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FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 53

(S) Publish Date: 1/29/93

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: Annuling changes made by certain regulations...relating to funding of abortion services... BRU: Assistance Payments
 Sponsor: Senate HESS Committee Component: AFDC
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 00220

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(297.3)	(321.5)	(347.7)	(376.1)	(406.7)	(439.9)
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(297.3)	(321.5)	(347.7)	(376.1)	(406.7)	(439.9)
CAPITAL						
REVENUE FUND SOURCE						

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(148.7)	(160.8)	(173.9)	(188.0)	(203.4)	(219.9)
1003 GF Match	(148.6)	(160.7)	(173.8)	(188.1)	(203.3)	(220.0)
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	(297.3)	(321.5)	(347.7)	(376.1)	(406.7)	(439.9)

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME			
PART-TIME			
TEMPORARY			

Changes in CSB 53 (Fin)
 reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original
 fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.
2-26-93 AK
 date Comte Aide (initial)

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: 0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal analysis above is based upon the "savings" to the AFDC program resulting from abortions paid for by the General Relief Medical program. Additional information is attached.

This fiscal note is provided to show the estimated cost reduction associated with the proposed legislation. The FY 94 budget, however, does not include adjustments for these cost reductions. No assumption should be made that budget components may be decreased if the legislation passes. The FY 93 impact is shown as 0.0 because there was no consideration of the cost of the regulations addressed by the bill within the FY 93 budget.

Prepared by: Jan Hansen
 Division: Jan Hansen, Director, Division of Public Assistance

Phone: 465-3347
 Date: 1/27/93

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Date: 1/27/93

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Fiscal Note - H+SS - Assistance Payments - AFDC

ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

This bill will annul regulations intended to reduce the number of pregnancies that would be aborted because of the availability of payment for that procedure under the General Relief Medical program (GRM). Many of the children who would otherwise be born would be eligible for certain state funded public assistance services. Consequently, this fiscal note relates to the number of children that would not be born and the resultant reduction in utilization of certain state funded services those children would likely have used.

It is assumed that 329 births would be avoided as a result of this bill. That number is based on 40% of the total number of abortions performed with medical assistance funding during FY 91. Of the 329, it is assumed that 55%, or 181 would have been eligible for public assistance programs.

Of the 181 eligible for public assistance, it is assumed that 60%, or 109 would receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) for an average of 6 months during a year; 65 of these children would be new additions to existing cases, at a cost of \$118 per month, and 44 would be first children that bring their parent into AFDC as new assistance cases with an average cost of \$952 per case per month. The FY 94 costs associated with these children are as follows:

65 children X \$118 per month X 6 months =	\$ 46,020
44 children X \$952 per month X 6 months =	\$251,328
Total AFDC costs:	\$297,348

Revenue sources:

50% GF Match:	\$148,674
50% Federal Receipts:	\$148,674

For subsequent years it is assumed that the average annual increase in AFDC caseload will be 5% per year and that there will be an adjustment each year of 3% for increases in the cost of living.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

2
Bill Version: SB 53
(S) Publish Date: 1/29/93

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
Title: Annulling changes made by certain regu- BRU: Medical Assistance
lations...relating to funding of abortion services... Component: Medicaid Facilities
Sponsor: Senate HESS Committee
Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 00230

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(454.0)	(526.7)	(610.9)	(708.7)	(822.1)	(953.6)
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(454.0)	(526.7)	(610.9)	(708.7)	(822.1)	(953.6)

CAPITAL						
REVENUE FUND SOURCE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(227.0)	(263.3)	(305.5)	(354.3)	(411.0)	(476.8)
1003 GF Match	(227.0)	(263.3)	(305.4)	(354.4)	(411.1)	(476.8)
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	(454.0)	(526.7)	(610.9)	(708.7)	(822.1)	(953.6)

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME			
PART-TIME			
TEMPORARY			

Changes in CSB 53 (Fin) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.
2-26-93 JK
date Comte Aide (initials)

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: 0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal analysis above is based upon the "savings" to the Medicaid Facilities component resulting from abortions paid for by the General Relief Medical program. Additional information is attached.

This fiscal note is provided to show the estimated cost reduction associated with the proposed legislation. The FY 94 budget, however, does not include adjustments for these cost reductions. No assumption should be made that any actual "savings" will result from passage of the legislation. The FY 93 impact is shown as 0.0 because there was no consideration of the cost of the regulations addressed by the bill within the FY 93 budget.

Prepared by: K. Sullivan, B. Finch
Division: Medical Assistance, DHSS

Approved by Commissioner: (R) Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-3355
Date: 1-26-93
Date: 1/27/93

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Fiscal Note - H+SS - Medical Assistance - Medicaid Facilities

ANALYSIS (Cont.)
Medical Assistance
Medicaid Facility Component

This bill will annul regulations intended to reduce the number of pregnancies that would be aborted because of the availability of payment for that procedure under the General Relief Medical program (GRM). Many of the affected women would otherwise continue full-term pregnancies and would be eligible for certain state funded public assistance services as a result. Consequently, this fiscal note relates to the number of women who would not continue their pregnancies and the resultant reduction in utilization of certain state funded services those women would likely have used. It is assumed that the effect of this bill would be to reduce the number of pregnant women who would otherwise be eligible for medical assistance in proportion to the number of abortions performed.

It is assumed that 329 births would be avoided as a result of this bill. That number is based on 40% of the total number of abortions performed with medical assistance funding during FY 91. Of the 329, it is assumed that 55%, or 181 women would have been eligible for medical assistance programs for the pregnancy.

The cost of providing birthing and related services on an inpatient basis to pregnant women are estimated at \$2,508 per pregnancy. For the estimated 181 eligible births these costs total \$454,000 in FY 94.

For subsequent years utilization is anticipated to grow at 11% and inflation is calculated as 5%.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 3

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 53

(S) Publish Date: 1/29/93

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: Annuling changes made by certain regu- BRU: Medical Assistance
lations...relating to funding of abortion services... Component: Medical Non-Facility
 Sponsor: Senate HESS Committee
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 00229

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	(694.4)	(805.5)	(934.4)	(1,083.9)	(1,257.3)	(1,458.5)
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(694.4)	(805.5)	(934.4)	(1,083.9)	(1,257.3)	(1,458.5)

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE						
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FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(347.2)	(402.8)	(467.2)	(541.9)	(628.7)	(729.2)
1003 GF Match	(347.2)	(402.7)	(467.2)	(542.0)	(628.6)	(729.3)
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	(694.4)	(805.5)	(934.4)	(1,083.9)	(1,257.3)	(1,458.5)

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: 0.0

Changes in CS5853 (Fin)
 reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original
 fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.
2-26-93 kl
 date Comte Aide (initial)

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal analysis above is based upon the "savings" to the Medicaid Non-Facilities component resulting from abortions paid for by the General Relief Medical program. Additional information is attached.

This fiscal note is provided to show the estimated cost reduction associated with the proposed legislation. The FY 94 budget, however, does not include adjustments for these cost reductions. No assumption should be made that any actual "savings" will result from passage of the legislation. The FY 93 impact is shown as 0.0 because there was no consideration of the cost of the regulations addressed by the bill within the FY 93 budget.

Prepared by: [Signature]
 Division: Medical Assistance, DHSS

Phone: 465-3355
 Date: 1-26-93

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Date: 1/27/93

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ANALYSIS (Cont.)
Medical Assistance Administration, BRU
Medicaid Non-Facility Component

This bill will annul regulations intended to reduce the number of pregnancies that would be aborted because of the availability of payment for that procedure under the General Relief Medical program (GRM). Many of the children who would otherwise be born would be eligible for certain state funded public assistance services. Consequently, this fiscal note relates to the number of children that would not be born and the resultant reduction in utilization of certain state funded services those children would likely have used.

It is assumed that 329 births would be avoided as a result of this bill. That number is based on 40% of the total number of abortions performed with medical assistance funding during FY 91. Of the 329, it is assumed that 55%, or 181 would have been eligible for public assistance programs after childbirth as would the pregnant mothers previous to childbirth.

The cost of providing prenatal, postpartum, and other medical services to pregnant women and newborns and their parent are estimated at \$3,836 per pregnancy. For the estimated 181 eligible births these costs total \$694,400 in FY 94.

For subsequent years there is an assumed 11% utilization increase and a 5% inflation cost.

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

.4
Bill Version: SB 53
(S) Publish Date: 1/29/93

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: Annulling changes made by certain regu- BRU: Medical Assistance
lations...relating to funding of abortion services... Component: General Relief Medical
 Sponsor: Senate HESS Committee
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 00232

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	288.7	334.9	388.5	450.6	522.7	606.3
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	288.7	334.9	388.5	450.6	522.7	606.3

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	288.7	334.9	388.5	450.6	522.7	606.3
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	288.7	334.9	388.5	450.6	522.7	606.3

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Changes in CSA 53 (Fix)
 reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original
 fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.
2-26-93 AL
 date Comte Aide (initial)

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: 0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal analysis above is based upon the "costs" to the General Relief Medical program resulting from abortions paid for through GRM. Additional information is attached.

This fiscal note is provided to show the estimated cost increase associated with the proposed legislation. The FY 94 budget, however, does not include adjustments for these cost increases. No assumption should be made that any actual "new costs" will result from passage of the legislation. The FY 93 impact is shown as 0.0 because there was no

Prepared by: Kimberly B. Bacon
 Division: Medical Assistance, DHSS

Phone: 465-3355
 Date: 1-26-93

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Date: 1/27/93

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Fiscal Note - H+SS - Medical Assistance - General Relief Medical

ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Medical Assistance Administration, BRU
General Relief Medical, Component

This bill will annul regulations intended to reduce the number of pregnancies that would be aborted because of the availability of payment for that procedure under the General Relief Medical program (GRM). Many of the children who would otherwise be born would be eligible for certain state funded public assistance services. Consequently, this fiscal note relates to the number of children that would not be born and the resultant reduction in utilization of certain state funded services those children would likely have used.

It is assumed that 329 births would be avoided as a result of this bill. That number is based on 40% of the total number of abortions performed with medical assistance funding during FY 91. Of the 329, it is assumed that 55%, or 181 would have been eligible for public assistance programs.

The associated costs with each abortion are estimated to be \$880. For the estimated 329 abortions the total cost is estimated to be \$288,700.

For subsequent years there is an assumed 11% utilization increase and a 5% inflation cost.

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FISCAL NOTE

No. 5

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 53

(S) Publish Date: 1/29/93

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: Annulling changes made by certain regulations...relating to funding of abortion services... BRU: Medical Assistance Administration
 Sponsor: Senate HESS Committee Component: Claims Processing
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 00243

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	(74.2)	(86.1)	(99.8)	(115.8)	(134.3)	(155.8)
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(74.2)	(86.1)	(99.8)	(115.8)	(134.3)	(155.8)

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	(55.6)	(64.6)	(74.8)	(86.8)	(100.7)	(116.8)
1003 GF Match	(18.6)	(21.5)	(25.0)	(29.0)	(33.6)	(39.0)
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	(74.2)	(86.1)	(99.8)	(115.8)	(134.3)	(155.8)

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME			
PART-TIME			
TEMPORARY			

Changes in CSB 53 (Fin) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.
2-26-93 kl
 date Comte Aide (initial)

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: 0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal analysis above is based on avoidance of the projected costs for processing new claims for newborns and mothers who will utilize the Medicaid program should this bill pass. Additional information is attached.

This fiscal note is provided to show the estimated cost reductions associated with the proposed legislation. The FY 94 budget, however, does not include adjustments for these cost reductions. No assumption should be made that any actual "savings" will result from passage of the legislation. The FY 93 impact is shown as 0.0 because there was no consideration of the cost of the regulations addressed by the bill within the FY 93 budget.

Prepared by: [Signature]
 Division: Medical Assistance, DHSS

Phone: 465-3355
 Date: 1-26-93

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Date: 1/27/93

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ANALYSIS (Cont.)
Medical Assistance Administration, BRU
Claims Processing, Component

This bill will annul regulations intended to reduce the number of pregnancies that would be aborted because of the availability of payment for that procedure under the General Relief Medical program (GRM). Many of the children who would otherwise be born would be eligible for certain state funded public assistance services. Consequently, this fiscal note relates to the number of children that would not be born and the resultant reduction in utilization of certain state funded services those children would likely have used.

It is assumed that 329 births would be avoided as a result of this bill. That number is based on 40% of the total number of abortions performed with medical assistance funding during FY 91. Of the 329, it is assumed that 55%, or 181 would have been eligible for public assistance programs.

The processing costs associated with each claim are estimated to be \$6.23. For the 181 births it is assumed that there will be approximately 65 claims per birth for prenatal care, childbirth, and postpartum care.

For subsequent years there is an assumed 11% utilization increase and a 5% inflation cost.

H:\POLICY\HSSPLAN\CLAIMS.FN

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: March 26, 1993

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 4/2/93

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered: CSSB 53(FIN) am (efd fld)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 53(FIN) am(efd fld) ANNULLING ABORTION FUNDING REGULATIONS
"An Act relating to payment for abortions under Medicaid and general relief medical assistance; annulling changes made by certain regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Social Services relating to funding of abortion services under the general relief medical program."

- RECOMMENDATIONS: [] the same title
 be replaced with _____ [] a new title
 have attached amendments(s)
 do pass
 do not pass
 no recommendations
 individual recommendations
 additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

5 ^{Senate} fiscal note(s) H+SS 1/29/93

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	X		
Bettye Damm	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
Irene Nicholas	✓	Car Bueche		✓	
H. Jay Olberg	✓				

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

4/2/93

LTN1100-R01
04/23/93

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 01
11:11:19

TCN: 30468 DATE & TIME: 04/02/93 15:00 TO 17:00 STATUS: 7 STATS. IN

**** ORDER SUMMARY ****

SPONSOR: HHES HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVI CHAIRS: TOOHEY
PURPOSE: PUB PUBLIC HEARING BUNDE
CONTACT: LYNNE SMITH TEL#: (907)465-6825
CHAIRING SITE: JUNEAU CAPITOL CAP106

SPONSOR REMARKS(PUB): TESTIMONY: Y ALLOWED 10 MINUTE LIMIT
TCN REQUESTED ON 04/02/93 AND HAS 9 UPDATES

**** AGENDA ****

- 1 HB 148 EXEMPT U OF AK FROM APA PROCEDURES
- 2 HB 210 HIRING OF CHIEF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR

**** PARTICIPATING LIOS ****

ANC ANCHORAGE	3111 C STREET	LOCATION STAFF
FBX FAIRBANKS	119 N CUSHMAN ST	LOCATION STAFF
* JNU JUNEAU	CAPITOL CAP106	LOCATION STAFF
KTN KETCHIKAN	352 FRONT STREET	LOCATION STAFF
PSG PETERSBURG	101 GJOA STREET	LOCATION STAFF
TOK TOK LIO	MP 1314 AK. HWY	LOCATION STAFF
VAL VALDEZ	STATE BLDG. #13	LOCATION STAFF

**** VOLUNTEER & OFFNET SITES ****

ZZZ OF1 OFFNET 1 KUSPUK SD BOBETTE BUSH (907)675-4250

PARTICIPANTS IN ANCHORAGE

1	LARRY WEISS	ANC	TSFY. HB 148
	5862 KENNYHILL DR.	ANCHORAGE	AK 99504 (907)786-4571

PARTICIPANTS IN FAIRBANKS

1	CAROLYN WALLACE	FBX	TSFY. HB 148
	4057 MALLARD WAY	FAIRBANKS	AK 99709 (907)479-4081
2	BONNIE WILLIAMS	FAIRBANKS	TSFY. HB 148
	1335 SUNNY SLOPE RD.	FAIRBANKS	AK 99709 (907)455-6652
3 REF.	TOM BRICE	FAIRBANKS	TSFY. ALL ITEMS
	119 N. CUSHMAN. STE. 205	FAIRBANKS	AK 99701 (907)456-7423

PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU

1	TEST	JNU	TSFY. ALL ITEMS
			AK (907)000-0000
2	TEST	JNU	TSFY. ALL ITEMS
			AK (907)000-0000
3	TEST	JNU	TSFY. ALL ITEMS
			AK (907)000-0000
4	TEST	JNU	TSFY. ALL ITEMS
			AK (907)000-0000
5	TEST	JNU	TSFY. HB 148
			AK (907)000-0000
6	TEST	JNU	TSFY. HB 148
			AK (907)000-0000
7	TEST	JNU	TSFY. HB 210
			AK (907)000-0000
8	OBS	JNU	OBSV. HB 148
			AK (907)000-0000

LTN1100-R01
04/23/93

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 02
11:11:19

TCN: 30468

DATE & TIME: 04/02/93 15:00 TO 17:00

STATUS: 7 STATS. IN

PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU

JNU

9	OBS	2	AK	OBSV. ALL ITEMS (907)000-0000
10	OBS	3	AK	OBSV. ALL ITEMS (907)000-0000
11	OBS	4	AK	OBSV. ALL ITEMS (907)000-0000
12	OBS	5	AK	OBSV. ALL ITEMS (907)000-0000
13	OBS	6	AK	OBSV. ALL ITEMS (907)000-0000
14	OBS	7	AK	OBSV. ALL ITEMS (907)000-0000
15	OBS	8	AK	OBSV. ALL ITEMS (907)000-0000
16	OBS	9	AK	OBSV. HB 210 (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN: KETCHIKAN

KTN

1 MS. LOIS FOSTER
738 FOREST PARK DRIVE KETCHIKAN AK 99901 (907)225-2829
OBSV. HB 148

PARTICIPANTS IN: PETERSBURG

PBG

1 MS. MARY FRANCES
BOX 289 PETERSBURG AK 99833 (907)772-4271
PBG SCHOOLS SUP. OBSV. HB 210

PARTICIPANTS IN: TOK

TOK

1 MS. CATHERINE WILSON
P.O. BOX 226 TOK AK 99780 (907)883-5151
AGSD OBSV. HB 210

PARTICIPANTS IN: VALDEZ

VAL

1 MR. JOHN TONGEN
BOX 398 VALDEZ AK 99686 (907)835-4357
VALDEZ SCHOOLS OBSV. HB 210

PARTICIPANTS IN: OFFNET

ZZZ OF1

1 BOBETTE BUSH KUSPUK AK
TSFY. HB 210
(907)000-0000



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DATE: APRIL 1, 1993

PLACE: Capitol Room 106

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

SB 53: ANNULLING ABORTION FUNDING REGS.
HB 210: HIRING OF CHIEF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR
HB 85: PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION PROGRAM
HB 195: AUTHORIZING YOUTH COURTS

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
MICHAEL MCGEE	DEPT. OF REVENUE	P.O. Box 110460 JUNEAU, AK 99811	99811		465-2422	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SB 53
<i>Christine King</i>	Self	2865 MENDEL ALK Lp. Rd. #12	99801		789-9224	(Y) N	53
SID HEIDERSDORF	ALASKANS FOR LIFE	Box 020655, JUNEAU	99802			(Y) N	SB 53
Robin E Stevens	myself	P.O. Box 22070 JUNEAU	99802	586-1565	463-5131	(Y) N	SB 53
Kathy Polk	Self	P.O. Box 020196	99802		463-4846	(Y) N	SB 53
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	

DATE 4/2/93

JOINT _____

TAPE NO. 93-56

JOINT _____

TIME CALLED TO ORDER 3:10 am/pm TIME ADJOURNED 4:24 am/pm

ROLL CALL:	PRES	ABST	TIME	ARRVD	JOINT	MBRS	PRST
<u>REP. TOOHEY</u>	<u>X</u>						
<u>REP. BUNDE</u>	<u>X</u>						
<u>REP. G. DAVIS</u>	<u>X</u>						
<u>REP. VEZEY</u>	<u>X</u>						
<u>REP. KOTT</u>							
<u>REP. OLBERG</u>							
<u>REP. B. DAVIS</u>	<u>X</u>						
<u>REP. NICHOLIA</u>	<u>X</u>						
<u>REP. BRICE</u>							

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	ACTION TAKEN
<u>HB 148</u>	<u>Exempt VAW from APA Procedures</u>	
<u>HB 210</u>	<u>Hires of Chief Sec. Admin</u>	
<u>HB 195</u>	<u>Authorizing Youth Court</u>	
<u>SB 53</u>		

OTHER:

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Subs FRO
New #1
AMENDMENT

FILED

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE KOTT

TO: CSSB 53(FIN) am (efd fld)

Page 1, line 6, through page 2, line 24:

Delete all material and insert:

"* **Section 1. INTENT.** The intent of this Act is to annul the changes made by certain regulations that were filed with the lieutenant governor in J. 1993 so that abortions are eligible for funding under Medicaid and the general relief medical program to the same extent that they were funded under those programs in December 1992."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, line 28:

Delete all material.

1
AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE KOTT

TO: CSSB 53(FIN) am(efd fld)

Page 1, lines 1-4:

After "Act," delete remainder of the title.

Insert "annulling changes made by certain regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Social Services relating to funding of abortion services under the general relief medical program.

Page 1, line 6, *Section 1.:

Delete subsection (a).

Page 1, line 14:

After "intent," delete "of sec. 4."

Page 2, line 4 and following:

Delete Sections 2 & 3 of the bill.

Page 2, line 28:

Delete Section 5 of the bill

Renumber remaining parts of the bill as appropriate.

2 - W/DRAWN
AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE KOTT

TO: CSSB 53(FIN) am(efd fld)

Page 2, line 7:

Delete the period.

Insert "except as provided in subsection (c) of this section."

Page 2, after line 10:

Insert a new subsection (c) to read:

"(c) The amount of state funds expended under this chapter to pay for abortions in any fiscal year may not exceed the amount appropriated by the legislature from the permanent fund dividend account for the same fiscal year for the purpose of funding abortions."

Page 2, line 13:

After AS 47.25.200, delete "or any other provision of law,"

Insert "except as provided in subsection (c) of this section,"

Page 2, after line 24:

Insert a new subsection (c) to read:

"(c) The amount of state funds expended under this chapter to pay for abortions in any fiscal year may not exceed the amount appropriated by the legislature from the permanent fund dividend account for the same fiscal year for the purpose of funding abortions."

3
AMENDMENT

(3)
FILED 2-7

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE KOTT

TO: CSSB 53(FIN) a;n(efd fld)

Page 2, line 7:

Delete the period.

Insert "except as provided in subsection (c) of this section."

Page 2, after line 10:

Insert a new subsection (c) to read:

"(c) The amount of state funds expended under this chapter to pay for abortions in any fiscal year may not exceed the amount held by the Department of Revenue in the Abortion Services account as provided in AS 43.23.026.

Page 2, line 13:

After AS 47.25.200, delete "or any other provision of law,"

Insert "except as provided in subsection (c) of this section,"

Page 2, after line 24:

Insert a new subsection (c) to read:

"(c) The amount of state funds expended under this chapter to pay for abortions in any fiscal year may not exceed the amount held by the Department of Revenue in the Abortion Services account as provided in AS 43.23.026.

Page 2, after line 28:

Add a new section to the bill to read:

Sec. 6. AS 43.23 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 43.23.026. DIVIDEND CHECK-OFF FOR ABORTION SERVICES. There is created in the general fund an Abortion Services account. The Department of Revenue shall prepare the permanent fund dividend application to allow applicants to designate an amount up to and including the total amount of the current year dividend check to be deposited in the Abortion Services account. Permanent fund dividend contributions shall be deposited in the Abortion Services account. Funds in the Abortion Services account may be appropriated by the legislature to the Department of Health and Social Services to fund abortions as provided in AS 47.07.067 and AS 47.25.197.

Change the bill title to reflect these changes.

(3)

⑤
AMENDMENT

FILED
3-6

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE KOTT

TO: CSSB 53(FIN) am(efd fld)

Page 2, line 15:

After "therapeutic" delete "or elective"

7 
AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE KOTT

TO: CSSB 53(FIN) am(efd fld)

Page 2, line 6:

After "procedures" insert "or treatments"

Page 2, line 8:

After "procedure" insert "or treatment"



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives
 COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION
 AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DATE: APRIL 1, 1993

PLACE: Capitol Room 106

SUBJECT OF MEETING:
 SB 53: ANNULLING ABORTION FUNDING REGS.
 HB 210: HIRING OF CHIEF SCHOOL ADMINISTRAT
 HB 85: PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION PROGRAM
 HB 195: AUTHORIZING YOUTH COURTS

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
MICHAEL MCGEE	DEPT. OF REVENUE	P.O. Box 110 460 JUNEAU, AK 998	99811		465-2622	Y	SB 53
<i>Christina King</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>2865 Mendocino Hill Dr. Fairbanks</i>	<i>99801</i>		<i>789-9288</i>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	<i>53</i>
SID HEIDERSDORF	ALASKANS FOR LIFE	Box 020654 JUNEAU	99802			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	SB 53
Robin E. Stevens	myself	P.O. Box 22070 JUNEAU	99802	586-1565	463-5131	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	SB 53
<i>Kathy Polk</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>P.O. Box 020196</i>	<i>99802</i>		<i>463-4841</i>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	<i>SB 53</i>
						Y	
						Y	N
						Y	N
						Y	N
						Y	N
						Y	N

TCN: 30445 DATE & TIME: 04/01/93 15:00 TO 17:00 STATUS: 6 ADJOURNED

4/1/93

**** ORDER SUMMARY ****

SPONSOR: HHES HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVI CHAIRS: TOOHEY
PURPOSE: PUB PUBLIC HEARING
CONTACT: LYNNE SMITH TEL#: (907)465-6825
CHAIRING SITE: JUNEAU CAPITOL CAP106 BUNDE

SPONSOR REMARKS(PUB): TESTIMONY:Y ALLOWED 5 MINUTE LIMIT
TCN REQUESTED ON 04/01/93 AND HAS 15 UPDATES

**** AGENDA ****

1 SB 53 ANNULLING ABORTION FUNDING REGULATIONS

**** PARTICIPATING LIDS ****

* JNU JUNEAU CAPITOL CAP106 LOCATION STAFF
KTN KETCHIKAN 352 FRONT STREET LOCATION STAFF

PARTICIPANTS IN: DILLINGHAM DLG

1 MR. JOHN MARX OBSV. UNKNOWN
AK (907)000-0000
2 MR. DON RENFROE OBSV. UNKNOWN
AND HB210 AK (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN: HOMER LTC HOM

1 DEBORAH GERMANO TSFY. ALL ITEMS
AK (907)000-0000
2 TOM LAING TSFY. ALL ITEMS
AK (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU JNU

1 REP. CON BUNDE TSFY. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
2 REP. CYNTHIA TOOHEY TSFY. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
3 REP. PETE KOTT TSFY. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
4 REP. AL VEZEY TSFY. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
5 REP. GARY DAVIS TSFY. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
6 REP. BETTYE DAVIS TSFY. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
7 REP. TOM BRICE TSFY. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
8 REP. HARLEY OLBERG TSFY. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
9 OBSERVER 1 OBSV. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
10 OBSERVER 2 OBSV. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
11 OBSERVER 3 OBSV. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
12 OBSERVER 4 OBSV. SB 53
AK (907)000-0000
13 OBSERVER 5 OBSV. SB 53

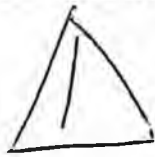
TCN: 30445 DATE & TIME: 04/01/93 15:00 TO 17:00 STATUS: 6 ADJOURNED

PARTICIPANTS IN: JUNEAU JNU

14	OBSERVER	6		OBSV. SB 53	AK (907)000-0000
15	OBSERVER	7		OBSV. SB 53	AK (907)000-0000
16	OBSERVER	8		OBSV. SB 53	AK (907)000-0000
17	OBSERVER	9		OBSV. SB 53	AK (907)000-0000
18	OBSERVER	10		OBSV. SB 53	AK (907)000-0000
19	OBSERVER	11		OBSV. SB 53	AK (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN: KETCHIKAN KTN

1 MS	KATHY HINSON		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-9133
2 MS	MARSHA GEORGE		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-2490
3 MS	KAREN DANGERFIELD		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-7434
4 MR	BILL FREER		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-5071
5 MS	ELINORE JACOBSEN		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-3395
6 MS	DEBBI LAWE		WARD COVE	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99928 (907)225-3515
7 MS	FRAN YOUNG		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-3528
8 MS	PENNI POET		WARD COVE	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99928 (907)247-8321
9 MS	JANICE DAREFF		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-4333
10 MR.	DONALD POET		WARD COVE	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99928 (907)247-8321
11 MS	MARCIA HILLET		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-5775
12 MS	CARDLYN DIXON		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-2044
13 MS	TERESA CREVIER		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-6588
14 MR.	MIKE MOYER		KETCHIKAN	OBSV. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-2193
15 MR.	JOE WILLIAMS		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-4314
16 MS	CANDI AUSTIN		KETCHIKAN	TSFY. SB 53	AK 99901 (907)225-6842



BILL SB 53 DATE 7/1/93
 TAPE 93-55/6 NUMBER ~~543~~ 573
 SUBJECT OF VOTE PK MURKIN (573)

MEMBER	YEA	NAY	ABS
Rep. Pete Kott	X		
Rep. Harley Olberg		X	
Rep. Bettye Davis		X	
Rep. Irene Nicholia		X	
Rep. Tom Brice		X	
Rep. Cynthia Toohey		X	
Rep. Con Bunde	X		
Rep. Gary Davis	X		
Rep. Al Vezey	X		
TOTAL	4	5	

FML

+++++

BILL SB 53 DATE 4/1/93
 TAPE 93-55/6 NUMBER 053
 SUBJECT OF VOTE PK 3

MEMBER	YEA	NAY	ABS
Rep. Harley Olberg		X	
Rep. Bettye Davis		X	
Rep. Irene Nicholia		X	
Rep. Tom Brice		X	
Rep. Cynthia Toohey		X	
Rep. Con Bunde		X	
Rep. Gary Davis		X	
Rep. Al Vezey	X		
Rep. Pete Kott	X		
TOTAL	2	7	

FAILED

2

BILL SB 53

DATE 4/1/93

TAPE 93-55

NUMBER 137

SUBJECT OF VOTE (4)

MEMBER	YEA	NAY	ABS
Rep. Bettye Davis	—	X	—
Rep. Irene Nicholia	—	X	—
Rep. Tom Brice	—	X	—
Rep. Cynthia Toohey	—	X	—
Rep. Con Bunde	—	X	—
Rep. Gary Davis	X	—	—
Rep. Al Vezey	—	—	—
Rep. Pete Kott	X	—	—
Rep. Harley Olberg	—	X	—

TOTAL 2-6
FAILED

BILL SB 53

DATE 4/1/93

TAPE 93-55

NUMBER 135

SUBJECT OF VOTE (5)

MEMBER	YEA	NAY	ABS
Rep. Irene Nicholia	—	X	—
Rep. Tom Brice	—	X	—
Rep. Cynthia Toohey	—	X	—
Rep. Con Bunde	—	X	—
Rep. Gary Davis	X	—	—
Rep. Al Vezey	X	—	—
Rep. Pete Kott	X	—	—
Rep. Harley Olberg	—	X	—
Rep. Bettye Davis	—	X	—

TOTAL 3-6
FAILED

3

BILL SB 53 DATE 4/1/93
 TAPE 93-55 NUMBER 285
 SUBJECT OF VOTE PK (7) Ann 295

MEMBER	YEA	NAY	ABS
Rep. Tom Brice	---	X	---
Rep. Cynthia Toohey	---	X	---
Rep. Con Bunde	---	X	---
Rep. Gary Davis	---	X	---
Rep. Al Vezey	X	X	---
Rep. Pete Kott	X	X	---
Rep. Harley Olberg	---	X	---
Rep. Bettye Davis	---	X	---
Rep. Irene Nicholia	---	X	---

TOTAL 2-7
 FAILED

BILL SB 53 DATE 4/1/93
 TAPE 93-85 NUMBER ?
 SUBJECT OF VOTE CB
MOVE & IMP RES

MEMBER	YEA	NAY	ABS
Rep. Cynthia Toohey	X	---	---
Rep. Con Bunde	X	---	---
Rep. Gary Davis	---	X	---
Rep. Al Vezey	---	X	---
Rep. Pete Kott	---	X	---
Rep. Harley Olberg	X	---	---
Rep. Bettye Davis	X	---	---
Rep. Irene Nicholia	X	---	---
Rep. Tom Brice	X	---	---

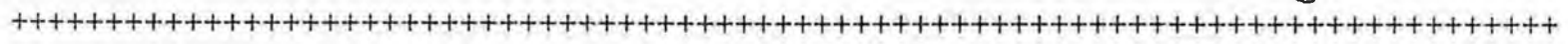
TOTAL 6-3
 PASSED



BILL SB 53 DATE 4/1/93
 TAPE 93-55 NUMBER 405
 SUBJECT OF VOTE FOR RECONSTRUCTION

MEMBER	YEA	NAY	ABS
Rep. Pete Kott		X	
Rep. Harley Olberg	X		
Rep. Bettye Davis			
Rep. Irene Nicholia	X		
Rep. Tom Brice	X		
Rep. Cynthia Toohey	X		
Rep. Con Bunde	X		
Rep. Gary Davis			
Rep. Al Vezey		X	
TOTAL	5	2	

DID THIS MEAN 2/3 MAJ



BILL SB 53 DATE 4/1/93
 TAPE 93- NUMBER 413
 SUBJECT OF VOTE MOVE SB 53 OUT OF COM

MEMBER	YEA	NAY	ABS
Rep. Harley Olberg	X		
Rep. Bettye Davis			
Rep. Irene Nicholia	X		
Rep. Tom Brice			
Rep. Cynthia Toohey			
Rep. Con Bunde			
Rep. Gary Davis			
Rep. Al Vezey			
Rep. Pete Kott			
TOTAL			

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

**LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA**

SR53

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

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

MEMORANDUM

March 30, 1993

SUBJECT: Procedure to be used in a Committee Meeting: Reconsideration

TO: Representative Pete Kott

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Director
Division of Legal Services *TBC*

You have asked whether a notice of reconsideration may be given as to an action taken in committee. The Uniform Rules are silent on this. Traditionally, the procedure used in committee meetings has been less formal than the procedure used by the full legislature. This lack of formality is acceptable under Mason's Manual, Sec. 632:

1. The rules of procedure in the committee are the same as the rules of the body insofar as such rules are applicable to committee procedure. But insofar as the conditions permit, the rules limiting debate should be relaxed in order to give free discussion and not to handicap the work of the committee. The principal rules which are thus not enforced in their vigor are the following: That no motions to close or limit a debate are allowed, that it is not necessary to arise and address the body before making a motion, that the chairman does not rise to put a question, that he does not leave the chair to speak or to make motions, that motions are not required to be seconded even though this requirement may still be retained by the body, and that a member may speak more than once at the same stage of consideration of a question.

2. There can be no appeal to the presiding officer of the body from decisions on points of order made by committee chairmen.

Note that, basically, committees follow the rules applicable to the body as a whole, so the rules regarding reconsideration should apply on the committee level.

Mason's Manual also specifically addresses the question of reconsideration in a committee.

Sec. 635. Reconsideration by Committee.

1. A standing or special committee has a right to reconsider any action taken by it so long as the subject matter remains in the possession of the committee.
2. Reconsideration in a committee is generally subject to the same rules as in the body. The principal variations are that even when there is a time limit on the motion to reconsider in the main body a reconsideration can be moved at any time while the matter still remains before the committee, and that a reconsideration may be moved by any member, even though he was absent when the vote was taken.

It seems clear that a motion to reconsider can be made in a committee and that the Uniform Rules apply to these motions to the extent that they can be made applicable, except that the time limit on making the motion does not apply. The Uniform Rules treat reconsideration quite differently from Mason's Manual, and under sec. 461, it appears that Mason's uses the terms "motion" and "notice of a motion to reconsider" interchangeably. Therefore, I believe that the Sec. 635 provision that a member of a committee can move to reconsider a vote on a matter at any time while the matter remains before the committee applies to a notice of reconsideration. So, notice of reconsideration in a committee can be given at any time. But, as Mason's observes in sec. 461(2), "In practice the right is closely restricted in time because the motion cannot be made after the subject of the vote is out of possession of the body."

So, if a vote deals with reporting a bill from committee, notice of reconsideration must be given at the meeting the vote is taken. Otherwise the report may be read across and the matter will have left the possession of the committee.

It must also be remembered that, under Uniform Rule 30, reconsideration of a motion to amend is not available. If the matter under consideration is an amendment, a motion to rescind should be used.

APR 01 '93 17:39 LEG. AFFAIRS - KETCHIKAN



TELECOPY COVER SHEET
Ketchikan Legislative Information Office
Office - (907) 225-9675 Fax - (907) 225-8546

TO: House Health Education & Social Services

ATTN: _____ FAX: 465-2864 PHONE: _____

FROM: Ketchikan LIO PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Testimony for TD #30445 on SB 53

SENT: Date 4/1/93 Time 4:40 pm

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: Discard _____ Hold for Pickup _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 17 (NOT counting cover sheet)

TRANSMITTED BY: Ricki

WRITTEN COPIES of
TCP TESTIMONY
(#30445) on SB 53
on 4/1/93



Alaska State Legislature

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

committee on SB53, dated 4/1/93

Today we're not asking you to decide on the legality of abortion. The question is on funding of abortion services under the general relief medical program. Not if abortions should be legal - they are guaranteed in the constitution - but if they should only be guaranteed to women of high incomes.

Denying abortion services to poor women in Alaska is discrimination. It is unfair for low income women to be victimized by the governor's personal beliefs which violate a women's constitutional right to choose. The regulation as established violate right to privacy, equal protection, civil rights and due process which are guaranteed in the Alaska constitution. Without passage of SB53 the regulations, effective February 19, force poor women to carry pregnancies to term even when that is against their best interest and that of their families. Rural women, including Ketchikan women, are hit the hardest since they would have to raise not only the funds for an abortion but for travel to one of the few cities where abortions are available.

The governor's new policy would, as the Dept. of Health and Social Services admits, cost the state millions of additional dollars in medical and welfare costs. If state funds are spent on unwanted pregnancies, this reduces the funds available for needed health care and other services.

I personally believe this issue does not belong in government. It's a personal decision, a very difficult one, that should be made by the woman not by politicians. I'm sure many of you agree. Unfortunately, it has become a political issue. Again, today the decision you have to make is on funding. I ask you to support SB53 that will guarantee this constitutional right to women regardless of income.

Signed: Kleber Lawe
Testifier

Pro-Choice Voters
Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 1019 - Ward Cove, AK
Address

225-8095
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HES
committee name
committee on SB53 , dated 3/11/93
bill/subject

SEE attached pages

Signed: _____
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.

In good conscience we must protest any public funding of abortion; we would urge any legislator to vote against any such funding in any form.

While abortions may be said to have a positive economic impact by reducing future welfare and social service costs in its elimination of "unneeded" and "unwanted" children, such an assertion serves to acknowledge the personhood of the aborted fetus; and to declare that we would rather eliminate than provide for the babies of the poor. This translates into a policy of genocide directed toward the deprived of our society -- those most in need of our protection -- those in the process of moving into the American mainstream.

Further, we hear of the decreasing number of workers 'coming up' who must support our social security system and consume goods produced by Americans. The true economic advantage would seem to be in preserving the next generation. These young people will produce far more than they will cost our society.

Finally, we must consider the violence we do to our societal moral system when we condone and provide public funds to encourage the systematic destruction of life for a significant portion of our populace.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Alan and Yvonne Hansen
P.O. Box 1012
Ward Cove, AK 99928

phone - 247-8176



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the H/HES
 committee name
 committee on S.B. 53, dated 03/26/93
 bill/subject

Hello, my name is Kathryn Gronlund and I'm 21 years of age. First off I'd like to say that I feel (and I'm not alone on this) that no state within the United States shouldn't/couldn't take away the rights of a citizen/taxpayer to satisfy a womens privledge. In other words giving these women a ticket out of their situation (pregnancy)...a situation that these women put themselves in and knew full well of the consequences! Failed birth control isn't an excuse either because there isn't a con- traception on the market that is 100% fool proof. We can not take away the right of one to satisfy another...it can not be this way if we want to continue democracy in America!

It is not a womens right to have an abortion when it's federally funded. When a taxpayer helps foot the funding it's considered a privledge. If the majority of taxpayers do not want to help foot the funding of an abortion then democracy should rule. The only democratic thing to do is put this issue to a vote and let every taxpayer choose if they want to be taxed on this issue.

This is far too controversial for government to be involved and make a law that states that one has to suffer for another.

Signed: Kathryn Gronlund
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 555 Ward Cove, AK 99928
 Address
225-1940
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HESS
~~SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE~~
 committee name
 committee on Senate Bill No 53(FIN) am (etl fld) dated 4.1.93
 bill/subject

I AM OPPOSED TO SENATE
 BILL NO. 53 AND ASK THAT IT NOT
 BE PASSED.

Signed: VIRGINIA PELTIER
 Testifier

NO

Representing (Optional)

63 A WILLOW SOUTH


Address

KETCHIKAN, AK 99901 907 225-8373

Phone No.

As an Alaskan resident I would like to register my opposition to Senate Bill 53 and any state funding of abortions.

Thank you


Sally Hauan

P.O. Box 1012

Ward Cove, AK 99928

247-8176

As an Alaskan resident I would like to register my opposition to Senate Bill 53 and any state funding of abortions.

Thank you

Margie Thynes

Margie Thynes

14531 N. Tongass

Ketchikan, AK 99901

247-8309



Alaska State Legislature

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

committee on SB-53, dated April 1-93
bill/subject

I support the Governor's effort to restrict abortion funding. I ask you to vote down this bill ^{with authority} that funds to murder of innocent human beings.

For those who don't consider abortion as murder I suggest they pay for their own medical procedures.

I have a family member who had a crisis pregnancy. She couldn't destroy life, so she chose to give her baby for adoption.

She had medical ins. to pay for her prenatal needs, then a non-profit adoption agency took care of her legal needs & the adoptive parents paid for the delivery. This life was nurtured, at no cost to the government.

Let abortion proponents use the same funding efforts.

Signed: Travis Young
Testifier

myself & husband
Representing (Optional)

537 Towner Rd Elm, 99901
Address

225-3528
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

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

committee on SB 53, dated April 1, 1997.
bill/subject

I am against the use of public funds to take an innocent human life.

Signed: *Donald Port*
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 992 Ward Cove AK 99528
Address
247-8321
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

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

committee on SB 53, dated April 1, 1993
bill/subject

I believe

Every government has the right and duty to protect ^{the} lives of all living humans in that nation regardless of degree of dependency, degree of perfection, age, sex or place of residence (living in or out of the womb). This protection should be guaranteed by the Constitution and should be enforced through due process of law.

The alternative to this is to allow legislators or adjudicators a system in which there is discrimination against certain classes of living humans. In the case of abortion there is discrimination against an entire class of humans, on the basis of age (too young) and place of residence (in the womb).

Our civilization will ultimately be judged by how it treats the smallest, most dependent, most innocent among its members. Did we love, cherish, protect and nourish them... or legislate ^{our state} money to abort them?

I would request that this bill be terminated now!

Thank you.

Signed: Penny E. Poet
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 992, Ward Co AK 99428
Address

247-8321
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

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

committee on SB 53, dated 4/1/93
bill/subject

Although abortion is legal in our
County - I personally know that abortion
is the killing of a human being by
another human being.

I therefore do not condone any
government participation in that murder,
by paying to have the murder take place.

If you feel it is right to fund abortion,
are you also willing to have the government
pay for other women to make their choice that
of having a child.

Many women unable to get pregnant or
carry a child to term have gone to fertility
clinics, taken drugs and treatment and
surgeries to reach their goal - to have a child
(over)

Signed: Marcia Helley
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Box 7483
Address
225-5775
Phone No.

Does the state intend to support
the many women who cannot make
that choice because they can't afford
the expensive procedure -
will you also support
their right to choice,
where does the government
responsibility end?



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

H H/55

committee name

committee on

amended

SB 53

bill/subject

, dated

March 26, 93

I request your support for this bill. Historically the state of Alaska has provided for this medical service.

The Medicaid program was established to equalize care between the rich and poor. We must all support some government spending we don't like. Capitalists' dollars support the military. Christian Scientists pay a share of medical programs.

Pregnancy termination should not be separated from other medical procedures depriving so many women from this

Signed:

George Jacobson

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

2125 Second Ave 99901

Address

225-3395

Phone No.

procedure is a denial of their right in / as
a specific economic class.

For every dollar spent on abortion ^{\$4.00} is spent
in medical and welfare costs incurred as a
result of unintended pregnancy.

I am a retired health care provider. I recall
one grandmother and 14 year old granddaughter
counseling session regarding unintended
pregnancy. The grandmother said "We can't
afford to feed another child"

Please support this bill Thank you



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the H H/SS and all House Members
committee name
committee on SB 53, dated March 26, 1993
bill/subject

The Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights is a non profit, non partisan coalition of 35 Protestant, Jewish and other faith groups unified in their commitment to preserve reproductive freedom. The group believes the right of reproductive freedom is intrinsically tied to religious liberty. They oppose any attempts to erode into secular

Signed:

Elsene Jacobson
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

2125 Second Ave 99901

Address

225-3395

Phone No.

law restrictions on abortion based on one theological definition of when the fetus becomes a person.

Because of the range of religious beliefs the abortion decision must remain free from government interference.

While advising you of this group (and it is not directly related to this bill) I do so in response to that testimony given by religious groups and individuals in our state.

Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights
100 Maryland Avenue NE
Washington D. C. 20002
202-543-7032

Thank you. Sincerely
E. Marie Johnson



Alaska State Legislature

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

committee on SB 53, dated 4/1/93
bill/subject

Please do not pass this bill.
It is offensive to me to
have ~~my~~ my/our state money, and
my Federal tax money be used
TO FUND ABORTING babies.

Signed: [Signature]
Testifier
District 26 Republican Party (Chairman)
Representing (Optional)
1352 Pioneer Peak Dr. Wasilla, AK. 99654
Address
376-1691
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HESS
committee name
 committee on SB53, dated 4/1/93
bill/subject

I oppose the passage of this Bill in the strongest possible terms. It is inconceivable that the legislature would use the tax money of pro-life citizens to perform an act that we consider to be murder. I would consider it a personal challenge to use every effort to remove from public life any representative that would use my tax money, or any other public funds that the legislature has fiduciary obligations over, for the slaughter of innocent, unborn children.

Signed: Allen G. Kingman
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 2132, Palmer
Address

746-6474
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

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

committee on SB53, dated 4/1/93
bill/subject

I oppose this bill.

Signed: *Donette A. Bell*
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 872285, Wasilla, AK 99687
Address
(907) 376-4661
Phone No.

Please do not pass this information
it is offensive for me to have my
State & Federal tax go for nothing
either.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE H. Ed. & SS.
committee name

committee on CS SB No. 53, dated 4/1/93
bill/subject

I SUPPORT FULLY THE ABOVE MENTIONED
BILL. TO DENY ANY ^{LEGAL} SERVICE TO
ANY WOMAN BECAUSE OF UNFOR-
TUNATE ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES
IS MOST UNAMERICAN AND IS
CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF
ALASKA. PLEASE VOTE FAVOR-
ABLY ON CS SB 53.

Signed: Ernest E. Linn
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
2654 WHISP. WDS. DR. WASILLA, AK
Address
376-6709
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

HESS

committee name

committee on

SB 53

, dated

4-1-93

bill/subject

I am totally against state and federal governments paying for abortions and funding in any way

Forcing people's tax dollars ~~into~~ to ~~and~~ ~~making~~ kill our next generation is morally wrong ^{and} against what our constitution stands for.

Signed:

Karen R. Byron

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

1021 Serrano Dr.

Address

373-6080

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the H.E.S.S.
committee name
committee on SB53, dated 4-1-93
bill/subject

I detest the killing of the innocent preborn babies of our nation. (and of the world!) They are human, and they need to be protected under our Constitution. It would be completely acceptable to use our tax monies to support a woman in crisis pregnancy and to give shelter to the baby if the mother would give the child up for someone else to raise. However, to use our tax monies to kill human life, is completely unacceptable and unbelievably obscene! DO NOT pass SB53!

Signed: Karen Vosburgh
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
PO Box 1847 Palmer, AK
Address
746-6727
Phone No.



TELECOPY COVER SHEET

Delta Junction Legislative Information Office
Office - (907) 895-4236 Fax - (907) 895-5017

TO: Legislative Information Off. CITY: Juneau

ATTN: _____ FAX: 465-2864 PHONE: _____

FROM: Delta LIO PHONE: 895-4236

INSTRUCTIONS: _____

SENT: Date 4/1/93 Time 3:15 pm

NUMBER OF PAGES: 5 (NOT counting cover sheet)

TRANSMITTED BY: Debra Behan

WRITTEN SB53
TESTIMONY
(NOT ORAL/TEF)

[Large, faint, illegible handwritten signature]



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Health, Education & Social Services committee name

committee on SB 53 , dated 4-1-93 .
bill/subject

Abortion is murder and should be dealt with by our government as any murder. I am absolutely opposed to our tax dollars being used to fund legalized murder. Please do not pass SB 53!

Signed: *David Little*
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Box #16 Delta Jct.
Address
895-1034
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HESS
 committee name
 committee on SB53, dated 1 APR 93
 bill/subject

It is time for Alaska to stand apart
 & stand up for human rights. HESS
 is suppose to provide a voice for
 everyone on health & social services
 not just the vocal few. I think
 Alaska can stop the tide of
 genocide against the poor. I do
not want my tax money spent on
 ABORTIONS. I think the cost to the
 state will be more than expected

Signed: Rena M Case
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
PO Box 699 Delta Jct Ak
 Address
895-1943
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the H-Press
 committee name
 committee on SB 53, dated 4-1-93
 bill/subject

I want to express my feeling toward this Bill. Which is that I am against it going through, giving funding for abortion. I am giving a no vote on this bill. My feeling is that abortions are the wrongful killing of an unborn child. The mother, even though in contact of the child in her womb, does not have the right to choose whether the child should live or die. For me to vote yes would mean that I believe my money in taxes should be given to a woman so that she is able to make this disastrous choice against life.

Signed: Dean B. Adick
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 1020, Delta Junction, Ak. 99737
 Address
855-4603
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

Hess

committee name

committee on

SB 53

, dated

1 Apr 93

bill/subject

In this critical time of funding short fall - I strongly urge you to be responsible with the funds of this great state. Please be prudent in your vote on SB 53. Regardless of your personal "platform" or "point of view" on the abortion issue, this state cannot afford to waste its precious resources on funding for abortion any more than it already does. There are major funding cuts being proposed and approved all across the board that will have a drastic effect on the citizen of Alaska. Taking \$ from the needed services that benefit the entire state to pay for the senseless slaughter of our unborn children is completely irresponsible. Vote No on SB 53.

Signed:

Michael Rowan

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 823 Delta Jct, AK 99737

Address

895-1946

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House HES
committee name

committee on SB53, dated 4-1-93
bill/subject

Please vote NO on SB53. As a citizen of Alaska I do not want State funds used for promoting abortion. Currently the Senate Budget Committee is considering a \$1.2 million dollar cut to the Division of Forestry. If imposed, this cut would affect vital services to Alaskan communities. It is ridiculous to consider spending State money to murder unborn children while at the same time reducing spending in areas of vital importance to the people of Alaska. Are we going to lay off State workers and then offer to kill their children for FREE because they have no job and can't afford more children? If this Bill is to help poor people then please kill SB53.

Signed: Delmad Joslin
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
PO Box 377, Delta Tot, AK 99737
Address

875-4565
Phone No.

TELECOPY COVER SHEET

Dillingham Legislative Information Office

Office - (907) 842-5319

Fax - (907) 842-5105

TO: House
Heath, Edie & Soc. Serv. FAX: 465-6790 PHONE: 465-3759

FROM: Anna May PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Here is the testimony from
2 people in Dillingham on
SB 53.

RECEIVED: Date _____ Time _____

SENT: Date 4-01-93 Time 3:15 pm

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: Discard _____ Hold for Pickup _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: -2- (Not counting cover sheet)

SENT BY: ams

TO: THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA.

FROM: SONJA MARX OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA. 842-2477

RE: SENATE BILL NO. 53(FIN) am(efd fld)

As a citizen of the United States of America, a tax payer, and a resident of this state of Alaska, I want to voice my opposition concerning this proposed act to annul the changes made in abortion funding regulations that were filed with the lieutenant governor in January, 1993. I am against an Act relating to payment for abortions under Medicaid and general relief medical assistance. Abortions should not be eligible for funding under the regulations of the Department of Health and Social Services. Please do not pass this bill.

a:\articles\billno53.493

TO: THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA.

FROM: JOHN MARX OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA. 842-5477

RE: SENATE BILL NO. 53(FIN) am(efd fld)

I would like to register my **opposition** to the **annulment** of the abortion funding regulations that were filed with the lieutenant governor in January 1993. Remembering the great effort Alaskans made to speak out for what the lieutenant governor was doing in making these regulations. The intent to water down the effectiveness of what the lieutenant governor did concerns me. The manipulation of words in **SENATE BILL NO. 53** to "require payment for abortion services under AS 47.07 (Medicaid program) and AS 47.25.120 - 47.25.300 (general relief medical assistance)" involves the use of my federal tax dollars to fund abortions. which according to the Hyde amendment is the **misuse** of tax money. Alaska made their mind known last year as to **the** use of federal and state money to fund abortions. **Please accurately represent us and do not pass SENATE BILL NO. 53.**

a:\articles\bill\no53.493

SB 53

3/28/93



Members of the House H.E.S.S. Committee:

I am here to speak for the passage of Senate Bill 53 on behalf of the American Association of University Women - Alaska. The AAUW believes that a woman's most fundamental basic right is the freedom to make informed choices concerning her own reproductive health, and that economic status should not restrict a woman's ability to make that choice.

The United States Supreme Court continues to support the premise that the decision to terminate a pregnancy is a private matter, best left to a woman and her physician. In Alaska, the right to privacy is a fundamental tenant of our constitution. To create a special class of women in Alaska who will be denied privacy and access to abortion because of their economic status is simply unacceptable.

We have committed state funds to provide health care for the poor. Abortion must be treated like any other medical procedure. If we single out this procedure as unacceptable for state funding, poor women may find their reproductive options limited to the point where they begin to practice self-induced or medically unsafe procedures. By denying access to abortion because of financial status, the State of Alaska may well begin to promote needless medical complications or even deaths.

In closing, I would like to share with you a comment I heard in a film called "Before Abortion Was Legal." This film portrays personal stories of women's reproductive choices before Roe v. Wade. In the film, one older woman makes a very profound statement about the choices women must make when considering an abortion. I am paraphrasing what she said, but in essence, it went something like this: "At a particular time in her life, a woman will go to any extreme to end a unwanted pregnancy, even to the point of laying down her life. On the other hand, if at a time later in her life she decides she wants to bear a child, she will also willingly lay down her life to bring that child into the world."

I believe this is a very simple truth. Please keep this in mind as you decide whether or not to fund abortions for poor women. Thank you for this opportunity to speak to you.

Meg Gaydosik
Public Policy Chair
AAUW - Alaska
1024 Fifth Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701

P O S I T I O N

P A P E R



REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

The American Association of University Women supports the right of every woman to safe and comprehensive reproductive health care. AAUW believes that decisions concerning reproductive health care are personal ones, and that the right to make informed decisions should be available to all women.

"AAUW advocates choice in the determination of one's reproductive life" is the statement in the 1991-93 Public Policy Program. Affirmed by large majorities of AAUW members at every convention since 1977, this position reaffirms AAUW's strong commitment to the right of privacy and the rights of individuals. AAUW has had a commitment to reproductive health care for over seventy years:

- In 1920, the Association served on the U.S. Public Health Service Advisory Council of the Division of Venereal Diseases, dealing with effects on women of a campaign to control venereal diseases.
- In 1935, the Association Legislative Program advocated legalization of the dispensing of contraceptive information by physicians.
- In 1970, Hawaii AAUW launched a successful drive to repeal the state's restrictive abortion laws, stimulating AAUW's involvement in other states.
- In 1971, the Association convention adopted a resolution calling on members in all fifty states to work for repeal of restrictive abortion laws, so that abortion would be legal for those who wish it after medical consultation.
- In 1971, AAUW joined an *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief in the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Roe v. Wade* that led to the 1973 decision legalizing abortion.
- In 1989, AAUW initiated the AAUW Campaign for Choice (CFC) in response to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*. Through the Campaign, AAUW took a lead nationwide in fighting for reproductive rights for all women.
- In 1992, AAUW launched a second AAUW CFC in response to the Court's decision in *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*. AAUW continues to serve as a leader in the national fight to preserve women's reproductive freedom.

Choice, self determination, is the foundation of all civil rights. Among a woman's most basic rights is the freedom to make informed choices concerning her reproductive health within the dictates of her religious and moral beliefs. Her economic status should not restrict her ability to make that choice. Without reproductive freedom, educational and economic equity are impossible.

AAUW hopes that pregnancy prevention can become the new meeting ground for all those concerned about abortion. The Association is greatly concerned about attacks on family planning and restrictions on access to abortion. Both undermine a woman's right to decide when and whether to bear children. Until threats to reproductive freedom end, AAUW's advocacy of women's right to safe, accessible and comprehensive reproductive health care will remain an integral part of its efforts to gain equity and justice for women.

Program and Policy Department
July 1992



Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE HESS
 committee name
 committee on SB 53, dated 3/26/93
 bill/subject

My name is Evelyn Frisk, speaking on behalf of the Interior Alaska Women's Political Caucus, in support of Senate Bill 53. We believe all women, regardless of where they live or what their economic status is, should have access to all reproductive health services. For poor women, state funding is a significant part of that access. The majority of Alaskans continue to support both the availability and the funding of abortion services. The caucus urges you to pass Senate bill 53.

Signed: Evelyn A. Frisk
 Testifier

Interior Alaska Women's Political Caucus
 Representing (Optional)

PO Box 10465, Fairbanks, AK 99710
 Address

457-2552
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Horse HESS
 committee name
 committee on SB53, dated 3/26/93
 bill/subject

I am against SB53. 2 scriptures to consider are: Proverbs 9:10 The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom. Proverbs 6:16 There are six things the LORD Hates, seven that are detestable to him: haughty eyes, a lying tongue, hands that shed innocent blood, a heart that devises wicked schemes, feet that are quick to rush into evil, a false witness who pours out lies and a man who stirs up dissension among brothers.

SB-53 wants every Alaskan to support hands that shed innocent blood. Abortion is murder-murder is wrong.

SB 53 NOT WISE.

Signed: John L. Pinter
 Testifier
Life
 Representing (Optional)
2010 Lisga St., FBRS, AK. 99701
 Address
907-452-7747
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

House HESS

committee name

committee on

SB 53

, dated

3/26/93

bill/subject

See attached

Signed:

Keith Ewing

Testifier

NACE/CEE

Representing (Optional)

2325 - 30th Ave. Fairbanks, AK 99701

Address

452-5538

Phone No.

March 26, 1993

I am Ruth Ewig and reside at 2325 30th Avenue. I have attended three out of five teleconferences concerning SB 53 and oppose this bill even more now that legislators have expanded the scope of state expenditure for the extermination of preborn babies. Our Founding Fathers wrote a constitution and fought a war to protect "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in that order. Our constitutional republic was designed to be a "government of the people, by the people and for the people." It does not read a government of the legislators, by the legislators, and for the legislators' personal advancement. To act on behalf of any other purpose is treasonous on your part and destroys all of us.

I quote from a book entitled Pro life Answers to Pro Choice Arguments by Randy Alcorn and urge all of you to obtain a copy.

"All those in political office must be painfully aware of the contempt with which many regard you. You are seen as people without integrity or moral courage, as chameleons who kowtow to special interest groups, as spineless bureaucrats more concerned about reelection than the welfare of people. *Show the public they are wrong about you.* Be different. Don't make your goal to keep your job but to do your job. History condemns politicians who defended slavery because it was unpopular to oppose it. Don't let history condemn you for defending what all people will someday recognize to have been the killing of innocent children."

"If you put popularity over morality, at least do so with common sense. Realize that only 9.2 percent of Americans will withhold their vote from a prolife candidate purely because he takes a prochoice position, even if they agree with him in other areas. 'Hardcore' prolife outnumber their prochoice counterparts over three times among Republicans, but also outnumber them among Democrats and Independents. Poll after poll indicates that legislators favoring such measures as parental consent, informed consent, and restriction of all convenience abortions *have the overwhelming support of most Americans.* Though you should take the prolife position for scientific and moral reasons, not political ones, realize that in the majority of cases, holding consistently to the prolife position will gain you more votes than it will lose."

A copy of this has been faxed down to your committee. Thank you.

Ruth Ewig 3/26/93



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Health, Educ & Soc. Services
committee name

committee on SB#53, dated March 26, 1993.
bill/subject

I am strongly opposed to annulling the
the regulations put into effect by Gov. Hickel
in Jan. 1993. It is unfair to require the citizens
of Alaska to pay for abortions when we are
against this idea in conscience. You would force
me to participate in being an accomplice to
the abortions of poor women, which I view
as the murder of innocent children. Abortion
& sterilization, when paid for by the State or Federal
government is an abuse of power and a genocidal
attempt to limit certain kinds of populations
(in Alaska - it would be ^{Alaskan} Native cultures).

Please don't bow to special interest groups who
want to limit the freedom & right-to-life of all
Alaskans. I vote and will make sure that if passed,
the proponents of SB#53 will know that the majority
of Alaskans don't support this bill - by our future votes
against you! Did you know that 15.7% of Americans will

Signed: Helen M. Groves over →

Testifier **HELEN M. GROVES**

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 1496 Fairbanks, AK 99706

Address

456-5445

Phone No.

will withhold their vote from a candidate purely because he/she takes a pro-choice position, even if they agree w/ him or her on other issues?

P.S. What happened to the previous consensus gathered from local testimony that showed that most Alaskans do not support "State paid for" abortions?

Who do you represent in Juneau?
Yourselves or the voters?

Sincerely,
Allen M. Groves - "Pro-life"

Date: March 26, 1993

To: House HESS Committee and All House Members

Re: SB53

Senate Bill 53 is not about helping a woman out of a physically dangerous situation. Our current regulations under the Mickel Administration provide for that. SB53 is only about the so-called "fairness" factor. Because abortion on demand is legal and rich women can afford an elective abortion, this bill seeks to provide welfare funds to poor women so they can end their pregnancy simply because they do not want to be pregnant anymore. No physical threat need be present; just a desire to end a pregnancy "because they want to".

Supporters of SB53 want to make it "law" for poor women's elective abortions to be funded by the State, simply because rich women can afford this luxury and poor cannot. I use the term luxury to make a point. If the State will fund a poor woman's elective abortion because an elective abortion is available and affordable for a rich woman, why not have the State pay for a poor woman's elective cosmetic surgery like a face lift, or pay for her hairstyling at the finest salon, or even pay for some latest fashion clothes and jewelry.

That's absurd, isn't it? And if you really see SB53 for what it is, it's no different. I ask for you to listen to reason and vote against SB53. The State of Alaska should not fund elective abortions.

Thank you!

Respectfully submitted,



Mark N. Moldenhauer/Alaska Resident

P.O. Box 595

Sterling, AK 99672

907-262-9319

Please enter into record my testimony to the House HESS committee on SB53, dated March 26, 1993.

Please open-mindedly consider the horror of what you are part of if you pass this bill. You would only be adding a problem on top of a problem. The answer is not to fund abortions through medicaid. How absurd! There are far better ways to approach the crisis pregnancy, holding both the mother and child's best interest at hand. For lack of time I cannot elaborate.

I ask you, representatives, Cynthia Toohey, Con Bunde, Gary Davis, Al Vezay, Pete Kott, Harley Olberg, Bottye Davis, Irene Nicholia, and Tom Brice, please listen carefully to the following words, and ponder upon them when you cast your vote on this bill.

Quote, "Hold a baby, any baby. Look into his eyes. Tell him that no one will ever love him. Tell him that there is no way that he can ever bring anything of value to the world." "Then, even though he won't understand a word you are saying, tell him he must die". End quote.

The fact is your yes vote to this SB53 ~~bill~~ carries a verdict of murder and death to every unborn life who is not wanted.

Please vote no to SB53.

Thank you!

Joyce M. Moldenhauer

Joyce M. Moldenhauer

P.O. Box 595
Sterling, AK 99672
907-262-9319



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HESS
committee name
 committee on Senate Bill 53, dated Mar. 26, 1993.
bill/subject

I am testifying to let you know that I do not support Senate Bill 53. I do not believe that it is the state or federal governments role to fund abortion. It is my opinion that by funding abortion the state & federal government takes away a persons responsibility to take care of themselves. The state/federal government is not a social service organization. Reject Senate Bill 53 and give the responsibility ~~to the state/federal government~~ to care for themselves back to the people/person where it belongs.

Signed: LeAnn McCaughey
 Testifier
None
 Representing (Optional)
Box 8642 NIKISKI, AK 99635
 Address
907-776-5687
 Phone No.

907-283-8459

Deborah L. Morris

304 Sterling Ct.

Kenai, Alaska 99611

I am very much against SB 53. I am also very disappointed that it has been passed this far. I do not want my tax dollars spent in the murder of babies. The scariest thing about this bill is, it makes state payments mandatory for abortions deemed necessary by the abortionists. Not only will the state permit funding for abortions for medical reasons or problems but if a woman is having psychological problems from the negative impacts of the pregnancy, she too will also be able to obtain a state funded abortion. This to me is quite a loophole because women will use the excuse of psychological health as a reason for the state to

pay for the abortion. Hospitals who do not believe in abortion or practice them will be forced to hold state funded abortions. I have lived in Alaska for almost 19 years and am proud to be an Alaskan.

This really upsets me that we as "the Great Land" want our state to fund abortions. The word abortion in the dictionary means "to be arrested in development." The only people who will benefit from SB53 passing is the abortionists, who are practicing abortions. If SB53 is passed you are contributing to the wealth of the abortionists. I work in a job that has close contact with the public, I know several people who

have obtained abortions
 from state funds. She
 was I see this bill is
~~I~~ if someone does not have
 any money ^{for an abortion} the state
 can help them get ~~at~~ one
~~abortion~~. What we are
 saying if this bill passes
 is Alaska will help women
 abort, kill & destroy the
 babies growing in their
 wombs. That's a lot of
 blood on Alaska's hands.
 That's sad - it's so sad. All
 I can say is God help
 us. Again I am very much
 against SB53 & I hope you
 all make the right decision
 to be against it also.

Thank you,

Deborah Morris
 3101.102

Bettie L. Davis
 P.O. Box 395
 Uman Gulch, AK, 99568

Senate Bill 53

262-5124

Please vote against S.B. 53. This is not how I want my tax dollar spent. Abortion is murder. Is there any fundamental difference between a baby who resides in his mother's uterus and one who has made an 8-inch journey down the birth canal? If so what is the difference? At what point in the birth process does God's mantle of humanness fall upon an individual? The only difference between them is that one can be seen and the other cannot. So it is equally wrong to kill either those born or yet to be born. If a baby is born in the delivery room with deficiencies it is wrong to destroy it. Authorities would charge you with murder. Yet a few moments earlier with abortion it would have been OK? legal? Once born, the deliberate destruction of life is unthinkable. Why, then, is such a baby considered "fair game" when he resides within his mother's uterus? It is true that the law recognizes a different status for those born versus those unborn, but the law in this instance is wrong. There is no biological or moral basis for the distinction. Infanticide merely seems acceptable when we don't have to witness the death process of a tiny victim we have not met yet. Please vote against this S.B. 53. Thank you,

Bettie L. Davis

P.O. Box 395 Uman Gulch, AK



Alaska State Legislature

SB 53

House HEALTH, ED.
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
committee name

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

committee on SB-53 , dated 3/26/93
bill/subject

ON BEHALF OF THE FAIRBANKS COALITION FOR CHOICE, I EXPRESS STRONG SUPPORT FOR SB-53 TO RESTORE FUNDING FOR POOR WOMEN'S ABORTIONS. THE COALITION ALSO SUPPORTS THE AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD AS INSURE THAT NO FUTURE RESTRICTIONS ON THIS FUNDING COULD BE IMPOSED. WOMEN NEED TO HAVE ACCESS TO SAFE AFFORDABLE ABORTION, REGARDLESS OF THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS.

WHILE SOME PEOPLE HAVE OBJECTED TO THE COST OF ABORTIONS TO TAXPAYERS, IT MUST BE NOTED THAT THE COST OF THE PREGNANCIES WHICH WOULD RESULT IF ABORTION FUNDING IS DENIED - TO TAXPAYERS WOULD BE MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS MORE THAN THE COST OF THE ABORTIONS. THE STATE HAS NO RIGHT, (NOR INTEREST) TO: DICTATE MORALITY, DISCRIMINATE AGAINST WOMEN BECAUSE OF THEIR POVERTY, PROMOTE PREGNANCY OVER ABORTION, NOR TO INVADE WOMEN'S PRIVACY IN FORCING THEM TO JUSTIFY THEIR DECISIONS TO THEIR DOCTORS. PLEASE SUPPORT THE AMENDED SB-53.

Thank you.
Sincerely, Lisa Penálver

P.S. I tried to testify, but was unable to get to the L.I.O. before testimony was closed (4:40) pm.

Signed: LISA PENÁLVER, DIRECTOR, FCFQ 2
Testifier
Fairbanks Coalition For Choice
Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 74264
Address
Fairbanks, Ak 99707
Phone No.

SB 53



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE HESS
 committee name
 committee on SB 53, dated March 26, 1993
 bill/subject

SB 53 is a nonproductive obligation of state funds. It will encourage use of state funds for birth control as it did in the past. I hope you can more wisely appropriate our limited state funds.

Signed: Steven J. Joslin
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 377 DELTA JUNCTION?
 Address
895-4565

Phone No.

Senator:
To Mike Miller

SB 53

+ all Legislators :

VOTE NO on

S. B. 53

Carl M. Jauhola
P.O. Box 274
NENANA, ALASKA
99760

Geraldine M. Jauhola
Geraldine M. Jauhola
P.O. Box 274
Mi. 302.1 Parks Hwy.
NENANA, AK 99760

P.O. Box 1138,
Girdwood, AK 99587

SB 53

To: HESS Committee members

Dear Honorable Representatives:

SB 53 is NOT in the best interests of all Alaskans.

The present abortion funding regulations are a satisfactory compromise between those who advocate unlimited public funding for abortion and those who would criminalize abortion for any reason.

Any spending of limited state resources should target efforts at education and family planning for poor women.

Sincerely,

Sai Duchanin

Sai Duchanin RN /PA-C

SB 53

1-465-2137

TO ALL LEGISLATORS:

I STRONGLY OBJECT TO
SENATE BILL 53.

PLEASE VOTE NO ON SB3.
THANKYOU.

Agnes Anne Wilcox
832-5617
Nenana, AK
99760

March 23, 1993

Health, Education & Social Services Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak 99801

RE: Senate Bill No. 55

Dear H E S Committee,

It deeply concerns me to see that our legislators are pushing the idea of using state dollars to pay for abortions. I am opposed to this bill.

As an Alaskan Native, my culture values life very highly. To pursue this alternative is a sign of compromising and loss of values to life and especially the future of our people. I was taught that our people are our greatest resources. Why should we as a state, lessen that fact by allowing such a bill to destroy our future?

Furthermore, I understand our state is one of the richest states in the Union. Why is it, that "the poor people" is one the main reasons we are seeing this bill pushed?

I believe the emphasis is misplaced. If the emphasis is "the poor people", our government should find a way to take care of "the poor people" problem first, and the other will take care of itself. Let's deal with the root of the problem and not the by-product of the problem. This bill will not solve "the poor people" problem but prolong it. With this perspective, we would have not solved this problem, but unwisely spent state funds. This is where I am uncomfortable in seeing this bill going to the floor. (You will have to consider the fact that if bill No. 55 passes and people begin using our state money for abortions, it can promote an unnecessary habit, wasting state dollars.)

Instead, the government should be helping people by creating jobs, starting businesses, and giving assistance for child care so parents can work, so each lady can afford their choice, which ever it may be. I myself do not support abortions, because life is precious.

Glenda Tabor
P.O. Box 325
Kotzebue, Ak 99752

March 23, 1993

page 2

To help the "poor people" is in itself an honest gesture and also our responsibility. We must help them, and in my opinion, must not lead them to destruction or cause them to be destructive to themselves or their babies. If we have the resources to help at all it should be in the right direction. We may think abortion is a solution to the problem of unwanted pregnancies due to poverty, but who's to say, one of those unwanted babies may grow up and one day solve or help people out of poverty? (It's sad to see that even mothers would not be able to see that day, because of their choice to abort their babies, and sadder to have been done with state money.)

We are told more and more, our state money is running low in Alaska. Please use the money wisely. Value our human resources on the state level. If there is extra money, use it to promote adoptions, tubal ligations, foster parent's programs, and especially hospital care for those who choose to have their babies. The WIC program is one of the best things going in the state. It can use a few more dollars.

Sincerely,



Glenda Tabor

cc: Governor Hickel
Al Adams
Eileen Maclean
Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska Right to life
file



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Ness
 committee name
 committee on SB -53, dated 4-1-93
 bill/subject

I believe it is unfair to prevent women, who happen to be poor, from having to continue an unwanted pregnancy on the assumption of saving money for the state. The worst thing that can happen to a child is be unwanted and by insisting a woman go full term because the child can be adopted, simply makes the woman a "baby factory". The state should not be in such a business.

LOIS KNAPP
 P.O. Box 232
 HOUSTON, AK 99694
 (907) 892-6304

State of Alaska
State House of Representatives
Juneau, Alaska 99801

SB53

Attn: Representative Tooley and other Legislators
Fax#: 465-2137

Dear Representative Tooley,

My name is Sarah Mills. I am a 38 year old female, single, and an Alaskan resident. I have lived in Alaska for approximately 35 of my 38 years.

I am concerned about the passage of Senate Bill No. 53, due for discussion this week.

As a single woman I take full responsibility for my reproductive life. I am not married, and do not want to have children until I am married. I realize not all women feel this way. I also realize that all pregnancies are not planned, timely or desired etc.

As a Psychology student I have been studying what many clinicians call "Post-Abortion Syndrome". Despite various surveys and literature reviews that deny this problem, it does exist for many women, causing much personal distress. I realize that not all women suffer in this way after abortion. Many do however as is verified from the growing 'support groups' forming to address this need. Many times abortions are recommended due to the best medical interest of the patient, physically and psychologically. This has been disproven as valid for most women; in fact a woman's emotional distress is usually aggravated by abortion. (See The Psychological Aspects of Abortion Edited by David Mall and Dr. Walter Watts, Loyola University, 1979, a collection of essays by several physicians).

In the same way counselors are needing information on how to counsel women suffering from abortion aftermath ("How to Help After an Abortion", Healing Conference, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 5, 1991).

I can't in good conscience promote abortion as a procedure for anything except a life and death event. I value "Freedom of Choice" and love living in a democratic society. I believe that 'choice' occurs with the decision to conceive or to prevent conception. After conception occurs a separate life is formed. (If it wasn't a life, why must it be 'terminated', 'ended', 'aborted' etc.) To me, life begins at conception and any attempt to end that life is morally wrong. I value life.

I can't desire that my tax money goes to pay for the abortive procedure. It's grievous to me the way abortion is used so freely, and how it de-values the unborn child. Please consider this letter in your session.

SARAH MILLS
3640 W. DIAMOND
ANCHORAGE, AK 99515

Sincerely,
Sarah Mills
Sarah Mills

To: HESS, ...	From: LTD/SOL
Co.:	Pho.:
Dept. please include in testi	Pho.:
Fax # along with the bill	Fax # SB53

SB 53

State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House HESS
committee name
 committee on SB53- , dated 3/26/93
bill/subject

Please pass SB53. The state should continue to provide funding for abortions for women who are eligible for Medicaid.

Our state does provide good support for prenatal care. It should also provide financial assistance for abortions.

In response to testimony about the fiscal integrity of our state, this bill would save the state money.

Please pass SB53, ASAP.

Signed:

[Signature]
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)

POB 1492 Soldotna AK 99669

Address

262-4273

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

SB 53

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Health Education & Social Services committee name

committee on Senate Bill 53 , dated 3-26-93 bill/subject

I am opposed to Senate bill 53 because I believe that abortion has opened up a whole new avenue of abuse toward women. The word "choice" rings hollow when the only choice society encourages her to make is to abort her baby.

Who does abortion really serve? Does it serve the woman who wishes she could keep her child? Or does it serve her boyfriend who threatens to leave her if she doesn't abort? Or does it serve her husband who doesn't want to support another child? Or her parents who want to save face in the community or who aren't willing to care for their daughter's child in order to help her to complete her schooling? Are these loving responses to a woman in crisis?

Abortion clinics also benefit. Don't be fooled by thinking they are there only to help women. Their motive is profit. Carol Everett was the marketing manager for 4 abortion clinics in Texas 10 years ago. In an interview with Today's Christian Woman Magazine the March/April issue she states, "abortion is the largest uncontrolled industry in our nation. Most abortion clinics are run in chains because they are so profitable. I had a 25% commission on every abortion, so I know exactly how many we did. The last month I was involved, we did 545 abortions - which equaled \$13,625 in my pocket."

"The abortion industry is not about choices; it's about money."

(Continued on back)

Signed: Connie Everett RN Connie Everett RN
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 7191 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Address

907-225-8811

Phone No.

①

LETTERS/TESTIMONY ON SB 53

Abortion is not a choice women make. Abortion is a skillfully marketed product sold to a woman at a crisis time in her life."

"A woman calls the abortion clinic exploring her alternatives, but she doesn't realize the abortion ~~counselor~~ counselor is actually an abortion salesperson."

As taxpayers we may think it is more economical for the State to pay for an abortion than to support a woman on welfare. But, lets not forget that Germany's "final solution" for the "Jewish problem" had its roots in a depressed post WWI economy. They first decided to sterilize people with hereditary diseases. Then they began to mercy kill retarded children, then psych patients and then other "life unworthy of life" because it was cheaper than to care for them.

As the late governor of Connecticut, Ella Grasso, once said, "Let us not kill the children of the poor, and then tell them how we have helped them."



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House HESS
committee name

committee on SB 53, dated 3/26/93
bill/subject

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on SB 53. This is an important bill on reproductive freedoms. This bill gives all woman the same reproductive freedoms by giving abortion rights to low income woman. The same rights that are offered by more affluent woman. low income woman are not less sexually responsible than their more affluent counterparts. Every woman sometimes in their sexual choices encounters birthcontrol failure or an unwanted unlooked for pregnancy. We all have to do what is right for ourselves and our families Married or not. All woman need to have the right to make this choice regardless of income. The State provides health care to those who can't afford it. Abortion is a legal medical procedure. This State of
(Cohen)

Signed: Hannah Cohen
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
POB 6811 Ketchikan
Address
25-5377
Phone No.

obligated to pay for abortions for those
woman who can't afford ~~them~~ it. This
State should not be making a moral decision
on a legal medical procedure. This is for a
woman to make for herself and her family
present or future.

Please pass SBS3.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE HEBS COMMITTEE
committee name

committee on SB 53, dated 26 MARCH 1993.
bill/subject

I URGE YOU TO VOTE IN SUPPORT OF SB 53 WHICH WILL RESTORE FUNDS WHICH WILL ENABLE LOW-INCOME WOMEN TO OBTAIN ABORTIONS.

IT IS A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO BE ABLE TO DETERMINE HER OWN MEDICAL TREATMENT.

POOR WOMEN, ALL WOMEN, DESERVE THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN REPRODUCTIVE LIFE.

THE RESCINDING OF THESE FUNDS DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THE POOR.

PLEASE SUPPORT THIS BILL TO RESTORE STATE FUNDS.

Signed:

Janice Doreff
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

963A FOREST PARK DR. STG, KETCHIKAN, AK 99901

Address

907 - 225 - 4333

Phone No.

(5)



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HESS (House) committee name

committee on Senate Bill 53, dated 3/26/93

bill/subject
My name is Kathy Huson
I'm speaking in support of SB 53.

I believe a woman has a right to make choices about her own body. A woman's decisions about her future and her body should not be at the mercy of other's moral judgement. We need to only judge ourselves and our own conduct; not try to control other's moral decisions.

As for state funding of abortions - I believe it is in the best interest of the state and of the taxpayers to help prevent unwanted pregnancy. A poor woman doesn't need the added burden of a child she cannot raise, whether financially or emotionally; and I don't believe the state or the taxpayers want that burden either.

Signed: Kathy Huson
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 9060, Ketchikan, 99901

Address
225-9133

Phone No.

(6)



Alaska State Legislature

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

committee on SB 53 , dated 3/26/93 bill/subject

I sincerely believe in the need to continue funding of abortions for poor women. I urge you to do so too. It is important to guarantee equal rights to all our states residents regardless of economic status. I believe it is essential to recognize a woman's right to make her own decision about ~~it~~ ^{this issue}. I urge you to support this bill. Abortion rights are legal in Alaska. To refuse one segment of the population, such as low income families is clearly discrimination. This shouldn't be a governmental issue. This is a difficult personal decision and, once made, shouldn't be more difficult because of financing or ~~this is not a right or wrong decision.~~ discrimination. Thank you for your support of SB53.

Signed: Debi Lawe
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 1019 - Ward Cove, AK 99928
 Address
225-8095
 Phone No.

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Hess committee on S.B.53, Annuling the Governors Abortion Regulations and ammended to provide abortion on demand with priority funding by thestatte, March 26, 1993 at 3:30pm.

I oppose S.B.53 because if it is passed:

1. Alaska will become the Abortion Capitol of the U.S.A. Right now we are over-flowing with the elderly brought up here by their children so that they can receive the Longevity Bonus, Permanent Fund dividend, and tax exempt status for their homes and cars. These people are draining our resources with-out ever having contributed to the state of Alaska. Women will be flocking up here for state funded abortions and any other free benefits they can get. Is this the caliber of people that help benefit the state?

2. Alaska is, and will become in even greater numbers, liable for lawsuits by women injured physically, mentally and emotionally by state funded abortions. There are some women in Sitka who are contemplating filling a suite against the state for injuries received from state funded abortions.

Are these two situations really what you want to set up? We d not even have valid informed consent regulations to protect the state against lawsuits.

Alaska is trapped in the financial and moral quick sand of Turnagain Arm. The tide is coming in and it is time to extract the state not push it deeper irto the quick sand.

Please oppose S.B. 53 vigorously and do not pass it out of committee. Thank You.

Virginia C. Phillips

Virginia C. Phillips
404 Lake St., 2-D
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Phone: 907-747-802

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENTS
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

Parental Notification Reduces Teen Pregnancy

BOSTON — A recent study in *The American Journal of Public Health* clearly shows that parental notification laws reduce teenage pregnancy and abortion rates.

The study, "Impact of the Minnesota Parental Notification Law on Abortion and Birth," in the March, 1991 *Journal*, states that the abortion rate fell 28% after the enactment of a parental notification law in Minnesota in 1985. Since the birthrate also declined, this demonstrates that the pregnancy rate among teenagers dropped dramatically. The study concludes that the Minnesota law encouraged pregnancy avoidance among teenagers.

Planned Parenthood and other abortion advocacy groups have wasted millions of taxpayers' dollars trying to reduce teen pregnancy, said Massachusetts Citizens for Life President Ruth Paku-

luk. "Ironically, parental notice and consent statutes are the only measures that have proven effective in reducing teen pregnancies, and abortion advocacy groups have spent millions of dollars opposing these laws. It is time for them to admit publicly that they have been wrong and apologize for wasting so many tax dollars," she said.

"It is clear from the success of the Minnesota notice law and the Massachusetts parental consent law that parental involvement in their minor daughters' health-care decisions has had an overwhelmingly positive impact," said MCPL Education Director Linda Thayer.

"Because a minor often lacks the ability to make fully informed choices, parental involvement is imperative to ensure that she receives the benefit of appropriate counsel from those who know her

physical, emotional, familial, religious, or psychological background — her parents," Thayer added. "Abortion advocates are currently trying to weaken the Massachusetts parental consent statute. They want to lower the age limit for minors from 18 to 16 and the state to require the involvement of one instead of two parents," said Madeline McCormish, chairman of the MCPL Legislative Committee. "We hope that these results will persuade them to stop their efforts to weaken parental notice and consent statutes."

The Wanderer
Press
4-11-91

WAITING PERIOD REDUCES ABORTIONS

JACKSON, MS — A 24-hour waiting period for abortions has resulted in a 40% decrease in abortions. Mississippi also requires doctors to tell women about fetal development and abortion alternatives. (USA TODAY 1/21/93)



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the H-Hess
 committee name
 committee on Bill 5853, dated 3-21-93
 bill/subject

*I am against any funds relating to
 payment under Medicaid and general
 resp. medical assistance, that would provide funds
 for abortions. Again I'm against this
 bill. I do not want my money going
 toward abortions.*

Signed: Betsy Mean
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
307 Tinnet Way Sitka AK 99835
 Address
747-6778
 Phone No.

lofl
306



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the H - Hess
 committee name
 committee on Bill #53, dated 3/24/93
 bill/subject

I oppose Bill #53. Against any funds relating to payment under Medicare and general relief medical assistance that would provide funds for obstructions.

Signed: Willard Ward
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
307 Thicket Way, Sitka AK 99835
 Address
(907) 747-6778
 Phone No.

*let
under*



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the H. HESS
 committee name
 committee on SB53, dated 3.26.93
 bill/subject

I oppose SB53 & strongly urge you to defeat it,
I oppose state funded abortions.
 Please consider!

Elective abortions funded by the State of Alaska encourage our young people to engage in promiscuous behavior. Elective abortions funded by the State of Alaska is saying to our young people that our law makers (who should be looked upon as having the highest of moral standards) approve of irresponsible intercourse. If there are no adverse consequences to have to face from irresponsible intercourse (like pregnancy) why should young people practice abstinence and self control? What kind of future society are we and our children going to be living in where promiscuity and lack of responsibility is encouraged, where irresponsibility makes young people vulnerable to AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. By encouraging our young people to choose abstinence we protect them from AIDS, guilt, doubt and worry, loss of self esteem, abortion trauma, exploitation, emotional disorders & unwed pregnancy. Abstinence means freedom from all the above complications, plus the freedom to develop meaningful relationships, freedom from sexual obligations, freedom to develop rewarding skills & abilities + decided what they want to do with their future.

Signed: Alice Young
 Testifier

Continued

 Representing (Optional)

 Address

 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the H HESS
 committee name
 committee on SB 53, dated 3.26.93
 bill/subject

Continued

By encouraging our young people to practice self control we protect them from other sexually transmitted diseases also. Did you know that STD's are the most common disease in America next to the common cold + flu and that STDs infect 3 million teenagers each year, that new strains of STDs are resistant to treatment and that STDs often cause chronic pain + permanent damage? As for "safe sex" every teen I have talked to says that they know condoms are no protection from pregnancy much less STDs.

Please defeat SB53. I object to state funds being used for elective abortions.
 Thank you for considering my testimony.

Signed: Alice Young
 Testifier
Respect for Human Life
 Representing (Optional)
Box 6161
 Address
747 5155
 Phone No.

-8116

KODIAK LTO - 9264 (FAX)

TO: All State House of Representatives HESS 465 2137 H
465 2069 S

FROM: Michael E Noonan

PO Box 4487

KODIAK AK 99615

907 486 3603

FAX 486 1913

RE: Senate Bill # 53

I urge your support of Senate Bill # 53 which provides for state funding for abortions.

Abortions are a TRAGEDY &

WORSE TRAGEDIES are babies condemned to lives in which they are unwanted and unloved.

a scandalizing percentage of children live below the poverty line. - CRUEL!

Please, don't Add to the Problem.

Michael E Noonan



Testimony in Support of SB 53

Presented to the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee

by Annalee McConnell, Public Affairs Coordinator

March 23, 1993

On behalf of Planned Parenthood of Alaska, I urge you to ensure state funding of abortions for poor women through the enactment of SB 53. Alaska should maintain its long tradition of non-discriminatory respect for the right to privacy in decisions about reproductive health. It is unconscionable that the governor waited until the legislature adjourned last spring to propose regulations clearly intended to discourage low income women from receiving legal abortions.

As you know, Planned Parenthood and six other organizations filed suit last month to block implementation of the regulations. It was not until we filed our complaint in court that the Department of Health and Social Services finally put into writing its intention not to single out this medical procedure by requiring separate psychological evaluations or special record-keeping. The state's affidavit implies that the regulations would make virtually no difference in the state's practice with regard to funding abortion. Yet what is to explain the 40% reduction in the number of abortions on which both the original fiscal note to the regulations and the January 27 DHSS position paper on SB 53 are based? Clearly, the governor does intend that fewer poor women receive state-funded abortions.

For many women, unplanned pregnancies create severe financial and emotional hardships. It is patently unfair that a poor woman who elects to bear a child receives state-funded obstetrical care, while the woman who believes childbirth is against her best interests receives no financial assistance. The administration says that only elective abortions are denied funding, yet the term "elective abortion" is a misnomer. Women must choose one type of medical care or the other: continuing a pregnancy with obstetrical services or terminating it with an abortion.

When the regulations went into effect, neither the women needing abortions, nor their doctors, nor counseling agencies like Planned Parenthood were comforted by the assertions of one state employee that abortions would not be treated any differently than before. We believe this is why doctors stopped doing Medicaid-funded abortions until an agreement between the plaintiffs and the state was signed by the judge as a court order. They didn't trust the statement of one mid-level manager in light of the governor's claim that the "state will stop funding abortions", as the headline of his July press release on the proposed regulations declared.

We urge the committee to report this bill out favorably and to seek a commitment for a vote on the House floor at the earliest possible time. Thank you.



A United Way Agency

406 W. Fireweed Lane, Suite 103 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503 • (907) 277-4822

Position Paper - CSSB 53(Fin) am(efd fld)



AAUW-
Alaska

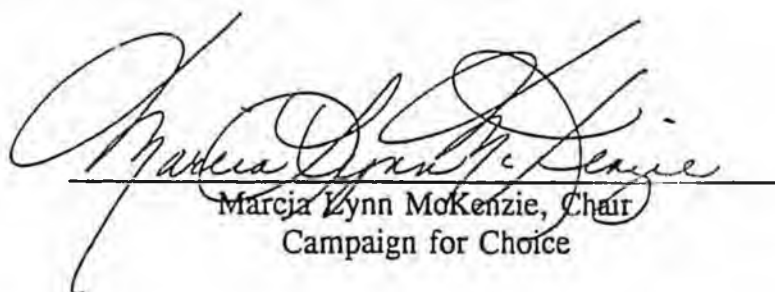
AAUW-Alaska, the statewide arm of the American Association of University, supports a woman's right to self-determination in her reproductive life. Therefore, we urge prompt passage of CSSB 53(Fin) am(efd fld) which will annul the recent amendments to regulations which determine the availability of General Relief Medical Assistance funding for abortion services. This legislation will also codify in statute that payment for both therapeutic and elective abortion procedures shall be covered for those eligible for General Relief Medical Assistance to the extent permitted under federal and state law, notwithstanding administrative regulations.

Abortion services in Alaska are costly due to a lack of general availability and the required travel. Alaska's rate of teen pregnancies remains among the highest in the nation, and the reality of an unwanted child, especially for a young woman, is most often a lifetime of poverty and bitterness. 5% of Alaska's population--20,000 children--are currently being raised by single parents supported by public funding. The cost to the Alaskan public to support these children is far more than that of terminating unwanted pregnancies. There is also a lifetime psychological burden on the both the mother and unwanted child, which cannot be measured in monetary terms.

CSSB 53(Fin) am(efd fld) will remove the unwarranted intrusion of government into the most private aspects of those Alaskan women who cannot afford medical care on their own. The amended regulations now in effect stipulate that abortion services will be covered by General Relief Medical Assistance in the cases of rape, incest or when a physician determines that there will be physical or psychological harm to the mother. This provision thus denies our Alaskan constitutional right to privacy for victims of rape and incest who are seeking appropriate medical care in order that they may attempt to resume a normal life and who may not wish to reveal the circumstances surrounding the pregnancy.

The regulations also impose a moral/religious code on a selected segment of our population. The majority of Alaskans agree that each woman has the right to control her own body. This was documented in a statewide survey conducted by Cracian & Associates in late 1991, in which over 70% of those surveyed were found to be pro-choice. That this right should not be based on a woman's financial situation is supported by the citizens of our state: In the oral and written testimony submitted concerning the amended regulations by over 8,400 individual Alaskans in 99 communities during the summer of 1992, 66% were opposed to any changes in the General Relief Medical Assistance regulations; only 34% supported changing the regulations.

AAUW-Alaska urges prompt passage of this vital legislation.



Marcja Lynn McKenzie, Chair
Campaign for Choice

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Steve Rieger, Chair
Senator Bert Sharp, Vice Chair
Senator Loren Leman
Senator Mike Miller
Senator Jim Duncan
Senator Johnny Ellis
Senator Judith Salo



State Capitol
Room 516
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 463-3762

Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

CS SB 53(Fin) am(efd fld) "An Act relating to payment for abortions under Medicaid and general relief medical assistance; annulling changes made by certain regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Social Services relating to funding of abortion services under the general relief medical program."

CS SB 53(Fin) am(efd fld) annuls the changes made by the new regulations and amends the Medicaid and GRM statutes so that similar regulations could not be adopted in the future.

Section 1:

(a) Makes it clear that the old statutes allowed state funding for abortions.

(b) Intent is that abortions are eligible for funding under the regulations as they existed in December 1992.

Sec. 2.

Changes the Medicaid statutes. Adds a new section to the Medicaid statutes saying the department shall pay for abortions to the extent permitted under federal law and if not permitted under federal law, a person eligible for assistance under this chapter shall be covered under the GRM statutes.

Sec. 3.

Changes the GRM statutes. Adds a new section to the GRM statutes saying the department shall pay abortion costs for a person who is otherwise eligible for assistance under Medicaid or GRM statutes, with equal priority to other services as ranked in the statutes.

Sec. 4.

Annuls the changes to the GRM regulations.

Sec. 5.

Allows the Act to be retroactive to the date the regulations went into effect.

Sponsor Statement

POSITION PAPER

STATE OF ALASKA ★ DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Position Paper
CSSB 53 (FIN)

RECEIVED MAR 12 1993

CSSB 53(FIN) would annul changes in regulations intended to limit use of government funding to pay for abortions that are not therapeutic. Specifically, the bill annuls changes in the regulations that specify that General Relief Medical is only available to women seeking "therapeutic abortions: and related services, annuls references to "elective abortions:" under 7 AAC 47,210 and 7 AAC 47,290 including subsections defining "elective abortions" and "therapeutic abortions."

The statement of intent calls for abortions to be eligible for funding under regulations in force in December of 1992. Unlike the original bill, CSSB 53(FIN) bars the administration from readopting the same regulations.

Position:

The Department of Health and Social Services opposes CSSB 53(FIN). The bill is a needless action which, if adopted, would place abortions in a special, single service category paid for without a determination as to medical necessity. The present regulations reflect extensive hearing testimony reviewed at all levels of government and with considerable public involvement. Existing regulations make Alaska's policy on abortion consistent with the majority of other states.

Recommended by: Kimberly B. Busch
Kimberly B. Busch
Director
Div. of Medical Assistance

Date: 3-9-93

Approved by: Theodore A. Mala
Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
Commissioner

Date: 3/10/93

HPDOLICY HSSPLAN3\CSSB53 PP

PP-93-17

Position Paper - H+SS

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Steve Rieger, Chair
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Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

The following changes would occur with the passage of SB 53:

7 AAC 47.170(b) An applicant under 18 years of age may apply on his or her own behalf if the applicant is living apart from parents or guardian and is managing his or her own personal financial affairs. [A female] An applicant under 18 years of age living at home with her parents or guardian may apply without regard to her parents' or guardian's income if she is a female seeking a [therapeutic abortion] pregnancy-related service.

7 AAC 47.200 GENERAL RELIEF MEDICAL COVERAGE. The General Relief Medical program provides payment on behalf of needy persons who are eligible under the provisions of this chapter for any of the following services:

(4) physician services if

(A) related to major medical care provided in a hospital on an inpatient basis;

(B) provided in a hospital emergency room the same day on which the recipient is admitted for major medical care;

(C) provided to a recipient residing in a nursing home;

(D) provided in either an outpatient or an inpatient setting to a recipient with a diagnosis described in 7 AAC 47.271(b); or

(E) [provided in determining eligibility for a therapeutic abortion; or] provided for pregnancy-related services;

[(F) provided for a therapeutic abortion:]

(5) outpatient laboratory and x-ray services provided in conjunction with [a therapeutic abortion] pregnancy-related services or nursing home care;

(6) medical transportation related to major medical care, nursing home care, or [a therapeutic abortion] pregnancy-related services;

CHANGES THAT WOULD OCCUR W/PASSAGE OF SB 53

(7) outpatient surgical center services provided in conjunction with [a therapeutic abortion] pregnancy-related services or nursing home care;

7 AAC 47.210. EXCLUSIONS FROM GENERAL RELIEF MEDICAL PROGRAM. Notwithstanding any other provisions contained in this chapter or 7 AAC 43, a payment may not be made under the General Relief Medical program for any expense

(7) for an elective procedure [,including an elective abortion] other than a pregnancy-related service as defined in 7 AAC 47.290:

7 AAC 47.290. DEFINITIONS. In 7 AAC 47.010 -- 7 AAC 47.290

(3) "elective procedure" means a procedure that is subject to the choice or decision of the patient or physician regarding medical services that are advantageous to the patient but not necessary to prevent the death or disability of the patient; [,and includes an elective abortion;]

(5) [is repealed:] "pregnancy-related service" or "pregnancy-related services" means a service or services reasonably necessary for an abortion;

7 AAC 47.290(7) and (8) are added definitions which would be annulled.

Released 7/24/92

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MEMORANDUM

July 22, 1992

SUBJECT: DHSS Abortion Funding Regulations (Work Order No. 8-LS0049)

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

FROM: Terri Lauterbach
Legislative Counsel

You have asked us to review the legality of the Medicaid and General Relief Medical (GRM) abortion funding regulations proposed by the Department of Health and Social Services on July 8, 1992.

There are a number of areas where the proposed regulations are not clear. However, in our opinion, a court probably would find that the proposed changes to the Medicaid regulations are legally valid and consistent with legislative intent because they reflect federal Medicaid requirements, a result intended by the legislature. But, a court is less likely to find the proposed changes to the GRM regulations to be consistent with legislative intent because the court may view them as arbitrary changes and because they probably result in unconstitutional administration of the state's medical assistance programs.

A finding of arbitrariness could be made because the proposed regulations change a longstanding DHSS interpretation of the GRM statutes without any intervening legislative directive to do so and without any demonstrable change in the medical needs of Alaskan women. A finding of unconstitutionality could be made because the proposed regulations infringe privacy rights and the right to equal protection of the laws by treating indigent pregnant women who choose to continue their pregnancies differently from indigent pregnant women who choose not to.

In order to answer your question, this memorandum will discuss the following topics:

- (1) Content of the proposed regulations.
- (2) Effect of the proposed regulations.
- (3) Consistency of the proposed regulations with legislative intent.
- (4) Constitutionality of the proposed regulations - privacy.
- (5) Constitutionality of the proposed regulations - equal protection.

Legal Services Memo

7-22-92

A "Conclusion" section appears after the following "Discussion" section.

DISCUSSION

(1) Content of the proposed regulations.

The proposed regulations make changes in two different DHSS programs that provide medical care for indigent women: Medicaid and General Relief Medical (GRM).

The proposed changes in the Medicaid regulations provide that payment for an abortion will "in the department's discretion" be covered if the billing invoice is accompanied by certification that "the life of the mother would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term."^{1/} See proposed 7 AAC 43.140(a).

The proposed changes in the GRM regulations would restrict funding to "therapeutic abortions" and eliminate funding for "elective abortions." See proposed 7 AAC 47.200 and 7 AAC 47.210.

"Therapeutic abortion" is defined in the proposed GRM regulations to include three types of pregnancy terminations^{2/}: (1) where the pregnancy resulted from "actions that would constitute a crime of" sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, or incest;^{3/}

^{1/} It is not clear what the proposed regulations mean by "in the department's discretion." Will the DHSS second-guess the physician's certification?

According to the Anchorage Daily News, the commissioner intends to leave "the final call" to "doctors, not bureaucrats." However, that comment was, according to the ADN, made in reference to the definitions of "elective" and "therapeutic" in the GRM regulations, not the use of "in the department's discretion" in the Medicaid regulations. See ADN, Thursday, July 9, 1992, at Page A10, Col. 5.

The proposed Medicaid regulations should be clarified in regard to this language about DHSS's "discretion."

^{2/} In using the phrase "termination of pregnancy," the regulations make no attempt to distinguish procedures like induced labor or Caesarian sections. Most likely, these would be covered under Medicaid as childbirth procedures, so they need not be covered under the GRM regulations.

^{3/} The regulations do not state who will determine whether actions leading to the pregnancy "would constitute" the specified crimes. Short of a conviction (which would usually take so long as to moot the question of abortion), who is in a position of determining that any of the specified crimes has occurred?

In cases alleging sexual assault, for instance, the lack of consent of the victim is often at issue. Will DHSS personnel, after questioning a pregnant woman, determine whether or not there was consent?

(continued...)

(2) where termination of a pregnancy is certified by a physician as medically necessary "to prevent the death or disability of the woman"; and (3) where termination of a pregnancy is certified by a physician as medically necessary "to ameliorate a condition harmful to the woman's physical or psychological health." See proposed 7 AAC 47.290(8).^{4/}

"Elective abortion" is defined to mean a procedure, other than a therapeutic abortion, to terminate a pregnancy.^{5/} See proposed 7 AAC 47.290(7).

(2) Effect of the proposed regulations.

The effect of the proposed changes in the Medicaid regulations would be to bring the state program into compliance with current federal abortion funding restrictions.^{6/}

^{3/}(...continued)

In cases alleging incest or sexual abuse of a minor, will DHSS simply accept the pregnant woman's statement of the occurrence, or will DHSS somehow investigate or require corroboration of the age and identity of the alleged perpetrator?

7 AAC 47.290(8)(B) should be clarified on this point. In its present form, it invites arbitrary action and leaves open the possibility of extreme invasion of privacy.

^{4/} 7 AAC 47.290(8) does not distinguish between previability and postviability abortions.

^{5/} "Elective procedure" is also defined in the proposed regulations as

a procedure that is subject to the choice or decision of the patient or physician regarding medical services that are advantageous to the patient but **not necessary to prevent the death or disability of the patient, and includes an elective abortion.** (See 7 AAC 47.290(3).) (Underlined language is proposed as new language in the regulation. Bold face indicates emphasis added for the purposes of this memo.)

As with 7 AAC 140(a) and 7 AAC 47.290(8)(B), discussed in preceding footnotes, this proposed regulation needs clarifying.

It is obvious from the definition of "therapeutic abortion" and "elective abortion" that GRM funding will be provided for an abortion that is "not necessary to prevent the death or disability of the patient." Therefore, the definition of "elective procedure" should be rewritten to be consistent with the definition of "elective abortion." One way to achieve consistency would be to move the new language currently proposed to be appended at the end of 7 AAC 47.290(3) to the beginning of that definition instead so that it would read as follows:

"Elective procedure" means (A) an elective abortion or (B) a procedure that is subject to the choice of the patient...but not necessary to prevent the death or disability of the patient.

^{6/} Medicaid is a joint federal-state program. The state cannot use Medicaid money for a purpose prohibited by federal law or regulation.

Although federal restrictions have varied from time to time, current federal restrictions prohibit Medicaid payments for an abortion unless the life of the pregnant woman would be endangered by a completed pregnancy.

Because of the proposed definitions of "therapeutic abortion" and "elective abortion," the effect of the proposed changes in the GRM regulations is less clear. How many abortions will be considered "elective," if any, and therefore not be funded? And what kind of physician statement will be considered sufficient by DHSS to satisfy the requirement that a physician certify the abortion as medically necessary?^{7/}

It is possible that the definitions, by including situations involving the woman's "physical or psychological health," would permit any abortion to be funded as long as the woman could find a physician willing to provide the appropriate certification.^{8/} After an initial dip in abortion funding caused by confusion on the part of both patients and their physicians about coverage, the department could well discover that the requirement of physician certification will become a pro forma bit of paperwork with no actual effect of restricting funding.

However, for the sake of analyzing the regulations from the perspective of whether they are consistent with legislative intent, this memorandum will assume that the fiscal note accompanying the proposed regulations is basically accurate. The fiscal note predicts increased costs to the state and federal government of over \$1,000,000 in fiscal year 1993 and almost \$2,000,000 by fiscal year 1997.^{9/} According to DHSS spokesperson Ed Wicher, the prediction of increased costs is based on an anticipated decrease in abortions and a concomitant increase in live births of indigent children

^{7/} These questions are crucial not just as matters of clarity but as matters of constitutionality. If, in practice, all types of abortions will wind up being funded without significant procedural obstacles for different types, the proposed regulations would probably not be construed to violate either privacy rights or the right to equal protection of the law.

^{8/} See, for instance, the statement attributed to Thomas Moffatt, executive director of Alaska Right to Life Inc., in the Anchorage Daily News, July 9, 1992, page A1, Col. 5:

[The definition of "therapeutic abortion"] opens the barn door. In my opinion that definition would permit any abortion. I would imagine any one of a dozen abortionists could certify anyone who walked through their doors.

Whether one ascribes good faith to "abortionists" or not, we agree with Mr. Moffatt that the definition of "therapeutic abortion" could encompass all abortions since an unwanted pregnancy probably always has, at a minimum, adverse psychological effects on a woman.

^{9/} See page 2 of the "NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES" that accompanied the actual language changes proposed for 7 AAC 43 and 7 AAC 47, issued 7/8/92.

who, with their indigent mothers, will be eligible for public medical and financial benefits.^{10/}

(3) Consistency of the proposed regulations with legislative intent.

Given the content and the assumed effect^{11/} of the proposed regulations, one aspect of our analysis is whether DHSS's decision to distinguish among types of abortions, funding some and not others, is consistent with legislative intent.

According to Alaska case law, the intention of the legislature must be determined from the words used in the statute being implemented by the agency, construed with reference to the purpose of the program of which the statute is a part.^{12/} If an administrative regulation is consistent with a statute's purposes and reasonably necessary to carry them out, the Alaska Supreme Court will not overturn it, provided it is reasonable and not arbitrary.^{13/} Since a regulation is presumptively valid, the burden of proving the invalidity of a regulation is on the party challenging it.^{14/} Furthermore, since these proposed regulations involve policy-making and the particularized expertise and experience of administrative personnel, a court will be inclined to defer to the administrative decision expressed in the regulation, and will inquire only whether it has a reasonable basis.^{15/}

In light of these standards that the court has developed for its review of administrative regulations, it is clear that the proposed changes to the Medicaid regulations would be upheld if challenged. It is much less clear whether the proposed changes to the GRM regulations would be upheld.

^{10/} It is not clear exactly what percentage of abortions currently funded will be considered "elective" (and unfunded) under the new regulations. However, the fiscal note is substantial, indicating that DHSS believes a significant percentage of abortions will no longer qualify for public funding and will not be covered by nonpublic funds either. An "educated guess," based on the fiscal note, would be that 35 - 40 percent of abortions currently funded under Medicaid and GRM will no longer be funded under those programs nor by private means.

^{11/} For a discussion of the "assumed effect" see the preceding three paragraphs of this memorandum.

^{12/} State v. City of Anchorage, 513 P.2d 1104 (Alaska 1973).

^{13/} Kalmakoff v. State, Commercial Fisheries Entry Com'n, 693 P.2d 844 (Alaska 1985).

^{14/} State v. Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., 723 P.2d 76 (Alaska 1986).

^{15/} Hood v. State, 574 P.2d 811 (Alaska 1978). However, this deference may be more applicable to new regulations than to changes in old regulations.

With respect to the proposed Medicaid regulations, the court would no doubt look at the legislative intent expressed in AS 47.07.040, where the legislature gave DHSS the authority to

make those arrangements or regulatory changes, not inconsistent with law, as may be required under federal law to obtain and retain approval of the United States Department of Health and Human Services to secure for the state the optimum federal payment under the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1396 - 1396p (Title XIX, Social Security Act, Medical Assistance). (Emphasis added.)

In order to retain the approval of the federal government for the state's Medicaid program, the state must not use Medicaid money for an abortion unless the pregnant woman's life would be endangered by carrying the pregnancy to term. DHSS's proposed changes in the Medicaid regulations would simply insert that federal restriction into the state's program.^{16/} Therefore, we have no doubt that a court would uphold the new state Medicaid restriction as consistent with legislative intent because it is necessary to keep the state program in compliance with federal requirements, a result clearly intended by the legislature.

We have more doubt about whether the GRM restrictions would be upheld. Most of our doubt stems from issues that the proposed regulations raise under the state constitution.^{17/} However, there is also some room for doubt about the validity of the proposed regulations because of issues raised about their consistency with the legislative intent involving the GRM statutes.

To determine legislative intent under the GRM program, a court would look at AS 47.25.120 and 47.25.130 and the definition of "assistance" in AS 47.25.300. These statutes indicate that the legislature intended to leave implementation of the GRM program largely within the discretion of DHSS. The three statutes read as follows:

Sec. 47.25.120. ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE. Financial assistance may be given under AS 47.25.120 - 47.25.300, so far as practicable under the conditions in this state, to a needy person who is eligible under the regulations of the department. (Emphasis added.)

^{16/} It would also make the regulations match reality. It is my understanding from DHSS that the federal Medicaid restriction (life endangerment) already has been implemented on the state level for over a decade, even though 7 AAC 43.140(a) has continued to list two other situations (health effects, and rape/incest) as being covered by Medicaid during that time. These other two situations have been covered under GRM, instead of Medicaid, during the last decade.

^{17/} See the next two sections of this memo.

Sec. 47.25.130. AMOUNT AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE. (a) The amount of assistance for a needy person shall be **determined by the department** with regard to the resources and needs of the person and the conditions existing in each case. Where possible, assistance shall be sufficient to provide the applicant with reasonable subsistence **according to standards of assistance established by the department.** However, the amount of assistance for subsistence needs may not exceed \$120 a person a calendar month. (Emphasis added.)

Sec. 47.25.300. DEFINITIONS. In AS 47.25.120 - 47.25.300

(1) "assistance" means financial assistance to or on behalf of a needy person, including subsistence (food, shelter, fuel, clothing, and utilities) and transportation, medical needs (including, but not limited to, hospitalization, nursing, and convalescent care), burial, and other determined needs;

These statutes give broad discretion to DHSS. After a person is determined to be "eligible under regulations of the department," the amount of assistance must be "determined by the department" with regard to the "needs" of the person and "the conditions existing in each case." Assistance must be reasonable "according to standards of assistance established by the department." While assistance is supposed to include "medical needs," the legislature has not defined that term except to say that it includes a minimum of "hospitalization, nursing, and convalescent care." In essence, the proposed regulations are an exercise of DHSS's authority to interpret the term "medical needs."

As a general matter, we think that the GRM statutes give very wide discretion to DHSS to interpret the term "medical needs." "Need" is an ambiguous term according to the dictionary, meaning both "necessary or required" and "useful or desired."^{18/} Considering the legislature's limitation of general relief financial assistance to \$120 a month, we doubt that a court would have considered it unreasonable for DHSS to limit general relief medical assistance to procedures necessary to prevent the death or disability of the patient when initially implementing the GRM program. This would have restricted the medical aspect of the program to a very basic level of assistance like the legislature restricted the financial aspect of the program.

However, the proposed regulations are not the initial regulations to implement the GRM program. Rather, the proposed regulations would change implementation of a program that is almost 40 years old^{19/} and that has probably covered all abor-

^{18/} Webster's New World Dictionary.

^{19/} The general relief program was enacted by ch. 110, SLA 1953.

tions not covered under Medicaid for most, if not all, of those 40 years.^{20/} When determining whether the proposed GRM regulations are reasonable, a court might evaluate whether there is a reasonable basis for the change, not whether the regulations would have been reasonable initially.

When evaluating the reasonableness of the changes made by the regulations, a court might note, first of all, that there have been no legislative changes in the definition of "assistance" or "medical needs" since 1953. Furthermore, the court would probably note that DHSS itself has had a longstanding interpretation that GRM "medical needs" include all types of abortions.^{21/} And, the court would probably note that, despite the longstanding DHSS policy of covering abortions under GRM, there has never been a legislative change indicating disapproval of that policy.^{22/} Finally, the agency will probably be unable to demonstrate to the court that the medical needs of Alaskan women have changed with respect to pregnancy options. Therefore, DHSS probably cannot point to any legislative or medical reason for interpreting "medical needs" differently now than they have been determined over the past few decades. Thus a court could, in our opinion, find the proposed GRM changes to be arbitrary, with no reasonable basis.

We are not alone in this opinion. The question of whether the GRM regulations could be changed to prohibit funding for "elective" abortions was put to Attorney General Wilson Condon in 1981 by then Governor Jay Hammond.

Condon acknowledged that a "strong argument" could be made that DHSS has absolute discretion to change its definition of "medical need" in the GRM regulations, but explained at length that there definitely would be "legal difficulties" with this approach. He wrote

AS 47.25 gives the agency broad discretion to determine whether there is a need for specific types of medical treatment [for persons who are eligible for general relief]. . . By [previously] adopting regulations

^{20/} We base this latter conclusion on written evidence from the mid-1970's and oral anecdotal evidence dating back to the 1960's.

^{21/} We do not know if the court will grant "deference" to DHSS's longstanding interpretation or to DHSS's current desire to change the interpretation.

^{22/} Abortions were singled out by DHSS for continued coverage under GRM regulations in the summer of 1986 when the legislature cut the GRM appropriation by 50 percent for fiscal year 1987. Before that time, they had been covered along with other "physician services." Contemporaneously with the GRM funding cut, the legislature enacted a priority system for eliminating GRM services when appropriations were insufficient to cover them all. Thus, there has been fairly recent legislation about services under GRM, but no indication that different types of abortions should be treated differently.

providing for the coverage of abortion expenses the agency implicitly made a finding that there is a general need for that type of medical treatment, i.e., that abortions are "medical needs" under the terms of the statute. It could be argued that before the regulations could be amended to exclude elective abortions, there would have to be a finding that conditions within Alaska had changed to such an extent that there is no longer a need for that type of medical treatment. Without such a finding, the change [in the regulations] might be considered an arbitrary agency action. It should also be noted that the legislature has not taken action to change the original agency determination.

Such a finding would be most difficult to make in this case. Neither the Hyde Amendment nor the United States Supreme Court decision in Harris alter[s] "medical needs." Nor has any other event occurred in the state which suggests a change in medical needs. Absent changed circumstances, we believe a court might not permit the deletion of elective abortions from the list of medical needs covered by the General Relief Medical Assistance program.^{23/}

We agree with Attorney General Condon's opinion that changes in the GRM regulations without a change in either the underlying statute or in the medical circumstances of indigent women in the state would likely be viewed as unlawful arbitrary action by the agency. Such arbitrariness would be inconsistent with legislative intent. In addition, the regulations would be inconsistent with legislative intent if they resulted in unconstitutional administration of the state's medical assistance programs. This memo will now discuss the constitutional issues raised by the proposed regulations.

(4) Constitutionality of the proposed regulations - privacy.

Given the content and the assumed effect^{24/} of the proposed regulations, it is clear that the privacy clause of the state's constitution^{25/} could be the basis of a challenge to the constitutionality of the regulations.^{26/}

^{23/} Op. Att'y Gen., January 12, 1981, File No. J-66-413-81, at pages 5 - 6.

^{24/} For a discussion of the "assumed effect" see footnotes 6 - 10 and accompanying text.

^{25/} Article 1, sec. 22, Constitution of the State of Alaska.

^{26/} It cannot reasonably be argued that a woman's decision about whether to continue a pregnancy fails to involve a privacy right.

Under the state constitution, a regulation impinging on the right to privacy may be upheld only if it is necessary to further a compelling state interest.^{27/}

A challenge based on the state's privacy clause would contend that the proposed regulations interfere with an indigent woman's right to privately determine whether to continue her pregnancy. Challengers would probably say that the regulations force a state-sponsored inquiry into the woman's reasons for her choice (if the choice is abortion) and place a substantial obstacle (by denying funding) in the way of implementing the woman's choice (if the choice is abortion and for a reason not supported by the state).

Defenders of the proposed regulations would probably use arguments like those made in federal decisions that have upheld Medicaid abortion funding restrictions. They would argue that it will be a woman's poverty, not the state, that will stand in the way of an "elective" abortion under the proposed regulations. They would also point out that the right to privacy is not absolute^{28/} and can be outweighed by the state's "important and legitimate interest in potential life."^{29/} Defenders would probably claim that by not funding "elective" abortions, the state would simply be expressing its legitimate preference to financially support childbirth. The woman's right of privacy would not be violated because, according to the regulations' defenders, she can still get an abortion, just not at state expense.

In rebuttal, the regulations' challengers would probably note that the state itself has acknowledged that lack of state funding will be more than an obstacle in the path of many indigent pregnant women; it will be an absolute bar. DHSS's own fiscal note projects that a significant number of indigent women who cannot get publicly-funded

^{26/}(...continued)

As long ago as 1942 and as recently as June 1992, federal decisions have recognized that the federal "[c]onstitution places limits on a State's right to interfere with a person's most basic decisions about family and parenthood," including "the right of the individual, married or single, to be free from unwarranted governmental intrusion into matters so fundamentally affecting a person as the decision whether to bear...a child." See, Casey v. Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania, ___ U.S. ___ (1992), 1992 WestLaw 142546, page 11, which cites a string of cases extending back to 1942.

And, while the contours of Alaska's right to privacy are not yet firmly established, it is clear that the right to privacy guaranteed to Alaskans is broader in scope than that guaranteed in the federal constitution. State v. Glass, 538 P.2d 872 (Alaska 1978).

^{27/} Grav v. State, 525 P.2d 524 (Alaska 1974).

^{28/} Grav v. State, supra; Ravin v. State, 537 P.2d 494 (Alaska 1975); and Stone v. Erickson, 574 P.2d 1 (1978).

^{29/} Casey, supra, at page 24.

abortions under the new restrictions will, in effect, be forced to carry their pregnancies to term. Challengers would probably contend that this is not only the effect, but also the purpose of the new regulations. The challengers can point to the governor's own press release that says the purpose of the new restrictions is "to save lives." They would probably say that the intent of the restrictions clearly goes beyond promoting childbirth, which could be achieved by less intrusive means like educational outreach, and, instead, strikes at the heart of the right to privacy itself, by using the power of the state to impose an "undue burden" on the right of an indigent woman to freely decide how to manage her pregnancy.^{30/}

The Alaska Supreme Court's resolution of these arguments is as likely to be affected by its view of reality as by case law, and it may well be determined by the strength of the record before it at the time it makes its decision.^{31/} If the court views the Medicaid and GRM changes separately, from the point of view of the programs themselves, the court could uphold the Medicaid regulations as requirements of federal law and uphold the GRM changes as treating all "elective" procedures the same.^{32/} However, if the court views the programs from the point of view of an indigent pregnant woman, the court could find that the two programs, in the way that they operate together to support a pregnant woman's choice to give birth but not, in all cases, her choice to have an abortion, impermissibly interfere with her fundamental right of reproductive choice. While acknowledging that protection of potential life

^{30/} "Undue burden" appears to be the test developing under the federal constitution for testing the validity of a state's abortion restrictions. While the test under the state constitution will probably be even more stringent, requiring a compelling state interest, it is instructive to note the following language from the most recent abortion decision based on the federal constitution:

A finding of an undue burden is a shorthand for the conclusion that a state regulation has the purpose or effect of placing a substantial obstacle in the path of a woman seeking an abortion of a nonviable fetus. A statute with this purpose is invalid because the means chosen by the State to further the interest in potential life must be calculated to inform the woman's free choice, not hinder it. And a statute which, while furthering the interest in potential life or some other valid state interest, has the effect of placing a substantial obstacle in the path of the woman's choice cannot be considered a permissible means of serving its legitimate ends. (Casev, *supra*, at page 27) (Emphasis added.)

^{31/} See, *Casev, supra*, where the U.S. Supreme Court acknowledges that the strength of the record before the court on spousal and child abuse convinced it to strike down the "husband-notice" provision of Pennsylvania's abortion restrictions.

^{32/} Of course, to do this, the court would have to overlook the fact that "therapeutic abortion" includes an abortion that would be an "elective procedure" if it were not an abortion. That is, a "therapeutic abortion" includes abortions that are not necessary to prevent the death or disability of the patient, which is the determining factor for other "elective" procedures. So, actually, the regulations do not treat all "elective" procedures the same.

is a legitimate governmental goal, the court could point out that it is not a compelling interest until viability. And, since a compelling interest is needed to override a fundamental privacy right, the court could strike down the regulations with respect to abortions performed before viability.

We believe it is more likely that the Alaska Supreme Court will adopt the challengers' view of reality and the applicable law rather than the defenders' view. We doubt that the court will find the regulations to be neutral, in reality, on the issue of reproductive choice when it is faced with the fiscal note and the acknowledged antipathy of the Administration toward abortion, as exemplified in the Governor's press release. More likely, the court will see a reality where an indigent woman has no real choice concerning her pregnancy if her eligibility for medical care is conditioned on the result desired by the state - childbirth.^{33/} As to the applicable case law to form the legal underpinnings of its decision, the Alaska court need only point to the explicit (and stronger) privacy right granted under the state constitution and the lack of a compelling governmental interest to override that right before viability.

(5) Constitutionality of the proposed regulations - equal protection.

The proposed regulations also implicate the equal protection clause of the state constitution^{34/} because the regulations treat some indigent pregnant women differently from other indigent pregnant women. Otherwise eligible pregnant women who choose childbirth will receive state assistance with medical procedures while some otherwise eligible pregnant women who choose abortion will not.

Whether the different treatment of pregnant women under the regulations is constitutional under the state's equal protection clause will be determined by the following test: the court will assess the legitimacy of the state purpose purportedly furthered by the different treatment and the extent to which the relationship between the asserted purpose and the different treatment is fair and substantial; then the court will determine the nature and the extent of the infringement of individual rights allegedly caused by the disparate treatment.^{35/} Depending on the importance of

^{33/} The court will probably make clear that its decision would be the same if the state were seeking to encourage population control by funding abortions and not childbirth. The constitutional question before the court will not involve the weighing of the value of abortion as against childbirth, but instead will concern the protection of either procreative choice from discriminatory governmental treatment. See, Doe v. Director of the Michigan Dept. of Social Services, 468 N.W.2d 862 (Cl.App. Mich. 1991), appeal granted at 472 N.W.2d 638 (MI 1991).

^{34/} Article I, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska.

^{35/} Williams v. Zobel, 619 P.2d 448 (Alaska 1980), rev'd on other grounds, 457 U.S. 55 (1982).

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the individual interest involved, a greater or lesser burden will be placed on the state to show this fair and substantial relationship.^{36/}

In light of this equal protection test, challengers of the regulations would probably contend, first of all, that the individual interest being affected by the disparate treatment is a fundamental interest, the right of reproductive choice.^{37/} Secondly, given the importance of the individual right affected, the challengers would probably contend that the state's purpose in treating the classes of pregnant women differently (based on whether they choose childbirth or abortion) needs to be not only legitimate but must approach being a compelling interest that is virtually unachievable by means that would have less impact on the affected right. The challengers would no doubt point out that the state's interest in potential life is not compelling until viability, and argue that the effect of the regulations on reproductive choice before viability cannot be justified.

Defenders of the regulations would probably counter that the regulations will result not in disparate treatment, but in equal treatment. Instead of funding some "elective" procedures (i.e., "elective" abortions) under the GRM program and not other elective procedures, as was the past practice, the state will be treating all "elective" procedures the same. Alternatively, the regulations' defenders may argue that equal protection analysis should not apply because women who need a "therapeutic abortion" are not similarly situated to those who merely want an "elective abortion." Therefore, the regulations can validly treat them differently. Defenders would probably also contend that the right to reproductive choice remains with the woman because she can seek an abortion without state funds. Therefore, according to potential defenders, since there is no fundamental right being affected, the government's purpose in treating the women differently need only be legitimate, not compelling. And that legitimate right is the right to protect potential life.

As with the arguments based on the state constitution's privacy clause, a state court's resolution of the differing arguments about equal protection will depend as much on the strength of the record before it and the court's view of reality as on case law. The court could uphold the GRM regulations as validly treating "elective abortions" differently from "therapeutic abortions." Alternatively, the court could strike down the GRM regulations because they work in conjunction with the Medicaid regulations to treat pregnant women differently based on whether they choose to exercise their

^{36/} Wilson v. Municipality of Anchorage, 669 P.2d 569 (Alaska 1983).

^{37/} Since the fundamental nature of the interest rests, at least in part, on the state constitution's privacy clause, the privacy right arguments described in the previous section of this memo and the equal protection arguments described in this section stem from some of the same reasoning. However, the legal analysis is a bit different, and either or both could be used by an Alaska court to strike down the regulations, so this memo treats them separately.

fundamental right of reproductive choice. The court could find that the women affected by the regulations are similarly situated because they are pregnant and that the state may not interfere with a woman's choice on how to treat that pregnancy by reserving to itself the power to define that some abortions are "elective" while childbirth is not. The court could find the protection of potential life to be a legitimate state interest, but not compelling enough before fetal viability to override a woman's right of reproductive choice. As a legal underpinning for resolving the equal protection arguments differently from similar cases decided under the federal constitution, an Alaska court would point to the more stringent standard developed under the state constitution for testing the constitutionality of classifications made by government actions.

CONCLUSION

The regulations making changes in the Medicaid program clearly comply with the legislative intent that Alaska participate in the federal Medicaid program. However, the regulations that propose restrictions on funding "elective" abortions under the GRM program may be viewed by a court as unlawful arbitrary changes because they change a long history of contrary agency interpretation without apparent statutory or medical justification. The GRM regulations also raise substantial issues under the state constitution's privacy clause and equal protection clause.^{38/}

Whether a court would find the GRM changes to be arbitrary will probably depend on whether the court analyzes the new regulations apart from the history of the GRM program or as changes to a longstanding interpretation by the agency. Viewed in isolation, the proposed regulations appear to fall within the broad discretion granted to DHSS by the legislature. However, viewed as changes to a longstanding agency policy, the changes may be viewed as somewhat arbitrary.

How a state court would resolve the constitutional issues and whether the restrictions would be upheld under the constitution will depend not only on purely legal arguments but on the view of social and economic reality demonstrated in the record before the court and adopted by the court as the reality it is willing to recognize. To the extent that the court is convinced that an indigent pregnant woman's privacy right or right to equal protection is actually interfered with by the regulations (and not merely by her own poverty or by her election of a "nonmedically necessary" procedure), the court has legal precedents available to it to support a decision striking down the regulations. If the court is convinced, despite the Governor's press release and the DHSS fiscal note, that the regulations are neutral with regard to privacy rights and do not treat similar medical conditions differently, the court also has legal precedents available to it to support a decision upholding the regulations.

^{38/} They also raise issues involving clarity. See footnotes 1, 3, 5, and 7.

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

July 22, 1992

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In our opinion, the issue of the regulations' arbitrariness is a toss-up, but we think the Alaska Supreme Court is likely to be convinced that the regulations are not neutral with regard to privacy (in either their effect or purpose), do impermissibly treat the choice of childbearing differently from the choice of not bearing a child, and are not justified by a sufficient governmental interest with respect to previability abortions. Therefore, we think there is a substantial probability that the court will find the regulations to be unconstitutional with regard to previability abortions, but constitutional with regard to postviability abortions.^{39/}

TML:gc

92-156.lmb

^{39/} We are not alone in our view that Alaska courts will probably take a different view than the federal courts have on the constitutionality of restricting public funding of abortions for indigent women. Opinions and memoranda from the Alaska Attorney General's Office under three different Administrations over the last 14 years have consistently indicated that the Alaska Supreme Court is likely to share the view of the dissenters in the federal cases that have upheld restrictions on public funding of abortions. See Op. Att'y Gen., March 31, 1978, Op. No. 15, pages 2 - 3; Op. Att'y Gen., Jan. 12, 1981, File No. J-66-413-81, pages 6 - 7; Op. Atty Gen., April 17, 1981, page 6; and Memorandum of Assistant Attorney General Elizabeth Shaw to Representative Mark Boyer, January 19, 1990, page 1.

Moreover, state courts in at least six other states have refused to follow federal precedent in this area and have struck down various abortion funding restrictions under their state constitutions, citing state privacy clauses, state due process clauses, or state equal protection clauses. See, Moe v. Secretary of Administration and Finance, 417 N.E.2d 387 (Mass. 1981); Committee to Defend Reproductive Rights v. Myers, 625 P.2d 779 (CA 1981); Right to Choose v. Byrne, 450 A.2d 925 (NJ 1982); Planned Parenthood Association v. Department of Human Resources of the State of Oregon, 663 P.2d 1247 (Or. App. 1983), affirmed at 687 P.2d 785 (OR 1984); Doe v. Maher, 515 A.2d 134 (Conn. Super. 1986); and Hope v. Perles, 571 N.Y.S.2d 972 (Sup. 1991).

For a more complete discussion of these A.G. opinions and other states' cases, refer to our memorandum to you dated July 7, 1992.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

John

DATE: 1/22/93

FURTHER JUDICIARY
FINANCE

Date of 5-Day Notice: 1-21-93
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 1/27/93

HES Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 53

"An Act annulling changes made by certain regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Social Services relating to funding of abortion services/under the general relief medical program; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends: and a majority of the committee recommends do pass

replace with _____ CS _____ ()

attaches amendment(s)

same title
 new title
 technical title change (HB only)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

5 FOL's attached

FISCAL NOTE INFORMATION

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
DHSS-AFOC	1/27		(297.3)
DHSS Indirect	1/27		(454.5)
DHSS - Adm - Non-Jud	1/27		(694.4)
DHSS - HRM	1/27		288.7
DHSS - Claims Process	1/27		(74.7)

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

Governor's Bill with Previous Fiscal Notes (enter information above)

DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

J. Ellis Ellis
J. Duncanson Duncanson
J. E. Salo Salo

2) Owen D. Kuman Do not pass
3) Bob Sharp No Rec

John Reis - Do Pass
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

Previous Committee Reports

NATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 1/29/92

FURTHER: FINANCE

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 2-25-93

JUDICIARY Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 53

annulling abortion funding regulation

"An Act annulling changes made by certain regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Social Services relating to funding of abortion services under the general relief medical program; and providing for an effective date."

and report it back as follows

and recommends:

- replace with _____ CS _____
- or adopt previous _____ CS _____
- attaches amendment(s)

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
Health + Social Serv.	1/26	0	
Health + Social Serv.	1/26	0	
HESS	1/26	0	
HESS	1/26	0	
HESS	1/27	0	

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

③ Suzanne Little w/ amendments
 ③ Dave & Donley w/ amendments
 ③ ~~George Jacko~~ JACKO
 ① Rick Halford do not pass

① *Adrian L. Taylor* TAYLOR
 Chair: Signature and Recommendation

59 # FIN

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

gk

DATE: 2/15/93

FURTHER: *has no referral*

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 2-26-93

The Finance Committee considered **SENATE BILL NO. 53**

~~"An Act annulling changes made by certain regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Social Services relating to funding of abortion services under the general relief medical program; and providing for an effective date."~~

and recommends:
 and a majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with

replace with CS 5B 53 (FINANCE)
 or adopt previous CS
 attaches amendment(s) **and do pass**

same title
 new title
 technical title change (HB only)

adopts Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

Sp. Fin's

NEW FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal	
DHSS - AFDC	1-27-93		(297.3)	savings
DHSS - Med. Fac.	1-27-93		(454.0)	"
DHSS - Med/Dia Fax	1-27-93		(694.4)	"
DHSS GRM	1-27-93		288.7	
DHSS - Claims	1-27-93		(74.2)	savings

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

DO PASS:

George J. Jachko
Alvin Klein Rieger
[Signature] Kerntula

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

③ *Tim Kellh - Do Not Pass*
③ *Brad [Signature] - Do Not Pass*

1. *[Signature]*
Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

② *[Signature]* - *10 Pass amendment*
Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 2/26/93

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3-2-93

The Rules Committee considered **SENATE BILL NO. 53**

"An Act annulling changes made by certain regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Social Services relating to funding of abortion services under the general relief medical program; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends it be placed on the calendar:

replace with _____ CS _____ (RULES)

attaches amendment(s)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

same title
 new title
 technical title change
 (HB only)

NEW FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

MEMBERS SIGNING FOR PLACEMENT ON THE CALENDAR

Alan Riegn
[Signature]

Jack

Chair: Signature and Recommendation

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Reid Helford

Calendar on: MARCH 3, 1993

Approved by: *George Tacho by [Signature]*

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: March 10, 1993

FURTHER REFERRALS:

HESS
Judiciary
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3/25/93

CS SB 53 (Fin) am (efld)

The LABOR AND COMMERCE Committee considered:

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 53(FIN) am(efd fld) ANNULLING ABORTION FUNDING REGULATIONS
"An Act relating to payment for abortions under Medicaid and general relief medical assistance; annulling changes made by certain regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Social Services relating to funding of abortion services under the general relief medical program."

RECOMMENDATIONS: [] the same title
be replaced with _____ [] a new title

[] have attached amendments(s)

[] do pass

[] do not pass

no recommendations

[] individual recommendations

[] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

[] fiscal impact _____

5 fiscal note(s) Health & Social Services

[] zero fiscal note _____

[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>W.R. Williams</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
<i>Brian Foster</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
<i>Joe Sittler</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>		✓	
		<i>[Signature]</i>		✓	

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE