of the Women's Commission. Ms. Lister explained that, in its Anchorage office, three people are employed by the Women's Commission. She said that an additional half-time position is funded by the Older Alaskans Commission.

The Commission itself consists of nine members, Ms. Lister elaborated. She stated that future goals of the commission include the revision and reprinting of the Legal Rights Handbook and other projects outlined in materials included in committee members' packets.

Representative Schultz asked Ms. Lister to send explicit statistics regarding the dropout rate because he thought her facts were incorrect. He commented that, when it comes to divorce, "it takes two to tango" and that many men as well as women need counseling in recovering from divorce.

Representative Rieger asked Ms. Lister to explain the "constituent meetings" component of the budget detail included with the bill's fiscal note. She answered that these meetings represent conferences and other public forums where women can discuss their needs.

Representative Larson asked Ms. Lister to elaborate on a proposed statewide conference planned for this year. He wondered if the \$30.0 request for general funds related to this conference. She stated that this money would come from program receipts, contingent on additional private funds.

Representative Leman commented that many constituents have complained that the commission doesn't represent all women. He asked how Ms. Lister would make the commission more responsive to a broader cross-section of Alaskan women. She answered that she believes the governor should attempt to choose members from as many geographic regions as possible.

SUE MILLER, retired teacher, author, and 33-year resident of Alaska, spoke in favor of amendments to SB 8 on behalf of herself and Mary McClinton, head of the Task Force for Advocates for Women. She submitted her testimony in writing (attachment 5).

Ms. Miller stated that, when she had read the preliminary Study of the Status of Women in Alaska ten years ago, she became angry, realizing that the Women's Commission was to implement the recommendations of this report. She explained that this report had recommended that the legislature appropriate funds "in order to provide financial assistance for abortion costs for women without the necessary means." She noted that the report did not mention the option of helping pregnant women to keep and provide for their babies. She also suggested that the commission might have investigated establishing a statewide adoption center.

Ms. Miller explained that she had discovered that the commission advocated other controversial causes, including the ERA, the Civil Rights Restoration Act, and comparable worth. She said that she had continued her investigation and distributed her findings statewide. As word spread, she said, "the opposition to this one-sided commission became so immense, it was sunsetted last year."

When the Governor was preparing to form the Interim Women's Commission, Ms. Miller continued, a group of women interested in changing the structure of the commission formed the "Task Force for Advocates for Women." That group developed a proposal "that would have provided information as to options for women and the freedom of choice for them to select the option that would benefit them the most." However, Ms. Miller explained, the group was unable to meet with the Governor before he appointed the interim commission.

Ms. Miller stated that, if there must be an Alaska Women's Commission, "we need to have amendments to the bill ...that will make it responsive to and representative of more women."

Ms. Miller discussed the amendments proposed by Representative Barnes, explaining that Mary McClinton, Chair, Task Force for Advocates for Women, was originally to have addressed these amendments. Referring to Representative Barnes' amendment #1 (attachment 4), she emphasized that the commission should include various categories of women and that individual members could meet several of the categories at once.

Ms. Miller said that the group supports the amendment added to SB 8 on the Senate floor, stipulating that the commission include at least two members appointed from lists submitted by the central committees of the two leading political parties. This would promote an ideological balance on the commission, she said, and would allow women not previously selected to be considered. Ms. Miller's testimony included further specifications for membership on the committee.

Ms. Miller told the committee that her group supports the amendment changing the terms from five to three years, and not more than six consecutive years. She added that the task force supports the purpose of research and advocacy for the commission. The group also supports an amendment requiring that no more than three seats on the commission can be held by commission members who served before July 1, 1989, she added.

Ms. Miller stated that "this bill is in violation of statute because it carries no fiscal note." She elaborated that, because the old commission sunsetted and the new commission is to be established with a new purpose, "it must be treated as new legislation."

In conclusion, Ms. Miller urged committee members to consider the suggested amendments.

KATIE HURLEY, (via teleconference from Anchorage) read written testimony from LEILA WISE, CHAIR, ALASKA WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS, stating that the Alaska Women's Political Caucus

supports the re-establishment and continuation of the Alaska Women's Commission. Ms. Wise's testimony reiterated the responsibilities of the commission and listed its contributions to the women of Alaska, including its research on the status of homemakers, the economic effects of divorce, pension reform, and women's history. The commission has assisted in establishing women's commissions throughout the state and, through legislation, it has helped to alleviate problems concerning a lack of sex equity in the schools, she added. Other commission-assisted legislation relates to divorce and dissolution reform, pension reform, domestic violence, child support enforcement, and day-care assistance, she stated.

The commission sponsored conferences and workshops that educated thousands of Alaskans, Ms. Hurley continued from Ms. Wise's written testimony. She said that the commission has worked to fulfill its statutory mandate and that much work remains for the commission related to divorce and dissolution, child care, families, domestic violence, and sex equity. She said that women have still not achieved social, economic, and political equity. However, she said, "with the assistance of the Alaska Women's Commission, we have taken large steps on the path to equity."

Concluding Ms. Wise's remarks, Ms. Hurley pointed out that the Alaska Women's Commission had included Jean Van Dorman, and Barbara Shoeman, both Republicans. She noted that, in the past, many Republican women had served on the commission, although none are on the committee presently. She stated that the amendment stipulating the commission's partisan makeup is unnecessary for that reason.

Ms. Hurley stated that the conference report quoted by Ms. Miller was not a position or report of the Women's Commission. It was, instead, a report of what had happened at one conference. The subject matter presented at many conferences held by the commission was determined by the public, she added. The Women's Commission-sponsored conferences addressed a broad spectrum of subjects, including families and children, Ms. Hurley added.

Ms. Hurley referred to POMs received by legislators, that she considered misinformed. She emphasized that the Women's Commission does not advise women regarding abortion. The role of the commission, she said, is to refer women to sources of accurate information. She stated that she had served as executive director of the commission for three years and that she had never received a call regarding abortion. The Women's Resource Center, she added, deals with clients and the Women's Commission deals with issues and provides referrals to the

ROSEMARY VAN DER LAAN, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, ALASKA DIVISION (via teleconference from Anchorage), spoke in favor of continuing the Alaska Women's Commission. She submitted written testimony as well (attachment 6).

Ms. van der Laan reviewed the accomplishments of the commission. She stated that recently the commission published Family Equity at Issue on a very limited budget.

Ms. van der Laan urged the committee not to eliminate or deeply reduce programs that benefit "those who can least afford to defend themselves." She said that the commission "offers practical solutions in hard times" to "all of the women of Alaska." She stated that inequities in Alaska still need to be rectified and that the Alaska Women's Commission is essential in that work. She spoke against merging the Women's Commission with the ASCHR. "For relatively little money, the commission provides a great deal of help to many Alaskan women," she said. The continuation of the Commission, she concluded, is the first legislative priority of her organization.

JOYCE RIVERS, VICE CHAIR, ANCHORAGE WOMEN'S COMMISSION (via teleconference from Anchorage), spoke in favor of extending the life of the Alaska Women's Commission. She said that her group deals with local women's issues. She urged women who feel disenfranchised from the commission to come back with their concerns and to focus on the commission's actual accomplishments. She said that Ms. Miller's description did not sound like the Alaska Women's Commission.

Ms. Rivers commended the Women's Commission's reports on sex equity in education and on the economic consequences of divorce. She pointed out that the feminization of poverty is real. She urged the committee to examine the commission's accomplishments and to allow it to continue this work.

BEATRICE HALKETT, PRESIDENT, NATIVE WOMEN OF ALASKA (via teleconference from Anchorage) spoke in favor of continuing the Alaska Women's Commission. She explained that, in the commission's first status report, Native women's concerns were omitted. Her organization convinced the commission to produce another status report, she said. Since that time, the commission has worked to address the concerns of Alaskan rural women identified in the report. The commission has assisted rural women in organizing conferences and in networking with other organizations, she added.

ALICE BERGDOLL, Alaskan resident since birth, spoke in favor of SB 8 with Representative Barnes' amendments. She presented the committee with petitions bearing 120 names collected in the past week. The petitions, she said, support SB 8 with amendments offered "to truly represent all women, rather than

being a state lobbying group for one point of view." The petitions were circulated after offering private citizens the opportunity to read, hear, and understand about SB 8 and its amendments, she explained.

Ms. Bergdoll requested that the petitions be distributed to the Juneau legislators and to the members of the committee.

Ms. Bergdoll commented that she had not noticed the commission studying separation, although they've studied divorce and dissolution. She said that some women who are separated actually desire reconciliation with their spouses. She said that, because separation is illegal in Alaska, these women are unprotected and their needs should be addressed.

The Juneau Women's Council has been inactive since May, Ms. Bergdoll stated, noting that she was a member of the council. The Sitka Women's Council is also inactive, she said.

JAN FOSTER (via teleconference from Anchorage), mother and long-time Alaskan, spoke in favor of extending the Alaska Women's Commission. She said that she is a board member of the Girl Scouts, a PTA member, and a soccer mom as well. She said that the commission is important to her for the work it is doing for the future of her children.

Before the commission was created, Ms. Foster stated, it became apparent that no advocate existed for the concerns of women in the state. She stated that the commission has addressed these concerns, producing fine work. She stated that this work has been beleaguered by undeserved accusations.

Ms. Foster said that she had collected data as she conducted research for volunteer grant writing. The commission was able to provide her with the figures on women and girls that she sought in this work. The Department of Labor, on the other hand, was not able to give her that information.

Ms. Foster said that the commission has done "a great deal of good in this state with a very small budget." It has relied on volunteers and outside resources to accomplish its work, she explained. She urged the committee to disregard emotional testimony and to seek information about the commission's actual accomplishments. She concluded that there is still a good deal of work to be done and she encouraged the committee to support and fund the Women's Commission.

Co-Chairman Larson thanked Ms. Foster. He stated that the teleconference and hearing would continue on February 8, 1989.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

SENATE BILL NO. 8

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

Co-Chairman Larson told the members that these bills were held over from a previous meeting.

CECILIA WATSON, told the committee that she was not a member of any of the women's groups that support and work with the Women's Commission. She said that she believed a body such as the Commission was properly suited to carry out the functions of research and education.

(Tape change HFC 89-18, Side Two)

Ms. Watson mentioned that she was an obstetrics nurse and that she has seen the effects of liberal divorce laws which have serious implications on the health of the women and children who live at poverty levels. She noted that the implication that the Commission supported the pro-choice faction of the abortion issue was not justified. She said that she supports the Women's Commission and the passage of the bill.

Co-Chairman Larson asked what Ms. Watson might choose if given the choice between day-care assistance, foster care, sexual assault centers, or the Women's Commission. Ms. Watson said that it was a difficult question in that it was a choice between dealing with the roots of the problem and the end results.

PAULA ZIEGLER, CHAIR, ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION, told the members that there are ten members of the Commission, and that the testimony on the bill was beginning to center on the personalities involved. She gave a brief self-description. Ms. Ziegler said she was proud of her Alaskan heritage, and proud of the Commission. She said that over the last several years it has become apparent that they have many more supporters and detractors than they knew of, and that they have learned from this.

Ms. Ziegler said that several points have been made that the Commission deals with controversial issues. She said that the Commission supported the civil rights amendment. As elected officials she said she believed it her obligation to uphold the state constitution which contains such an amendment.

Ms. Ziegler discussed the amendments offered to SB 8. She said that the Commission opposes the amendment relating to choosing representation from political parties. She noted that the amendment would "chip away" at the strong executive principle. Ms. Ziegler discussed the fact that there have been Republican members of the Commission.

Ms. Ziegler said that half of the present members on the Commission are people that "manage a household that includes their spouse and at least one child" and that she would prefer to leave the language regarding this definition as it is in the bill. She said that she preferred to keep the word "status" in the third amendment. She said that the amendment concerning changes in categories for membership should also apply to other commissions. She said it was not necessary to spell out the marital status of the members because the Commission currently encompasses a wide spectrum. Ms. Ziegler opposed the remaining amendments. She said that the amendment relating to soliciting ideas and information from a variety of people is what the Commission has always tried to do.

Representative Wallis commented on the Legislative Audit report which recommended that the full-time staff support be eliminated and that staff support could be provided on an "as-needed" basis from the staff of the Office of the Governor in Anchorage. Representative Wallis said that there are many women's groups with goals similar to the Commission in the state.

Ms. Ziegler said that she would find it difficult to cope with a lack of staff and that the members of the Commission are unpaid and have other jobs. Sharing staff with other groups would be uncertain, she said.

Representative Wallis asked what the Commission has done for rural women in the state. Ms. Ziegler responded that a status report on rural women was done approximately six years ago. More recently, at a meeting in Bethel which was held two years ago, the Commission met with the community leaders who were involved in shelter programs, and they did a workshop on self-esteem, she said. Mary Pete, one of the Commissioners from that area gave a presentation, she added. Most recently, Ms. Ziegler said, the Executive Director flew to Barrow and met with a group who were organizing a women's commission for that area.

Representative Wallis commented that the needs for hands-on help in rural areas such as VPSO's, and health service employees are a higher priority than the Commission. She noted that the Commission has not demonstrated any budgetary restraint during this fiscal crisis. Representative Wallis concluded that basic needs of health and safety must come before other desires for things such as the Commission. Ms. Ziegler responded that she didn't think the choices need to be between the health and safety needs and the Women's Commission. She said that there are other places to choose.

Representative Barnes said that approximately ten years ago the Women's Commission was lobbying against the veteran's preference for housing. Over the last few years with the opposition to the Commission increasing, Representative Barnes indicated that public opinion for the Commission is largely opposed. Representative Barnes said that the Commission should be looking at ways to bring the women of the state together rather than dividing them. She said that the amendments which Ms. Ziegler had testified in opposition to represent a way to begin to bring the differing factions of women together.

Ms. Ziegler said that in her time on the Commission they have not lobbied against any veteran's preference bills. She said that she would imagine that it may have related to the fact that women who served in the armed forces were not adequately recognized. As to Representative Barnes point concerning the divisiveness, Ms. Ziegler said that when groups are divided everyone has to move. She said that points that the Commission is not willing to compromise on are the basic matters of equity and non-discrimination based on gender.

Representative Barnes directed Ms. Ziegler's attention back to the amendments, and said that she was appalled that the Commission has not gone out of its way to reach out to all women in the state, and instead has testified against the amendments which would have helped move the groups together. She said that she recognizes some of the work that the Commission has done has been good.

Representative Shultz commented on matriarchal societies existing in the state. There was discussion concerning matriarchal and matrilineal societies.

Representative Shultz said that there is a strong need for men to have support groups and that it seems like everything is geared to helping women. He said that the system has gone too far overboard for women and that there are numerous women's related state programs. He asked what the Commission does that the department don't do. Ms. Ziegler said that the Commission makes sure that the departments do what they are supposed to do. She said that their role is not to duplicate services.

Representative Ulmer said that she would introduce legislation to establish a Men's Commission as soon as the majority of the House and Senate as well as the Governor and the majority of the judges in the state are female.

Representative Swackhammer asked if Ms. Ziegler could give him an idea of the breakdown of opinion on the Commission regarding their positions on the abortion issue, as much of the divisiveness has seemed to center on this issue. Ms. Ziegler said that the members of the Commission have not discussed their personal opinions on the issue. She said she was not willing to make any assumptions on other people's views, especially on a topic like that one. She explained that she believes the reason the misunderstanding had arose was because abortion is a legal procedure in the state and access to abortion should be equal. She said that the Commission took a public stand in the 70's in favor of the ballot proposition which said that if you are too poor to afford the legal procedure, then you should be entitled to Medicaid funding. She said that the subject has not come up since then in formal context.

Co-Chairman Larson asked if there are any men on the Commission. Ms. Ziegler responded that there are and there have been men on the Commission in the past.

In response to comments by Co-Chairman Larson relating to the salaries of the director and staff of the Commission, Ms. Ziegler said that the salaries were not "out of whack" considering similar Executive Director's salaries in state agencies.

(Tape change HFC 89-19, Side One)

Co-Chairman Larson said that with the new element of the declining budget situation, the state must determine what it can afford, and it must decide if it can continue to afford the boards and commissions which have been established in the past.

Representative Rieger referenced the administrative order which extended the termination date of the Commission last year, and asked why the bill requires retroactivity. Ms. Ziegler said that the retroactivity relates to the fact that an administrative order applies from one legislative adjournment to another. She deferred the further details of the question to the Attorney General's office.

SHARI GOLL, REPRESENTING THE ALASKA WOMEN'S LOBBY, said that the Lobby is in support of the Women's Commission. She said that she would set aside her comments regarding the contributions of the Commission to discuss instead the amendments. Ms. Goll said that the amendments which have been offered have been rejected in every Committee. The statute recognizes that the governor should find a person who is a homemaker to sit on the Commission, and that this is an adequate description. Ms. Goll referred to the remaining amendments and explained her opposition to them.

Ms. Goll commented on the amendment regarding the removal of the nonpartisan nature of the Commission by replacing it with the language similar to the APOC statute. She said that the Commission has been criticized for being overly political. She concluded that the women who sit on the Commission share an ideology and philosophy that is in support of continued progress for women, an end to discrimination, and removing barriers that block the way to equal opportunity.

Co-Chairman Larson asked if the Women's Commission receives any private funding. Ms. Goll said that she was not with the Commission, but believed that the statute allows the Commission to receive federal grants.

Co-Chairman Larson said that the hearing on the bills would be continued the following week, due to time constraints.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 3:25 p.m.

SENATE BILL 8

"Relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
extending the termination date of the Interim
Women's Commission; e.d."

HOUSE BILL 56

"Establishing the Alaska Women's Commission as a
permanent commission; extending the termination date
of the Interim Women's Commission; e.d."

Co-Chairman Larson noted that Ruth Lister would be on line in Anchorage via teleconference for the discussion of SB 8 and HB 56. He explained his intent to finish the public hearing process before adjourning the day's meeting. At that time, he said, he would ask for a motion from the committee to use SB 8 as the vehicle for the continuation of the Women's Commission. He stated that he would like to complete the committee's action on the bill on the following Wednesday, February 22. At that time, he said, the committee would consider all proposed amendments and move the bill from committee.

CAROL GRAY, full-time homemaker and thirty-year Alaskan, expressed concerns regarding the role of the Women's Commission. (Ms. Gray's written testimony is included as attachment 2.) She stated that the commission had advocated a number of controversial solutions to the problems of women in the state.

Ms. Gray explained that day care is a problem for which several solutions are possible. She noted that government funding for day care in public buildings may or may not be a viable solution, depending on one's assumptions about "the necessity of middle-class women to be in the work force."

Ms. Gray stated that she opposes the Civil Rights Restoration Act as an intrusion into Americans' private lives. She said that the Alaska Women's Commission had endorsed that act.

Ms. Gray said she opposes the ERA because it "does not provide for the type of protections and benefits women deserve." She added that the commission had supported the ERA.

Ms. Gray noted that issues to be considered by the Alaska Women's Commission this year can be solved in various ways. She suggested that advocacy for different solutions should be paid for by those supporting those viewpoints. She stated that it is not enough to come to a workshop and express an opinion.

Ms. Gray questioned several conclusions and statistics derived from Women's Commission research. She stated that "perhaps attention and funds should be directed at enforcing existing Alaskan laws."

Ms. Gray told the committee that, because the Women's Commission does not counsel for abortion that does not mean that the commission does not advocate for abortion. She explained that "the Equal Rights Act - abortion connection has

been acknowledged for years by legal counsel on both sides of the issue." She asked the committee if members intend to support a commission that advocates positions about which women are so divided.

Referring to a suggestion that geographical representation will balance the composition of the commission, Ms. Gray expressed doubts. She questioned the statement that the commission is not political, noting that it has exerted an "active, effective influence on public policy."

Ms. Gray noted that groups asking for special attention often bring about a pervasive kind of discrimination in public policy. She wondered if "making women's issues a matter of public policy by establishing the Alaska Women's Commission will actually do more harm than good in helping the economic status of women in Alaska."

Responding to a question from Representative Phillips regarding how much the executive director of the Alaska Women's Commission should be paid, Ms. Gray stated that the director's salary should be related to what is produced by the commission.

Co-Chairman Larson noted that the committee is presently examining the operation of commissions in order to establish a fair system of compensation for the staff of commissions. Through HB 100, he said, the legislature will be able to fairly address compensation for all commissions.

JAMES E. FISHER, "long term observer and participant in Alaskan society," spoke in favor of extending the Women's Commission. (Mr. Fisher's testimony is included as attachment 3.) He stated that, because so many women must now work outside of the home, an agency such as the Women's Commission is imperative. In modern families, he added, most women do not fit the traditional role of "housewife." He stated that most men do not understand women's needs, and that many women who work and care for families alone do not have the time or energy to communicate their needs. He said that research on Alaskan families is necessary in order to "prepare ...succeeding generations to assume their responsibilities." The Women's Commission, he concluded, provides understanding of the "social pressures affecting more than half of our population."

Representative Barnes asked about the male member of the commission.

RUTH LISTER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION, answered via teleconference from Anchorage. She said that Merritt Helfferich is the male member of the commission.

Tape change: 89-21, Side 1

Representative Barnes asked Mr. Fisher if he was familiar with the amendments to SB 8. He answered that he had not followed the bill's amendments and he hesitated to address those specifics.

Representative Rieger asked what percentage of the time child custody is awarded to women and what percentage to men, in divorce cases. Mr. Fisher said that he did not know, but he would refer to the Women's Commission for such information.

Referring to remarks made earlier by Representative Ulmer and by Mr. Fisher, Representative Shultz asked why half of the leadership positions in the state and federal government should be made up of women. Mr. Fisher answered that no one knows at this point what kinds of changes society would experience if women participated more in all of society's activities.

Representative Barnes asked if Mr. Fisher thinks that men are so biased that they are incapable of making decisions affecting women. Mr. Fisher said that many people are biased and some try to overcome those biases while others don't.

Representative Barnes said that she doesn't make decisions based on bias and she doesn't think men do so either. She asked Mr. Fisher if the Women's Commission can change people's biases.

Mr. Fisher said that he does not expect the Women's Commission to change people's behavior but he believes that the commission can help people to understand some of the impacts on men and women in today's society. He stated that such awareness can lead to reasonable solutions to problems.

SUE MILLER, TASK FORCE FOR ADVOCATES FOR WOMEN, stated that she wanted to clarify the Women's Commission's stance on abortion. She referred to various sources of information indicating that the Women's Commission had supported a pro-choice position. (Ms. Miller's written testimony is included as attachment 4.)

Ms. Miller noted that Paula Ziegler had stated that the commission had lobbied pro-choice on a ballot issue ten years ago. She added that the "Preliminary Status of Women" study had indicated a need for expanded family planning and abortion. This study was the basis of the implementation of the Women's Commission, Ms. Miller said.

Ms. Miller mentioned a pamphlet available from the commission called "Abortion Facts" and status reports 1982-1987 describing workshops on reproductive rights and health. She quoted other organizations, including the Alaska Women's Lobby, Business and Professional Women, and the AAUW regarding their positions on abortion. She stated that "health care"

and "reproductive rights" are synonymous with a pro-abortion position.

Ms. Miller said that some women are concerned that teen pregnancies and health care are priority agenda items for the commission.

Regarding the ERA, Ms. Miller said, the Women's Commission "might do research as to why women in the state are dissatisfied with this concept and how it might be remedied." She stated that "women nationally have repudiated (the ERA) and many statewide women say (it) is impacting them adversely."

Ms. Miller objected to testimony that appointing commission members from lists submitted by political parties would detract from the governmental keystone of a strong executive. She said that because commission members and supporters oppose "pursuing the recommendations of as many groups as possible," that "is an admission ... that only one ideology is being represented on the commission." She said that it is necessary to provide a way in which women from different points of view might be considered for appointment to the commission.

Ms. Miller thanked committee members for allowing witnesses time to express their concerns.

Representative Brown asked Ms. Miller to clarify references to Women's Commission "networking affiliates." Representative Brown pointed out that the BPW, the Alaska Women's Lobby, the Alaska Women's Political Caucus, and the AAUW, whose comments and articles on abortion were included in members' packets were not affiliated with the Women's Commission.

Ms. Miller explained that, in including these comments and articles, she meant to emphasize the existence of several Alaskan groups that already address women's issues.

Representative Brown pointed out that, because those groups support the same goals does not necessarily mean that they are affiliated with the Women's Commission.

She referred to "clean-up amendments" re-numbering sections of the bill, on page 3 of Representative Barnes' amendments to SB 8. She stated that she did not understand the purpose of those amendments. Ms. Miller answered that Legal Research had added this portion of the amendments.

Representative Koponen asked about the partisanship designation of the Senate Finance amendment to SB 8. Ms. Miller stated that she supported those amendments.

Representative Koponen noted that the majority of Alaskans do not belong to the two major parties. Ms. Miller responded

that other sections of the amendments would require the Governor to consider recommendations from churches, civic groups, and other organizations, allowing nonpartisan voters to participate in the commission.

Representative Koponen told Ms. Miller that a number of his nonpartisan constituents consider the partisan designation to be a "plot" by the major parties to dominate the commission.

AMELIA ENDORFF addressed the committee in support of a "moratorium" on the Women's Commission. She discussed the 4-H Toy Drive, which she supervises each winter, and the poverty she and her assistants have observed through the distribution of the toys. She stated that Alaska's social programs are suffering and the money from the Women's Commission should be dedicated to those programs. She told the committee that she supports delivering immediate care such as food, clothing, fuel, and medical help for needy pregnant women and single parent families. She urged the committee to fund day care assistance and other necessary services and to hold funding for the Women's Commission.

Representative Shultz noted that the budget for Health and Social Services had increased about 37% since 1980. He said that the legislature has funded social programs in the state of Alaska, but that money has gone to bureaucratic kingdom-building, rather than to the needy people it was meant to help. He said that agency regulators have impeded their staffs from providing assistance.

Ms. Endorff stated that, in her experience, confidentiality laws have prevented the 4-H toys from reaching needy children a number of times.

SHERRIE GOLL, ALASKA WOMEN'S LOBBY, in response to previous questions about support by rural people for the commission, pointed out written testimony sent to Senator Fisher last April (attachment 5), by 42 Bethel residents. In excerpts read by Ms. Goll, these men and women supported continuing the Women's Commission. They spoke in favor of the commission completing the family equity research project. They hoped that the commission would also "initiate research on teen pregnancy...domestic violence and sexual assault." They said that the commission needed to "explore options for rural women...including further academic training and basic skills for living education," and to promote minority female leadership in rural Alaska.

The letter noted that Alaskan villagers have "very little access to the type of private enterprise which could support an in-depth research, education, and advocacy effort such as that provided by the Alaska Women's Commission."

Representative Shultz asked if the people who had written the letter had been informed of recent amendments to SB 8. Ms. Goll answered that the letter was written last April and that the authors were probably not aware of the proposed changes.

MARY McCLINTON, 31-year Democrat and a Juneau resident, stated that she had provided input to the preparation of Representative Barnes' amendments. She said that she supports those amendments. (Ms. McClinton's testimony is included as attachment 6.)

She said that the representatives of the Alaska Women's Commission had made conflicting statements. While voicing a commitment to represent all women, she explained, the commission has tried to prevent a significant number of women from expressing a "need for a change in the language of the present legislation." She said that the amendments would make the commission more responsive to the needs of women.

Ms. McClinton said that Women's Commission representatives have stated a desire to meet with Task Force members, but not about making the bill more inclusive. She added that they don't really want to talk until after the bill has passed. She said that, once the bill becomes law, there will be no way to change it and that the Task Force intends to change it now through legal channels.

If the Women's Commission and the Governor are committed to hearing all women's viewpoints, Ms. McClinton wondered why the Task Force had spent so much time trying to be heard. She distributed a letter to Representative Boucher documenting the Task Force's attempts to meet with the Governor (attachment 7).

Representative Barnes MOVED that the committee use SB 8 as the vehicle for consideration by the committee on Wednesday, February 22, 1989. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

BETTY BENGTSON, mother of four and a 6 1/2 year Juneau resident, spoke in opposition to the existence of the Women's Commission. She stated that she is frustrated with the fact that the state has spent \$2.0 million on research and advocacy through the commission because it duplicates other effort. She cited examples of such research.

Ms. Bengtson said that the zero fiscal note accompanying SB 8 is deceptive. She stated that the last Women's Commission sunsetted last summer and that the Interim Commission created at that time is a new body. If something starts all over again, she said, legislation creating it should be attached to a listing of the actual costs of the program.

(Tape change: 89-21, Side 2)

February 22, 1989, Finance

SENATE BILL 8

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; e.d."

Co-Chairman Larson stated that the committee would take action on the amended Senate Finance committee substitute for SB 8 at the present meeting. Ruth Lister, Executive Director of the Women's Commission, would be on line via teleconference, he told the committee, to answer any questions from the committee.

Representative Koponen stated that he had received fifty-one public opinion messages in favor of SB 8 without amendments and one against it in any form.

Representative Barnes added that most of the POMs she had received were opposed to the bill without amendments, but, with amendments, more were supportive.

Representative Barnes MOVED that the committee adopt amendment #1, which she had proposed on February 7, 1989 (attachment 1). She referred committee members' questions to Sue Miller and Mary McClinton of the Task Force for Advocates for Women.

Representative Ulmer asked about the amendments limiting the commission's membership (Sec. 2. AS 44.19.167: "the governor may not appoint to the commission a person who is:

- (1) a state employee;
- (2) an employee of a legislator; or
- (3) the parent, sibling, spouse, or child of the governor or of a legislator."

Representative Barnes answered that the Women's Commission had included legislators' family members in the past. She stated that including legislators' family members on a commission that is meant to represent one group of people is a self-perpetuating practice.

Representative Ulmer asked why this sort of limitation would not apply to other commissions such as the Older Alaskans Commission.

Representative Barnes responded that no other commissions included members of legislators' families. She said that people would probably object, if that were the case, because legislators are meant to represent all of the people rather than self-perpetuating through family members on commissions.

Representative Ulmer asked about the substitution for "homemaker" on page 1, line 19: "person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child." She wondered what would happen if the member's spouse died or a child went away to school.

Representative Barnes said that she assumed that this definition would apply to a member at the time of appointment.

Representative Ulmer stated her preference for the current definition of homemaker, "not otherwise employed," because it would apply to a broader group of people.

Representative Barnes expressed the belief that the additional categories of people spelled out in her amendment and in the original bill would allow representation of a broad cross-section of the population.

Representative Koponen commented on Representative Barnes' reference to legislators' family members serving on boards and commissions. He said that his wife is a member of the Prison Industries Board and that she, a "woman of strong and independent mind," would not necessarily agree with or represent his point of view in her participation on the board. He stated his opposition to that limitation.

Co-Chairman Larson reminded the committee of the policy regarding amendments. He told members that a quorum for passing an amendment is six votes when ten members are present and at no time will less than five votes suffice for an amendment to pass.

Representative Brown MOVED to amend amendment # 1, striking all language except the insertion to follow "research" on page 2, line 22 of the bill (attachment 1, page 2), ", by serving as a referral service for information and education that will help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs."

Representative Barnes OBJECTED to the amendment to the amendment.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion to amend amendment #1.

IN FAVOR: Ulmer, Brown, Koponen, Larson

OPPOSED: Swackhammer, Wallis, Barnes, Phillips, Rieger, Shultz

The motion to amend the amendment FAILED, 6 - 4.

Representative Barnes MOVED the question on Representative Barnes' original amendment. A roll call vote was taken.

IN FAVOR: Wallis, Barnes, Phillips, Rieger, Shultz, Swackhammer, Larson

OPPOSED: Ulmer, Brown, Koponen

The amendment PASSED, 7 - 3.

Representative Brown distributed copies of amendment #2 (attachment #2) for the committee's consideration, in lieu of the amendment she had submitted on 2/7/89. She MOVED that the committee adopt amendment #2, noting that it differed from her original amendment in that it reinserts the language "nonpartisan and" on page 1, line 11 of the version of the bill adopted by the Senate.

Representative Brown stated that her amendment would require the appointment of commission members to be made by the Governor on a nonpartisan basis, rather than as amended by the Senate Finance Committee. In the amended Senate Finance version of the bill, she reminded the committee, at least four members of the commission would be selected by the Governor from lists submitted by the central committees of the two major parties.

Representative Phillips asked what would ensure the involvement of nonpartisans on the commission. Representative Brown answered that there would be no guarantee of nonpartisan participation, but that the appointments would be based on interest, qualifications, and contributions, rather than on candidates' political parties.

Representative Ulmer stated that the terms of the commission's members would be staggered, so that members would overlap with new appointees. She said that this would enable successive governors to appoint new members from other parties to the commission. She said that the statutes require no other board or commission to specify partisanship for appointment to the commission. She said that the partisanship requirement would make this commission different from all others except the APOC, which deals with political issues. She added that, if the legislature adopts the partisanship requirement, they might need to consider the same requirement for other commissions and boards.

Representative Koponan stated that the amended Senate version not only requires partisan appointments; it also requires approval by the central committee of each party. He reiterated that his district includes a large concentration of members of the "other two major parties." He said that he couldn't support legislation that would automatically appoint Democrats and Republicans but not other parties. Over 50% of Alaskans have registered as nonpartisans or independents, he added, and all Alaskans should have the right to serve on the Women's Commission.

Representative Barnes pointed out that the Women's Commission is unlike other commissions in that it represents the women of Alaska. She said that the commission should include the broadest perspective possible. She added that, if all commission members belong to one political party, the commission would not represent a broad cross-section of Alaskan women. She said that the Women's Commission in the past has been so controversial because it has shown a bias in its deliberation. She said that she supported the amended Senate version of SB 8.

Co-Chairman Larson called the question. A roll call vote was taken on Representative Brown's amendment #2.

IN FAVOR: Brown, Koponen, Phillips, Swackhammer, Ulmer,
Larson

OPPOSED: Wallis, Barnes, Rieger, Shultz

The amendment PASSED, 6 - 4.

Representative Barnes MOVED to incorporate the two adopted amendments to House Committee Substitute for the Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 8 (Finance) amended and to report the bill out of committee with individual recommendations and a zero fiscal note by the House Finance Committee. There being NO OBJECTIONS, it was so ordered.

HCS CSSB 8 (Finance) was reported out of committee with no recommendations and a zero fiscal note by the House Finance Committee dated 2/7/89.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

March 7, 1989, Rules

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance) am; "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date." security services on the second floor.

Chairman Grussendorf asked members to refer to copies of HCS CS SB 8 (FIN) and work draft HCS CS SB 8 (RUL) and use the Finance committee substitute as the working copy. He compared the House Finance committee substitute to the Senate-passed bill, then explained the differences between the House Finance version and the House Rules version. On HCS CS SB 8 (FIN), page 1, lines 14 & 15: delete "person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child"; add the word "homemaker". Chairman Grussendorf then referred to a letter he received March 6, 1989 from Sandra Henricks, Chairperson of the Alaska Human Rights Commission, he then gave each member a copy of the letter. He said the letter states that the commission concurs with using the word "homemaker" as opposed to the Finance version's "a person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child" because the commission believes that particular wording violates the concept of human rights law in Alaska. Referring back to the Finance CS, page 1, line 21: add the words "and status". Page 1, lines 26 through 29 remains in the Rules CS as is in the Finance CS. Page 2, lines 1-10: delete section two. Page 2, lines 25 & 26: delete the sentence "A person may not serve more than six consecutive years". Page 3, line 18: delete the word "fully".

Number 182

Speaker Cotten moved and asked unanimous consent for the adoption of HCS CSSB 8 (RULES).

Number 187

Rep. Martin objected to the move to adopt the Rules CS and suggested further discussion on considering Finance committee amendments.

Number 198

Chairman Grussendorf asked Rep. Martin if he planned to prepare amendments for consideration on the floor.

Number 200

Rep. Martin replied that he wanted discussion on amendments in the Rules committee. He then asked for clarification on the dates of termination of the Women's Commission in the House versions of the bill. Reps. Cotten and Davidson explained the dates being identical in both versions and also in the Senate-passed version.

Rep. Martin further questioned the Interim Commission's extension date in sec. 7 of both House versions and the retroactive clause of sec. 9 which pertains to sec. 7. Chairman Grussendorf suggested the dates could be amended on the floor if so desired.

Number 289

Rep. Taylor asked the chair whether the Rules CS would be moved today. Chairman Grussendorf replied that it was the intention to move it today. Further discussion followed on the process of getting a committee substitute to the floor for debate and action.

Chairman Grussendorf explained the desire to produce a CS which is a compromise between the original version and the House Finance committee version. Rep. Davidson continued discussion on the differences between the two House committee versions.

Number 360

Rep. Martin suggested secs. 4 and 5 of the bill contain persons whom are well-represented on other state commissions and should not be prioritized on the Women's commission.

Number 375

Chairman Grussendorf clarified secs. 4 and 5 as being amendments proposed in the Finance committee which request the Governor to give consideration to persons representing certain groups when making commission appointments as opposed to requiring certain group representation.

Number 414

Chairman Grussendorf asked if there were objections to adoption of the HCS CSSB 8 (RULES), there were objections and so the roll call vote was (4) yeas, (2) nays. Voting yes were Reps. Davidson, Cotten, Donley and Grussendorf. Voting nay were Reps. Martin and Taylor. And so HCS CS SB 8 (Rules) was adopted.

Number 423

Rep. Martin expressed his support for the adoption of the House Finance CS. Chairman Grussendorf replied that the Rules committee had already adopted its version of the bill but the opportunity to support another version would be available on the floor.

Number 433

Rep. Taylor moved amendment number one; page 1, line 14, delete "homemaker"; add "person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child". Brief discussion followed.

Number 478

Chairman Grussendorf requested a roll call vote on amendment number one offered by Rep. Taylor. There were (2) in favor, Reps. Taylor and Martin, and so amendment number one failed adoption.

Number 496

Rep. Goll questioned whether Rep. Martin would offer amendments to delete sections 1, 4 and 5. Rep. Martin replied that he would wait for the floor session on the bill.

Number 504

Rep. Taylor offered amendment number two; page 2, lines 1-10; insert original section from the Finance CS.

Chairman Grussendorf requested a roll call on amendment number two offered by Rep. Taylor. There were (2) in favor, Reps. Taylor and Martin, and (4) opposed, Reps. Grussendorf, Davidson, Donley and Cotten. Amendment two failed adoption.

Number 510

Rep. Taylor offered amendment number three; page 2, lines 25 & 26, insert sentence "A person may not serve more than six consecutive years". Rep. Taylor expressed his support for more of a turnover on the commission.

Chairman Grussendorf requested a roll call on amendment number three offered by Rep. Taylor. There were (3) in favor, Reps. Taylor, Davidson and Martin, and (3) opposed, Reps. Grussendorf, Donley and Cotten. Amendment three failed adoption.

Number 529

Rep. Martin moved amendment four; page 3, line 20, delete section 9.

Number 535

Chairman Grussendorf offered to meet with Rep. Martin to work together on the date discrepancies before the bill moves to the floor.

Number 539

Rep. Cotten said that after speaking with the sponsor's staff regarding sec. 9 of the Rules CS, it was his understanding that Interim Commission currently will terminate at the end of the current session but sec. 7 extends the termination date to June 30, 1989 and sec. 9 make sec. 7 retroactive to the adjournment date of this session. Although appearing awkward, Rep. Cotten stated the two sections accomplish what they were intended to accomplish.

Number 548

Rep. Martin withdrew amendment four.

Number 550

Rep. Davidson moved to pass HCS CS SB 8 (Rules) out with individual recommendations. So ordered. Signing do pass: (4) Reps. Grussendorf (Chairman), Cotten, Davidson and Donley. Signing do not pass: (2) Reps. Taylor and Martin.

Meeting adjourned at 9:10 a.m.

DISTRIBUTED by Minority Caucus

1 Dennis, Please
file w/ Women's Commission
data.

Women's Commission Meeting
March 13, 14, 15, 1989
Rm. 375 Diamond Ct. Bldg.

Notes of Meetings - follow agenda

Monday, March 13, 1989

11:00 a.m. roll call

Joy Armstrong, Pat Kennedy not present

approval of minutes - see women's commission
packet

Agenda Review

Evalene will substitute for Pat Kennedy. Evalene is one
of staff members of Womens' Commission from Anchorage
Refer to packet "Schedule of Meetings With Legislators"

Since Pat Kennedy not available Paula Ziegler said, "I
will do Randy Phillips. The Business and Professional Women
are having a breakfast at which he is attending in the
morning and I'll see him there. Other times I have to work.

Ruth Lister: Perhaps the 9:45 appointment with Senator
Kelly maybe should not be me.

Paula. Perhaps Susan Smalley can do Swackhammer alone.
6 of you have 9:30's. We put Ct. Rule 90.3 under executive
director's report. 11:00 Pat Kennedy will take the lead in
talking.

Report from the chair-Paula Ziglar

At an informal meeting in December we decided a gift
for Barbara Baker who is no longer commissioner should be
\$50.00.

As for my activities on the interim commission they have
been limited to testifying. We appeared at 5 hearings.
Ruth did a lot more by phone. I communicated with Marie
Darlin of AARP and Federally Employed Women who has contact
with the community. I coordinated and tracked legislation.
Several legislative appointments have occurred as well.

Budget Discussion

Legal rights handbook paid out of personal services.
DOE education equity conference in April. If I can pay part
of the trip with my per diem. I will find out how Portland
Oregon and Washington will handle welfare reform, displaced
homemaker.

Federally employed women-would run off many copies

Networking

National agenda

Loretta distributed to shelters, legal offices, womens' resource centers, health clinics. Sent calendar to all health aides in the state to serve on task forces. 1 health nurse, 19 years.

DOE put \$2000 into womens' calendar. How we got that is ... Controversy on Director's Salary change 21 to 28. There has been complaint of my salary for only supervising 2 people.

Paula everyone should be aware-we don't set step or range

Merrit: So we could say you only get 62% of what the rest of directors who are male get? Your salary is not out of line, at bottom of line. Used to be 3rd from bottom. \$36,000 are program receipts. You have to write in. We're on bottom of list for OAC as like it to go to Older Alaskans.

Our budget didn't include OAC as it is a line item in the budget. Since AWC receives private funding, we need a place in the budget to reflect that, so that such can go right to the commission.

Evelyn: We would like to publish papers on women. Some papers Nora Dannhauser has already finished and wish we could offer to co-author with her but we probably can't since she has already finished a Mid-wife story, Biographies of women. Unfortunately she's finished them. These stories can involve others in work of commission

Napoleon: If we're to recognize the work women have always done is valuable, Roles of tradition women, kinds of jobs connected with things they did traditionally, working with people, children etc. What things chronicle family/personal history, community development, what work of women has been the glue? Who's a contact in Bethel?

Carol Gray (from audience) If we need to recognize the work woman have always done is valuable, then what changes are we trying to make? Will these changes devalue the traditional role?

Evelyn: "Our public record of what is important to us seems to be quite different from the things we value and record for our private lives. Women are the glue that holds our families and communities together. I've noticed that traditional women do the same things in different cultures."

Ruth: 2/3rds of women end up in divorce and dissolution.

Report from Sheila Gotterher, Boards and Commissions.

I am the liason between the commissions and Governor's office which is responsible for appointments. You all ^{direct} ~~are~~ ^{Comm} invited to the reception at the Governor's mansion sponsored only by the Business and Professional Women. Governor Cowper supports the Women's Commission and supports the Rules Version.

Overview: There are over 130 boards and commissions which includes some task forces the Governor makes appointments to. I need your help in making recommendations. Are you all on our mailing list to receive vacancies? especially we'd like your help to locate minorities and women. There are over 1100 people on these commissions the Governor appoints. In addition he appoints Judicial seats.

*Makes appointments
Self perpetuating since
their recommendations
carry more weight.*

Paula Zigler: Do we have a breakdown by gender and ethnic of commission membership? Women have been increasing membership over the years. The AAUW managed to get a bill passed in Nebraska which required 50% of people on boards and commissions be women.

Sheila: Our computers are getting up and can get you a breakdown on ethnic background. The EEO has a questionnaire from which we can get the information.

Ruth Lister: Have you given consideration to womens' groups? How did this process work so that they feel they'd be represented?

Sheila: The present bill says we'll give consideration to recommendations from various groups, but we get few recommendations. We appreciate recommendations from boards and commissios. But increasingly we're soliciting recommendations, resumes with endorsements. We say resumes and endorsements are all public information. You may request a complete mailing list as possible. We acknowledge all letters and endorsements. It is very useful information. When Governor Cowper first took office we were faced with three resignations. We sent out over 250 letters to organizations. If you are interested in finding out who has applied or receiving copies of their resumes and endorsements, it is open information.

*If they recommend
verbally can Governor
then solicit so resumes
not available to public?*

Paula: Are huge amounts of applications for appointment received or is there apathy?

Sheila: there is a lot of interest- we also seek out persons. As now we are seeking one person, preferably a woman on the Boards of Veternarian examiners

Merrit: There have been charges that the Womens' Commission is not representative of the women in the state. would you say the public is not taking advantage of opportunities available to be board member? How much public input is

there on recommendations- would you say that with so many applications the public has greater opportunity to be involved in this commission?

Sheila: I can find out-it kind of falls in the middle. Yes, I would think so since it has a higher profile.

Linda Freed: We have a new veterernarian, woman in Kodiak, I will give you her name.

Sheila: The Governor also strives for geographical balance.

Betty Ramage: Do you have a list of openings on other boards?

Sheila: The teachers' Retirement Board has 5 members, and we need a retired teacher presently receiving benefits.

Betty: Is the Governor looking for new people?

Sheila: The Governor's policy is, he seeks new blood, but he also doesn't rule out reappointments if a person is doing an exemplary job.

*Questionable process?
Guards all commissions
responses from public
scrutiny. Whatever
they say about you not
public. No wonder
lay, mainstream women
can't get on.*

Also I should tell you some information is not public. If we receive applications, it is, but if we solicit information, its not public. 40 boards demand financial disclosure. Some demand----- Yes, there is an increase in request, especially regarding who's on the list and we're asked what information we can give people on those applicants.

Ruth: How much lead time do you need to receive resumes before the terms are up?

Sheila: About a month. Although that's not completely successful. However, all applicants must be registered voters before the last general election. Does anyone on the commission or the audience wish to have a request for any of this information? Sheila then left a group of request forms.

Paula: Please be sure to remember the BPW legislative fly-in which they are having the same time we are here. It will be at the Baranof from noon to 1:30. Sherrie Goll will be speaking.

Ruth Lister's comments -Director's Report

I have been working on names and addresses of members etc. I have been studying wage/benefits of child care centers. Article in the Anchorage News February 25, 1989 (see attached) sums up our position on child care. There is a turnover in child care providers

Talked to Hispanic support group. They sponsor women to attend the Image conference. Perhaps we could also. Worked on proposed FY 90 activities -it will be useful to use in talking to legislators. We need to insert CT. rule 90.3 under Director's Report. We'll reconvene at 1:30 and have an informal verbal discussion of Commissioners related activities since we've last met.

- * Regarding SB8: if when its on the floor, some amendments are put in it, would next go to the Senate Conference Committee. I will need some guidance from the commission. Also I need guidance on HB195.

12:00 noon BPW lunch-Baranof Hotel

Sherrie Goll, lobbyist for Alaska Womens' Lobby was the principal speaker.

The AWL supports child care, tobacco tax bills, SB8...
In many cases the bills we support are the same as yours

*Networking affiliate:
see attached RPW
agenda*

As you know, Womens' Commission had a difficult time last year. This year passed SB8 early in the Senate. Amendments to the bill were accepted in House Finance. House Rules removed those amendments. Rules committee tried to consider the type of bill that would go to conference, so they tried to change the bill so that the amendments would pass a conference committee. It will not happen without this version. The Rules version is still a compromise bill as it has many of the amendments. The finance version of the bill requires commission to replace most of the women with new members. It would be hard to maintain continuity. We're happy with Rules version and want your support. We think amendments will be offered on the floor. If the bills are close, the Senate will concur, otherwise it will go to conference committee.

*interesting reasoning
presented. Not wholly
truthful. Rules version
not a compromise. Finance
& Senate versions are*

*See our justifications
as to why this statement
is incorrect.*

We support HB66. There is not much long range planning if can take back hire and lay off.....

We support Family Leave. This bill provides security for families who need leave to adopt, or seriously ill people. More like federal. most pro-family legislation this year. Person should not have to choose between the family and the dog. Number of people is 15 an employer can hire before impacted by this bill. 84% of employers have less than 15, but 84% would be covered in government agencies.

*Our position is anti-family
& business, others
positions not mentioned.
Education or propaganda?
So someone else should
also pay for our dogs?*

We support HB70-pharmaceuticals on the list. 100% Federal funds, 50% monies giving back. We're paying 100% general funds, so 50% back. For people too poor to make it, a medicaid option to capture medicaid funds is there.

Council on Domestic Violence has been signed and that is good news.

Extension of violent crimes commission to 3rd and 4th class violation passed House and Senate State Affairs.

SB86 child custody-domestic violence.

Preemancipation for minors HB177 has the same target group as runaways....

There is a Resolution to support the ABC childcare bill called HJR24. It would increase Headstart and other child care can be improved. It is widely supported by Congress. one legislator is trying to amend it, but will be checked.

Divorce and Dissolution bill will protect minor children and....Max Gruenberg is a lawyer and sits down with the womens' commission to make sure it is right.

Part of network

Childrens' caucus meets at lunch time. It would be very useful to support our recommendation and keep childrens' services from being cut.

Affirmative action and hiring of minorities and women. EEO is saying they have it in place.

The legislature shredded the job classification study.

Right to Bear arms-we will be able to overturn the bill based on constitutional grounds based on what has been done in other states so we're not concerned. After all, we don't want guns in schoolyards.

SB175 by Binkley-warns pregnant women of defects on unborn of use of alcohol.

Some Women present at the luncheon:

Patty Gardner -

Kathryn Krueger, Treasurer

Madelyn McKinney, Past President

Dr. Joan Klutz-Republican Central Committee Member, Fairbanks

Connie Munroe-Juneau activist

Lucille Santos

Barbara Paddock-Petersburg.

Linda Freed-wc

Wendy Redman-wc

Other New Commission Members

Other Business at the Luncheon

Linda Freed announced that Kodiak wants a chapter of BPW
Sherrie Goll was presented an award for legislative information

Speech from Dr. Patricia Clark, BPW legislative affairs liason

I will go over the strategic plan in your legislative bill folder. We will discuss pages 2 and 3. Pick up your folder if you don't have, one in the AJ room.

Be sure to read the bills through and have your arguments down when you lobby.

Then look at the committees. If your legislator is on one of those lobby them. Get your friends to do so. Do your homework. The time for public hearing for womens' commission is 3:00 p.m. Sign up ahead of time to get heard. I'll testify between 12 and 1:30p.m.

We got out a copy of priorities of womens' commission. We listed activities. Look through and find your thing. Look for underlying principle. School drop-outs are my thing, and teen age pregnancies. My feeling is provide what they need to get through school, not sit in some non-productive place.

Some bills have 2 xx's on the womens' commission sheet of fy 90 activities. Those are the first priorities for you lobbying.

There will be a Democratic caucus in the a.m. to hash out strategy. Someone will try to put in amendments. You are a constituent too, so you need to be heard.

On the womens' commission: the legislators have had lots of negative correspondence who I know are from very far, far, very ultra, ultra, ultra conservative women and you know what that means. Their mail is 7 to 1 against. Need to do our job for the commission. You don't have to be a BPW member. Talk to those women who aren't. Send P.O.M.'s that you want SB8 the way it came out of house rules.

*said with dramatic *
clap. Some liberal
women we represent
who object to their
lobbying will love this.*

I love this one that came out of the Senate "to keep it from being political we want the political ones!" (laughter) Talk to aides and staff and be at the reception at 5:00p.m. at the Governor's mansion and afterwards a board meeting.

Resumption of Womens' Commission Meeting
Follow First Day's Agenda under 1:30 p.m., titled
Commissioners' Reports

Merrit Helferich: my activities since appointment have mostly been lobbying

Susan Smalley: we had a retreat using Womens' Commissions' book, "Profiles in Change" We sent lots of P.O.M.'s to support SB8

Loretta Bullard: General lobbying-lots of P.O.M.'s

Linda Freed: Lobbying, lot's of P.O.M.s

Ziglar: Lobbying, attending hearings

Conflicts with Dr.
Raymond Moore's
research/Hewlett Institute
says after 3rd grade no
distinguishable difference
except in extremely
disadvantaged children

Wendy Redman: Working with womens' lobby group, Fairbanks.
I am very big on early childhood programs, intervention,
Headstart. Cited research that says kids who began in
Headstart, by high school their scores are better than other
kids.

better
than
what

Rebecca Napoleon: I met with a group of mostly home/women,
trying to form a council in support of what's available to
them. Met and promoted womens' commission. Gave them an
overview of the commission so they'd have a better
understanding of our goals and objectives. I'm interested
in education of youth, ruralcap/headstart. Self esteem,
dealing with substance abuse is our program. Want to set up
a local commission, with students, teachers etc., a whole
perspective of equity issue including state and federal
regulations. Involved in working with youth. Part
time/voluntary. Setting up commission meetings with youth/
adults/elders. not feminist type but equality, how to
relate to people and relationships. What is good about
myself and others. I've seen changes, trying to do with
inequities. Amoc has womens' shelter. Everything new. Feel
better about ourselves. Have called legislature in support
of SB8-need in rural areas. Many women are not aware of our
own personal rights and equal rights. I was involved in
teleconferences/ Governor's Interim Commission of Children
and Youth. They need awareness of self/environment.

What social change
are you advocating?
Confused?

Linda Freed. I called Vice chancellor of Academic Affairs of
UAI composed of mixed groups of women and men. Tying
academics at the University level to options of vocational
education and academic programs. Day care providers
programs. Children are a real focus.

Wendy: I have data on school performance that shows a
correlation between strong parent and local involvement-very
high correlation and teacher feedback.

Loretta: Tried Headstart/ trying to get prenatal
comprehensive child development program. The Bush is very
much for this. We're looking at need for parenting
education in rural areas. 2 generations of kids have been
sent out and now we need those curricular areas in the Bush.

W. Hensley of Etzebue- is trying to get parents to talk to
kids.

Ruth: Annual report and calendar

We didn't do much for womens' history month. Need suggestions for next year. Need lead time to do something substantial.

The Legislative Alliance for women statewide sends out to people in writing saying these are our priorities. Put us down for Bill #. Statewide they wrote to all womens' groups. Send in information. We try to stay on mailing list of 300 groups-but its too expensive for us to send information to all. To certain womens' organizations and L.I.C's is where we send information.

Not to all groups? No wonder grassroots women; not part of network can't find out what's going on.

Work on Data book update.

Duplication of Services

Do we still have an agreement with _____. What kinds of info do you want us to pull out? Family size, marital status? Same data element as in 1st report. Can pull data from unemployment, 1990 census. Talked to them, wanted new questions asked, but not possible.

Wendy: what is the length of time to get comprehensive data.
Ruth: 1-3 years.

Linda: need aggregates on state level.

Ruth: feedback on changes is time consuming.

2:30 legislative briefing and position papers

Evelyn Tucker-Jan. 23. I've been working on the files of the commission-its history. On sex equity/divorce and dissolution. Wrestling with computer. Handbook, art on conference. finding existing groups to work on papers. Nora Dannhauser does credible research for paper. Joy Armstrong works with community in Fairview. Legal rights handbook. We need to find a lawyer to do the review/contract or donate. otherwise it will cost \$80.00 an hour.

We wanted to be visible on education equity conference. Wendy did an introductory talk at the conference and the calendar was done in time. Educators statewide attended. Presented it before the bilingual/bicultural conference during mid deep freeze. In everyone's packet was the report of who we were. The report showed that teachers' are treating girls differently than boys, boys are on a different track than girls. Remedial work is aimed more at boys than girls. The new DOE curriculum material, (new) is encouraging. Training teachers' attitudes on SEXISM/Racism. On the National level, reinterpretation of ____ grants. Women, minority equity in schools. University professors' attitudes toward women/men. My daughter in her research at UAF found that males are asked to respond to questions 4-1 to girls.

Wendy:

Program on equal education rights. WEEA is the only federal program for equity, women of color and disabled. Difficult

to compete for funds. Wendy will help. Linda take back to Kodiak.

Marrit to Napoleon: why don't you send copies of tapes to Rasmussen library?

Loretta: We have 650 oral history tapes from Nome would be great for minority papers.

* Bills -discussion of SB8

*Question asked:
Did Ruth ask Rules to
formulate this CS or
did Committee itself
formulate.*

*Answer: Ruth asked
Rules Committee to
formulate this Bill*

Betty: we should support it. (SB8) There are 3 dates in the bill. Some take effect July 1st.

Loretta: Section on pg 3. Governor chooses staggered terms. Is that Discontinued? We can't serve longer than 6 years?

Answer: Depends on final wording. There are aberrations and exceptions in this bill. Currently 6 year thing not in this version.

Question: Some other amendments are back in. Ruth, what is back in?

Wendy: The Rules Committee substitute was a compromise. What is the purpose of this amendment (state employees) People just don't like us?

Paula: Are you thinking of amendments that might be introduced that we haven't thought of?

*Definition of homemaker
changed. Need to
ensure voice on
Commission represents
nuclear family.*

Wendy: these amendments are not the women's commissions. How can they say we are not homemakers, what if children are grown. It could be critical to try to find someone who is not a homemaker. Human Rights commission said a definition of homemaker with one child and spouse would be discrimination against a homemaker.

*Intentional diversion
from real reason?*

On exclusion of state employees- are they saying we're different from other people? the two political parties amendment-so should commission members be selected on the basis of their best judgement? Are commission members a reflection of the electorate?

*Passing on Confused
reasoning?*

The Divorce and Dissolution bill HB195 to House Judiciary needs strong support in the Senate.

*Wendy: This is our bill.
Reason we introduced was
to get Judicial Review
There especially where
children's rights are
involved. To Ruth. Your
paper in par. under Sec
5 which draft position
on HB 195-Switch #3
2 +3 on pg 5.*

Betty Ramage: We need a legislative committee to back Ruth up so we can call. The bill doesn't address alimony. Does address their career assets. Courts are so negative on spousal maintenance.

Wendy: We can make divorce harder to get.

*Adapted. Wendy's emphasis
not Ruth's.*

womens push for equality
took away protection
of courts.

Betty: fault divorce gave women bargaining power. No-fault divorce took away that power. Children are the ones most hurt. I am strongly for alimony. Not off courts' books, but they are reluctant to award it - they don't like it.

Public comment-4:00 p.m.

Marie Darlin- Women's Initiative spokesperson, AARP, Commission on ageing.

In your legal rights handbook, don't forget senior centers 75% of them. Census 1990, will be critical on economic situation of seniors/divorced/ widowed. Thought they would share a retirement, but aren't. Having to sign a waiver lets them know what they are entitled to.

Senior Citizen Survey/ male female will get good information on women. got a 76% response. Went to Seattle Conference. National Womens' agenda is continuation of Houston Womens' Conference. Janna Varrate was there too. F.E.W. AAUW very involved in womens' agenda. Election is our main concern. Will publish a report and send it to the commission.

A woman told me that State medical only covers her as long as her spouse lives because she married him after he retired. Do like Federal government does-says can't without----

Marilyn George, Petersburg: BPW Court appointed referee on divorce. No fault changed things so it is important who gets custody of the child.

Senior nutrition council. Had to close one of centers and are going to have to close another. They provide information on health insurance program. We get information from any Federal personnel.

Sue E. Miller- I am coming today in all sincerity to try to explain to you that there is a perception out there of women who feel a hostility toward your agenda, and why you are having problems with P.O.M.'s running 2-1 and 7-1 to some legislators against the womens' commission.

You remember, Paula, 2 years ago at your meeting, Virginia Collins, Rick Halford and Fran Ulmer came to your meeting. Fran told you you had a problem out there, a real problem and you needed to reach out to those people and try to accommodate them. To this date, not one of those women, including myself have ever had a phone call.

Paula: Yes, I remember that, and Fran Ulmer did say that.

These women have tried to register their complaints, and to do so have attended conferences, some meetings, and nearly

every hearing for the past many years. These kinds of women are not always aware of other means of registering complaints. But you mentioned that no one had ever complained to you, and yet several women from Juneau went to the Sitka Conference some years back and were present when the Womens' Commission tried to get a resolution out of that conference in support of comparable worth (now pay equity) and a resolution in support of continuation of the commission. You could not get the votes during the conference, and so took a vote after the conference at a dress up dinner at which spouses and friends were invited.

A minority report of that meeting was written by a group of women regarding the irregular voting procedure used to obtain the result. Please remember that again I am trying to translate to you what I have been told by them what are some of the reasons that the commission has a perception of non-representation and hostility toward some groups of women.

When one of those women testified in the legislature and stated that she was speaking on her own behalf, but wanted the legislatures to know she had knowledge of womens' councils because she was a member of the local council, but speaking for herself, a local woman, verbally attacked her in public for people remaining in the testifying room to hear. *Carla Timponi* (She stated that this woman had no right to say she was on the council, even though this woman carefully stated she was speaking for herself. As a result of this incident, Ms. McKenzie, then President of AAUW, wrote the city borough of Juneau a letter and asked for the censure if not the removal of this woman. That left a taste in the mouths of all who heard that there was no opportunity for freedom of speech or dissent as far as the networking affiliates of the commission were concerned. However, the president of the local council did apologized for the verbal attack of this woman.

Other individuals from other groups that have a perception that you don't represent them include the following: first, the pro-life groups, due to your support of abortion in the past. They feel that women need information on adoption to balance the information available from you on abortion.

Wendy: I don't think the AWC has ever taken a position on abortion. We supported ballot proposition #6 that had to do with access to poor women for medical aid for abortion. This was an equity issue.

Sue: Here, I will read it from your own Status Reports and other material that was in testimony before House Finance. (I did so) (see attached) what I am saying, is you should give women seeking information on pregnancy crisis center and adoption centers that information. The point is balance.

Carla Timponi

Networking affiliate

Sounds like support of abortion to us, call it what you like

Another group is the displaced homemaker. That program which you had listed originally is a failed program that has not been emphasized in past years. Some homemakers feel you do not support them.

Betty: we lost funding for this program.

Wendy: no one can say we don't support the displaced homemaker.

Sue: the proof is that it is said that you did not write grants for training monies for this group that feels you should have expended energies in this direction.

Wendy: they are absolutely wrong, we fought long and hard for funds for this group and we couldn't get them.

Sue: Regardless, Wendy, this is the perception that there was a lack of emphasis in this area. May I again relate to you that I do not even know much about this program, I am simply trying to relate to you the PERCEPTION of these various peoples we are talking about standing in opposition to the commission.

Sue: Another group of which you offended some individuals is when you lobbied against Veteran's Preference Rights. Some of these women define "peace" as when they are willing to put their arms round their country and people and protect them, willing to lay down their lives for them, and they didn't appreciate this effort.

Wendy: That completely is misunderstood-did we? we didn't lobby against, you mean in areas of housing,....?

Sue: Wendy let, me continue, I am sincerely trying to tell you whether you agree with them or not, what is the Perception the public has of your positions against their positions.

Another group is the small and large businesses that women run where you are lobbying for parental leave. The poorer woman cannot afford to take off 3, 6 or 9 weeks unpaid leave..

Not the point

Wendy: that's ridiculous. Who in the world wouldn't be for the woman/ or man to be able to stay home and take care of their child.

Sue: All right, another reason is that there are hidden and not hidden costs to such leave. The employer has to pay as has recently been advertised, up to \$450.00 a month for health benefits alone, if you add retirement, hiring of someone to replace them, you add the cost of the product to the consumer, which impacts the family...

Wendy: Well, all right if you're going to talk economics...

Sue: Wendy, you and I could have a dialogue all day, but you have to understand, I am trying very hard to get you to listen to the ideas of those women I and the Task Force represent, who are trying to tell you they disagree with your positions.

Wendy: You just tell them to phone me on parental leave or any of these issues then and I will inform them.

Sue: what is your number?

Wendy: gave phone # 457-5805

Some Commission men took these statements, told some legislators I said they were anti-it and it

the word "some" was carefully said

Another group that feels that you have discriminated against their positions are some Christian women who have very high morals and principles..

they are immune

Merrit Hellforich interrupted: So, conversely you are calling us immoral and saying only Christian women have high morals and standards?

"my position is not hostile, but tenacious."

Sue: Merrit, please, understand me and do not get your back up. I am very carefully trying to get you to listen that these women do not know your morals, they are saying because of the commissions past support of abortion, lesbianism..

Wendy: Oh, lesbianism, that's ridiculous. Lesbian women are on us constantly because we don't advocate for their positions, they are always on to us for representation...

no wonder we can't get in local/statewide real concerns

We take our positions from National positions....

Sue: the commission co-sponsored workshops ..I have a copy of your 1992 Conference report in which you devoted a large portion of that conference to their position. You mailed out 6000 copies of these materials, and these women have access to your history. This workshop raises the perception that the Alaska Womens' Commission supports viewpoints that are reprehensible to them. "some Christian women feel you have positions that are antagonistic to their points of view."

Techniques:
Attack
obtain your info
Ignore
Divert

Now you can understand why it is very difficult for the lay woman to have any desire to come and try to explain to you why they are dissatisfied with your representation. It is very intimidating to try to explain and be misunderstood and attacked.

Patronizing

Paula: well, you're right, it is difficult and we know how difficult it must have been for you and we appreciate your coming, I know it must have been hard for you.

Sue: Well, I can see you are getting anxious to attend the cocktail party at the Governor's mansion, and I did want to tell you not only the problem of perception that this commission has, but I had hoped to have time to get in to the amendments and discuss reasons why women want the finance version, because even with that, it will not ensure them representation.

- * Ruth Lister: well, if you will provide us names and addresses of your group, we will communicate with them.

Everyone got up and walked out. I went to the table and picked up a gold invitation, thinking it was to the cocktail party, but later realized it was a invitation from BPW to the legislative fly-in breakfast.

I then followed them over to the cocktail party at which the Governor, Representative Fran Ulmer, Zawacki, Hudson, Taylor, Hanley, Larson, and others were present with BPW members, Susan Clark and Women Commission members. None of the visiting audience had been offered an invitation to attend.

Day 2

Refer to Agenda, Tuesday, March 14, 1989-noon

Teleconference

Petersburg: Evie White: I am opposed to Womens' Commission, if the commission is to exist, I want limit to the length of time a commissioner serves on this board, and I want women to have an opportunity to submit their resumes to their political party so they will have an opportunity for representation. I am opposed to the commission for the following reasons: it is opposed to the Christian lifestyle and you display a high intolerance to us. Due to my opposition I have been met with intimidation and rudeness. There is always a Business and Professional Women's groups to represent these kinds of women, but we cannot find representation by your group. Thus, your name, Womens' commission is a misnomer.

network

(Miss Mary?) I represent AAUW, 30 men/women professional and non-employed volunteers. The Womens' commission is the only state agency that speaks for all women. I support HB 56 and SB8. My first priority of 7(11?) items I support of the proposals of FY90-. education, legal rights advocacy, divorce/dissolution, increase women participation on boards and commissions, rural programs, teen age pregnancy recommendations to address need and advocacy for increased minority hire.

Fairbanks: Morgan Jackson: I am 15 years a single woman. This is an important issue. I oppose the commission and there are 7 others here who also oppose it. Women have many diversified philosophies on other FY 90 activities. But what matters is that this is a state funded lobbying group. I oppose this group.

Network. Pres. of
local N.O.W., local
Women's Council
Children's Commission

Juneau: Carla Timpane: Brief update. By administrative order, children and youth commission formed May 15th. She continued on with a long explanation of this commissions activities and their support of women's commission advocacy re teen pregnancies. She was interrupted when a woman stood up and said "I thought each speaker was limited to 3 minutes. And I object to this speaker spending our less than 1 hour for teleconference on the mission and purpose of another commission."

Paula: the activities of the childrens' commission are an important part of this commission to be learned about and it is proper for her to report. It will just take a little longer.

What is your solution?
Cyc says Health Clinics
in schools.

Carla continued: permanent commission children /youth, teen pregnancy/parenting. Want to prevent it altogether, receive pre-natal care/ child care, transportation to stay in school. Impacts racism/sexism. Level self esteem. Childrens' commission meets March 21, 12 and noon.

network

Juneau: Pat Clark: BPW strongly represented. We support SB8. We appreciate the networking done by the commission and lobby.

Yes, some

I don't see how it could be said the commission doesn't represent women. They have statewide conferences. I don't know how any woman could be against women's health.

Define

← homemakers or personal safety. I've made my own priority.
← Women's health is #1. #2 is the Legal rights handbook, research, learning of causes, teen age pregnancies, advocacy and core issues of welfare reform, positive options of AFDC. Try to help women get out of welfare, increased availability of part time work, Parental leave, even for women who want to stay home.

Flat subjects Deceptive
If represent all should
be accountable to all
not just each other
Reflecting Gov's viewpoint
on agenda?

* Sitka: Coke Olson: I am a supporter of the Task Force for Advocates for Women. The commission is supposed to be by and for us, not pitting women against women and being anti us. We cannot judge you by what you are going to do, but can only judge you by your past actions. Your past has not been one of unity in political views. If women are half of the population, then at least half of those, 75,000, oppose the commission One specific example: At our conference in Sitka, 40 (men?) were present pushing for Governor Sheffield. You also came with specific legislation for which you wanted support. Those of us in opposition were not given the "Right Hand of Fellowship" so to speak.

in response to
Wendy's request for
specifics

Shultz's concern
re: men.

Matsu: Steve Strube: I am a single father. You are using state funds for one sex. I've initiated a (class action suit?) against the womens' commission. why isn't there a mens commission, Discrimination occurs to men also, not just a woman's issue. At this point he asked Ruth Lister: "Did child support conference invite you to come or did you have to fight your way to get asked to go?"

X Ruth: I made that request. I asked them if they would like my representation.

Anchorage: Glennie Rollz: I understand from a legislator's letter that this commission never invited a nationally known conservative speaker to speak at any of their conventions or meetings. Your support of the ABC bill clearly shows you cater to women in the workplace. We have full time wives and mothers who need support by tax credit type bills.

Their support of this
resolution not in writing
that I can find, only in
head nods at meetings
extremely evasive of
support in public.

Wendy:...

Petersburg: Judy Sheppard. I oppose funding this commission. It is not necessary. Their issues are handled by others.

Kept using this word-
funny-ha

Fairbanks: Joy Shier I am "diabolically" opposed. I am not supported by this commission and there are two others who were with me who had to leave due to previous commitments who also stand opposed to this commission.

network.

Juneau: Mary Lou Knickerbocker: I work with Christie Lonie and we represent Church Women United nationwide. We have developed a commendable 5 year program on children and women in poverty. We encourage the commission in its advocacy for better access for the poor in health, child care, health insurance. No public private input on issues affecting lives.

Duplication verified as
"Pay Equity Coalition"

Sitka: Shirley Demmert: I am 16 years in Alaska. There are 350 womens' organizations listed in the Commissions booklet on womens' organizations. Needs of women are handled by those organizations. We don't need and can't afford this commission

Matsu: Judy Bryan. I am 29 a full time student with 40 hours. I resent funds for blatant discriminatory use of funds only on womens' issues. These should be privately funded.

Anchorage: Sharon Rhodes: 7 year resident. I am appalled that to define a traditional homemaker to ensure that voice on the commission would be said by the Human Rights commission to "threaten the rights....(quote from Human Rights letter). This is what I call discrimination. To ensure the representation of the homemaker as defined in the amendments is constitutional. I challenge you also at your

next conference to have a nationally known speaker for conservative women such as Beverly LeHaye. CWA represents 500,000 women nationally and 1000 women in the state. They are interested in seeing the family restored, laws to protect the unborn, religious freedoms and a strong defense of our country.

Fairbanks: Jane Zerbe: I am the head of educational counseling for professional women, a group dealing with womens' problems in counseling women. I do not believe the womens' commission is representative. I do not agree with its stated purpose. It is controversial. Make concerns and recommendations related to women. How can a state funded position choose sides?

Skipped Juneau
(3 waiting here to
testify)

Sitka: Ruth McKenzie: Thanks you Ms. Farenkamp for this teleconference. I appreciate it and want it to continue.

Mateu: Edna DeVries: You know, the commission has not represented us. Who has spoken? N.O.W. has. Why do you take your concerns from this organization rather than CWA which has 2 to 3 times as many women? Beverly LeHaye has been here twice and 1st vice president twice also. Why haven't they been invited to speak?

Bonnie Jack: I'm a Republican. I support the commission. I don't agree with everything the commission does, I don't even agree with my husband. I support a combination of rules/finance version of the bill. A homemaker has always been defined. I agree with limited terms. Compromise and keep it.

Senate and
Finance version was the
Compromise

Carol Gray: I believe there is confusion as to the purpose of this teleconference. Is it to address the agenda of the commission? because there are no legislators here. If you wish to tell your legislator how you feel you need to contact them. I'd like to have this opportunity to express my viewpoint on something specific that I disagree with. You indicated support of the ABC resolution. I am all for helping women in poverty, but by tax credit. There are many bills that speak to this philosophy. Debate on these issues is not taking place. I would like to see you limit your research and education which is done by so many other agencies. Lobbying is a major part of your time which could be better spent helping women. I think you should have better advertising. You can't know the difficulty I had trying to find the time of this commission meeting. I would have had to call Anchorage to find that out, and could not find it out locally. There is a Perception out there that yours is the only way. I would like to ask you a specific question since it has been stated that specifics are requested. The ERA abortion connection has been well established by legal counsel on both sides of the issue on the National Level. Are you as a commission or individuals

Teleconference
advertised as co-sponsored
by Ms. Farenkamp
Subject: AWE - Callers
in confused. Thought
they were talking to
legislators.

Specifics
addressed

going to advocate for the ERA? (There was no answer, although Carol asked it three times) Finally Paula said:

Not an answer to her question

Well, we haven't discussed it. Since we already have ERA in our state constitution it hasn't been a matter that we've brought to our attention, so I can't answer that question.

Homer: Carol Hammock. I represent the Katchemak Family Planning. We are interested in teen age pregnancies. Youth need to receive sexually transmitted disease education....I support the commission in its efforts.

How is commission going to help her. New baby clothes?

Natasha Calvin: I support and 7 others with me support the commission. I was born and raised in Alaska, an abused wife, 3 kids raised. I help women take charge of their lives. I did it without any assistance. I don't want to hear about powerlessness. I don't need used baby clothes. The commission shines lights. I want status kept.

Covered by other groups

Kodiak: Patricia Meyer I am a 14 year secretary. The commission has gathered facts on the status of women in the workforce, treatment of women in the court system. The status of women is proved. Now sponsor financial equity, divorce, child support. New standards of child custody have a ways to go. Bill HB 167 domestic violence, child neglect, history of violence, any allegation, Domestic violence, child abuse/neglect, history of higher level scrutiny, investigate trained professional addict studies in child sex abuse. Thorough investigation places for resource, crisis/private counsels/ private individuals including hearsay knowledge. Must be immediately put in counseling with professionals. There should be required custody to non abusive parents. Education and professional experience need additional studies.

Betty says = rights sounds like concerns for DV

Nome: Kathy Foster : childrens' group, victims of domestic violence need continued funding. 3800 people in Nome. Need to provide service to child, provide services to women, children.

Paula had said in previous hearings we doesn't provide services so where will she go?

Sitka: Mary Jo McNally: Look at all spending issues. Wait before committing to choose to fund until all issues looked at. Drug abuse, domestic violence, day care, public education all have higher priority. Do not make any rash decisions. Look at every area. I do not support the womens' commission.

Homer: Carol Schwartz: I favor broad representation on the commission. I favor having a student member who would represent the female on the high school level on the commission, improve their status. It would be a learning opportunity and ensure input from future adult women. Ensure support for education programs. I support programs for displaced homemakers, financial aid for college work study

programs, books. Basic health care/needs research for self-sufficiency.

Petersburg: Alan Funtz- I am 24 years old, opposed to womens' commission and 5 other ladies here are also opposed. It is liberal. There is a strong group of conservative women not being represented. It is controversial. If I was represented I wouldn't have to be here testifying against it.

Wendy: What is it specifically we do that you don't like?

Alana: I don't like your support of abortion, lesbianism your solutions for child care etc.

*Wendy's approach to
women objectionable,
Argumentative, putting
people on spot. Not
sense of listening /
learning.*

Wendy: Who told you these things?

Alana: I read your reports.

Wendy: What is your address? I'll send you our list of FY90 proposed activities.

Alana: P.O. Box 855, Petersburg

Anchorage: I represent S.T.A.R.R. I have lived here since 1978. I support a clean SB8. I support substance abuse recovery, drop out problems, efforts in teen age pregnancies. I want the commission to determine needs and make recommendations.

Fairbanks: Donna Henry: I am 7 years in Alaska, 21, a wife and work for Crisis Pregnancy Center. I oppose the commission. It is a lobbying group. I am utterly opposed to SB8.

Fairbanks: Linda Hay: I own and operate a woman owned business. I do not support the state funding a lobbying group. I am opposed to SB8. The only version I could support is the finance version.

Anchorage: Mary Maynard: I am a conservative Republican. I don't agree with all the commission does. I have been here 28 years. Commission represents many women, homemakers to soroptomists. When we gain equal status with men and truly share equality, there will be no need for commission. There are two more here for the commission.

Matsu: Katie Hurley: Myself, daughter and other women support the commission, future program for FY90, need to work on Teen Age Pregnancies, and Mini Title IX. *Family planning-
Abortion connects.*

Agenda, Tuesday March 14, after teleconference
Long Term Plan to Develop strategies to Goals

Subject: Pay Equity-updating data book

Evelyn: Information on workplace document. Data Book, look for alternative ways to collect information. Arco has good studies. Get hands on information to share.

There is a study in Harvard Business Review. Shows hidden costs of not having parental leave.

Parental Leave is a long term kind of thing.

*I heard oral history
Self-esteem concerns
from Bush more often*

Wendy: Pay equity is our priority. There is a state report which came up with compromises. Legally the state is liable on any pay equity as have already made public disparity in pay. Thus, the state is ripe for a lawsuit as the state has already made public the disparity. I'd like to look into what's happening with that legislation. If it covered just state employees... I don't understand why they can't see that it will cost them millions of dollars to be sued. If only way to get equitable pay would be to sue state, then perhaps that's what groups of women should do.

Suggesting?

Paula: They have no interest in what we say. But this issue is not going away. That's why we put it at the top, as no one else did.

Ruth: what other ways could we proceed if we're not going to get the legislation? Why didn't it work?

Wendy- plus job groupings. P.A.'s, male nurses make more than female nurses. It was never clear where APEA was. Also the cost. It costs more to discriminate against women than be anti-men.

What a conclusion!

Evelyn: So shall we just monitor for now?

Loretta: Maybe we should distribute material on pay equity in our communities, and let women work outside of the commission to teach women about it. Right now there is no awareness of this issue by women. I talked to Anne Parish of Anchorage to discuss the need and 2 lawyers. Ex.: An average man made \$8,000 more than a woman.

*Will all women hear
all sides, or just
certain women, 1 side*

Affirmative Action

Paula: We could support coordination with Human Rights and E.E.O and include in there things we do "Keeping in mind we're not the same kind of groups". Ruth had calls from women who haven't had help.

*Comment must have
been for our ears -
suggestion to combine
AWC & HR*

Merrit: Kinds of problems include ways women evaluated, affect their ability to rise in the job. There are problems in Fish and Game, D.O.T, where there is a lack of women minorities, women have difficulty in being hired.

Napoleon: we're discriminated against-manipulated. You lose your self-esteem, self-worth. Feel outnumbered. Ways of handling it: need inner type of spirit. You don't understand until you've experienced it. Positiveness has always worked. People in the villages are intimidated by everything outside the village.

Ruth: Example: We are interviewed by 6 males. Contract work.

Evelyn: unreasonable demands creates problems with productivity. It is a new thing for some people to compare jobs on the basis of education, responsibility, example, comparing a nurse's and driver's job. We need to make women aware of the subtlety of discrimination against them.

Comparable worth
Comparing dissimilar
jobs.

Rebecca: Tied this comment in with teen suicide. What hope is there for us who can't get out, we're not trained and we're discriminated against, so go back to the village.

Discussion
went from
economic
issue
↓
Comparable
worth
↓
teen suicide
↓
will be a
problem
↓
races

Evelyn: We need to realize the strong parallel between sexism and racism. We need to try different approaches. Kids are tired of consciousness raising. Rebecca: We engage in role playing. It helps women see how they talk to women differently than men.

How?

Loretta: What kind of criteria are there for being classed as minority businesses. Some men just placed businesses in their wife's name.

Evelyn: its difficult to get certified in minority owned businesses. Women have difficulty with Federal government, DOT lets major federal contracts. Difficulty in trying to get on. We have a pamphlet on women owned business. Most of our calls are regarding: small business and divorce/dissolution. Have lots of places to refer them to.

Duplication call SSA

People have stereotyped ideas of feminists. New approaches to education are needed. Why we talk about discrimination and discrimination in the workplace is because it is a novel idea to compare jobs on basis of education responsibility etc. All they think of is women who burn bras. We need to enlighten our youngsters. Research on different ways at looking at jobs-sophistication. How do you respond on sex and race? Younger women think the battle is won.

Napoleon: suicides, hopelessness, nothing being done. Non-discrimination has to be in all levels. Not ready to get out of village. something missing.

Evelyn: Women from never think of all things she could count on because she's white. There are strong parallels between sexism and racism. Kids are not listening to consciousness raising anymore.

discredited?

Paula: do you have a context in mind?

Evelyn-how tradition women's roles have changed what are people doing now? We have an older's conference AFN and we can help them become alert, make them aware. We also made them aware at bilingual/bicultural conference.

AAUW what about gender bias in the courtroom?

90.3

Ruth: 90.3 will aid the courts in making determination for child support. I had input into it. General guidelines and-gross income/IRS 20% to 27% figures from National studies. Provided credit non custodial, 20 days or longer so now have to pay support during that time. How they arrived at that figure? They used different stages for the amount of time they had the child. Set up exceptions. They said, How much does the average family spend on alcohol and cigarette? They determined \$40.00 a month was average, so support for child was determined from that thinking. Then there were modifications. Some reasons people don't pay support are due to the Boom /bust employment, Irregular incomes...

Ruth: I'm attending meetings. Need guidance. What do you think of 90.3 as law instead of being a court rule? We found out you had to have it to be in compliance. A guideline not procedural rule that needs 2/35.

Why don't they want this as legislation?
network

No, we do not want it as legislation due to....Nancy Gruessert alerts us if legislator wants to introduce it. Uehling does. No, if it had been written in bill form we'd have gotten an alert through child support services. (Sackett thinks men are not awarded custody so that's why they don't pay support, so discriminatory). If you're looking at non-custodial parent making \$50,000 devoting \$500.00 a month to child is no different that if the child is at home. If talking of needs, every kid should get welfare. Your need as a child includes what their home environment is-that home environment creates the need. Could Pat (Kennedy) help you draft a letter in reply?

Basic needs are defined: love, food, water, shelter-but level of luxury?

Pat Kennedy called and reported on 90.3 Then stated I'll ask if anyone in the Department of Law wants to be the designee. I have sent in my letter of resignation. Your Anchorage office did get one of those memos.

Paula: I'm sure no one else will want to be the designee.

Report on welfare reform-John Tabor-see agenda

Notes not taken as John's research presented all necessary information.

Loretta: asked John re: Is the person who receives AFDC able to send their child to a non-licensed day care provider and give that provider the AFDC funds allocated for babysitting?

Pay attention

John: In the Welfare Reform Act whether a person on AFDC is able to pay a non-licensed person or not is a question for the State to decide. Licensing under this reform will be up to state.

If Carol hadn't pressed, would a meeting have occurred in violation open meetings?

At close of meeting: Ruth Lister was talking in a low voice to commissioners at table about some kind of meeting at 7:00 p.m. that night. Discussion was continuing, when Carol Gray, a member of the Task Force for Advocates for Women stepped outside to compliment Mr. Taber on his talk. When she returned, the commission was still discussing something about 7:00 or 8:00 p.m. in low tones. Carol asked: I think I heard you mention something about a meeting at 7:00 or 8:00 p.m. I would very much like to participate with you in all your meetings, so if you could just let me know when it is, I'd like to be there.

Ruth: oh, we were just discussing a possible time.

Carol: well, when is your next meeting going to be?

Ruth: at 11:00 a.m. tomorrow.

Carol: Well, I thought you said 7:00 or 8:00 tonight.

After some discussion between Merrit, Susan and Ruth about when they could get together,

Ruth said: oh, well we might as well go now, down to the Westmark in 10 minutes to discuss the testimony from the teleconference.

Carol then informed me later that such a meeting was going to take place, and perhaps I would also like to attend.

When was this discussion held since not here or at meeting?

Carol was 20 minutes later at the Westmark and went in to the restroom. Susan Smalley, one of the commissioners followed her in, and in an agitated manner stated that they were no longer going to have that meeting as they had called the legislative council and been advised that that would be in violation of the open meetings act. Also that they could not even meet in groups of three without advertising the meeting. Carol went home.

At 6:40 p.m. I appeared at the Westmark since I was unaware that the meeting on the testimony was not taking place. When I arrived at the table, no one spoke except Merrit Helferich who questioned, "Won't you sit down?"

Why wasn't Betty
Wendy-old member
at dinner?

I did and Ruth Lister said to me: Did you want to talk to me?

Sue: I understood that you were going to talk about the testimony, and since much of it dealt with the perception people across the state have of this commission, I felt I could be of help in evaluating it.

Paula: we're not going to discuss it as it would be in violation of the open meetings act.

Ruth: would you like to talk to me?

Sue: I have already spoken to you. Mary McClinton is the head of the Task Force for Advocates for Women, and she has an appointment with you at 1:00 p.m. tomorrow, so she will speak for these women. I'll just sit here and get to know you better.

A previous 1 1/2 hour
phone meeting was held
Also face to face after
Senate hearing meeting

Ruth ate her chowder quickly and left. I visited with Paula regarding her personal studies and my life in Valdez. I left around 8:00 p.m. while the rest of the commission minus Ruth, Wendy, Betty Ramage, Susan Sealley stayed.

Day 2

If Betty represents
"Homemaker" why was
she absent 2 days?
Where was this voice
on commission - why
Wendy in and out?
Did State funds pay
transportation/per diem
for partial attendance?

Meeting began at 11:15. For the second day Betty Ramage was not present. Wendy Redman was present for discussion of bills and left.

Paula: One of our favorite papers is sex equity in the schools. We share a common goal regarding sex equity in schools with the D.O.E. and our speaker today, Darby Anderson.

Darby Anderson of D.O.E.: A position of Annie Calkins paid partly by Title IV funds in D.O.E. 14 out of 15 districts in compliance. She listed the areas. Only 100% compliance is acceptable. We are considering consequences of non-compliance including withdrawal of state funds, this concept being approved by William Demmert. This withdrawal of funds will help provide incentives to comply.

network

If teachers trained in
this as part of basic
curriculum is no
permission required
from parents? Parents
unaware of kits and
contents of modules?

Competing needs in FY90 budget prevents monies going to get compliance. Your help as women's commission in obtaining these funds will be helpful. At bilingual conference, teachers training in health, physical education and ---- was stressed. The DOE now has modules on women in American History, Foreign Language, computers, etc. We have request for videos for practicums, for in-services. We have 6000 members in our networks, including librarians, world languages etc so will have more sex equity trainers. We are seeking grants for sexism/racism training.

Who says this is -
Sex + race?

The 4th equity conference was Jan/Feb. Ruth was there. Wendy gave a good introductory speech. 150 there in spite of bad weather. Theme was recommitment to sex equity.

Have lots of resources for women's history month, black women, women in fine arts. We have equity resources and materials available to districts. Look over and see what you want to add. modules are available on loan. Kits available for grades 4-6, pamphlets: "women hold up 1/2 the sky" etc.

Will be a conference in Portland by Northwest labs called Equity '89. 6 teachers will be sent. We want to strengthen our relationship with women's commission, share with you the numbers of districts in compliance, and help us obtain staff support of this concept. John on our side helps keep things moving. Could use budgetary help.

Paula: why is sex equity being in compliance in rural areas instead of cities and only one in S.E. in compliance?

Darby: staff problem. However, now that we have gotten sex equity to be included as basic education instead of supplemental it will be much easier.

* Linda Freed: Does this affect private schools?

Darby: no

What is basic? Is public aware?

Darby also the costs of program, costs for piloting research, we can integrate. Bilingual is now included in basic education definition and that makes a statement.

What does this mean?

Evelyn: How can we tie in women's issues to each of the conferences? Have every child attend licensed pre-school? Lots of correlation between that and commission.

Darby: We can help child in school make better choices and they will have a more equitable future.

Forget oral history - your positions are parental leave + divorce/dissolution. Can't you remember?

Loretta: oral history. We need more development in that area. In Nome we have a rotating library. Obtain state and private funds. Trying to get funding for curriculum and presently we borrow from all others. Need comprehensive curriculum for sex equity.

Discussion of FY80 activities- see agenda

Ruth: Can we fund one person to attend the Image Conference? There is \$150.00 in budget to send. Conference will include workshops on English as a second language, consciousness raising, esteem building, women of color.

Why? Public Perception? Merrit: It is not good to send women to conferences. I ask the motion be withdrawn.

Linda: We need a policy regarding sending anyone to conferences. It should not be decided on a case by case basis.

Think SB8 CS caused to trade?

Discussion ensued regarding dates for June Meeting in Nome. It will be held for 2 days. Important to have it late in May, Tuesday and Wednesday, perhaps the 16th or 17th, or may be moved later if session is longer-important to have this meeting after the legislative session.

Discussion of Parental Leave:

Marie Darlin: How many can afford parental leave? Do we have statistics from other states?

yes, 32% of women returned to work in 3 weeks.

Marie: immediate reactions of legislators is important so need to tell them statistics on how many people will take advantage of this leave.

Discussion of Ruth's Position Paper on Parental Leave in Agenda Packet.

Don't children have need of their lives or just 18 weeks?

Ruth: Over 60% of women in Alaska asking because of economic reasons we need to consider this bill important to children of Alaska. We shouldn't even consider the Governor's concerns on this bill. (Ruth's remark re what Governor's concerns were: that it might be used by labor unions as a collective bargaining tool. Wendy: If talking about you leave state. It doesn't matter to the Private employee. Conversely lose productivity. I won't feel strongly re..

Merrit: Is there cause shown between job growth and leave laws? In your paper paragraph---, 2nd page job growth in business that has less than 50 employees show that states with parental leave law have economic growth.. This statement doesn't prove that just leave laws cause economic growth.

With salary of 71,000 + 2 priority bills, parental leave/divorce she left her back-up behind?

Ruth: I didn't bring any backup papers with me. I left them in Anchorage. However, there is no causal reason proved but the implication is there.

Imputes a reason? Who says implication is there?

Merrit. On you sentence that States with environmental growth continued to show job growth, can you add sentence re: businesses environments tied together. Implies lives up 41%.

Paula-quality-any other reasons? Business climate

Ruth: 18 weeks men. If go to 50 employees....

*When products cost
the family more due
to employer costs,
does that help family
of children?*

Linda: anything that will help children

Ruth: contracts with businesses. You address their specific problems with this bill. Opposition is from the unknown. So if employers know a few of the advantages, they will have loyal long term employees. So you want crossed out "productivity of infants in day care and 51% of women under age...?"

Susan: This position paper our plan? Arco has a parental leave plan, Unical doesn't. Do you want us to take this position paper to our communities and organizations and get reactions and feedback?

X Wendy Redman left at 2:45 p.m.

*Carol had to
interrupt and
keep on interrupting
as audience
participation not
encouraged.*

Carol Gray from audience: How and when does the women's commission formulate your position on an issue like child care?

We put out information packets once a month. I have an idea the commission is not predisposed to a position, but it takes a position toward packet.

Ruth: well, I just don't want to put forward my position.

Linda: I value your opinion, so good for us to know.

Evelyn. I can do a third column on this page entitled "long term planning"-see agenda, which would include information item, action item.

Carol: from audience: When are you going to discuss the results of the teleconference and since this is the long term planning Meeting according to your agenda, I'd like to know if you're going to make a decision regarding the National level ERA at this meeting?

Paula: There is no time to discuss what we heard. This Juneau meeting is always loose because people are dropping in and out. We are seldom able to make long term decisions. Regarding the teleconference, I had to make a decision whether to listen to as many people as we could or debate. I chose to listen to as many as we could. Now we have their names and addresses and we can respond to that.

Carol: Again, I'm asking you to make a decision, long term. Are you going to make a position on the ABC bill or ERA?

Merrit: Maybe we should have another teleconference.

Paula: Trouble is the budget. We can as a group publish, or we can try to get a legislator to sponsor one so we don't have to pay..

Merrit: so public wouldn't get to talk? Just listen?
You mean where we could talk to each other?

Paula: We need to grapple with scholarships. What are your priorities? We don't have separate ones. What we're doing now is the result of our spring meeting.

Evelyn: In our 1988 annual report we did a long term plan. It was adopted. I assume you'll pick....

Carol: I specifically want to know if you support of ERA on a national level?

Paula may not ever be discussed. We already have a state ERA

Linda: perhaps we should send agendas of our meetings, or you could call the office.

Carol: I specifically want to know if you will support S1R1 and H1R1 the number of the Federal bills supporting ERA.

Paula: we're not prepared to do it. I don't think we're going to take a position on these bills at least at this meeting.

Informal agreement to this statement by nodding of heads.

Susan: It would be too cumbersome: we can't leap up....

Carol: when did you decide to support parental leave and divorce and dissolution bills?

*So if you weren't
aware 4 years ago,
tough*

We decided 4 years ago to support these 2 bills.

Carol: what I'm getting at is the process. How do you work, and when can the lay person have input to the process?

Paula: 4 or 5 years ago we made the decision on pay disparity in divorce law. Used the National disparity report. Commission adopted it at meeting. The Research was adopted. The Anchorage report published on family equity. Bar Association and others worked on it. Prepared a divorce report. Then we went to the Governor and said this is our report and asked him to sponsor. Had draft legislation prepared. Betty and Chris Callahan met with Judicial and divorcemasters.

Carol: Issue is lack of representation. Where does time and place go for public participation. I understand its a...

Paula: During public comment. Adopting as priority item is public.

Carol: But there is only 1 hour scheduled on the agenda, so for three meeting, there is only 3 hours scheduled and each in different communities?

Paula: We don't have time or budget to allow for too much public comment.

Carol: But Wendy Redman said we need to make pay equity a priority, but how do you view this as a priority when you limit how you came to that decision?

Did you know it was going to be priority? Were you solicited because they were aware of your position?

Linda: I knew when I became a commissioner, the commission's position on pay equity.

Where we go with pay equity, we will try to determine the status of the bill from the Department of administration. Will be an agenda item. Currently no bill now.

Carol: Is there any time when we can participate? If you're coming to develop a position as your own position, where is our time for debate?

Paula: We tend to work through women's groups.

Carol: But the homemaker generally is not a member of those groups.

Paula: If you don't like our viewpoint, then, the answer is to elect another Governor.

Good answer

Meeting adjourned

Carol to Napoleon after the meeting: How do you view yourself? Since you are appointed by the Governor, do you view yourself as an extension of the Governor as regards his viewpoint, or do you represent the women in your district?

then why couldn't you get self-esteem etc. addressed?

Napoleon: I view myself as representing the women from my district.

January 24, 1989

Representative Boucher and members of the State Affairs Committee, I apologize for not appearing personally this morning to testify on behalf of HB 56. The time conflicts with my getting my son off to school. I trust my written testimony will suffice.

Let me tell you something about myself. I am married; my husband and I will celebrate 19 years together this summer. I am the mother of two boys, ages 6 and 3. I am currently a full-time mother and homemaker as well as a part-time church secretary. I have been at home with my boys fulltime for several years, but before that I worked fulltime outside the home. I have been both a consumer and a provider of childcare services. Staying home with my children was something I chose to do, but it is a choice not without significant financial implications.

I want to let you know that I, like many women today, have been on both sides and in the middle of the career/motherhood condundrum. The choices are not easy, for those of us who have the luxury of choice. However, many women have no such choice. They are single heads of households, responsible for the survival of themselves and their children and, in some cases, aging parents. The Alaska Women's Commission has always been supportive of all women, whatever our choices or situations.

Divorce and poverty are facts of life, as are pregnancy, desertion, abuse, loss of employment and/or promotional opportunities due to pregnancy, lack of childcare options--the list goes on. Unfortunately, the Alaska Women's Commission seems at times to be accused of causing or perpetuating the very problems it is working to address reminiscent of the fate awaiting ancient lands of bad tidings.

That women and children continue to make up a growing majority of those

living below the poverty line is not a pleasant idea, but it is a reality that all of us must face. The solution to this and other problems is not to blame the Alaska Women's Commission for bringing them to our attention. The only reasonable response is to support the Commission in its work.

The Alaska Women's Commission is the voice of Alaska women--native and non; married, divorced, single; career women, homemakers, students; women with and without children--in all our variety with all our differences and similarities, no matter what choices we have made in our lives or in what circumstances we find ourselves. I urge you to continue to support this important voice for the women of our state by supporting HB 56.

Thank you.

Kathleen Wakefield
Box 211469
Auke Bay, Alaska 99821
789-0518