

Executive

Order

84

# FISCAL NOTE

No. 1  
 Bill Version: EO 84  
 (S) Publish Date: 1-11-93

STATE OF ALASKA  
 1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Office of the Governor  
 Title: establishing the Alaska Human BRU: Commissions/Special Offices  
Relations Commission Component: Alaska Human Relations  
 Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_ Commission  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE FUND SOURCE:</b>						

**FUNDING:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF:Program Receipts						
1006 GF:MHTIA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Executive Order combines two existing commissions and transfers appropriations to new commission. FY94 operating budget contains existing commissions' requests.

Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Director  
 Division: Division of Administrative Services  
 Approved by Commissioner: Patrick J. Ryan, Chief of Staff  
 Agency: Office of the Governor

Phone: 465-3616  
 Date: 1/6/93  
 Date: 1/6/93

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# DAN SADDLER

11-00-93  
03/93

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 01  
13:16:11

TCN 20:53 DATE & TIME: 02/04/93 15:00 TO 17:00 STATION: STATE, IA

### \*\* LEADER SUMMARY \*\*\*\*

INSCR. HHS HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVS CHAIR: **TOOHEY**  
 PDSR PUB PUBLIC HEARING **SUNDE**  
 CONTACT: **LYNN SMITH** TEL#: (907)465-6815  
 WIRING SITE: **JUNEAU** CAPITOL CAP108  
 ALL FREE: (800-478-7612) DIAL-UP: LIO: (900)478-9908

INSCR REMARKS(PUB): TELETYPE: CHAIR SELECTIVE 3 MINUTE LIMIT

INSCR REMARKS(LIO): BACKUP MATERIAL IN MEETING IN PROGRESS IN MAX. SITE 8 REQUESTED ON 02/04/93 AND HAS 5 UPDATES

### \*\* AGENDA \*\*\*\*

1 EXEC. ORDER 84 - HUMAN RELATIONS COMM.

### \*\* PARTICIPATING SITES \*\*\*\*

ANC ANCHORAGE	3111 C STREET	LOCATION STAFF
BET BETHEL	301 WILLOW ST.	LOCATION STAFF
FBX FAIRBANKS	119 N CUSHMAN ST	LOCATION STAFF
JNU JUNEAU	CAPITOL	LOCATION STAFF
SIT SITKA	210 LAKE STREET	LOCATION STAFF

### \*\* VOLUNTEER & OFFNET SITES \*\*\*\*

1 OFFNET 1 GALENA CAROL HUNTINGTON (907)656-1312

### PARTICIPANTS IN: ANCHORAGE

BONNIE JACK	ANCHORAGE	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
1063 W 20TH		AK 99503 (907)279-4836

### PARTICIPANTS IN: BETHEL

CARMEN LOWRY	BETHEL	TWC	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
BOX 2316			AK 99559 (907)543-3453
BRYAN DAVIDSON	BETHEL	TWC	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
BOX 1765			AK 99559 (907)543-3444
MATT SCANLON	BETHEL	TWC	OBSV. EXEC. ORDER 8
BOX 1765			AK 99559 (907)543-3444

### PARTICIPANTS IN: FAIRBANKS

NANCY KUHN	FAIRBANKS		TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
2060 AMY-DYAN RD.			AK 99712 (907)456-8300
MEG GAYDOSIK	FAIRBANKS		TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
1024 FIFTH AVE			AK 99701 (907)456-8389
RUTH LISTER	FAIRBANKS		TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
1290 JONES RD.			AK 99709 (907)455-6886

### PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU

TEST 1	JNU		TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
			AK (907)000-0000
TEST 2			TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
			AK (907)000-0000
TEST 3			TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
			AK (907)000-0000
TEST 4			TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
			AK (907)000-0000

11-00-93

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 02

PARTICIPANTS IN: COBEAU			LNL	
5	TEST	5	AK	TSPY, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
6	TEST	6	AK	TSPY, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
7	TEST	7	AK	TSPY, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
8	TEST	8	AK	TSPY, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
9	OBS	9	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
10	OBS	10	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
11	OBS	11	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
12	OBS	12	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
13	OBS	13	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
14	OBS	14	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
15	OBS	15	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
16	OBS	16	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
17	OBS	17	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
18	OBS	18	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN: SITKA SIT  
 VIRGINIA PHILLIPS WOMEN'S COMMISS. TSPY, EXEC. ORDER 8  
 404 LAKE ST., 2-D SITKA AK 99835 (907)747-8024

PARTICIPANTS IN: OFFNET 1 ZZZ OF1  
 1 CAROL HUNTINGTON GALENA AK TSPY, EXEC. ORDER 8  
 (907)000-0000

\*\*\*\* SCHEDULING NOTES \*\*\*\*  
 GAVE RHESSE THE TOLL FREE NUMBER FOR OFFNET ON 2/1. BK

\*\*\*\* UPDATES \*\*\*\*

1	01/26/93	11:50:46	ANNOUNCING TELECONFERENCE
2	01/26/93	16:32:12	SITKA ADDED ON
3	01/28/93	11:01:18	FAIRBANKS ADDED ON
4	02/01/93	11:33:15	BETHEL ADDED ON
5	02/01/93	13:45:34	OFFNET 1 ADDED ON

AWC - ALT W  
 AWCY - ALT Y  
 HARC - ALT H

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

FACT SHEET

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 84: ALASKA HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Executive Order No. 84 consolidates the Alaska Women's Commission and the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth into a new Alaska Human Relations Commission. We present this order as a positive approach to strengthen and coordinate these two commissions.

The Governor's Task Force on Boards and Commissions reviewed and studied several consolidations and proposals, with the goals of reducing costs, improving the delivery of service to the public, and streamlining government. As a joint legislative, executive, and public task force, the group found some parts possible and some not.

Public testimony received in the B&C office shows greater than 2 to 1 in favor of the merger of the AWC and ACCY. Groups that have endorsed in the past include: Alaska Council for Children's Rights; Alaska Family Support Group; The Ministry of Reconciliation; Governor's Task Force on Boards and Commissions (GTFBC).

In addition, persons interested in the work of the Family Law Review Task Force (a legislative task force headed by then Senator Jack Coghill) requested that the task force have a more permanent status, so that an independent body would exist to continue the work on issues raised during the FLRTF meetings.

The ACCY and AWC also showed support for looking at a potential merger.

After their review, the Governor's Task Force on Boards and Commissions recommended unanimously the consolidation of the AWC, ACCY, and the Juvenile Justice and Family Services Advisory Committee (JJFSAC) in an Human Relations Commission. The JJFSAC is a federally required board and is not addressed in Alaska Statutes, therefore not appropriate for combination under an EO or legislation (unless first created legislatively), so the EO proposes a new Alaska Human Relations, combining the AWC and ACCY.

The functions and duties of the new AHRC will be the same. Membership will be comprised of seven public members and 2 executive branch members. Such membership requirements as one being a person who manages a household with at least one child and who is not otherwise employed, and one public member being under age 21 remain the same. Membership decreases from a total of 21 to 9 (ACCY was 11, AWC was 10).

Although no additional funds are required to implement this Executive Order, the Governor feels an increase to the new commission's budget is warranted, and will submit an increased appropriation request as part of budget amendments later this session.

The highest combined budgets for these commissions was in FY91 at \$344.1 (AWC 239.8; ACCY 104.3). Their combined budget for FY93 is \$60.7 (AWC 29.4; ACCY 31.3). Members of the committee have a budget history for these two commissions.

The effective date for the merger is March 23, 1993. FY 93 budgets will fund the new commission through July 1, 1993.



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

January 11, 1993

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

Dear President Halford:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 23 of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting an Executive Order merging the Alaska Women's Commission and the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth into a new Alaska Human Relations Commission. The consolidated commission will consist of seven public members and two executive-branch members, appointed by the Governor.

The unification of duties and functions of the Alaska Women's Commission and Alaska Commission on Children and Youth into an Alaska Human Relations Commission will result in coordinated programs related to the welfare of children, youth, women, and families, and will maximize the effectiveness of available federal and state funds. The Governor's Task Force on Boards and Commissions unanimously recommended the combination of these commissions.

This action does not require any budgetary increase, and has a zero fiscal note. However, I believe an increased budget is warranted. I intend to submit an increased appropriation request as part of budget amendments later this session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Walter J. Hickel".

Walter J. Hickel  
Governor

BOARD: CHILDREN AND YOUTH, ALASKA COMMISSION ON

BOARD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 111

TITLE: Alaska Commission on Children and Youth

DEPT: Office of the Governor

AUTHORITY: AS 44.19.521

STATUS: June 30, 1993

REQUIREMENTS: FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE (AS 39.50)

PROHIBITIONS:

TERM: 3 years

DESCRIPTION: 11 members: 7 public members and 4 executive branch members appointed by the Governor. At least 1 public member must be under the age of 21 at the time of appointment.

SPECIAL FACTS: The commission elects a member as chair. The chair may appoint other officers as necessary. A person appointed to a vacancy serves for the unexpired portion of the term. Provide the Governor and the Legislature with copies of their annual report by the 15th day of each regular legislative session. If a review is done on the laws of the state with regard to matters involving children, a report shall be provided to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 1992. Under 21 member is not required to be registered voter if he/she is not old enough to be a registered voter in the last general election. Serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

FUNCTION: To develop a comprehensive statewide plan that identifies the needs of children and youth, individually and as they relate to their families, and makes recommendations to enhance their quality of life.

COMPENSATION: Standard travel/per diem

MEETINGS: Approximately 4 times per year.

\*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chair, Alaska Commission on Children and Youth, Office of the Governor, 10231 Betula Drive, Anchorage, AK 99507 PHONE: 349-9641 (Revised 10/27/92)

BOARD: WOMEN'S COMMISSION, ALASKA

BOARD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 108

TITLE: Alaska Women's Commission

DEPT: Office of the Governor

AUTHORITY: AS 44.19.165

SUNSET DATE: June 30, 1993

REQUIREMENTS:

PROHIBITIONS: The members shall have been residents of Alaska for at least two years by the time of appointment. At least one member shall be a person who manages a household that includes the person's spouse and at least one child, and who is not otherwise employed.

TERM: 3 years

DESCRIPTION: 9 members appointed by the Governor and an ex-officio member representing the Attorney General who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

SPECIAL FACTS: Quorum - majority; annual report to Governor/Legislature. A member may not serve more than 6 consecutive years.

FUNCTION: To improve the status of women in Alaska by conducting research; by serving as a referral service for information and education that will help women avail themselves of existing resources to meet their needs; and by making and implementing recommendations on the opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in Alaska.

COMPENSATION: Standard travel/per diem.

MEETINGS: Shall meet at the call of the chair, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

\*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chair, Alaska Women's Commission, P.O. Box 82977, Fairbanks, AK 99708  
PHONE: 488-0133 (Revised 3/24/92)

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET  
DIVISION OF BUDGET REVIEW

OPERATING BUDGET COMPONENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
 UNIT: COMMISSIONS/SPECIAL OFFICES  
 COMPONENT: ALASKA WOMENS COMMISSION (SER #: 5)

ITEM	FY '92 AUTHORIZED	FY '92 FINAL	FY '92 ACTUAL	FY '93 CONF COMM	FY '93 AUTHORIZED	FY '94 GOVERNOR	93 AUTH VS 94 DIFFERENCE
* * * COMPONENT TOTAL * * *	108.5	118.5	79.3	30.0	29.4	29.4	0.0
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Personal Services	32.7	32.7	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	37.7	37.7	23.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
Contractual Services	37.1	45.6	25.3	18.0	17.4	17.4	0.0
Commodities	1.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land/Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants/Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>REVENUE</b>							
1002 Federal Receipts	38.5	38.5	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 General Fund Receipts	60.0	60.0	43.3	30.0	29.4	29.4	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	10.0	20.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>STAFFING</b>							
Full-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET  
DIVISION OF BUDGET REVIEW

DATE: 12/17/91  
TIME: 12:10:11  
PRG: FORMCID

FY '93 BUDGET CYCLE BENCHMARK LEVEL COMPARISONS

AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
BRU: COMMISSIONS/SPECIAL OFFICES  
COMPONENT: ALASKA HUMANS COMMISSION (SER 0: 5)

ITEM	FY '91 AUTHORIZED	FY '91 FINAL AUTH	FY '91 ACTUAL	FY '92 AUTHORIZED	FY '93 ADJ BASE	FY '93 AGENCY	FY '93 GOVERNOR
*** COMPONENT TOTAL ***	239.8	266.3	243.3	108.5	30.0	30.0	30.0
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Personal Services	163.9	178.9	172.4	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	28.7	25.2	21.2	37.7	12.0	12.0	12.0
Contractual Services	43.7	57.5	45.2	37.1	18.0	18.0	18.0
Commodities	3.5	4.3	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land/Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants/Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>FUNDING</b>							
1002 Fed Rcpts	3.0	15.7	12.6	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 OF Receipt	221.7	225.5	217.6	60.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
1005 GF/PROM	3.0	13.0	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1007 I/A Rcpts	12.1	12.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>STAFFING</b>							
Full-time	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Staff-months	42.0	42.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

000031

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET  
DIVISION OF BUDGET REVIEW

Date: 01/29/91  
Time: 15:26:31  
Prog: FORMCID

FY '92 BUDGET CYCLE BENCHMARK LEVEL COMPARISONS

AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
SRU: COMMISSIONS/SPECIAL OFFICES  
COMPONENT: ALASKA WOMENS COMMISSION (SER #: 5)

ITEM	FY '90 AUTHORIZED	FY '90 FINAL AUTH	FY '90 ACTUAL	FY '91 AUTHORIZED	FY '92 ADJ BASE	FY '92 AGENCY	FY '92 GOVERNOR
*** COMPONENT TOTAL ***	264.3	302.4	263.0	239.8	247.7	30.0	30.0
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Personal Services	158.4	166.8	161.6	163.9	171.8	0.0	0.0
Travel	28.7	42.4	38.2	28.7	28.7	12.0	12.0
Contractual Services	73.7	85.0	56.0	43.7	43.7	18.0	18.0
Commodities	3.5	6.4	5.4	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land/Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants/Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>FUNDING</b>							
1002 Fed Rcpts	0.0	35.4	21.9	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF Receipt	217.1	219.8	219.7	221.7	229.1	30.0	30.0
1005 GF/PRGM	36.0	36.0	13.7	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
1007 I/A Rcpts	11.2	11.2	7.7	12.1	12.6	0.0	0.0
<b>STAFFING</b>							
Full-time	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Part-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Staff-months	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	0.0	0.0

000018

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET  
DIVISION OF BUDGET REVIEW

OPERATING BUDGET COMPONENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
 FUND: COMMISSIONS SPECIAL OFFICES  
 COMPONENT: ALASKA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH (SER #: 1206)

ITEM	FY '92 AUTHORIZED	FY '92 FINAL	FY '92 ACTUAL	FY '93 CONF COMM	FY '93 AUTHORIZED	FY '94 GOVERNOR	93 AUTH VS 94 DIFFERENCE
* * * COMPONENT TOTAL * * *	32.0	32.0	26.1	32.0	31.3	31.3	0.0
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Personal Services	0.0	12.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	14.0	10.0	6.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
Contractual Services	18.0	8.0	6.0	18.0	17.3	17.3	0.0
Commodities	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land/Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants/Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>REVENUE</b>							
1004 General Fund Receipts	32.0	32.0	26.1	32.0	31.3	31.3	0.0
<b>STAFFING</b>							
Full-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET  
DIVISION OF BUDGET REVIEW

DATE: 12/17/91  
TIME: 12:10:25  
PRG: FORMCID

FY '93 BUDGET CYCLE BENCHMARK LEVEL COMPARISONS

AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
BRU: COMMISSIONS SPECIAL OFFICES  
COMPONENT: ALASKA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH (SER #: 1206)

ITEM	FY '91 AUTHORIZED	FY '91 FINAL AUTH	FY '91 ACTUAL	FY '92 AUTHORIZED	FY '93 ADJ BASE	FY '93 AGENCY	FY '93 GOVERNOR
*** COMPONENT TOTAL ***	104.3	104.3	97.6	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Personal Services	74.7	71.7	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	15.4	19.5	18.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Contractual Services	13.5	10.9	9.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Commodities	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land/Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants/Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>FUNDING</b>							
1004 OF Receipt	104.3	104.3	97.6	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
<b>STAFFING</b>							
Full-time	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part-time	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Staff-months	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

000059

**FY 92**

# ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

## I. IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN:

The Alaska Dept. of Labor's recent research shows that women's average wages are only 62% of men's. Not only are women concentrated in lower paying occupations, but women still earn 15% less than men in the same occupations. Women make up 46% of Alaska's labor force. Training and employment opportunities are needed so that women may achieve and maintain a decent standard of living for themselves and their families, and so that societal goals of equality and justice are met.

### 1. Work and Families:

- ✓ Advocate for job-protected leave for employees for the birth or adoption of a child, care for sick family members or their own illness.
- ✓ Promote job sharing, flexible work schedules and benefits for part-time employees.
- ✓ Support federal tax credits and changes in social security to benefit parents who are not employed outside the home.

### 2. Non-traditional Jobs:

- ✓ Advocate for improved training and access to non-traditional jobs for women.

### 3. Education:

- ✓ Work to eliminate discrimination in teaching practices and curriculum materials on the basis of gender and race.
- ✓ Advocate for programs for at-risk youth and parenting teens.
- ✓ Increase access to post-secondary education by low-income women and displaced homemakers.

### 4. Child Care:

- ✓ Promote affordable, accessible, quality child-care and adequate compensation for childcare providers, including health benefits.

### 5. Women in Business:

- ✓ Develop programs which assist women entrepreneurs and low-income women through training, access to capital and marketing support.
- ✓ Cosponsor women in business conference

### 6. Child Support:

- ✓ Advocate for fair enforcement of child support orders.
- ✓ Complete research on child support.

### 7. Pay Equity and Affirmative Action:

- ✓ Support legislation on comparable worth.
- ✓ Promote pay equity and affirmative action in the public and private sector.

## II. IMPROVE LEGAL STATUS AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF WOMEN:

Lack of adequate health care, high rates of domestic violence and sexual assault, substance abuse, and high divorce rates are all survival issues for women in Alaska. For many, the barriers these problems create seriously affect all aspects of their lives.

### 1. Pregnant and Parenting Teens:

- ✓ Distribute Commission report.
- ✓ Advocate for prevention programs and parenting support for teens, including transitional living.

### 2. Health and Safety:

- ✓ Advocate for prenatal and healthy baby services to 185% of poverty.
- ✓ Support increased funding for domestic violence and sexual assault programs.
- ✓ Promote comprehensive health curriculum in schools.
- ✓ Advocate for universal health insurance.
- ✓ Support increased funding to address health problems in rural areas.

### 3. Substance Abuse:

- ✓ Promote culturally sensitive treatment models for women that include and address domestic violence and sexual assault issues.
- ✓ Continue to address and advocate for comprehensive services to prevent FAS and FADE.

### 4. Support for AFDC Recipients:

- ✓ Address systemic change to protect recipients rights and to help recipients achieve self-sufficiency.
- ✓ Support adequate funding for JOBS, making it available to all volunteers.
- ✓ Hold meetings to provide information and support for AFDC recipients.

AWC ACTIVITIES

**5. Legal Protections for Women:**

- ✓ Revise and distribute *Women's Legal Rights Handbook*.
- ✓ Work with the legal community and legislature to address problems stated by women in the areas of divorce, custody, visitation, insurance, domestic violence and sexual assault.
- ✓ Support increased funding for Alaska Legal Services.

**6. Older Women:**

- ✓ Cosponsor conference for mid-life and older women, addressing health and economic issues, including financial management and access to employment training.

**7. Minority Women:**

- ✓ Coordinate conference for minority women, addressing employment, education, leadership, family and cultural issues.

**8. Incarcerated Women:**

- ✓ Work with Dept. of Corrections to address needs of women for rehabilitative services and contact with children.

**III. INCREASE LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES AND ABILITIES OF WOMEN:**

Women are, in many ways, the "glue" that holds families and communities together. Through their personal changes and choices, through speaking out in their community and through their work in the public sphere, women are leaders in change.

**1. Women's Hall of Fame:**

- ✓ Promote visible role models of women in leadership through selection and induction of women into the Alaska Women's Hall of Fame.

**2. Rural Women:**

- ✓ Sponsor Leadership in Sobriety Conference for rural women.
- ✓ Promote and support subregional conferences.

**3. Assist Women on AFDC to Advocate for Themselves:**

- ✓ Produce and distribute booklet.
- ✓ Coordinate mentoring program.

**4. Assist Women to Develop Political Skills:**

- ✓ Produce and distribute booklet on advocating for children in the school system.
- ✓ Sponsor workshops and groups that support women's thinking and promote leadership.
- ✓ Provide information so that women can advocate for their needs with agencies and the legislature.

**LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY**

**LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
STATE OF ALASKA**

*(907) 465-3808  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101*

*130 Seward Street, Suite 400  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2105*

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

Mary Pagenkopf

*HHESS 1-19-93*

## TANANA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

P.O. Box 89  
Tanana, Alaska 99777  
(907) 366-7203 / 7207  
FAX: (907) 366-7201

Ron DeLay  
Superintendent  
Richard P. Lee  
Principal

Monday  
February 1, 1993

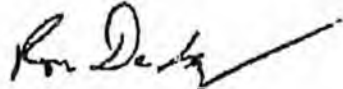
Honorable Irene Nicholia  
Alaska House of Representatives  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Ms. Nicholla:

It is my understanding that the House HESS committee will shortly consider combining the Alaska Children's Commission with the Alaska Women's Commission. In my opinion, this would be folly at best, relegating the work of two important groups of advocacy to one overburdened inert body with myriad tasks. The only reason I can see to combine the two groups is to make both impotent. Please speak on behalf of both women and children in Alaska and do not allow others to have political expediency once again rule the day.

Thank you for taking the time to read these thoughts. We appreciate your voice in the legislature, a strong voice for children, women, and families.

Regards,

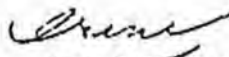


Ron DeLay

The mission of the Tanana City School District, in partnership with the community, is to produce students who possess the necessary attitudes, skills, and knowledge to pursue their dreams through a curriculum which celebrates the diversity of all people while preserving each individual's unique cultural heritage.

EO 84 TESTIMONY

TANANA TRIBAL COUNCIL  
BOX 93  
TANANA, ALASKA 99777  
(907) 366-7170  
(907) 366-7195 FAX

  
To: Irene Nicholla, State Representative

From: Carla K. Bonney, Health Director 

Subject: Women's Commission/Children's Commission

As your many years of experience working with us undoubtedly made you aware, the basic rights of children in our state require a strong advocacy on many levels. The Tanana Tribal Council recently has spent a great deal of time considering this issue after completing a course in Child Protection that was given primarily for members of our newly formed Child Protection Team. The basis of the Child Protection Ordinances of the Tanana Tribal Council is that *Children's rights are absolute*. Children have a right to be safe, to be secure, and to be raised in their own culture.

Despite the strong advocacy and concern of entities like the Tanana Tribal Council, we know that many members of today's society do not consider children's rights to be absolute. Many segments of society; many public institutions and agencies, do not consider that children have any rights at all. Continual vigilance and advocacy are needed to make sure that Children's rights are recognized in the social structure and in the regulatory process. Who better to do that than a strong and respected Children's Commission.

We oppose combining the Children's Commission and the Women's Commission. We support both commissions in their work, but feel strongly that while their missions may be related in a holistic sense, they are distinct and separate. Both women and children may occupy relatively powerless positions in our social structure, but the needs of each group are very different. Children will always require advocacy. Women require empowerment. The proposal to combine these two commissions reflects an archaic "old boy" attitude that automatically equates women and children. This attitude reflects ignorance. Many women *are* mothers. All children *have* mothers. Some women who *are* mothers have needs relating to parenting that certainly qualify as women's issues. However many women's issues having nothing at all to do with motherhood or parenting. Children have many needs and requirements that do *not* relate to women just as women have many needs and requirements that do *not* relate to children.

Combining these two commissions sends a very negative message regarding the respect our state offers to its citizens who are women and children. We advocate strengthening both commissions through continued support and appointment of commission members who understand all aspects of the constituency they are appointed to serve.

F137

2/1/93

House Has Teleconference -Executive Order # 84

*THANK YOU for THIS opportunity*

I am testifying on behalf of the statewide membership of American Association of University Women. The AAUW is part a national organization that seeks to promote education and opportunity for all women. The AAUW-Alaska has adopted within our Public Policy Plan the need for a separate state entity solely to address women's issues. We urge you not to support Executive Order # 84.

It is statistically proven that the number one cause of physical injury to women requiring hospital emergency room treatment is domestic violence.

It is statistically proven that the number of rapes and sexual assaults in the state of Alaska are growing at astronomical rates.

It is statistically proven, according to the State Department of Labor, that Alaskan women still lag seriously behind men in terms of compensation for similar work performed.

It is statistically proven that one of the fastest growing segments of our population that lives below the poverty line is older women.

In earlier years, when the Alaska Woman's Commission was fully functioning, the research and statistical reports this commission generated were invaluable to all women, whether urban or rural, younger or older, or whether working as a homemaker or outside the home.

I find it particularly ironic that in the same week that the Governor issued Executive Order 84 to combine the commissions into one "Human Relations" commission, the allegations regarding Senator George Jacko's behavior made media headlines across the state. As evidenced by these incidents, problems of women are very different than those of children. In addition, there have been various reports that some legislators feel Mr. Jacko's behavior may have some mitigating circumstances that need to be understood, such as an alcohol problem. To my knowledge, NO ONE has offered any such words of understanding or consolation for the women who were harrassed, or subject to allgedged misuse of power or position. Should the press reports concerning Mr. Jacko prove to be true, women have serious problems in the very area of society we hold to be above reproach, -- that of the State Legislature.

As the Federal Government appears to be making a committment to bring women's issues more toward center stage of the political arena, we here in Alaska appear to be determined to relegate those issues once again to the back burner. I urge you NOT to support the Governor's Executive Order # 84.

*SUPPORT HOUSE SPECIAL CONCURRENT RESOLUTION #1*  
Thank you for your time and attention.

*EO 84 TESTIMONY*

*1034 FIFTH AVE  
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701  
MEG GAYDOSIK*



# Alaska State Legislature

*Rep. Toohay*

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House HES  
 committee name  
 committee on Exec. Order #84, dated Feb. 1, 1993  
 bill/subject

I want to add my support to the consolidation of the Ak. Women's Commission and the Ak Commission on Children and Youth into the new Ak Human Relations Commission. I agree that it will maximize available moneys and that the natural, inherent link between women and children's issues will be coordinated more effectively.

Signed: Coralyn Oines  
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
2414 HPR, Sitka, AK 99835  
 Address  
747-6732  
 Phone No.

# DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

## LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101

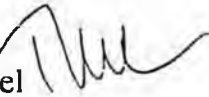
130 Seward Street, Suite 409  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2105

### MEMORANDUM

February 2, 1993

**SUBJECT:** Executive Order No. 84 (8-GS1004\A)

**TO:** Representative Cynthia Toohey

**FROM:** Terri Lauterbach   
Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether the governor has the power to change statutes by executive order. You have been told by a member of the governor's staff that an executive order can change statutes in order to combine two commissions but that an executive order cannot delete or add new functions of government.

The member of the governor's staff is correct on this matter. An executive order is the appropriate vehicle to use when the governor exercises his constitutional authority to reorganize the executive branch and the reorganization requires changes in statutes. An executive order may only reassign or transfer functions, not delete or add functions or make other substantive changes.

The governor's authority for executive orders comes from art. III, sec. 23, Constitution of the State of Alaska, which reads:

Section 23. Reorganization. The governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders. The legislature shall have sixty days of a regular session, or a full session if of shorter duration, to disapprove these executive orders. Unless disapproved by resolution concurred in by a majority of the members in joint session, these orders become effective at a date thereafter to be designated by the governor. (Emphasis added.)

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

TML:pl  
93-060.plm



Alaska State Legislature  
 House of Representatives  
 COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION  
 AND SOCIAL SERVICES

SUBJECT OF MEETING:  
 EO 84 ALASKA HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 1993

PLACE: Capitol Room 106

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
✓ Lauree Hugonin	myself	P.O. Box 1537 Bethel	99559		543-3455	(Y) N	EO84
✓ Valerie Davidson	self	P.O. Box 22879 Juneau	99802		463-1899	(Y) N	EO84
✓ SHERIE GOR	KIDPAC AK Women's Club	P.O. Box 22156 Juneau	99802		463-6744	(Y) N	EO84
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
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Alaska State Legislature  
 House of Representatives  
 COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION  
 AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 1993

PLACE: Capitol Room 106

SUBJECT OF MEETING:  
 EO 84 ALASKA HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
✓ Tom Schell	Catholic Community	Parent + Family Center 427 W. 12 <sup>th</sup> St. Juneau, AK	99801	789-1621	586-5993	(Y)	N	Childrens Comm- ission.
✓ Kristie Leaf	Gov's Ofc	P.O. Box 110001 Juneau	99811		3500	(Y)	N	EO 84
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	

# -DAN SADDLER

LTN1100-R01

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 01

02/03/93

13:26:12

TCN: 30153

DATE & TIME: 02/04/93 12:00 TO 17:00

STATUS: STATE 10

### \*\*\*\* ORDER SUMMARY \*\*\*\*

SPONSOR: HHES HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVI CHAIRS: TOOHEY

PURPOSE: PUB PUBLIC HEARING

BUNDE

CONTACT: LYNN SMITH

TEL#: (907)465-6225

CHAIRING SITE: JUNEAU

CAPITOL

CAP100

TOLL FREE: (800)478-7612

DIAL-UP:

LIO:(800)478-9900

SPONSOR REMARKS(PUB): TESTIMONY: CHAIR SELECTIVE 3 MINUTE LIMIT

SPONSOR REMARKS(LIO): BACKUP MATERIAL:N MEETING IN PROGRESS:N MAX. SITES 8  
TCN REQUESTED ON 02/04/93 AND HAS 5 UPDATES

### \*\*\*\* AGENDA \*\*\*\*

1 EXEC. ORDER 94 - HUMAN RELATIONS COMM.

### \*\*\*\* PARTICIPATING SITES \*\*\*\*

ANC ANCHORAGE	3111 C STREET	LOCATION STAFF
BET BETHEL	301 WILLOW ST.	LOCATION STAFF
FBX FAIRBANKS	119 N CUSHMAN ST	LOCATION STAFF
* JNU JUNEAU	CAPITOL	CAP100 LOCATION STAFF
SIT SITKA	210 LAKE STREET	LOCATION STAFF

### \*\*\*\* VOLUNTEER & OFFNET SITES \*\*\*\*

ZZZ DF1 OFFNET 1 GALENA CAROL HUNTINGTON (907)656-1312

### PARTICIPANTS IN: ANCHORAGE

1	BONNIE JACK	ANC	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
	1063 W 20TH	ANCHORAGE	AK 99503 (907)279-4836

### PARTICIPANTS IN: BETHEL

1	CARMEN LOWRY	BET	TWC	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
	BOX 2316	BETHEL		AK 99559 (907)543-3455
2	BRYAN DAVIDSON	BETHEL	TWC	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
	BOX 1765	BETHEL		AK 99559 (907)543-3444
3	MATT SCANLON	BETHEL	TWC	OBSV. EXEC. ORDER 8
	BOX 1765	BETHEL		AK 99559 (907)543-3444

### PARTICIPANTS IN: FAIRBANKS

1	NANCY KUHN	FBX		TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
	2060 AMY-DYAN RD.	FAIRBANKS		AK 99712 (907)455-0320
2	MEG GAYDOSIK	FAIRBANKS		TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
	1024 FIFTH AVE	FAIRBANKS		AK 99701 (907)456-8389
3	RUTH LISTER	FAIRBANKS		TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
	1290 JONES RD.	FAIRBANKS		AK 99709 (907)455-6886

### PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU

1	TEST	JNU	1	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
				AK (907)900-0000
2	TEST	JNU	2	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
				AK (907)900-0000
3	TEST	JNU	3	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
				AK (907)900-0000
4	TEST	JNU	4	TSFY. EXEC. ORDER 8
				AK (907)900-0000

LTN1100-R01

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 02

PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU			JNL	
5	TEST	5	AK	TSFY, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
6	TEST	6	AK	TSFY, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
7	TEST	7	AK	TSFY, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
8	TEST	8	AK	TSFY, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
9	OBS	9	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
10	OBS	10	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
11	OBS	11	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
12	OBS	12	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
13	OBS	13	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
14	OBS	14	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
15	OBS	15	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
16	OBS	16	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
17	OBS	17	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000
18	OBS	18	AK	OBSV, EXEC. ORDER 8 (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN: SITKA SIT  
 1 VIRGINIA PHILLIPS WOMEN'S COMMISS. TSFY, EXEC. ORDER 8  
 404 LAKE ST., 2-D SITKA AK 99535 (907)747-8024

PARTICIPANTS IN: OFFNET 1 ZZZ OF1  
 1 CAROL HUNTINGTON GALENA AK TSFY, EXEC. ORDER 8  
 (907)000-0000

\*\*\*\* SCHEDULING NOTES \*\*\*\*  
 GAVE HHESS THE TOLL FREE NUMBER FOR OFFNET ON 2/1. BK

\*\*\*\* UPDATES \*\*\*\*  
 01 01/26/93 11:50:46 ANNOUNCING TELECONFERENCE  
 02 01/26/93 16:32:12 SITKA ADDED ON  
 03 01/28/93 11:01:18 FAIRBANKS ADDED ON  
 04 02/01/93 11:33:15 BETHEL ADDED ON  
 05 02/01/93 13:45:34 OFFNET 1 ADDED ON

*AWC - ALT W*  
*ADCY - ALT Y*  
*HRC ALT H*

TEEN PREGNANCY

TOM SCHWEL, DIRECTOR  
PARENT & FAMILY CENTER  
427 W 12th St  
JUNEAU, AK 586-3785

Nationwide in 1980, 271,801 babies, or 7.5 percent of all babies born, were born to single teens. By 1989, the number had climbed by 76,079 to 347,880 babies, or 8.6 percent of all births--a 14 percent increase in the percent of all births to teens over the decade.

The teen birth rate of the United States is higher than that of any other developed country.

According to A Report of the Governors Interim Commission on Children and Youth.

\* -Alaska's teenage pregnancy rate is 13% higher than the national average, the ~~ninth~~ <sup>one of four or second</sup> highest in the country.

~~The Native teenage pregnancy rate is estimated at 70% higher than the national average.~~

~~Alaska's infant mortality rate is ninth highest in the nation.~~

-Only 41% of non-white and 50% of white Alaska teenagers receive adequate prenatal care, resulting in low birth weight babies with a higher chance of death.

-While improvement has been made, Alaska still serves only 27% of those eligible for the federal Women and Infant Care program that provides basic nutrition, education and other services, placing us 48th lowest in the nation.

According to the publication, "Children Having Children"

-Alaska adolescent birth rate is higher than rates in most other countries in the world.

~~Alaska has the second highest adolescent pregnancy rate in the sixth highest adolescent labor prom rate and the seventh highest adolescent birth rate in the U.S.~~

-Alaska native adolescent birth rate is more than double the rate for other adolescents

1990 Vital Statistics Data.

- Teen birth ( 19 and under) 1,106 or 29.55%
- Teen birth to unmarried women 711.
- Teen low weight birth 73 or 66.0%
- Teen Infant Death 14.

H/HESS 2/1/93

EO84 HUMAN RELATIONS COMSN

ATTACHMENT 2

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Alcoholics and drug addicts hurt those around them by destroying family stability, unity, and security. At its worst, alcoholism/addiction can result in loss of income and self-respect, spousal and child abuse, and divorce. For the children, it can lead to delinquency, substance abuse, and suicide. At the least, children of alcoholics/addicts will suffer feelings of low self-esteem, shame, fear, and loneliness; and they may grow up lacking in the ability to trust and develop relationships with others. It will certainly affect how well or poorly they function in school.

Estimates of how many children of alcoholics there are in the U.S. vary from 6 million to 65 million. Estimates of the number of children of alcoholics under the age of 18 range from 7 million to 15 million. This amounts to between 4 and 6 children in a classroom of 25. Add to this the children growing up in families where other drugs are abused regularly, either by parents or siblings, and that number increases significantly.

According to a Southeast United Way Survey, Alcohol and Drug abuse is by far the most pressing health and social service concern in Southeast Alaska.

According to a report from the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, over 8,000 individuals were admitted as clients to ADA. An epidemiological approach indicates that there may be more than 37,000 Alaskans who have alcohol problems.

National statistics indicate that more than 30,000 people illicitly use other drugs in Alaska. Marijuana is the most frequently used illicit drug - 25,000.

According to Alaska Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse 1991

X \* Alaska's youth have significantly higher rates of alcohol and drug abuse than Lower 48 peers.

\* Alcohol is involved in at least one-fourth of all juvenile crimes.

\* Alcohol is involved in at least 70% of Native suicides.

\* 8% to 9% of Alaska's youth say they have drug-related problems at school.

\* Alaska's Native Fetal Alcohol Syndrome rate is the highest reported in the world.

According to results of 1989-90 Alaska Adolescent Survey Statewide Report:

\* 46% in grades 7-9 and 70% in grades 10-12 report ever having

used beer or wine. In grades 10-12, 60% and grades 7-9, 33% have used hard liquor.

Frequent alcohol use appears to be at its highest level among 11th graders, 25% report drinking on a weekly or a daily basis.

Out of all youth surveyed, "potential problem drinkers" constitute 17%

Results indicate marijuana use to be 22.2% of males and 20% of females in grades 7-9 had ever used. 45.9% of males and 45.8% of females in grades 10-12 had used.

Other drug used by adolescents reported were inhalants, speed, cocaine and diet pills.

## DROP OUTS

Our nation's dropout problem has become a major issue in American Education. The magnitude of the problem comes into focus as more studies verify the serious and adverse economic, social and personal repercussions of failure to complete high school.

Nationally, there are approximately 3.8 million people between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither enrolled in high school nor have completed a high school diploma or its equivalent. In addition, it is estimated that between 600,000 and 700,000 young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 drop out of school each year. We have made virtually no progress in the percent of ninth graders graduating from high school within four years, and over the last three years of the decade, we have actually moved backwards.

Dropping out of school is often symptomatic of these problems. The various social problems experienced by at-risk youth are interrelated. In ALASKA, the teenage pregnancy rate is second highest in the nation. Because they are at risk, lacking education and job skills, teenage parents may require public assistance for a number of years.

### ALASKA ANNUAL EARLY LEAVER RATE BY GRADE.

Rate %

Grade 7	111	1.3
8	158	2.0
9	423	5.2
10	463	6.3
11	593	8.9
12	451	7.0

X TOTAL 2,199 4.9

### ALASKA ANNUAL EARLY LEAVER RATES BY ETHNICITY

White	1,373	4.4%
Black	113	5.8%
Hispanic	57	6.1%
Asian	65	3.7%
Native	591	6.3%

X In Alaska we saying over 8,000 students will quit school during the next four years if the present trend holds. Young people who don't complete high school become an economic drain on their community and state. They lack the basic skills to compete for and succeed in the jobs that will expand most during the next 20 to 30 years.

\* Alaska graduates two-thirds of its youth by their 18th birthday, making it the 37th lowest state in the nation.

\* Although half of those who leave early eventually get a GED or complete school, dropouts cost Alaska as much as \$17 million a year in lost revenue and remedial expenditures.

\* The majority of people in the nations jails are dropouts.

ACHIEVEMENT TEST DATA  
1990 TEST DATA

These figures represent the percentage of students that scored below the National 50th Percentile Rank

The Southeast scores for percentage of students scoring below the 50th percentile is taken from the average scores for 14 Southeast communities.

Percentage below 50th percentile:

State-- Grade 4 Reading 50.2  
Math 46.8  
Lang. Art 52.5

Grade 6 Reading 44.2  
Math 45.7  
Lang. Art 46.6

Grade 8 Reading 41.4  
Math 42.8  
Lang. Art 44.2

Southeast-  
Alaska Grade 4 Reading 58.7  
Math 52.0  
Lang. Art 60.5

Grade 6 Reading 53.2  
Math 53.5  
Lang. Art 55.2

Grade 8 Reading 47.9  
Math 48.6  
Lang. Art 52.5

## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

### National:

Three to four children die each day in the United States from child abuse or neglect.

Child abuse or neglect cases reported in 1991 rose to 2.7 million, up from 2.5 million reported in 1990. The statistics showed 1,383 children died from abuse or neglect a 54 percent increase in six years. Seventy-nine percent of the deaths were among children under 5 years of age, and 54 percent were under age 1.

### Alaska:

A Report of the Governors Interim Commission on Children and Youth stated:

\* The Division of Family and Youth Services receives 20,000 child abuse and neglect reports a year. Although many are unsubstantiated, this heavy volume creates a caseload for social workers that is three to five times the national average.

\* 19,000 Alaska women were abused by their partners in 1986; 63 % of those women had children who were abused.

\* The number of children receiving child protective services statewide increased 20 percent in just one year from 7,700 in 1985 to 9,200 in 1986.

\* Sons who witness their fathers' violence have 1,000% greater chance of becoming abusers than those who do not.

\* Adult sex offenders say they committed two to five times as many offenses as the number for which they were charged and they usually started as juveniles.

\* Children under 10 are most likely to be molested by a relative.

Summary regarding abuse by Alaska Department of Health and Social Services-Intro the 90s.

Alaska's child population grew by 30% during the 1980's from 130,745 in 1980 to 170,510 in 1990 - an average increase of 3% annually. This increase has been far exceeded by reported child abuse and the demand for protection and other services for Alaska's children.

→ Alaska ranks fourth highest in the nation in the rate of reported child abuse. Alaska's rate of 54 children per 1,000 reported as reported as victims of abuse is more than 60% greater than the national rate of 34 per 1,000. Nearly one in every 19 Alaskan children requires services to protect them from harm.

The steady growth in the population of children in Alaska since the

late 1970's has been far exceeded by increases in the number of reports of child abuse and neglect in the state. The number of children receiving protective services has more than tripled since FY 78 from 2,866 to 9,214 in FY 90. The number of children receiving protection because of sexual abuse has increased 8 times over during the same period. K

Summary of 1990 Alaska Adolescent Health Survey statewide report on Sexual and Physical Abuse.

\* 15% of all youth surveyed report they have been sexually abused.

\* 16% of all youth survey to have been physically abused.

\* 22% of youth report that they have ben victims of one or both types of abuse.

One in four females report being sexually abused and 23% report physical abuse.

Almost a third of 12th grade girls report that they had ben sexually abused.

Family violence passes from one generation to the next with alarming regularity, often escalating in severity. Children in violent homes learn violence much as they learn other behaviors. Witnessing violence teaches that violence is a normal way to solve problems. Family violence today sets a time bomb that will explode years later when abused children become abusers of their own children. Children who watch one parent hit the other repeat the behavior in their own adult relationships or in the community.

Most Alaskan families protect and nurture their members. For many, however, violence and child neglect within the family create trauma, pain and long-term problems.

Studies have indicated high correlations between child abuse and deviant behavior among violent juvenile delinquents and adults who committed violert crimes.

Children raised in violent homes often have low self-esteem, and alcohol or other drup problems.

In 1992 the Juneau Police Dept. investigated 1,780 Domestic Violence reports.

## SUICIDE AND VIOLENT DEATH

The teen death rate from accidents, homicides and suicides increased by 11 percent between 1984 and 1989. Unfortunately, suicide statistics are very discouraging. The most recent statistics available by the National Center for Health Statistics indicate that more than 30,000 Americans committed suicide in 1986. Of these, more than 5,000 were teenagers.

On the national level, suicide is now the second leading cause of death among teens. Estimates place the number of young people attempting suicide at one suicide attempt per minute in the U.S. The National Adolescent Student Health Survey reported that one of every seven adolescents have attempted suicide.

According to The Report of the Governors Interim Commission on Children and Youth:

-Alaska's suicide rate is twice the national average. Among young adults Native men, it is 22 times the national average.

-Between 1983-1985, youth under 19 accounted for 12% of Alaska's suicides.

-For every completed suicide, an additional 110 attempts are serious enough to require medical attention.

-The signs of suicidal patterns are often visible early in the teenage years.

-Cultural conflict is a particular risk for Native youth.

-Young people in their 20s are at highest risk of suicide. Native males this age are at the highest risk.

-Alcohol is implicated in at least 70% of Native suicides.

According to the most recent Kids Count Data Book.

-Alaska ranks 50th in the Nation for Teen Violent death rate (Ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens.)

According to the Alaska Adolescent Health Survey Statewide report.

-Among Alaska youth-one in six (18.2%) report they have attempted suicide.

-Of those who have attempted suicide 43.9% tried to kill themselves once, 29.7% attempted suicide twice and over a quarter attempted three or more times.

-18% of youth in Alaska say they know of a family member who has attempted or completed a suicide.

## CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Children are the poorest age group in America. In 1990, one in five, or 12.7 million children, was poor, an increase of 2.7 million children from 1979. Forty states saw the percent of children living in poverty rise over the decade for a nationwide increase of 22 percent. The large changes in state rankings between the beginning and end of the 1980s.

According to The Kids Count Data Book: Percent of children in Alaska increased from 12.1% in 1979 to 14.0% in 1990.

The Childrens Defense Fund estimate that 1 in 6.5 Alaskans under 18 live in families whose income is below the poverty level.

## CHILDREN LIVING IN SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

Over the last decade, the percent of children living in single-parent families has increased from 21.3 to 24.1, a 13 percent increase. In 1990, almost 13 million children, 2 million more children than in 1980, lived in these primarily female-headed families.

Each day all over the United States children arrive at school with their books, completed homework, snacks and whatever emotional baggage encumbers them. More than 1.5 million children under 18 are affected each year by family breakups, and nearly half the children born in 1980 will live in single-parent families at some point before they reach 18.

Classroom behavior that interferes with learning cannot be ignored if teaching is to take place. Very often the school is the one stable factor in the lives of children experiencing family instability, particularly those at the elementary level.

The majority of research studies indicate that, for children, divorce-one-parent homes mean a higher risk of problems in school.

The factors that affect the extent to which children of divorced parents and single-parent homes are at risk include income, sex and age. Income is the most critical factor. The median income of one-parent homes is less than a third that of two-parent homes. The lower a family's income, the more vulnerable the student.

Divorce also puts younger students at greater risk scholastically. Most couples divorce when their children are between the ages of 5 and 12. A study conducted by Wallerstein and Kelly found that, at the elementary level, half the children of divorced parents experienced almost a year of learning disruption.

Effects of Divorce on children can effects such as: Denial, Grief, Sadness and Depression, Fear of Abandonment and Separation Anxiety, Running Away from Home, Immaturity, Hypermaturity, Guilt, Anger, Insecurity and Low Self-Esteem.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

According to the most current Kid Count Information , More young people in America are required by juvenile courts to spend formative years away from their families and communities because they are in trouble. In 1989, 31,550 of our ten-to fifteen year olds were in custody. The juvenile custody rate rose by 10 percent between 1985 and 1989, from 142 to 156 per 100,000 youth ages ten to fifteen.

Nationwide, there is a growing concern over an escalation in juvenile delinquency, a perception supported by the unprecedented level of juvenile violence confronting the nation. Historically, the youth of America crime has been toward property-related crimes such as motor vehicle, theft, larceny, and arson. During the 1980s, however, crimes related to violence became a more significant component of juvenile crime, not only involving disadvantaged minority youth in urban areas but evident in all social classes, and lifestyles.

According to Federal Juvenile and Violence Report in 1990 the nation experienced its highest juvenile crime arrest rate, 430 per 100,000. The 1990 rate was 27% higher than the 1980 rate.

In 1990 the juvenile violent crime arrest rate reached 1,429 per 100,000 black juveniles. From 1965 to 1990 the overall murder arrest rate for juveniles increased 332 percent from 2.8 to 12.1.

Forcible rape. The nations juvenile forcible rape arrest has more then doubled since 1964 from 10.9 to 21.9 in 1990.

According to reported data in the Kids Count Survey, a high percentage of Alaska youth end up in jail. Alaska rate of teen-age incarceration worsened in the 1980, increasing 8 percent.

Alaska ranked 46th in a recent national ranking regarding juvenile custody rate. In 1989 261 per 100,000 youth ages 10-15 in Alaska in relation to 156 per 100,000 nationally.

According to a report by Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services, growth in delinquency has not been as dramatic as the growth in child abuse and neglect. During the 1980's delinquency reports increased by only 12%. The only alarming increase in delinquency referrals has been in referrals for sexual assault or abuse. Those referrals have increased 800% since 1981.

DFYS juvenile probation officers conducted approximately 6,500 delinquency intake investigations in FY90 and provided supervision to 2,150 youth

Increases in the total number of cases have been accompanied by increases in the severity and complexity of cases. Half of the families served by the Division are high risk families. High risk

families require substantially more time and higher levels of effort by social work staff. 1

## RUNAWAYS AND HOMELESS

"Children in Crisis" a January report by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, concluded that the states more than 3,500 runaways and over 7,800 homeless adolescents are a serious problem in all parts of Alaska.

According to a report of the Governors Interim Commission on Children and Youth:

- \* Urban statistics show a runaway rate in Alaska several times the national average.

- \* At least two-thirds of runaway youth say they have been abused at home.

- \* 80% of runaway youth say family problems led to their running away.

- \* 25% of runaways may become chronic, habitual runaways who are more likely to become criminals.

- \* Runaways and throwaways are much more likely to become teenage prostitutes, victims of suicide and drug abusers than non-runaway youth.

- \* Each year, at least 1,100 runaway youth are reunited with their families in Anchorage alone.

ALASKA POPULATION 1990

GROUP 0 TO 9 YRS.	107,485	Male 39,304 15,964	Female 36,684 (White) 15,533 (Native)
10 TO 19	80,367	30,811 11,472	27,498 (White) 10,588 (Native)
Total under 19	187,857	97,551	90,303
Total 550,043	White Male 224,286	Female 196,459	
	Native and other Male 65,582	Female 63,716	

H/HESS 2/1/93

EJ 84 HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

ATTACHMENT 3

543-3455 W

HUGONIN My name is Lauree Hugonin, I am speaking for myself today. My address is P.O. Box 1537 in Bethel. I am here today urging you to oppose the combination of the women's commission + children's commission by disapproving Executive Order # 84. As a single working woman in the Bush, I want to see an independent entity at the state level advocating for the equitable treatment of Alaskan women w/in our society. In the past, the Women's Commission compiled + distributed a women's legal handbook + sponsored leadership trainings for rural women, providing us with opportunities to gather + share information, reduce our isolation, + prepare for job opportunities. In many respects, Alaska is still a man's world. A commission whose priority is women will be better able to direct scrutiny toward job + wage allocations, the legal system, health care, + other services as they relate to women. Once discrepancies are brought to light, options for change can be shared + specific courses of action encouraged. Women are a significant part of Alaskan society + should continue to have a unique voice at the state level.

At the same time, Alaskan children deserve to have their interests specifically represented at the state level. We claim that children are our greatest resource to be treated

with respect, & yet Alaska has 6x the nat'l  
ave of Child sexual assault. In the Y-K Delta  
alone, AST investigated 152 CSA cases during  
FY92 - physical abuse & neglect are also on the  
rise. Inherent abuse among children in the Bush  
is a growing concern as well as the continued  
struggle with alcohol. Tragically, we are losing too  
many (as if even one ~~loss~~ was an acceptable  
loss), of our young people to suicide.

What about adequate health care for our children,  
what can we do about lowering our infant mortality  
rate - I know several families who have lost their  
babies to pneumonia & meningitis within the last  
year. What about teen pregnancy, teen runaways, high  
school drop-outs? I could go on. I hope you  
begin to see the enormity of the scope of issues  
facing our children that must be addressed at the  
state level.

The seriousness of the current impact of these  
problems to our children, of the future impact to  
our state in & of itself speaks to the need for a  
specific commission whose sole charge is to  
address the needs of our children.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.  
I appreciate your willingness to carefully  
consider keeping the commissions separate.

Theresa Hugonin

543-3455 W

HUGONIN My name is Lauree Hugonin, I am speaking for myself today. My address is PO Box 1537 in Bethel. I am here today urging you to oppose the combination of the women's commission + children's commission by disapproving Executive Order # 84. As a single working woman in the Bush, I want to see an independent entity at the state level advocating for the equitable treatment of Alaskan women w/in our society. In the past, the Women's Commission compiled + distributed a women's legal handbook + sponsored leadership trainings for rural women, providing us with opportunities to gather + share information, reduce our isolation, + prepare for job opportunities. In many respects, Alaska is still a man's world. A commission whose priority is women will be better able to direct scrutiny toward job + wage allocations, the legal system, health care, + other services as they relate to women. Once discrepancies are brought to light, options for change can be shared + specific courses of action encouraged. Women are a significant part of Alaskan society + should continue to have a unique voice at the state level.

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address the needs of our children.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.  
I appreciate your willingness to carefully  
consider keeping the commissions separate.

Oliver Hugonin

Testimony to the House HESS Committee  
Executive Order 84  
February 1, 1993

My name is Nurrarraaluk Amillamarnan Valerie Davidson. I am one-half Yup'ik Eskimo, originally from Bethel and Aniak.

I am here today to testify against Executive Order 84, "consolidating the duties and functions of the Alaska Women's Commission and the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth into a new Alaska Human Relations Commission".

Please allow me to preface my reasons with the history of my involvement with the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth.

I was appointed by Governor Cowper in June of 1990 to serve on the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth. I served as Vice-Chair, then Chair until Governor Hickel appointed new members to serve on the Commission. I remained the only original member of the Cowper appointed Commission.

Fiscally the Children's Commission suffered a blow when Governor Hickel reduced the budget from the FY91 budget of over \$100,000 to the FY92 budget of \$32,000. This forced us to seriously examine the effectiveness and future of the Commission.

The Children's Commission and Women's Commission was strongly encouraged to meet jointly to discuss the possibility of shared resources and common goals. At the June 21, 1991 Children's Commission meeting Cheri Jacobus, the representative from the Department of Law stated that "we cannot statutorily combine the two commissions. We are statutorily created, statutorily separate and we have different purposes and different mandates and we in this Commission recognize that."

At the June 22, 1991 joint meeting the Children's Commission voted to combine and share the FY92 budgets. I noted for the record that "the Commission is being forced into this position not because it is something I or other members really support." The Women's Commission also voted to share the FY92 budgets. Carol Sturgulewski stated for the record, "the proposed budget is being accepted because it is forced by fiscal realities." The two Commissions then voted on a "Face to Face Meetings" budget unless the Children's Commission be awarded \$2 million for the Children's Trust fund and unless the Women's Commission receive pending future grants. The two Commissions directed their Executive Committee members to "negotiate a memorandum of agreement to draft the way in which the budget will be controlled by each Commission subject to the approval of the whole Commission". My term ended on July 1, 1991.

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EO 84 HUMAN RELNS COMN

ATTACHMENT 4

Now that you have some of the history behind the Children's Commission, I would like you to know that I am opposed the merging of the Children's Commission and Women's Commission.

The Alaska Commission on Children and Youth has worked so hard to encourage young people to testify on behalf of themselves, their siblings and their peers. Children and Youth felt a sense of ownership and were willing to testify at times in great numbers.

I do not think young people are going to be as likely to testify before a "Alaska Human Relations Commission". By having a separate Children's Commission, we are sending the message to Alaska's children that they are important enough to stand alone.

In simple mathematical terms the new Commission would be charged with two times the focus: that of women and that of children. In other words, children will be only half the focus. We are telling kids that they are now worth half the time and half the effort.

In terms of representation, women have a voice. Women can vote. Children do not. Women's groups are more likely to have the financial resources to advocate for themselves. Children do not have the resources to come from across the State to lobby the Legislature and the Governor. Children's resources go toward education and protection of life and safety. It seems that when we do ask young people what their opinions are, we listen and thank them. However, when their opinions differ from those of adults, young people are told that the adults are the professionals and the ones in the know. We need to send the message to young people that we are listening and not only respect, but welcome what they have to say.

In combing the two Commissions how will the new Commission evaluate what they are doing in terms of need and progress? I have no doubt they will find a way to accomplish this, but the issue is greater than that. The issue is spending as much time and effort as possible on our greatest natural resource, our children.

I challenge you to go beyond the fiscal limitations to prove that our children are still regarded as our greatest natural resource. In light of the resource we have the original FY 91 Children's Commission budget of \$100,000 is well worth the investment. We need to let our children know that they still have their own Commission and they have great worth on their own.

An old Chinese proverb says if you don't change your direction, you're bound to end up where you're headed. It's time to change direc-

tion. Instead of just saying children are our greatest natural resource, it's time we truly invested in their future.

### General Fund Per Capita Expenditures for Youths and Seniors

#### YOUTH

	<u>FY 86 (Actual)</u>	<u>FY 87 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY 88 (Governor)</u>	<u>FY 88 (Appropriation)</u>
Total	\$119,300,400	\$110,407,400	\$108,229,000	\$113,008,000
Population*	169,269	167,115	166,580	166,580
Per Capita	\$705	\$661	\$650	\$678

#### SENIORS

	<u>FY 86 (Actual)</u>	<u>FY 87 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY 88 (Governor)</u>	<u>FY 88 (Appropriation)</u>
Total	\$93,845,100	\$96,514,200	\$72,786,000	\$103,123,500
Population*	19,417	20,632	21,923	21,923
Per Capita	\$4,833	\$4,678	\$3,320	\$4,704

\*Population is from Alaska Department of Labor, 1988 mid-level projections. Prepared by the House Research Agency, July 1987. This table does not include per capita expenditures for regular education grades K-12. State funding for education is between \$2,700 and \$3,000 per capita annually for FY 86-88. Because education is constitutionally guaranteed and provided to all citizens during their youth, these data were not included. If funding for education of youth were included, youth expenditures would be about 60 percent of senior expenditures in FY 88.

<u>Body</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
Youth Committee:	July 10-11	Anchorage
	August 7	Fairbanks
	Sept. 9-10	statewide public hearing
	Sept. 17-18	Anchorage
	Oct. 7	statewide public hearing
	Nov. 9-10	Anchorage

## Commission Activities and Participation:

The following lists, by month, meetings, conferences, workshops, trainings, seminars, etc. in which Commission members participated or at which they represented the Commission:

### **JUNE:**

Conference of the Association of School Superintendents: John Antonnen, Annie Calkins.

Meeting of the Cabinet of Professional Associations: Annie Calkins.

Meeting of the Alaska State Writing Consortium: Annie Calkins.

Meeting of the Child Advocacy Network: Judy Rich.

Planning meeting, Anchorage Covenant House: Sen. Josephson, Judy Rich, Peter Scales.

Surgeon General's Conference on Family-Centered, Community-Based, Coordinated Care for Children with Chronic Illnesses and Other Disabilities: Kayleen Lowe.

Visit to the Crippled Children's Association Day Care Facility, Wanganui, New Zealand: Kayleen Lowe.

"STD: Check It Out" program review, Ministry of Health, New Zealand: Kayleen Lowe.

### **JULY:**

Visits to Juneau child care centers: Rep. Ulmer.

Visit to the Asthma Society of Auckland's Children's Asthma Program, Auckland, New Zealand: Kayleen Lowe.

### **AUGUST:**

Meeting of the Fairbanks Child Care Providers Association: Ms. Lare.

Visits to child care centers, Fairbanks: Child Care Committee.

Meetings with Juneau child care providers: Rep. Ulmer.

Dram-edy Workshop: Sen. Josephson.

Kapulani Preschool Parenting Training Project, Oahu, Hawaii: Kayleen Lowe.

Meeting of the Perinatal Association of Alaska: Kayleen Lowe.

Meeting of the Special Education Service Agency: Kayleen Lowe.

**SEPTEMBER:**

Joint meeting of the Governor's Council on Vocational Education and the State Job Training Partnership Coordinating Council: Peter Scales.

WIC Annual Meeting: Peter Scales.

Bilingual/Bicultural Education Coordinators Institute: John Antonnen, Annie Calkins, Shirley Covington, Ms. Lare, Kayleen Lowe.

Meeting of Volunteers for Youth At-Risk: Sen. Josephson.

Meeting for Participants in State Early Childhood Initiatives, National Association of State Boards of Education: Annie Calkins.

Meeting of the League of Women Voters: Rep. Ulmer.

Meeting of the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council: Kayleen Lowe.

Hearings on Anchorage Municipal Health Plan: Kayleen Lowe.

Hearings on State Child Care Regulations: Kayleen Lowe.

ACCESS Alaska, Family Issues Conference: Kayleen Lowe.

Special Hearing of the Federal Office of Special Education, Audit of State Education Programs: Kayleen Lowe.

Presentation to Child Care Connection: Kayleen Lowe.

KIDPAC Meeting: Kayleen Lowe.

KENI Radio Talk Show: Kayleen Lowe, Peter Scales.

Conference of Theta Omicron Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau, the National Honor Society of Nursing: Kayleen Lowe.

Seventh Annual Pediatrics Conference. Presentation by Dr. Richard Krugman on the Sexual Abuse of Children: Kayleen Lowe.

**OCTOBER:**

Annual Conference of the Child Welfare League of America: Ms. Lare.

Public Hearing: Upper Mat-Su Valley and

Wasilla: Shirley Covington, Ms. Lare.

Conference of the Alaska Association for Community Education: Ms. Lare, Kayleen Lowe.

National Juvenile Justice Conference, Boston: Sen. Josephson.

Workshop on the Medical Indicators of Child Abuse and Neglect: Blanche Brunk.

Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Northwest Region: Peter Scales.

Parents Meeting, Juneau Montessori School: Rep. Ulmer.

Alaska Federation of Natives Convention, Youth and Elders' Conference: Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth.

Meeting of the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council: Kayleen Lowe.

Meeting of the Alaska Women's Commission: Kayleen Lowe.

Alaska Vocational Education Conference: Blanche Brunk.

Meeting of the State Board of Education: Blanche Brunk, Annie Calkins, Reggie Joule, Rep. Koponen, Patty Meritt, Niesje Steinkruger.

Visit to Covenant House, New York: Sen. Josephson.

Public Hearing: Nelson Island and Scammon Bay High Schools: Sen. Binkley, Clara Kelly, Kayleen Lowe.

Presentation to the Family Law Section, Alaska Bar Association: Niesje Steinkruger.

**NOVEMBER:**

Conference of the National Association of State Directors of Child Development: Ms. Lare.

Meeting of the Matanuska Valley Child Protection Team: Shirley Covington.

Meeting of the Alaska State School Boards Association: John Antonnen, Blanche Brunk, Peter Scales.

Fairbanks Mayor's Task Force on Children

and Youth: Patty Meritt, Niesje Steinkruger.  
Meeting of the State Board of Education:  
Annie Calkins, Peter Scales, Ms. Lare, Dianne  
Olsen.

Meeting of the Alaska Municipal League:  
Peter Scales.

Annual Conference of the National Association  
for the Education of Young Children,  
Chicago: Ms. Lare, Kayleen Lowe.

Alaska School Administrators Conference:  
John Antonnen.

Siberian Medical Research Conference:  
Kayleen Lowe.

Teen Pregnancy Workshop: Rep. Collins,  
Judy Rich.

Seventh Annual Statewide Alcohol and Drug  
Abuse Prevention Symposium: Reggie Joule,  
Kayleen Lowe, Judy Rich.

Visit to the Lee Street Shelter: Sen.  
Josephson.

Presentation of National Teacher's Awards:  
Sen. Josephson.

Meeting of Standing Together Against Rape  
(STAR): Sen. Josephson.

"Public Official in the Classroom" Program:  
Sen. Josephson, Rep. Ulmer.

Visit to Lekotek Toy Lending Library, Com-  
puplay, and Pre-School Mainstreamed Pro-  
grams, Evanston, Illinois: Kayleen Lowe.

Foster Care Hearings, Department of Health  
and Social Services: Kayleen Lowe.

#### **DECEMBER:**

National Forum for Youth At-Risk, Washing-  
ton, D.C.: John Antonnen, Sen. Josephson.

#### **ON-GOING:**

Alaska Teen Pregnancy Task Force: Peter  
Scales.

Anchorage Association for the Education of  
Young Children: Ms. Lare.

Child Care Connection Board meetings: Ms.  
Lare.

ARCO Dependent Care Task Force: Ms. Lare,  
Tri-Department Committee: Blanche Brunk,  
Annie Calkins, Ms. Lare.

Fairbanks Directors' Association: Patty  
Meritt.

Fairbanks Association for the Education of  
Young Children: Patty Meritt.

Governor's Council on Handicapped and  
Gifted: Ms. Lare, Kayleen Lowe.

Postsecondary Education Commission: Sen.  
Josephson.

# It's time to speak out for children

by Sen. John Binkley  
for the Tundra Times NOV 12 1990

JUNEAU — Not long ago I wrote a column about a state report issued this summer entitled, "The State of Adolescent Health in Alaska." I can summarize its findings again here pretty quickly: Too many of our children are at risk, threatened by a variety of perils ranging from their own abuse of substances, to abuse at the hands of the adults in their lives.

## OPINION

While I wish I could tell you I have new information to contradict those unhappy findings, I don't. But I do take hope in the fact that a new group created by the Legislature last year has the potential to provide us the opportunity to take steps that eventually could change this situation.

The Alaska Commission on Children and Youth, which held its first organizational meeting last month, is an outgrowth of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth, which Gov. Steve Cowper convened in 1987.

I served with that interim commission as a member of the Senate, and the report we submitted to the governor and public in 1988 contained 85 primary recommendations we believed would serve well as an investment in the future of Alaska's children.

Our recommendations covered a wide variety of health, safety and



education issues, and our last finding was a strong recommendation to the Legislature to create a permanent commission.

Despite the long list of recommendations, we also had to acknowledge there were many serious issues affecting Alaska's children and young people that we didn't have time to even approach. Poverty, needed changes in the welfare system and increasing youth employment options were just part of the long list of unfinished business.

We were later told our interim group received more input from the public than any other government fact-finding commission convened in our 30 years of statehood. I believe the overwhelming numbers of people who wrote or testified to us during the commission's brief life can be taken as a

*...Alaskans truly are concerned about our children and want our state to do a better job caring for them and preparing them for the future.*

sign that Alaskans truly are concerned about our children and want our state to do a better job caring for them and preparing them for the future.

Now there is a formal commission in place, and I'm happy to report that its members are hoping for and encouraging the same level of public input that we in the interim commission received. Readers can contact Commission Director Carla Timpone in Juneau at 465-3155, or write the commission at Box A, Juneau 99801.

I sincerely hope the public responds because the issues these commissioners will be taking up at their upcoming quarterly meetings deserve the fullest consideration of Alaskans. It's especially important to hear from rural Alaskans, because many of the proposals considered by the commission

will specifically relate to the needs of rural children.

The commission members are charged with developing a comprehensive statewide plan for services designed to benefit children and youth and also will serve as a clearinghouse for information about such services. And they eventually will have perhaps an even larger responsibility in sitting as the board for the Children's Trust Fund.

Although the trust fund is designed to make grants to community-based organizations with programs aimed at benefitting young people, there is no money in the fund right now.

Once the Legislature appropriates money to it or other methods of producing income for the trust fund are developed, the commissioners will be charged with deciding what programs to support with the earnings of the fund.

I believe it's imperative that we get some money into the fund as soon as possible. Forty-nine states have such a fund, but Alaska currently is the only state to have one with no money in it.

The first thing we need to do, as parents and citizens concerned about Alaska's young people, is to encourage the Legislature and new governor to support the commission and the Children's Trust Fund.

And then, if we truly believe that often-repeated saying about children being our greatest natural resource, we need to make sure the commissioners hear from as many Alaskans as possible about what needs to be done to protect this most important asset.

AWL: advocating for and dedicated to improving the economic and legal status of women in Alaska.

KIDPAC: advocacy organization focusing on the needs of young children.

Both organizations have requested that I come before you today to urge that you oppose the passage of EO 84 which would eliminate both the Alaska Women's Commission and the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth creating in their stead an entity obscurely titled the Alaska Human Relations Commission.

The Alaska Women's Commission was created by the legislature in 1978. During the first 13 years of its existence the Commission successfully met its mandate by focusing attention on issues of vital concern to Alaskan women: health care, day care, domestic violence and sexual assault, equal treatment and opportunity and personal freedom.

As an example of its work I would share with you the goals set by the Commission for FY 92. Unfortunately these goals could not be met when funding for the Commission was slashed by 85% in that year's operating budget.

The Alaska Commission on Children and Youth was created much more recently in response to statistics showing that in some respects children in our state fared no better than those in third world countries.

During its brief life this Commission, made up of concerned members of the public and representatives of state agencies charged with providing services to children did much to encourage improvements that directly affected the well being of our children.

In direct response to the Commission's recommendations community based programs for children who were victims of family violence increased.

There was recognition of the need for additional training for all professionals who interact with children.

The waiting list for Head Start decreased.

Additional funding for the Child Care Grant Program added 88 new child care facilities.

Additional social workers were hired and more Native foster homes were recruited.

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ATTACHMENT 5

Parent education and support services were funded to improve parenting skills and prevent child abuse.

A teenage prenatal care program was designed to get pregnant teens and low income women into the medical care system early.

Runaway youth in Anchorage recieved needed services and counseling.

The Infant Learning Program for developmentally disabled children was expanded as was the Women Infants and Children Supplemental Food Program.

Because one in four children in Alaska has an alcoholic parent counseling services were provided.

But again just as a state plan was developed and improvements began to be seen funding for this important Commission was drastically reduced and commission members were dismissed from their duties.

The lack of expertise and interest in the status of children of the new members became apparent in September 1991 when with only half of the Commission members present they voted themselves out of existence. Then they opened the session to public comment. Every speaker testifying from Fairbanks, Sitka, Juneau, Kodiak Soldotna and Valdez opposed the action and were astounded that the vote had been taken before they had a chance to say so.

The Chair then asked for discussion of legislation concerning children but there was not a peep from the commissioners. A commissioner finally did speak- to a motion for ajournment.

The needs of women and children are different. All mothers are women but women's issues go beyond motherhood.

Women make up 46% of Alaska's labor force but their average wages are only 62% of men's. They still earn 15% less than men in the same occupations. Lack of adequate health care, high rates of sexual assault and domestic violence and substance abuse are all survival issues for women in Alaska.

These Commissions which have served the people of this state well have been made impotent by lack of support and now as a final blow it is the Administration's intention to refuse to acknowledge that women and children have separate needs by having their interests compete for the severely limited funds merged into something they would call a Human Relations Commision.

The language of the statute refers to women's issues and children's issues but for some reason women and children are not mentioned in the title of this new Commission. We take exception to that fact.

There are other problems attendant to this merger which relate to the administration of the Children's Trust Fund referenced in sections 1 through 5 of the Executive Order. The Trust Fund exists in the Department of Revenue and is intended to fund community based programs to prevent child abuse.

It was the legislature's intent that the Commission on Children and Youth would serve as the board of the Fund as long as it existed. When the Commission on Children and Youth ceased to exist the Trust Fund Board would be re-established as an independent board. It was never intended that a Human Relations Commission would be the administrator of the fund much less have access to the principle of the fund.

But these concerns are moot since the legislature does not have the ability to amend an executive order. The only avenue open is to introduce a resolution to disapprove the order and bring it to the floor for a vote and this the Alaska Women's Lobby and KIDPAC respectfully urge you to do.

SHERRIE  
ALL



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Hess  
committee name

committee on EO 84, dated 2-1-93  
bill/subject

Dear Hess Committee  
I am interested in how <sup>she got</sup> and what letter head  
had the Abbott Loops Christian Center printed  
as the phone number of the Alaska Women's  
Commission as Bonnie Jack said in her testimony.

- Points of information I want to note.
1. I am serving on the Alaska Women's Commission  
and I reported the action we took. I did not  
say I am or was the governor's representative.
  2. Jean McHight is one of the past Commission  
members to be appointed.

Please seriously consider combining the Commission,  
"in unity that is strength!"

Signed: Virginia C. Phillips  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
404 Lake St. 2-D, Sitka  
Address  
747-8024  
Phone No.

H/HESS 2/1/93  
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ATTACHMENT 6

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Alaska Women's Commission  
1991 Annual Report



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## LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

The Alaska Women's Commission is pleased to present its 1991 annual report, summarizing the Commission's projects and accomplishments for the calendar year.

The Commission has made significant progress towards its goal of helping and enabling women in Alaska to support and further themselves. In response to budget reductions, the Commission has emphasized important, positive programs such as the Alaska Womensfund for Women in Business and Sexual Abuse Seminar to educate and advise Alaskan women.

Many publications have been made available, including Women's Guide to Public Assistance, Teen Pregnancy, and Parents' Guide to Advocating for Children in Alaska's Public Schools.

This Commission has championed causes important to the dignity and furtherance of women in Alaska, enhancing their ability to make informed decisions and positive contributions that affect the quality of life of all Alaskans.

We wish to especially recognize and thank Mary McClinton for her active role and guidance during the formative stages of this newly constituted Commission. We also wish to thank Faye Hilsinger, who served the Commission so well, and to extend to her our prayers for a full and speedy recovery.

Sincerely,

Barbara Tyndall  
Chair



## LETTER FROM PROJECT DIRECTOR

January 1, 1992

Over this calendar year many people, women's groups, and agencies have given of themselves in volunteering time and resources to assist the Commission. Through the efforts of all of these volunteers we have made progress in women's issues, in the State of Alaska. We have addressed the needs of pregnant teens, school children, women on public assistance, women in business, women who are sexually abused, and many others. We have provided a safe environment for women to come and share with us about their financial struggles, family problems, and other personal issues of importance to them.

Research, seminars, publications, referrals, and public education are just small milestones compared to the work which need to be done! Women still suffer economically compared with men, still suffer from sexual harassment, sexual abuse, inequity in education, poverty as a result of divorce, and a lack of health services geared to women.

This year we are working on economic development planning through an entrepreneurial framework as well as development of a loan fund which allows women access to capital.

The Alaska Women's Commission still continues to be a voice for women in Alaska, and wishes to continue being so until the inequities which exist in our society are diminished.

Sincerely,

*Carol Mikos*

Carol Mikos  
Staff



## WOMEN IN BUSINESS CONFERENCE

On April 20, 1991, 75 women attended Women In Business, a conference for existing and potential business women, sponsored by the Women's Commission and the University of Alaska Small Business Development Center. The steering Committee for the conference identified business start-ups and expansion as the two chief topics to be addressed at the conference. The following presentations were given at the conference:

- \* Market Analysis: Pricing: Customer Base: How to find information
- \* Developing a Business Plan
- \* Financing: Getting Money from a Bank
- \* Women in the New Economy: Marketing Your Business
- \* Risk Management: Record Keeping : Planning for Growth
- \* Networking and Resources

The conference participants had three opportunities to ask professionals about their current business and future business plans. They talked about what was good and what was hard for them being a business owner or business professionals. Information made available to the business conference attendees covered ten agencies and multiple other resources in Alaska to help equip and enable women to become strong business owners.

## WOMENSFUND: LOAN PROGRAM AND BUSINESS SUPPORT SYSTEM.

The Alaska Women's Commission began Womensfund, a non-profit organization in August of 1991.

The purpose of Womensfund is to provide motivated individuals, primarily women business owners, with access to capital. Simultaneously Womensfund provides the community with a model for bridging the gap between traditional financing avenues and the non-traditional borrower.

Womensfund will help clients in many ways:

- \* To graduate a client to other forms of financing by using the initial Womensfund to establish the feasibility of a product or services.
- \* To help them establish a good credit history.
- \* To provide for them strategic planning assistance to grow the business to an expansion phase.
- \* To teach the basic skills of business ownership through technical assistance from the Womensfund Staff.

Womensfund will fill the lending "gap" in the financial community by providing innovative methods of financing for start-up businesses and high risk clients.

To meet client eligibility requirements for Womensfund, the business must be owned and primarily controlled by women. The business must be able to demonstrate:

- (a) the need for financing
- (b) a method of repayment
- (c) be ineligible for financing from a traditional lender.
- (d) its willingness to maintain a relationship with the Womensfund staff and its Business Development Team.

Womensfund was given a great deal of input from Kathryn Keeley, an internationally known economic developmental specialist in the area of women owned business. Ms. Keeley spent the entire month of August traveling Alaska, meeting with agency providers, and potential women entrepreneurs, and existing business owners. It was through her expertise and generous donation of time to the Commission that we were able to create a program that uniquely fit our economy and cultures.

If you would like more information on Womensfund, Inc. you may call the Commission offices.

## COMMISSION PRODUCES STUDY ON TEEN PREGNANCY PROBLEM

In August the Commission produced a study on why young women in Alaska have such a high teen pregnancy rate titled Young Women in Alaska Speak Out about Teen Pregnancy, the report is based on interviews with 78 pregnant teenage women.

Currently, Alaska has the second highest teen pregnancy rate among the 50 states. This rate is two and one half times the national average.

This study is unique in that it focuses on the thoughts and feelings of young women who have gone through the experience of being a pregnant teenager. Through their candid and thoughtful comments, we get a better understanding of the immense emotional and financial burdens they carry in their financial and educational struggle

The study identified the following as the major causes of teen pregnancy:

- \* The unmet needs for safety, self esteem, a sense of belonging, and a sense of life options experienced by most of the young people involved and
- \* the impact of discrimination and stereo typing (due to gender, class, race, and age) on these teens.

The report includes messages from pregnant and parenting teens to other teens and to adults, as well as conversations with young men about teen pregnancy. If you would like a copy of Young Women In Alaska Speak Out About Teen Pregnancy contact the Commission.

## SEXUAL ABUSE SEMINAR

On November 23, approximately 70 people attended the Alaska Women's Commission Sexual Abuse Seminar, co-sponsored by UAA Center for Women and Men.

The seminar focused on assisting counselors and therapists and helping women overcome the trauma of sexual abuse.

Presentations covered a range of topics, individual recovery, homicide, and sexual abuse, teen sexual abuse, and the grief and grieving. Counselors listened, learned, and contributed as Dr. Edith Eger P.H.D. schooled them in her unique and effective approach to sexual abuse counseling.

Dr. Eger, a survivor of WWII Nazi concentration camps, shared her personal experience interwoven with professional expertise to make a most effective presentation.

Dr. Eger, worked with women as they listened, learned, contributed, cried, and laughed while they healed themselves and each other.

Women from other sexual abuse agencies in Anchorage who are known for their work in this field also made presentations.

Both verbal and written seminar evaluations were extremely positive. Many women stated that "sharing their story" was the most useful to them. Many also said they acquired a new perspective or understanding.

One of the significant issues that emerged in the course of the seminar was survival. How people can work through horrible situations where there is a great deal of pain and still emerge without the painful ordeal affecting them negatively for the rest of their lives. As a group, the attendees discussed these issues toward the close of the seminar, and it was clear that women who are abused need support and assistance in recovery if they are to continue to work toward healing the pain of sexual abuse.

## COMMISSION PUBLISHES DIRECTORY OF FUNDING SOURCES

In cooperation with the Interior Alaska Economic Development Council, the Alaska Women's Commission produced the Directory of Funding Sources & Technical Assistance for Alaska Entrepreneurs and Artists.

The directory outlines funding sources availability on a state-wide basis as well as technical assistance agencies who's services are geared to business ownership.

The manual is constructed in such a way that it can be updated periodically with relative ease.

It's purpose is to educate potential and existing entrepreneurs and artists of the grants, loans, and technical assistance opportunities which exist in Alaska.

## PARENTS' GUIDE TO ADVOCATING FOR CHILDREN IN ALASKA'S SCHOOLS

The Women's Commission published the guide in June of this year. This guide is intended to help parents who have specific questions and to provide general information on advocating for children in the schools.

Glenn Ralls, project manager for the Commission, says "The guide covers a wide range of issues from helping with homework to suspected child abuse. It includes perspectives from urban and Bush parents and professionals."

Advocacy is especially important for certain children. Parents and professionals discuss how to handle children in trouble or children with special needs.

Cultural issues are address in the guide as well as an effective communication model giving parents tips on how to navigate the system of public education.

Finally, the Resource Guide offers statewide agencies and organizations and hot line numbers for parents and children.

Any interested in receiving a copy of The Parents' Guide to Advocating for Children in Alaska's Schools should contact the Commission offices.

## COMMISSION BEGINS WORK ON LEADERSHIP IN SOBRIETY CONFERENCE

The Alaska Women's Commission and State of Alaska Department of Health and Human Services are co-sponsoring a Leadership in Sobriety Conference for Rural Women in March of 1992. Planning meetings have been held in the Anchorage Women's Commission offices for several months. The Women's Commission initiated these meetings to gather information and to help direct the course of the conference.

Most of the people who attended the planning meetings were service providers or women who have had a long standing history of involvement and interest in the sobriety movement. There have been a total of 16 participants from around the state providing input in the conference agenda. These meetings provide an opportunity for sobriety leaders to share ideas and make recommendations for agenda changes and follow-up programs.

Leadership In Sobriety II: A Substance Abuse Conference for Rural Women will be held March 10, 11, and 12 at the Meier Lake Conference Center near Wasilla. Speakers Phyllis Chelsea and Dr. Edith Eger P.H.D. will be keynoting the Conference.

If you would like information covering the upcoming Conference, please contact our office.

## ALASKA WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME INDUCT THREE WOMEN

Approximately 250 people attended the Commission's reception in honor of Arne Beltz, Lucille Fry, and Lillie Hope McGarvey. These women were inducted to honor them as women who have made contributions to Alaska and provided role models for tomorrow's leaders.

In 1991, the Commission selected 3 people to be inducted in the Women's Hall of fame instead of only one, sighting the fact that Alaska has some "catching up" to do in honoring women.

The Women's Hall of Fame was established by Governor Cowper in 1988 to honor women.

A reception in honor of the new inductees was held in March in conjunction with Women's History Month.

## WOMEN'S GUIDE TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

In November the Women's Commission produced a report A Women's Guide to Public Assistance, which received wide circulation. The booklet is designed to be self-help. It tells certain basic information and answers some questions about public assistance (welfare) programs. Because many people are embarrassed about needing help from welfare programs, they do not ask enough questions. This booklet is designed to help answer questions many people may be afraid to ask. It gives people the information they need to make assistance work for them.



## PUBLICATIONS REQUESTED

"Young Women of Alaska Speak Out About Teen Pregnancy"	125
"The Parents' Guide to Advocating for Children in Alaska's Schools"	175
"A Woman's Guide to Public Assistance in Alaska"	150
"Leadership in Sobriety"	135
"Young Women Speak Out About Dropping Out"	156
"Medical Aid" <i>Medic Aid in Alaska</i>	50
"Welfare Recipients Talk About Welfare Reform"	55
"5 Years Later"	40
"Family Equity at Issue"	35
"Women's Legal Rights Handbook"	645
"1990 Annual Report"	47
"Names/Profiles"	30
"News Letter"	20
"Women's Organizations, Directory 1989"	50
"Directory of Funding Sources"	61

### MEDIA CONTACTS:

Guest Editorial - one time

Radio Interview - Alaska Women's Commission

Television Interview on Teen Pregnancy Reports

Television Interview on Sexual Abuse Seminar

THE  
FOLLOWING  
DOCUMENTS  
ARE  
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ORIGINAL  
COPIES



WALTER J. HICKEL  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
ALASKA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

February 4, 1991

On behalf of the members of the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth, I am pleased to present its first Annual Report.

In accordance with statutory mandates, the Commission has begun development of a comprehensive, statewide plan of services for children and families including an overview of services, methods of evaluating programs, and suggestions for delivering services in a more cost-effective and efficient manner. In designing this plan, the Commission will incorporate written and oral testimony from young people and adults from all areas of Alaska.

It has been a privilege to work with and for Alaska's children and their families over the past seven months. We look forward to continuing this important work on their behalf.

Sincerely,

*Valerie J. Davidson*

Valerie J. Davidson  
Chair

## Alaska Commission on Children and Youth

### Public Members

*Valerie Davidson, chair, Juneau*

*Fred Ali, Anchorage*

*(former chair, resigned 1/1/91)*

*Thomas Brock, Aniak*

*Patty Meritt, Fairbanks*

*Christina Reagle, Juneau*

*Victoria Lynn Shaver, Anchorage*

*Blanche Brunk White, Bethel*

### Department Representatives

*Scott Davis, Fairbanks*

*Steve Hole, Juneau*

*Barbara Malchick, Anchorage*

*Sally Mead, Anchorage*

*(resigned 12/12/90)*

3 3500 00191 7467

**Introduction**

**Commission History**

**Trust Fund • Publications**

**Goals • Public Outreach • Members**

## History of the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth

In 1987, Governor Steve Cowper and members of the Fifteenth Alaska Legislature's Children's Caucus recognized the need to place children higher on Alaska's public policy agenda. Governor Cowper created the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth (GICCY) and charged the Interim Commission with two tasks: develop plans for a first class child care system for working parents and make recommendations to improve the economic status of young Alaskans.

After an intensive six month preparation, the Interim Commission's report, *Our Greatest Natural Resource: Investing in the Future of Alaska's Children*, was released in January, 1988. It contained 85 recommendations on a wide variety of children and youth issues. The Governor's Children's Funding Package was introduced early in the legislative session and, despite an economic downturn, Alaska invested more than \$10 million in new funds for children for FY89.

The term of the Interim Commission extended through June, 1989. In their second report, *The Unfinished Agenda: Caring for Alaska's Children*, the Interim Commission recommended changes in areas they were unable to fully develop in their first report. Although the funding initiated for FY89 was maintained

in FY90, the momentum to fully meet the needs of Alaska's children slackened. In the haste of the last days of the 1989 Legislative Session, a permanent Children's Commission was not established and Alaskans temporarily lost their forum for continuing the progress of meeting Alaska's children's needs.

With the expiration of the Interim Commission, there was no statewide forum for Alaskans to voice their many concerns about children and youth. In response to this need, Governor Cowper created the Governor's Task Force on Youth with Federal Anti-Drug funding. The Task Force would serve until June 30, 1990 and was charged with developing a plan to combat youth substance abuse.

The extensive public testimony the Task Force heard reiterated the need for many of the Interim Commission's recommendations which had not been funded or were under-funded. The Task Force's report, *Blueprint for Change: Preventing Youth Substance Abuse*, agrees with the Interim Commission's conclusion that increased funding for programs and services for children, youth, and families is a necessary, cost-effective investment in Alaska's future. However, both reports stress that increased funding is only one component in what must be a comprehensive public and private statewide effort.





*Legislators, children's advocates, and Interim Commission members watch Governor Cowper sign HB 66, establishing the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth.*

During the opening days of the 1990 Alaska Legislature, the bill establishing the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth passed. With a "sunset" review in 1993, the Commission is mandated to develop a comprehensive statewide plan that assesses the needs and recommends improvements in services for children and youth, among other duties. The first meeting of the Commission was held August 30, 1990.

There is much work to be done. Children's needs cannot be adequately addressed through intermittent efforts. This Commission will play a critical role as an advocate and statewide planning center for children and youth. It will ensure an ongoing awareness that the well-being of our children and youth must be high on Alaska's public policy and funding agendas.

## **Commission History**

**Trust Fund • Publications**

**Goals • Public Outreach • Members**

## Alaska Children's Trust Fund

The Alaska Children's Trust Fund was created in 1988 in response to the need for a new, protected source of revenue for community-based child abuse and neglect prevention programs. The Alaska Commission on Children and Youth serves as the Board of Directors for the Children's Trust Fund and the Commissioner of Revenue acts as Treasurer.

Alaska ranks 4th in the nation in the number of reports of child abuse and neglect. Child abuse and neglect are serious problems, but they can be prevented. The Children's Trust Fund will enable Alaska's child abuse and neglect prevention efforts to expand without jeopardizing state funding for equally essential treatment services for children who have already suffered from child abuse.

The Alaska Children's Trust Fund is a "separate endowment trust fund of the state." Two sources of revenue may be utilized to build the principal of the fund: legislative appropriations and donations of cash or other assets. The principal will remain in the fund while the net income is distributed in grants to local child abuse and neglect prevention efforts throughout Alaska. **Although 49 states have established Children's Trust Funds, Alaska is the only state that has not appropriated any monies to its Fund.**

During the 1990 Legislative Session, a bill creating "suitable for display" birth certificates was passed. Revenue from these new Alaska Heritage Birth Certificates may be deposited into the principal of the Fund, if directed by the Legislature. Although not intended to be the backbone of the Children's Trust Fund, it is hoped the revenue will provide a steady contribution to the Fund's principal.

where's money

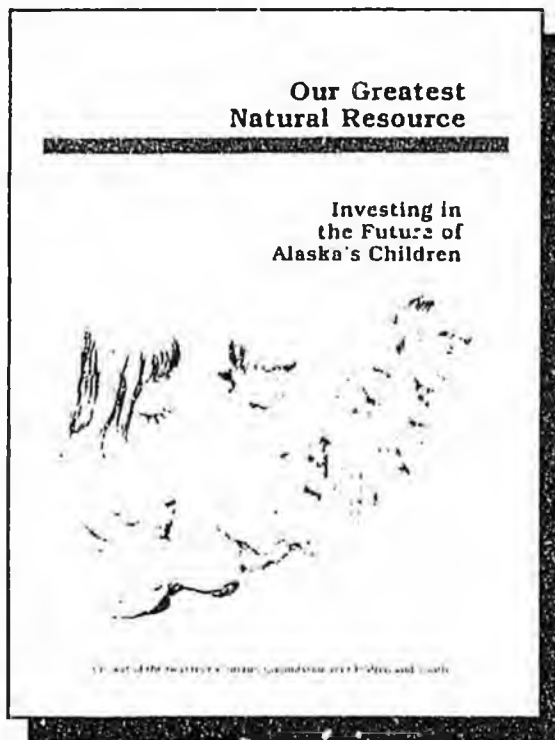


The first priority of the Board of Directors of the Alaska Children's Trust Fund is to establish a significant amount of principal in the Fund through legislative appropriations and donations from individuals and corporations.

In 1988, Children's Trust Funds in 43 states distributed a total of \$21 million to community-based prevention efforts. When adequately capitalized, the Alaska Children's Trust Fund will significantly return the investment and prevent suffering in the lives of thousands of Alaskan children.

Publications from the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth:

## Publications from the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth:



### **Our Greatest Natural Resource: Investing in the Future of Alaska's Children (1988)**

This publication is the result of an intensive effort by the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth to respond to Governor Cowper and the 15th Alaska Legislature's Children's Caucus' charge to develop a plan for a first class child care system for working parents and to make recommendations to improve the economic status of young Alaskans. The 85 recommendations cover a wide variety of issues including parenting education, child care, pre-natal care, teen suicide, substance abuse, teen pregnancy, dropouts, school counseling, and runaways.

### **The Unfinished Agenda: Caring for Alaska's Children (1989)**

This is the report of the second year's work of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth. It addresses issues the Interim Commission was not able to address in *Our Greatest Natural Resource*. Of particular interest is the 14 page chart in the Progress Summary detailing the Status of Funding and Accomplishments of the Interim Commission's Recommendations for FY89 and FY90.

### **Blueprint for Change: Preventing Youth Substance Abuse (1990)**

This report "lays out what has to be done by all Alaskans if we want to solve the problem of youth substance abuse." Created from the public testimony of Alaskan students, parents, teachers, service providers and business leaders, and extensive research on Alaskan substance abuse and related youth issues, this report provides practical recommendations for coordinated youth substance abuse prevention efforts in Alaska. Published by the Governor's Task Force on Youth (1990).

### **One Nation Under Age (1990)**

Published by Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation (5th edition, 1990) with financial assistance from the Governor's Task Force on Youth. This handbook is designed to provide young Alaskans (under 18 years) with information about their rights, responsibilities, and protection under current Alaskan laws. Also included in this edition are sections on the rights and responsibilities of parents, school policies, discrimination, protections from abuse, juvenile justice in rural Alaska, and a directory of helping agencies across the state.

**Trust Fund • Publications**

**Goals • Public Outreach • Members**

**Alaska Commission on  
Children and Youth  
Statutory Mandates**

The commission shall develop a **comprehensive statewide plan** that identifies the needs of children and youth and makes recommendations to enhance their quality of life.

The commission shall **actively solicit advice and information from children and youth** of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds, parents, and service providers when formulating strategies.

The commission shall **prepare and publish an annual report** on the status of children in the state.

The commission shall **serve as the Board of Directors** for the Alaska Children's Trust Fund.

(AS 44.19.521-529)

## Goals and Accomplishments

Members of the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth have begun to carry out the mandates of both the Commission and the Alaska Children's Trust Fund. Standing committees on Budget and Finance, Legislation, and Planning and Evaluation have been organized. The Commission has produced annual reports on both the Commission and the Alaska Children's Trust Fund. The office in Juneau serves as a clearinghouse for information on services and programs for children throughout the state and in the lower 48.

Among the first priorities of the Commission, included in its responsibilities as the Board of the Alaska Children's Trust Fund, is to establish a significant amount of capital in the Fund through legislative appropriations and gifts from individuals and corporations. Other priorities are to begin the development of the comprehensive statewide plan on children's services (to be published in 1993) and to insure that the Commission is adequately funded in FY92 to carry out the mandates and many duties assigned to it by statute (AS 44.19.521-529 and AS 37.14.200-270).

The goal of the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth is to improve the quality of life for young Alaskans by assessing children's needs statewide and advocating for changes to better meet those needs. As members work to capitalize the Children's Trust Fund, they look forward to the eventual distribution of grants for local prevention efforts, so more Alaskan children will grow up without suffering from the effects of child abuse.

## Public Outreach

Commission members will facilitate and participate in statewide public discussions on a wide variety of children and youth issues. Public testimony will be critical in the development of the comprehensive statewide plan to be published in 1993.

To enhance the role of the Commission as a clearinghouse for information and as an advocate for children's needs, Commission members act as liaisons to statewide organizations with interests in children and youth issues. Individual members also represent the Commission at statewide conferences and conventions, and in local presentations throughout the state.

All regular meetings of the Commission include two hours of public testimony. Special efforts are made to invite young people, as well as adults, to testify so all age groups and areas of the state are well represented. The role of the Commission as a public forum and advocate for Alaskans' concerns about children and youth will be invaluable to government agencies, public and private organizations, concerned adults, and young Alaskans.

Alaska Commission on Children and Youth  
Post Office Box A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0101  
907-465-3155  
907-463-3454 (FAX)

Executive Director: Carla Timpone  
Research Analyst: Maureen Conerton



*The Commission's Youth Representative, Victoria Shaver, represents the Commission at youth conferences throughout the state.*

## Members of the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth

**Valerie Davidson, Chair, Public Member** A Yup'ik Eskimo born in Bethel, Valerie was a legislative aide on Education and Youth Issues for Senator Binkley. In 1988 she received the Alaska Federation of Natives' Roger Lang Youth Leadership Award. Valerie is a full-time student at UAS studying Early Childhood Education. One of her many concerns is the need for "community helpers" to assist youth in accessing community resources.

**Fred Ali, Public Member (Former Chair, resigned 1/1/91)** Fred was the Executive Director of Covenant House in Anchorage which provides shelter for runaway and homeless youths. He resigned from the Commission when he accepted a job with Covenant House in Los Angeles. In Fred's experience, many of the problems young people face are the result of a lack of pre- and post-natal care.

**Thomas R. Brock, Public Member** During the past twelve years Tom has taught elementary and high school in Aniak, he has become familiar with many of the problems facing rural Alaskan children and their families. He is especially concerned with the problems of FAS/FAE children, the high rate of suicide among Alaskan youth, and rural foster care placement.

**Patty Meritt, M.A.T., Public Member** The Chair of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth ('89), Patty is a certified teacher with a special interest in early childhood and child care issues. She is Executive Director of Play n' Learn Child Care Centers in Fairbanks and an active member of the National Association for the Education of Young Children and KIDPAC. Patty believes the early years are the most critical in children's development and should be supported accordingly.

**Christina Reagle, M.ED., Public Member** Christina has been a certified teacher for 23 years and has taught students from preschool to college levels. She has been a trainer in the field of alcohol and drug abuse prevention for the past 5 years and is currently an Education Specialist with Southeast Regional Resource Center in Juneau.

**Victoria Lynn Shaver, Youth Representative** Although she is the youngest member of the Commission, Victoria has been involved in a variety of statewide activities, including the Governor's Student Health and Safety Conferences. Currently attending UAA as a freshman, she is also a Teen Trainer with the Alaska Council on Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and a Student Liaison with Alaska Students Taking a New Direction (A.S.T.A.N.D.) a statewide youth coalition.

**Blanche Brunk White, R.N., M.P.H., Public Member** Now living in Bethel, Blanche is a former member of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth and the Governor's Task Force on Youth, as well as a former Deputy Commissioner of Health and Social Services. She believes health care and social service programs must become more responsive to their clients by tailoring their services to fit the needs of individuals, families, and communities throughout rural and urban Alaska.

**Scott Davis, Department of Law** A former member of the Governor's Task Force on Youth, Scott has years of experience dealing with children and youth in the legal system. One of the problems he has encountered is an insufficient number of treatment/dispositional alternatives available for youth, resulting in young people falling through the cracks. He would like to see communities establish local children's advisory boards to address the specific needs of children and youth in their community.

**Steve Hole, Department of Education** As Acting Commissioner of the Department of Education Steve will be working with both the Commission on Children and Youth and the State Board of Education. When he began working for the Department 17 years ago, schools were committed only to meeting student educational needs. Today, schools are involved in addressing not only students' educational needs - but their social, medical, and emotional needs as well.

**Barbara Malchick, Office of Public Advocacy** As Deputy Public Advocate in Anchorage, Barbara is familiar with Child in Need of Aid care through her work as a GAL (guardian ad litem), as supervisor of the GAL throughout Alaska, and as overseer of the volunteer GAL program. She believes that communities need to be encouraged to develop programs that address the treatment needs of children and families "in the system," as well as programs to prevent child abuse and neglect.

**Sally Mead, Office of Prevention (resigned, 12/12/90)** Among many other career accomplishments, Sally established North Pacific Resources Corporation's Family and Child Services Program and acted as Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Health and Social Services. A former Director of the Office of Prevention, one of her duties was to oversee the first statewide survey of existing prevention services in Alaska.