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HB 123

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HB

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1 (4) the election or senate district where the candidate is a
2 resident if the candidacy is for the office of delegate from a state
3 senate or state representative district;

4 (5) the date of the election at which the candidate seeks
5 election;

6 (6) that the candidate meets or will meet the requirements of
7 the office for which he is a candidate;

8 (7) that the subscribers are qualified voters of the state or
9 election or senate district in which the candidate resides;

10 (8) that the subscribers intend to vote for the candidate at
11 the election;

12 (9) that the subscribers request that the candidate's name be
13 placed on the ballot.

14 (b) The nominating petition shall include a signed statement of
15 the candidate accepting the nomination and agreeing to serve if elected.

16 (c) Each voter signing a nominating petition shall include his
17 residence address and mailing address.

18 Sec. 15.50.190. QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES. (a) A candidate
19 for delegate shall be a registered voter of the state who has been a
20 resident of the state for the three years preceding and of the district
21 from which he seeks election for one year preceding the first day of the
22 convention.

23 (b) A person holding appointed office under the government of the
24 United States may not be nominated to the office of delegate to the
25 constitutional convention.

26 Sec. 15.50.200. PLACEMENT OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES ON SPECIAL ELEC-
27 TION BALLOT. The lieutenant governor shall place the name of the per-
28 sons who have been properly nominated for delegate on the special elec-
29 tion ballot.

1 Sec. 15.50.210. NONPARTISAN ELECTION. The election of the dele-
2 gates to a constitutional convention shall be nonpartisan.

3 Sec. 15.50.220. BALLOTS. A separate ballot shall be prepared for
4 each election district. The ballot shall contain the names of the
5 candidates from the house district, from the senate district, and the
6 candidates running at large.

7 Sec. 15.50.230. CERTIFICATION OF ELECTION. On completion of his
8 review of the votes, the lieutenant governor shall certify the person
9 receiving the largest number of votes for the office for which he was a
10 candidate as elected. The lieutenant governor shall issue to the
11 elected delegates a certificate of election.

12 Sec. 15.50.240. DELEGATE VACANCY. (a) If a vacancy occurs in
13 the office of delegate for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled by a
14 candidate not certified as elected who received the highest number of
15 votes among the candidates in the election district in which the vacancy
16 occurred.

17 (b) If there are no remaining candidates to fill a vacancy, the
18 convention shall fill the vacancy with a person qualified to be a dele-
19 gate from the district in which the vacancy occurred.

20 Sec. 15.50.250. PLACE AND TIME OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. (a)
21 If a majority of the votes cast under AS 15.50.070(a) is in the affirma-
22 tive, the constitutional convention shall assemble at the University of
23 Alaska, College, Alaska at 10:00 a.m. or as soon as a quorum is present
24 on the second Monday in September following the special election or at a
25 time specified in the call for the purpose of considering amendments or
26 revisions to the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

27 (b) The constitutional convention shall meet for not more than 90
28 days but may, in its discretion, recess for 15 days or less for public
29 hearings on proposed amendments or revisions to the constitution.

1 Sec. 15.50.260. OPENING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The
2 governor shall open the constitutional convention and shall preside
3 until temporary officers are selected.

4 Sec. 15.50.270. POWERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. (a) The
5 constitutional convention is the judge of the qualification or election
6 of its members.

7 (b) The constitutional convention may by a majority vote of its
8 members choose officers, prescribe their functions, powers and duties,
9 and make rules for the conduct of its business.

10 (c) The constitutional convention may request and shall receive
11 assistance and information from any state department or agency.

12 (d) The constitutional convention may employ professional, legal,
13 and other staff assistants and enter into contracts for goods and ser-
14 vices.

15 (e) The constitutional convention has plenary power to amend or
16 revise the constitution subject only to ratification by the people.

17 Sec. 15.50.280. RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS OR REVISIONS. (a) If
18 the constitutional convention submits amendments or revisions to the
19 people for ratification, the lieutenant governor shall call a special
20 election for the purpose of ratifying the amendments or revisions not
21 less than 40 or more than 120 days after the adjournment of the consti-
22 tutional convention.

23 (b) The ratification election shall be conducted under the provi-
24 sions of AS 15.

25 (c) An election pamphlet shall be published by the lieutenant
26 governor for the ratification election. ~~No statements supporting or~~
27 ~~opposing the amendments or revisions proposed by the constitutional~~
28 ~~convention shall be contained in the pamphlet.~~

29 Sec. 15.50.290. CALL. (a) Within 60 days after an affirmative

1 vote under AS 15.50.070(a) or after the legislature has called a con-
2 stitutional convention, if specific appropriations have not been made
3 for the special election to select delegates, to hold the constitutional
4 convention, ^{or} and to conduct a special ratification election, the lieu-
5 tenant governor shall include in his call for the constitutional con-
6 vention an appropriation which he determines is adequate for the pur-
7 poses. He shall deliver a copy of the call to the commissioner of
8 revenue.

9 (b) When the commissioner of revenue receives the copy of a call
10 under (a) of this section, he shall establish special accounts within
11 the general fund from which funds for the purposes stated in (a) may be
12 drawn.

13 (c) The amounts appropriated for elections ^{to select delegates} under (a) of this
14 section shall be spent and accounted for by the lieutenant governor.

15 (d) The amounts appropriated for the constitutional convention
16 shall be spent and accounted for by the constitutional convention.

17 Sec. 15.50.300. EXPENSES, TRAVEL, AND PER DIEM OF DELEGATES.
18 Delegates to the convention are entitled to expenses, per diem, and
19 travel allowances provided by law for legislators while the legislature
20 is in session. Delegates receive no salary for their services as dele-
21 gates.

22 ~~Sec. 15.50.310. IMMUNITIES. Delegates to a constitutional conven-~~
23 ~~tion may not be held to answer before any tribunal for any statement~~
24 ~~made in the exercise of their duties as a delegate to the constitutional~~
25 ~~convention while the convention is in session. Delegates attending,~~
26 ~~going to or returning from convention sessions are not subject to civil~~
27 ~~process and are privileged from arrest except for felony or breach of~~
28 ~~the peace.~~

29 * Sec. 6. AS 39.50.020(b) is amended to read:

1 *members of the* (b) The governor, lieutenant governor, members of the legislature,
2 *and members of the* delegates to a constitutional convention, and candidates for these
3 offices, judicial officers, each commissioner, head or deputy head of,
4 or director of a division within, a department in the executive branch,
5 assistant to the governor or chairman or member of a commission or board
6 required to report under this chapter, shall file the statement with the
7 Alaska Public Offices Commission. Municipal officers, and candidates
8 for elective municipal office, shall file with the municipal clerk or
9 other municipal official designated to receive their filing for office.
10 All statements required to be filed under this chapter are public
11 records.

12 * Sec. 7. AS 39.50.200(1) is amended to read:

13 (1) "public official" means a judicial officer, a member of
14 the legislature or a constitutional convention, the governor, the lieuten-
15 ant governor, a person hired or appointed as the head or deputy head
16 of, or director of a division within, a department in the executive
17 branch, an assistant to the governor, chairman or member of a state
18 commission or board, and each appointed or elected municipal officer;

19 * Sec. 8. AS 39.50.200 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

20 (11) "candidate for state elective office" includes a candi-
21 date for election as a delegate to a constitutional convention.

22 * Sec. 9. AS 24.45.081 is amended to read:

23 Sec. 24.45.081. REPORTING PERIODS. (a) Reports required under
24 this chapter shall be filed during the calendar month following each
25 calendar month during any part of which the legislature was in session
26 and during the month following each calendar quarter when the legisla-
27 ture was not in session.

28 (b) If [HOWEVER, IF] a lobbyist registered under this chapter has
29 declared that he seeks only to influence administrative action and not

1 legislative action he need only file a report required under this
2 chapter for each calendar quarter. If a lobbyist registered under this
3 chapter has declared that he seeks to influence legislative action but
4 does not intend to influence legislative action at a constitutional con-
5 vention, he need only file the reports required under (a) of this sec-
6 tion. If a lobbyist registered under this section has declared that he
7 seeks to influence legislative action at a constitutional convention,
8 he need only file reports during the calendar month following each
9 calendar month during any part of which the constitutional convention
10 was in session.

11 (c) The period covered shall be the calendar month or the calendar
12 quarter, as applicable, and shall in any event cover the period from the
13 date of the last report filed under this chapter to the date of the end
14 of the calendar month or quarter, as applicable, for which the report is
15 being filed. The period covered shall not include any months covered in
16 previous reports filed by the same person. When total amounts are
17 required to be reported, totals shall be stated both for the period
18 covered by the statement and for the entire calendar year to date.

19 * Sec. 10. AS 24.45.161(a)(1)(B) is amended to read:

20 (B) who limits his lobbying activities to appearances
21 before public sessions of the legislature or a constitutional con-
22 vention, or their [ITS] committees or subcommittees, or to public
23 hearings or other public proceedings in state agencies;

24 * Sec. 11. AS 24.45.161(b) is amended to read:

25 (b) Nothing in this chapter may be construed as prohibiting or
26 affecting the rendering of professional services in drafting legislative
27 measures or in advising clients and in rendering opinions as to the
28 construction or effect of proposed or pending legislative or administra-
29 tive action when these professional services are not otherwise connected

1 with influencing or attempting to influence legislative or administra-
2 tive action. Nor does anything in this chapter prevent members of the
3 legislature or delegates to a constitutional convention from discussing
4 with constituents the advisability of passing legislation or proposals
5 for amendments or revisions then pending before, or proposed to be
6 presented to, the legislature or a constitutional convention.

7 * Sec. 12. AS 24.45.161(c) is amended to read:

8 (c) Either house of the legislature or a constitutional convention
9 [BY RESOLUTION, OR BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE BY CONCURRENT RESOLU-
10 TION,] may by appropriate resolution invite a person to appear to speak
11 before it [THE LEGISLATURE OR EITHER HOUSE] with reference to any
12 pending matter. A standing, special or interim committee of either
13 house of the legislature or of a constitutional convention may, upon the
14 concurrence of a majority of its members, extend an invitation to any
15 person to appear before the committee to give information in regard to,
16 or explain, any matter pending before the committee.

17 * Sec. 13. AS 24.45.171(7) is amended to read:

18 (7) "legislative action" means the preparation, research,
19 drafting, introduction, consideration, modification, amendment, ap-
20 proval, passage, enactment, defeat or rejection of any bill, resolution,
21 amendment, revision, motion, report, nomination, appointment or other
22 matter by the legislature or by a constitutional convention, or by a
23 standing, interim or special committee of the legislature or of a con-
24 stitutional convention, or by a member or employee of the legislature
25 or of a constitutional convention acting in his official capacity; it
26 includes, but is not limited to, the action of the governor in approving
27 or vetoing a bill or the action of the legislature in considering,
28 overriding or sustaining that veto and the action of the legislature in
29 considering, confirming or rejecting an executive appointment of the

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governor;

* Sec. 14. AS 15.50.090 and 15.50.100 are repealed.

* Sec. 15. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

PAGE 1
TO Rep. Rogers
FROM Doug Pope

AMENDMENT A

HB 723

p. 4, lines 8-24

Delete proposed sec. 170 and replace with the following:

A.S. 15.50.170. Declaration and Withdrawal of Candidacy. (a) Any person who seeks to become a candidate in the special election for delegates to a constitutional convention election shall execute and file a declaration of candidacy. The declaration shall be executed under oath before an officer authorized to take acknowledgements and shall state in substance; (1) the full name of the candidate and the manner in which he wishes his name to appear on the ballot; (2) the full resident address of the candidate; (3) the full mailing address of the candidate; (4) the election or senate district of which the candidate is a resident. (5) the office for which the candidate seeks nomination; (6) that the candidate meets the specific residency requirements of the office for which he is a candidate; (7) that the candidate will meet the specific citizenship requirements of the office for which he is a candidate; (8) that the candidate is a qualified voter as required by law; (9) that the candidate will meet the specific age requirements of the officer for which he is a candidate; (10) that the candidate requests that his name be placed on the special election ballot; and (11) that the required fee accompanies the declaration.

(b) Notice of withdrawal of candidacy must be in writing over the signature of the candidate.

(c) A candidate's name will appear on the special election ballot unless notice of his withdrawal from the special election is received by the lieutenant governor at least 40 days before the date of the special election.

(d) The declaration shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$30.00.

Page 2 of 2
TO Rep. Rogers
FROM: Doug Pope

AMENDMENT B

HB 723

p. 4, line 25 through p. 5, line 17

Delete proposed sec. 180 and replace with the following:

A.S. 15.50.180. Manner and Date of Filing Declaration. (a) The declaration is filed by either

(1) the actual physical delivery of the declaration in person at or before 5:00 p.m., prevailing time, February 15 of the year in which the special election is held for the office, or

(2) the actual physical delivery by telegram of a copy in substance of the statements made in the declaration at or before 5:00 p.m., prevailing time, February 15 of the year in which the special election is held for the office and also the actual physical delivery of the declaration by registered mail which is postmarked at or before 5:00 p.m., prevailing time, February 15 of the year in which the special election is held for the office and received not more than 15 days after that time.

(b) If the postmark is illegible, a dated receipt from the post office where dispatched shall be acceptable as evidence of mailing. If February 15 is a Sunday or holiday, the deadlines for postmarking and receipt of the declaration shall be extended 24 hours in each instance.

(c) If the declaration filed under (a) of this section is not received within seven calendar days the candidate shall be notified of nonreceipt. The candidate shall have the opportunity to refile his declaration with proof that his previous declaration has been filed in a timely manner and in accordance with the law.

HB

751

COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

HOUSE

3/7/80

FURTHER:

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on JUDICIARY has had HB 751

"An Act relating to the rights of members of the faculty of the University of Alaska; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HB 751 (Judiciary) same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back ^{individually} without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

Brown

Nels H. Anderson

Malone

Buehler

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Reese, 10/10 - DNIP

Terry Martin " " "

Charles Han No Rec

Charles Han

CHAIRMAN

04,08,01

PART IV

PERSONNEL

Chapter VIII

GENERAL INFORMATION

Academic Freedom

04,08,01

The University of Alaska is dedicated to providing the environment of free and honest inquiry essential to its functioning. (05-18-79)

Copyrights

04.08.02

The University of Alaska, as an employer, shall not claim copyright to the writings of faculty, even though such writings are prepared in the course of employment, except in the following cases:

1. The work of University employees who are paid by the University primarily to write (such as staff technical writers, newswriters, publications writers, and editors) is "commissioned work" and the University shall be the owner of the copyright.
2. The results of University research generally shall not be copyrighted by the University unless otherwise required by specific arrangement with a sponsoring agency.
3. All books published by the University of Alaska Press shall be copyrighted, either in the name of the University or in the name of the author, depending upon the contractual agreement made for publication of the work. (05-18-79)

Outside Activities

04.08.03

A. Scope: Outside activities shall mean work or activities which are not within the scope of the regular employment duties of the University employee.

B. Conduct of Outside Activities: Outside activities which will increase the effectiveness and broaden the experience of employees in relation to their functions at the University or which will be of service to the community or the state, are encouraged, provided outside activities do not interfere with the performance of the employee's regular University duties; and provided the outside activities do not involve the appropriation of University property facilities, equipment, or services. (05-18-79)

08-03-79

04.08.03

PART IV

PERSONNEL

Chapter VIII

GENERAL INFORMATION

Outside Activities

04.08.03

A. Scope

1. Teaching, research, application of research findings, preparation and publication of articles and books (whether for royalty or not), preparation and delivery of lectures, serving on advisory bodies, memberships and activities in professional societies, participation in artistic performances or activities, when said activities are related to staff members' professional fields and no compensation or honorarium (other than royalties from publication) is received, are considered to be within the regular work duties of University employees.

Examples of activities considered to be outside the regular work or duties are: consulting for or providing other services to individuals or firms, serving on boards of directors, or as officers of business organizations, and engaging in commercial operations and practice except as noted above.

2. Outside activities may be of one-time nature, intermittent or occasional, or regularly recurring. They may involve little or considerable amounts of compensation.
3. For purposes of this regulation "employee" is intended to include all personnel of the University, including both staff and faculty enrolled on the University payroll records and receiving compensation from the University of Alaska (no matter what the basic fund source) for the performance of regular staff or academic duties. It includes part-time as well as full-time employees. Nothing contained herein shall be considered applicable to any outside activities of employees during the period of time for which they are not compensated as University employees, except insofar as the use of University name, property, equipment, etc., is concerned.

B. Conduct of Outside Activities

1. Prior to engaging in any outside activity, as defined herein, the employee concerned shall secure approval of his/her immediate supervisor. Department heads, deans, and directors or equivalent level are designated as

representatives of the University to grant such approval for employees under their jurisdiction. If the approval is denied, the individual shall have the right to appeal the decision as set forth below.

- (a) In making these determinations the chief consideration shall be whether the employee's current or proposed outside activities, taken individually or cumulatively, would substantially interfere with the performance of his/her regular duties. The fact that the outside activity involved compensation or the amount of such compensation will not be a reason for a refusal.
- (b) In some cases the outside activity of an employee may be in the interest of the University or contribute to a significant enhancement of the employee's professional standing or competence, even though engaging in the outside activity would substantially interfere with the employee's performance of his/her regular duties. In such cases the University may, upon consideration, determine that a re-allocation of the employee's duties is justified. Heads of departments and offices should process such cases through regular channels for approval.

2. Review

Heads of offices, departments, deans, and other supervisors may, from time to time, review a case if, in their judgment, reasonable evidence suggests that:

- (a) The outside activity or activities, individually or cumulatively constitutes in fact a substantial interference with the satisfactory accomplishment of the employee's regular University duties, or
- (b) The employee may otherwise be violating the provisions of this policy.

3. Community, State and Governmental Service

Community, state and governmental service is encouraged by the University as a function of citizenship, provided it does not constitute detrimental interference with the employee's discharge of his/her regular work duties. If community, state or governmental service duties, whether compensated or not, in fact substantially interfere with the employee's discharge of his/her regular work duties, then it becomes an outside activity.

4. Use of the University Name

- (a) In conducting outside activities for compensation, the employee will make it clear to his/her employers or associates that he/she is serving in an individual

capacity and that the University accepts no responsibility in connection with the outside activities.

- (b) Official stationery of the University will not be used in connection with consultant's reports, bills for services or correspondence relating to the fulfillment of the staff member's performance of the outside activity.
- (c) Employees whose names are included in commercial listings or other public documents, the purpose of which is to draw attention to the employee's availability for compensated services, will not list University buildings as an address, or list a University telephone number.

5. Purchase Through the University for Private Purposes

Individuals are not permitted to purchase supplies or equipment for personal use through institutional channels.

6. Use of University Property, Equipment, Facilities, or Services

The use of University property, equipment, facilities, or services by employees for purposes not directly related to their University duties is prohibited. Exception will be made for the use of specialized equipment not available to industry or individuals through any private source within the state for which a pre-determined fee or rate has been established. The individual staff member may use such equipment on the same basis as other members of the public. (05-18-79)

Patents

04.08.04

The President shall appoint a Patent Committee of at least five members, a majority of whom shall be from the teaching and/or research faculty of the University. This Committee shall advise the President in the administration of the patent policy. However, at his/her discretion, the President may assign this function to some other established committee having membership requirements specified for the Patent Committee.

The agreement which it is recommended that the University make with Research Corporation should provide that a staff member of the University may agree to assign an invention to Research Corporation, with the understanding that Research Corporation, if it accepts the assignment, is to carry out the patenting and commercialization of the invention without any expense to the inventor; that Research Corporation is to pay the inventor a share

PART IV

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Chapter VIII

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- (b) In some cases the outside activity of an employee may be in the interest of the University or contribute to a significant enhancement of the employee's professional standing or competence, even though engaging in the outside activity would substantially interfere with the employee's performance of his/her regular duties. In such cases the University may, upon consideration, determine that a re-allocation of the employee's duties is justified. Heads of departments and offices should process such cases through regular channels for approval.

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Nurses Open First-Of-Its-Kind Office Here

By GAYLE WALKER
Times Staff Writer

Eight independent generalist nurses, basing their practice on the theory of internationally known nurse Lucille Kinlein, have opened an Anchorage office of professional nursing.

Founders of the first-of-its-kind practice in Alaska are Mary Bolin, Anne Gladden, Patricia Miller, Charles Morel, Mona Ravin, Patricia Steige, Patti Stepp and Linda Waggoner.

Each is a registered nurse and each has a master's degree in nursing care. They are all working in their fields of nursing in the community, as well.

Lucille Kinlein, who has given lectures in Anchorage during her travels across the world, teaches a theory which incorporates the client's body, mind and soul in dealing with illness, the nurses explain.

Ms. Bolin gave a working definition of their practice as "assisting clients in the exercise of self-reliance in regard to living."

In stating that her group was in a way competing with physicians, Ms. Ravin offered the differences between medical and nurse practices: "Nursing is the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease. Medicine is the diagnosis and treatment of disease."

"When medical care is needed the client goes on to his or her physician with his own (the client's) better knowledge of anatomy and the physiology of his own body," Ms. Ravin says. "The client is a more sophisticated consumer of medical care."

"The nurses do not treat diseases," she explains. They can tell a client what to expect of non-treatment, leaving the responsibility with the client to seek care or not — and to accept the consequences of either action, Ms. Ravin says.

"A lot of our clients come to us because they're not sure if they need to go to a physician," said Ms. Waggoner. She added that if a person shows a need for medical attention the patient would be directed to a physician more knowledgeable about needed treatment.

The nurses share their books with clients and refer them to the health center library.

"A doctor gives his diagnosis and describes treatment. He doesn't help with the rest of the patient's care. Sometimes not all of their questions are answered about the disease. We help our clients explore



SHINGLES TELL OF NEW ENTERPRISE

Standing in front of their new offices at 327 L St. are some of the independent generalist nurses who follow the health theories of Lucille Kinlein. Eight nurses and geneticist Pa-

trick Brady share the offices. All with master's degrees, the nurses include Mona Ravin in the foreground, Mary Bolin, Linda Waggoner, Charles Morel and Pat Steige.

Patti Miller missing from this picture

their disease and see how it may relate to their life and family decisions," said Morel.

He went on to say, "Several people come to me saying, 'I'm not really sick, but I don't particularly feel good about me.'

"Health doesn't just mean the absence of illness. A healthy person feels good about himself and is able to express his emotions."

"We deal with the total person — their physical, mental, personal and spiritual aspects. We help them discover the self-care assets within themselves to enable them to take care of themselves," said Ms. Ravin.

"People really don't trust their own judgment," said Ms. Waggoner. "Maybe it's because they don't have as much knowledge as they did 100 years ago. I really wouldn't want to see us back with the old home treatments, but I do want to work at helping people to gain confidence in their own care."

"If you have the knowledge, you're really the one to make your

own health care decisions. After all, who knows your body better than you?" added Ms. Ravin.

The nurses all agreed that Americans have fallen into a false security about their yearly physical exams. "Women and men should be examining their breasts at least once a month," said Ms. Ravin. "They need to be familiar with their own contours, with their own normal lumps and bumps. When you know about your body you are reassured of your good health."

The professional nurses do physical exams and lab work from their offices. "We never do a physical because we feel our clients need one. They only reason we have (to do a physical) is if the client requests one," said Ms. Bolin.

"In all our lab work, we share the results with the patients. It's their property and they have a right to see and understand the results," they concurred.

The practice is based upon client orientation. "This is a very person-

enhancing practice," said Ms. "The client is in total control. I won't tell them, 'This is wrong with you and this is what we need to do about it.' Instead, I offer several alternatives from which the client is free to pick and which to try."

The nurses help their clients "take small steps toward gain control of their lives," according to Ms. Ravin. "If you work with people come to you with, they may be free to deal with what they see as their obvious problem added."

Morel said most comments received from clients go so far like this: "I really feel good about this. I've never gotten this care from anyone else." He guesses they see that we are concerned about them.

"All I can say is that it feels good to be practicing in a way that is natural and satisfying to me," said.

Nursing the body, mind and soul

by Annabel Lund



Renaissance philosophers such as Robert Fludd visualized the human body as a miniature replica of the universe, a microcosm whose ingredients reproduced and sympathized with the elements of the world at large.

Lucille Kinlein, labeled by the medical profession and the media as a pioneer, revolutionary, and prophet, will be in Homer for two days next week to discuss her radical Kinlein Theory of Nursing with the community. It is a theory so new and so important that her lectures go far beyond an interest confined to the medical care personnel in Homer. Anyone who has ever been to a doctor anywhere will find her ideas exciting stimulation.

Author, teacher, nurse, she is the first registered nurse in history to set up her own independent professional nursing practice, eight years ago.

"When I went into nursing," she said, "I knew I wanted to become a professional, make my own judgments, initiate action, and work with the person I was caring for. Of course, in the traditional setting, it's impossible and it will continue to be impossible as long as medicine controls the field of nursing. I liked nursing. But I went into this field thinking it was a profession in and of itself. If you're in a profession, you've got to be able to stand alone, independent of any other professional connection."

Can nursing, usually thought of as an adjunct to traditional doctor-oriented medicine, stand on its own, independent of medicine as most think of it?

Kinlein has two extremely

1600 clients, has fostered some thirty other professional nursing offices through the U.S. and was recently featured in a Time Magazine article about the changing roles of nurses in the medical field. She has also written two books, lectured in universities across the country and has received the National League of Nursing's highest award for "her outstanding pioneering contributions to nursing" in 1977.

Eight nurses in Anchorage, all RN's with Masters Degrees in Nursing and disciples of Kinlein's theory, have founded a first-of-its-kind Nursing Clinic this year and two local Homer nurses are planning to open their private office here soon.

So what is this radical new theory all about?

Kinlein believes that health is more than an absence of illness. She feels that medicine can be preventative, client-oriented, and that nurses can uniquely help individuals understand, control, and take responsibility for their own health.

"Philosophically speaking," Kinlein says, "the formal object of nursing is the whole person — body, mind and soul."

A Kinlein nurse looks at the client's health from his point of view, helping him to learn about his own self care by helping the client evaluate his own self-care assets. The nurse assists in setting up a program tailored to fit the

to say, "I know what's best for you." The present system fosters dependency and passivity. People want to participate in their own care," Kinlein explains.

"A lot of our clients come to us because they're not sure if they need to go to a physician," said Linda Waggoner, RN in the new Anchorage clinic.

Nurse Mona Ravin, also of the clinic, says, "When medical care is needed the client goes on to his or her physician with a better knowledge

Kinlein gives physical exams, EKGs, takes blood for lab tests, and offers the unheard-of practice of yesterday — housecalls.

According to Time Magazine, many doctors admit that up to 80 percent of all office care given by pediatricians and family practitioners could be handled by competent nurses.

Over a hundred nurses nationwide are participating in "learnerships", Kinlein's intensive advanced training courses.

Local nurses and health care authorities participating in Kinlein's workshops in Anchorage and Bethel include Betty Enchoe, Karen Carpenter, Mary Raymond, Lee Daly, Trish Worby, Kathe Gibboney, Mary Kwochka, Janice Todd, Judy Calhoun, Lucia Robinson, and Catherine Stier.

One of the major stumbling blocks for nurses attempting to set up their own practices is money. Nurses average only \$13,000 a year in salaries, and the outlay for equipment, office space, and the commitment of time for intensive advanced study is difficult for many health care specialists.

Lucille Kinlein, now in her mid-50s, is a native of Ellicott, Md., where she studied languages to become an interpreter. When World War II broke out, she became a nurse.

She has a bachelor's degree

from the Catholic University of America in Washington D.C.

Her first book, "Independent Nursing Practice with Clients," has become a best seller in the medical profession and her new book, "Kinlein Practice Theory," is slated to hit the market this spring.

In an interview with the Anchorage Times, Ms. Kinlein discusses staying healthy.

"It's important to have a philosophical outlook on life, as a means of keeping body, mind, and soul intact.

"Where you're going in life, your set of values and how you judge your decisions give meaning to your life. Secondly, take care of your body and do not abuse it: eat well, sleep well, have social interactions with people, allow time for solitude, exercise, work and have some diversions and fun.

"All the elements of living come together in a well-integrated person. It's the integrity of the body, mind and soul."

Ms. Kinlein will be speaking in the high school Thursday, Sept. 13, at 7:30 p.m. There is no charge for admission and the public is urged to attend.

Friday evening there will be "A Chat with Lucille Kinlein" at Mary Raymond's home on Bayview St., at 8 p.m. The public is also invited to attend this informal discussion group.

For more information about Ms. Kinlein's visit,

February 28, 1980

Members of the House JESS Committee
P.O. Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representatives:

This letter is in response to House Bill No. 751.

I am currently a member of the UAA Faculty, have been involved in Nursing education in Alaska since 1974 and have approximately eleven years of experience in teaching in University settings.

I do not believe that policies regulating the "outside" activities" of University faculty are excessively restrictive NOR do they constitute a danger to personal freedom. Within any academic community the potential exists for utilizing a faculty status to further individual gain at the expense of the primary mission of the University or that extends the University reputation, responsibility and liability into activity areas over which it has no control. This risk is even more serious when the University is tax supported. It can be difficult for the public or for faculty to define the limits of "ones own time," in relation to a faculty position. Because of this there can be problems relating to:

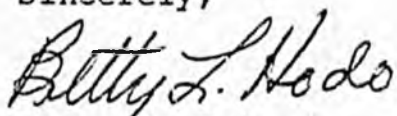
- (1) The public not recognizing an "outside activity" as being separate from a faculty activity.
- (2) The public may accept an individual's personal representation as being supported and sanctioned by the University.
- (3) Faculty have numerous opportunities to utilize a position to establish contacts and credibility for personal gain in "outside activities."
- (4) Faculty could receive double reimbursement for a singular activity.
- (5) Faculty could engage in "outside activities" which have the potential of weakening or reducing credibility of academic programs.

Members of the House HESS Committee
February 28, 1980
page 2

On the surface no one would be in favor of having his personal choices or freedoms infringed upon. In reality most people recognize and accept responsible and necessary limits in the expression of personal freedom. Within a University system these limits can best be interpreted by acknowledged academic colleagues who provide program leadership and are responsible for program quality and integrity. This is where responsibility is placed by current Regent policies relating to the establishment of faculty workloads and approval of outside activities.

I would urge that you consider the potential risks to the public and to the University community inherent in the proposed bill.

Sincerely,



Betty L. Hodo

BEH/fw

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLANNING SYSTEM

I. The Planning Concept

The concept of an integrated planning system applied to a university setting reflects a significant departure in both philosophy and procedure from planning efforts normally encountered in service institutions, particularly those in higher education. The concept, for example, does not embrace an effort to develop a "Master Plan." There will be no richly-bound volume of plans and aspirations, produced by a single-effort task force composed of a membership having no direct line responsibility. Other universities admittedly do have these "Master Plans" and, while they usually reflect a prodigious expenditure of effort and expense, they are most easily identifiable for the dust they gather.

Integrated planning at the University of Alaska will advance from another premise, namely, that planning is an intrinsic functional responsibility of management; thus, primary responsibility for planning will reside with the managers of the institution. They will be strongly supported in this activity by a developing institution-wide data base and management information system, advisory councils charged with the examination and conceptualization of our future environment, and planning and review procedures which will lead to resource allocation decisions consistent with the established objectives of the university.

The planning system at the University of Alaska will become part of a management process which focuses on the strategic alternatives open to local units and the state system. It is a management activity which notes that high-level achievement is never possible except against specific, limited, and clearly defined and prioritized targets. The planning system assumes that resources will be allocated and reallocated on that basis.

In common with other effective integrated planning systems, the University of Alaska system will embody five fundamental characteristics:

- 1) Strategic planning, consistent with well established management theory, will be reinforced as a line-management function. This means that primary responsibility for planning will rest with every manager throughout the system including deans, directors, and chancellors. The line managers, however, will be provided strong staff support from the broadly-based campus and university-wide planning councils, and will receive timely data support from the statewide Office of Institutional Research.

2) The integrated strategic planning system will assist the institution and its managers in making the important and frequently complex decisions. The danger frequently realized with Master Plans and with planning in general, is that the planning effort takes on a life of its own and the planning documents become an end in themselves. At the University of Alaska, planning documentation is designed to identify direction, to clarify strategic choice, and to provide the parameters within which resource allocations within the institution will be made. Managers will know that plans are used and that resource allocations and reallocation through the budget period will be based on their goals and the goals of the system, and on priorities which have been established for each budget period.

Planning at the University of Alaska will be a data-based management system which will place a premium on creativity and innovation, but which will require accountability through a scheduled review process - of plans, objectives, priorities, and even of underlying assumptions. This review will take place at both campus (MAU) and system levels, utilizing current hierarchical relationships.

While it requires line management to plan, it is a participatory management planning system on the premise that planning which has the greatest participation of the persons who will have to carry out its results will have a greater probability of success than a system which is not attended to by those who will have to implement it. Since all managers are charged with planning, first tier involvement is assured; however, inasmuch as this is an integrated (finance, facilities, and program), planning system, there must be a process by which persons other than managers can be involved, including faculty, support services, and the student body. Substantive participation in the planning process for these groups will occur through membership on the planning councils. The planning councils will be given the task of providing a forecast of the relevant external conditions which will dominate over the planning period. The councils will identify these areas of impact on the university and will provide an operational description of that environment in terms of "planning assumptions." These assumptions will then become the parameters within which objectives are established and plans are conceived.

3) The integrated planning system becomes the process by which line managers work together in resolving strategic issues of importance for the entire system. The University of Alaska planning system will emerge as an integrated decision system owing not only to the integration of finance, facilities, and program decisions in the planning phase, but perhaps just as importantly, to the team approach in the review of unit and campus (MAU) objectives, priorities, and plans.

It is anticipated that the process of coming-together, particularly at the level of chancellor, will enhance any institution-wide activity which requires substantial amounts of coordination in order to be successful. Such is the nature of planning.

4) The strategic planning system is unique to the organizational environment in which it resides. It is generally accepted that the overriding design rule is that there is no general design. There are models, however, both corporate and academic, that can be modified to fit a particular environment.

The unique thrust of the University of Alaska effort is that the planning system will reflect a logical methodology for resource allocation contained within the routine of internal management activity. Management at the University of Alaska will tend to become more forward-looking throughout the system. As planning is made part of a manager's routine, deadlines for thinking about and describing the future become just as important as deadlines for preparing reports about the past.

5) An effective strategic planning system changes continually. One reason, of course, is that the university's internal condition is changing as a result of changes in the external environment. In addition, the design and implementation of this system reflects a significant departure from past practice which suggests that some results will be totally unanticipated and which will argue for modification in the system. Even those planning systems long established in relatively stable organizations require constant modification; thus, the University of Alaska procedures, structure, and documentation of planning will not be carved in granite, rather they will be constantly refined as the planning activity matures. Further, strategic planning systems are considered a major tool for improving the sophistication of managers, a never completed task, but one which requires a developing system to better accommodate improvements in data base, management information systems, and management techniques themselves. Finally, the short time frame for implementation of planning as a prelude to budget construction suggests that some dimension of the planning system which contemplates an 18-21 month long sequence, will not be made operational this cycle.

II. Planning Structure

The formal organization of the planning structure is contained on the chart attached (Appendix A).

There are four organization units created to facilitate the planning process:

- A) University Planning Council
- B) Campus (MAU) Level Planning Council
- C) University Policy and Budget Team
- D) Campus (MAU) Policy and Budget Team.

The primary function of the planning councils, as previously described, will be to identify the basic assumptions upon which planning will be based over some precise planning period. These assumptions will normally include such areas as program emphases during planning periods, sources of financial support, and student enrollment projections, as well as broader areas of concern including legislation, economics, and social, cultural, and technological trends. These councils will function at both the MAU and university levels, are composed of a broad cross-section of university staff personnel, are advisory in nature, and will serve to assist line management in its planning function.

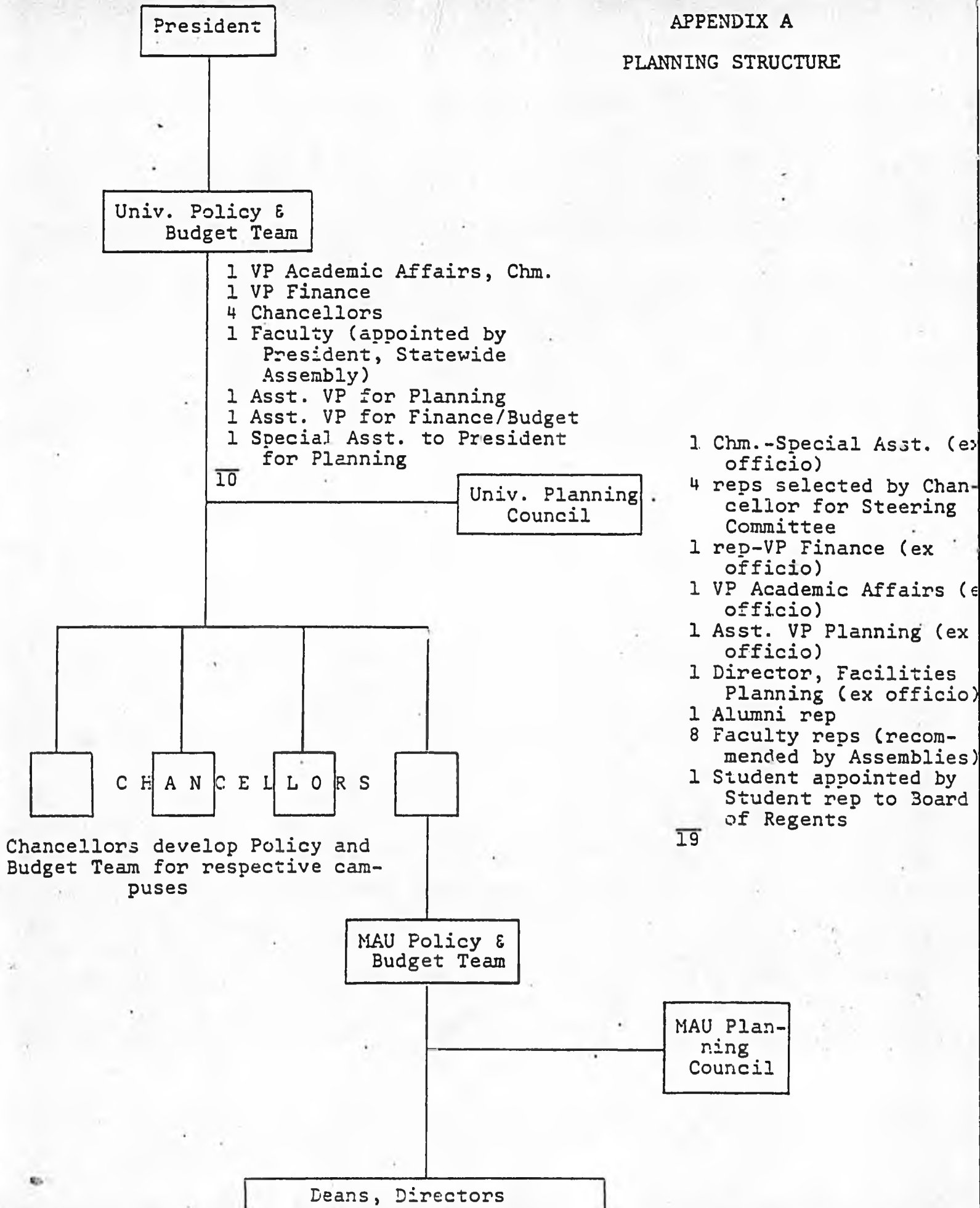
The other basic organization form is the Policy and Budget Team, also organized at both MAU and university levels. At the campus level it may already exist in the form of an administrative council; at the university level it is composed of the four chancellors and executive staff of the university. These two units constitute a decision-making dimension of the planning activity and it is these teams which carry out the annual review, first of the deans and directors, and then of the individual MAU plans and budget. This activity occurs once a year as an allocation process and then constantly throughout the year as a reallocation function.

While not mentioned above, it is nonetheless important to stress the planning activity which will occur at the level of each individual dean or director and which may involve department heads and others in the formulation of goals and objectives, priorities and specific budgetary requests - all as part of the planning process. The sum of that effort will constitute the agenda of formal review in conference with the Policy and Budget Teams. Campus plans will be carefully conceived; resource allocations and reallocations which grow out of that planning activity will come to constitute an effective and dynamic strategic management system.

William G. Phillips

January 21, 1980

APPENDIX A
PLANNING STRUCTURE





Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Room V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

TO: Legislative Affairs Agency

FROM: Margaret W. Berck, Staff

DATE: May 6, 1980

RE: Request for CS.

Please provide the House Judiciary Committee with a CS for HB 751 that comports with the committee intent as expressed in the attached mark-up.

Original sponsors: Buchholdt, Miles
and Munson

Offered: 3/7/80
Referred: Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 751

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the rights of members of the facul-
7 ty of the University of Alaska; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 14.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

11 Sec. 14.40.226. LIMIT ON POWER OF BOARD OF REGENTS AND PRESIDENT.

12 The Board of Regents or the president of the University of Alaska may
13 not restrict the right of a member of the faculty of the University of
14 Alaska to engage in professional activity outside of normal duty hours
15 as long as the professional activity does not

16 (1) interfere with the fulfillment of the teaching, ~~or~~
or public service research, duties of the faculty member;

17 (2) involve the use of university property, supplies, or
18 facilities; ~~except to the extent such property, supplies or~~
19 facilities are available to the general public, or

20 (3) carry the representation of being endorsed by the
21 university.

22 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-

23 070(c).

②

not 5 votes
Hold (Malone?)

Original sponsors: Buchholdt, Miles and Munson

Offered: 3/7/80
Referred: Judiciary

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IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 751

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

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The Board of Regents or the president of the University of Alaska may not restrict the right of a member of the faculty of the University of Alaska to engage in professional activity outside of normal duty hours as long as the professional activity does not

(1) interfere with the fulfillment of the teaching or research duties of the faculty member;

(2) involve the use of university property, supplies, or facilities; or ~~teaching~~ *except to the extent*

(3) carry the representation of being endorsed by the university.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-070(c).



HB 751
copies members

Jay Barton
President

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

April 22, 1980

Dear Representative Parr, and Committee Members:

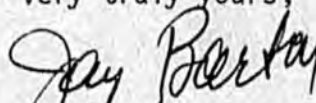
CSHB751 proposes to limit the power of the Board of Regents to restrict the right of University personnel to engage in professional activity outside normal duty hours. The Board of Regents has had such a policy essentially unchanged since November 16, 1969. The policy was amended in May, 1979, but the portions paralleled in CSHB751 remain intact (copy of policy enclosed).

The Board of Regents' policy goes further than CSHB751 in that it encourages outside activities which would increase the effectiveness or broaden the experiences of all employees (not just faculty, as proposed by CSHB751). Additionally, University regulations which accompany policy contain definitions, details and certain exceptions that prevent ambiguity and provide flexibility which may be beneficial to the employee. For example, the use of University property may at times be appropriate and permissible under University policy, but prohibited by CSHB751 (copy of regulations enclosed).

University employees now have the right to challenge, by way of a grievance, any act or practice which is seen as a violation of University policy. It is my intention to remedy any violation. If an employee is not satisfied with a University remedy, he or she now has a right to judicial review; however, the courts normally direct employees to first exhaust University grievance procedures. This is true whether it is a University policy or a state statute regarding employment that is allegedly violated.

I believe that an objective review would show that the University of Alaska already provides adequately and fairly for the recognition and protection of employee rights to outside employment. It is my hope that the Alaska Legislature will consider it inadvisable to interject the legislative process into the settlement of disputes when fairness, internal review and judicial review are already provided for. I recommend against the passage of CSHB751.

Very truly yours,


Jay Barton
President

JB:ca
Enclosures

Representative Charles Parr, Chairperson
House Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

04,08,01

PART IV

PERSONNEL

Chapter VIII

GENERAL INFORMATION

Academic Freedom

04,08,01

The University of Alaska is dedicated to providing the environment of free and honest inquiry essential to its functioning. (05-18-79)

Copyrights

04,08,02

The University of Alaska, as an employer, shall not claim copyright to the writings of faculty, even though such writings are prepared in the course of employment, except in the following cases:

1. The work of University employees who are paid by the University primarily to write (such as staff technical writers, newswriters, publications writers, and editors) is "commissioned work" and the University shall be the owner of the copyright.
2. The results of University research generally shall not be copyrighted by the University unless otherwise required by specific arrangement with a sponsoring agency.
3. All books published by the University of Alaska Press shall be copyrighted, either in the name of the University or in the name of the author, depending upon the contractual agreement made for publication of the work. (05-18-79)

Outside Activities

04,08,03

A. Scope: Outside activities shall mean work or activities which are not within the scope of the regular employment duties of the University employee.

B. Conduct of Outside Activities: Outside activities which will increase the effectiveness and broaden the experience of employees in relation to their functions at the University or which will be of service to the community or the state, are encouraged, provided outside activities do not interfere with the performance of the employee's regular University duties; and provided the outside activities do not involve the appropriation of University property facilities, equipment, or services. (05-18-79)

08-03-79

04,08,03

REGULATION

04.08.03

PART IV

PERSONNEL

Chapter VIII

GENERAL INFORMATION

Outside Activities

04.08.03

A. Scope

1. Teaching, research, application of research findings, preparation and publication of articles and books (whether for royalty or not), preparation and delivery of lectures, serving on advisory bodies, memberships and activities in professional societies, participation in artistic performances or activities, when said activities are related to staff members' professional fields and no compensation or honorarium (other than royalties from publication) is received, are considered to be within the regular work duties of University employees.

Examples of activities considered to be outside the regular work or duties are: consulting for or providing other services to individuals or firms, serving on boards of directors, or as officers of business organizations, and engaging in commercial operations and practice except as noted above.

2. Outside activities may be of one-time nature, intermittent or occasional, or regularly recurring. They may involve little or considerable amounts of compensation.
3. For purposes of this regulation "employee" is intended to include all personnel of the University, including both staff and faculty enrolled on the University payroll records and receiving compensation from the University of Alaska (no matter what the basic fund source) for the performance of regular staff or academic duties. It includes part-time as well as full-time employees. Nothing contained herein shall be considered applicable to any outside activities of employees during the period of time for which they are not compensated as University employees, except insofar as the use of University name, property, equipment, etc., is concerned.

B. Conduct of Outside Activities

1. Prior to engaging in any outside activity, as defined herein, the employee concerned shall secure approval of his/her immediate supervisor. Department heads, deans, and directors or equivalent level are designated as

representatives of the University to grant such approval for employees under their jurisdiction. If the approval is denied, the individual shall have the right to appeal the decision as set forth below.

- (a) In making these determinations the chief consideration shall be whether the employee's current or proposed outside activities, taken individually or cumulatively, would substantially interfere with the performance of his/her regular duties. The fact that the outside activity involved compensation or the amount of such compensation will not be a reason for a refusal.
- (b) In some cases the outside activity of an employee may be in the interest of the University or contribute to a significant enhancement of the employee's professional standing or competence, even though engaging in the outside activity would substantially interfere with the employee's performance of his/her regular duties. In such cases the University may, upon consideration, determine that a re-allocation of the employee's duties is justified. Heads of departments and offices should process such cases through regular channels for approval.

2. Review

Heads of offices, departments, deans, and other supervisors may, from time to time, review a case if, in their judgment, reasonable evidence suggests that:

- (a) The outside activity or activities, individually or cumulatively constitutes in fact a substantial interference with the satisfactory accomplishment of the employee's regular University duties, or
- (b) The employee may otherwise be violating the provisions of this policy.

3. Community, State and Governmental Service

Community, state and governmental service is encouraged by the University as a function of citizenship, provided it does not constitute detrimental interference with the employee's discharge of his/her regular work duties. If community, state or governmental service duties, whether compensated or not, in fact substantially interfere with the employee's discharge of his/her regular work duties, then it becomes an outside activity,

4. Use of the University Name

- (a) In conducting outside activities for compensation, the employee will make it clear to his/her employers or associates that he/she is serving in an individual

capacity and that the University accepts no responsibility in connection with the outside activities.

- (b) Official stationery of the University will not be used in connection with consultant's reports, bills for services or correspondence relating to the fulfillment of the staff member's performance of the outside activity.
- (c) Employees whose names are included in commercial listings or other public documents, the purpose of which is to draw attention to the employee's availability for compensated services, will not list University buildings as an address, or list a University telephone number.

5. Purchase Through the University for Private Purposes

Individuals are not permitted to purchase supplies or equipment for personal use through institutional channels.

6. Use of University Property, Equipment, Facilities, or Services

The use of University property, equipment, facilities, or services by employees for purposes not directly related to their University duties is prohibited. Exception will be made for the use of specialized equipment not available to industry or individuals through any private source within the state for which a pre-determined fee or rate has been established. The individual staff member may use such equipment on the same basis as other members of the public. (05-18-79)

Patents

04.08.04

The President shall appoint a Patent Committee of at least five members, a majority of whom shall be from the teaching and/or research faculty of the University. This Committee shall advise the President in the administration of the patent policy. However, at his/her discretion, the President may assign this function to some other established committee having membership requirements specified for the Patent Committee.

The agreement which it is recommended that the University make with Research Corporation should provide that a staff member of the University may agree to assign an invention to Research Corporation, with the understanding that Research Corporation, if it accepts the assignment, is to carry out the patenting and commercialization of the invention without any expense to the inventor; that Research Corporation is to pay the inventor a share

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

MISSION:

A POLICY STATEMENT



Draft

JANUARY 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
MISSION: A POLICY STATEMENT

January 1980
Published by Statewide Administration
University of Alaska
101 Bunnell Building
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

The University of Alaska Mission:
A Policy Statement

Unanimously Adopted January
25, 1980, by the Regents
of the University of Alaska

Donald Abel, Jr.
Mildred Banfield
Jeffry Cook
Hugh B. Fate, Jr.
Margaret J. Hall
Sam Kito, Jr.
Herbert Lang
Thomas Miklautsch
Sharilyn Mumaw
Edward B. Rasmuson
John Shively

Jay Barton, President
University of Alaska

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 Accountability

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The University of Alaska, Fairbanks

The University of Alaska, Juneau

The University Community College, Rural Education and
 Extension Division

University of Alaska Degree Programs

University of Alaska Graduates, 1974-78

FOREWORD

The University of Alaska's mission to the people of the State of Alaska is described in this policy document. Each of the constituent institutions making up the University has its own special mission statement. The University of Alaska mission statement serves as the fundamental planning document for the future development of higher education in the State.

Within the general framework of the mission statements each institution making up the University of Alaska will develop goals and objectives that will further its special academic mission. Each of the institutions has a broad but carefully described responsibility within which it can enthusiastically develop its future and its own special identity.

Like all policy statements, this statement should be regarded as a living document and, as such, be subject to evolutionary change. When it is clear that modification of a University mission or an assignment of institutional responsibilities will render more effective service to citizens of the State, a recommendation for change will be considered by the Board of Regents.

Edward B. Rasmuson, President
University of Alaska Board of Regents
January 25, 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

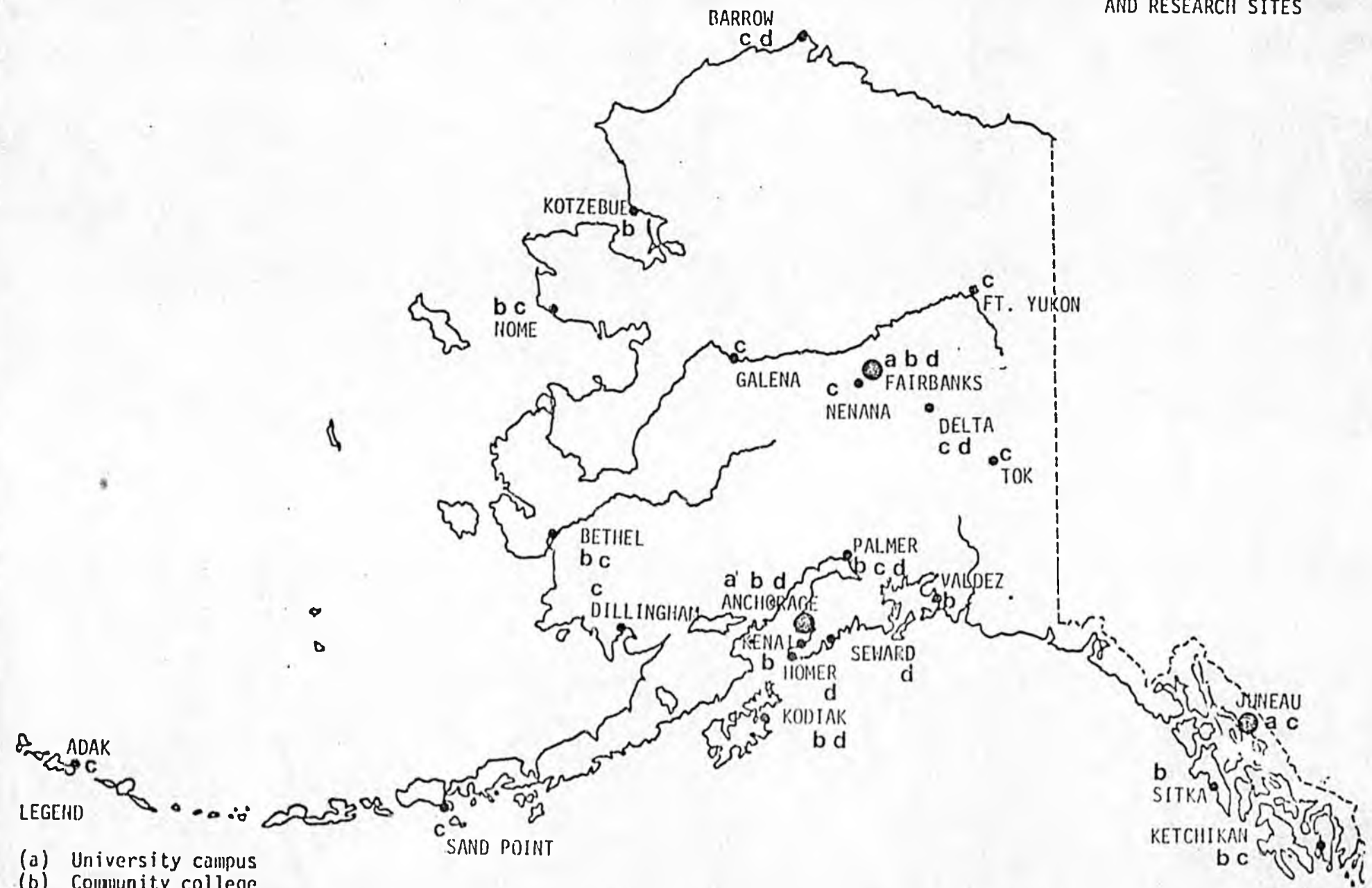
The University of Alaska founded in 1917 by an Act of Congress was affirmed in 1959 "as the State University of Alaska" in the Constitution of the new State of Alaska. It is the State's only comprehensive university. Through its many campuses, research institutes, experiment stations, rural education centers, and by means of a wide range of certificate, associate, baccalaureate, professional and graduate degree programs, research and public service activities, the University serves the educational needs of the people of Alaska.

The establishment of the University of Alaska as a land-grant institution to, in the words of the Morrill Act, promote the "agricultural and mechanic arts" places the University of Alaska squarely in the mainstream of public education in the United States. The University of Alaska takes its place among the great universities of America that have learned how to bring together instruction, research, and extension activities for the development of the potential of individual citizens and for the economic development of the resources of the states.

The University of Alaska as a participant in the land-grant tradition accepts as its mission the offering

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

CAMPUSES, COMMUNITY COLLEGES,
LEARNING/EXTENSION CENTERS
AND RESEARCH SITES



LEGEND

- (a) University campus
- (b) Community college
- (c) Learning/Extension center
- (d) Research sites

of appropriate instruction of the highest quality to all who have the interest, dedication and ability to learn. A second part of the University of Alaska's mission is to search for truth through basic and applied research. Pushing back the boundaries of the human mind through the generation of new knowledge and the application of this knowledge to the resolution of problems of concern to the peoples of Alaska is a basic and abiding responsibility of the University. Finally, the University accepts as its mission the extension of its resources and the transmission and application of its research beyond the boundaries of the classroom and laboratory to the citizens of the State. The University accepts responsibility to aid in the development of Alaskan agriculture, forestry, fisheries, business and industry, and the professions as well as to enrich the artistic and cultural life of the State.

In accepting its mission, the University has adopted the multiple goals of accessibility, excellence and accountability.

Accessibility. The University is dedicated to the goal of providing postsecondary education to all the citizens of Alaska who possess the ability and the motivation to benefit from higher education. Educational opportunities to be accessible, must be affordable, conveniently located and

non-discriminatory. In Alaska, special efforts must be made to resolve the continuing access problems of rural Alaskans and especially of Alaska's Native peoples. The University recognizes that the barriers to higher education experienced by Native students are not entirely external but may result from previous educational experience and background. It is the responsibility of the University to reduce both the external and the internal barriers to higher education.

Excellence. Excellence can be judged by the qualities of students, faculty, administration, facilities and the educational environment. It can be defined in terms of the excellence of degree programs and research and public service activities. It is reflected in the career and life experiences of graduates, and it is related to the University's success in achieving its goals and purposes. Very importantly, excellence is dependent upon the support the University receives from those who finance its activities and benefit from its services. Public support alone cannot assure excellence, but without it, efforts to build excellence will not succeed. Formal program review and quality control are responsibilities of the University.

Accountability. Accountability reflects the concern of the University to respond to the needs of the State and relates to both the setting of priorities among competing

goals and to accomplishing goals as efficiently as quality and service considerations permit. The University holds a public trust to spend public monies wisely and is responsible for establishing strong management, budget and cost control procedures. The University must also provide the broadest possible range of instructional programs, research talents and outreach services to the citizens of the State without needless and costly duplication. All programs offered by the University cannot be made conveniently available to everyone; neither the State nor the University can afford to be all things to all people. However, an efficient and rational allocation of functions and responsibilities to the various institutions within the University can be made so that they can, collectively, meet the needs for public higher education in the State. Such a system, made up of institutional components, each with optimum missions, will not eliminate all duplication, but should eliminate destructive competition. Some degree of duplication, however, is a necessary consequence of providing for the personal, social and intellectual development of students and of meeting the goals of accessibility and equal opportunity.

INSTITUTIONAL ROLE AND SPECIAL MISSION DESIGNATIONS

The mission of each institution within the University of Alaska has two principal parts. First, each element

of the University of Alaska shares in the overall purposes and obligations of the entire University and, second, each institution has its own special mission conferring identity and special purpose on that component of the University. The two missions, together, ensure that the University can continue to respond effectively to the needs of Alaska and its citizens and, at the same time, encourage each campus to develop its own character and identity. Institutional diversity and programmatic differentiation are important to the development of the University of Alaska.

The role and special mission of each of the major units of the University are not permanent characterizations. Each will be reviewed periodically by the Office of the President and the Board of Regents and changed as new developments and new circumstances may warrant.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage

The special mission of the University of Alaska, Anchorage is influenced by its location in the state's major center of population. UAA serves students from throughout Alaska but is distinguished by the large number of commuter students, including day and evening part-time enrollees, from the greater Anchorage area.

The programmatic emphasis at UAA is on programs appropriate to its urban environment such as business and public administration, criminal justice, social work, education, engineering, and the health sciences. UAA will have the University's only school of nursing, the only baccalaureate degree program in social work, and the only organized research programs in alcohol and drug addiction and criminal justice. UAA will have the major responsibility within the statewide system for research in the health sciences and will emphasize research in the social sciences.

The development and maintenance of truly excellent baccalaureate degree programs in the liberal arts and sciences is at the heart of the mission of the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Development of graduate programs at UAA will be primarily in those professional and applied fields required to serve the urban needs of Anchorage.

UAA will work cooperatively with the private and public institutions of higher education in its geographic area. The University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska Pacific University and Anchorage Community College will continue to develop the Consortium Library to serve the entire Anchorage educational community.

The University of Alaska, Fairbanks

The University of Alaska, Fairbanks, the oldest institution within the University system, serves the State as the University's flagship campus. It is the responsibility of UAF to provide a broad range of baccalaureate and graduate degree programs in the arts and sciences and the professions, including selected doctoral programs.

The University of Alaska, Fairbanks has the University's only agricultural and mineral industry schools. Its School of Education will emphasize the preparation of teachers for rural Alaska. UAF is the University's principal biological and physical science research institution. Its primary emphasis in organized research and in its doctoral degree programs is in disciplines and areas relevant to the high latitude and arctic regions.

The University of Alaska, Juneau

The special mission of the University of Alaska, Juneau reflects its location in the State Capitol. UAJ will provide degree and continuing education programs in public administration and in other areas appropriate to the professional development of governmental employees.

Further, in order to meet the educational needs of the southeastern region of Alaska the University of Alaska, Juneau offers associate and baccalaureate programs in the liberal arts and sciences. The University's strengths in scholarship and research provides support for master's degree programs in education, public administration, business administration and fisheries. UAJ will give, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies and other units within the University, special attention to the development of fisheries research.

The Juneau-Douglas Community College Division of UAJ offers associate degree and certificate programs in technical and vocational fields and programs in developmental education.

UAJ, in addition, cooperates with Sheldon Jackson College and the Sitka and Ketchikan Community colleges in programs especially tailored to the needs of Alaska's southeastern population.

The Community College
Rural Education and Extension Division

The University's Community College, Rural Education and Extension Division consists of the Community Colleges, the Office of Rural Education, the Cooperative Extension Service, and several related instructional and research units.

Each of the University's community colleges will offer academic, vocational, developmental and community service programs to its service area in response to identified educational and vocational needs. The ability of the community colleges to train a highly skilled work force is especially important in Alaska, which imports much of its skilled labor force from outside the State. The community colleges will make every effort to utilize the public and private educational and technical resources available in their service areas, including most notably those in the Native corporations, Sheldon Jackson College, Inupiat University, the Cooperative Extension Service, the public school system and private industry.

While the University's community colleges are empowered to offer only associate degree and certificate programs, the Office of Rural Education is authorized to arrange for one of the University's senior institutions to offer upper division and graduate courses in areas of the State not fully served by a University-level campus. Rural Education also offers lower division courses through its eight learning centers in areas not served by a community college.

The Cooperative Extension Service's primary mission is to provide, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies and other units of the University, a program of cutreach designed to bring University of Alaska resources to bear upon the needs and problems of the people and institutions of the State.

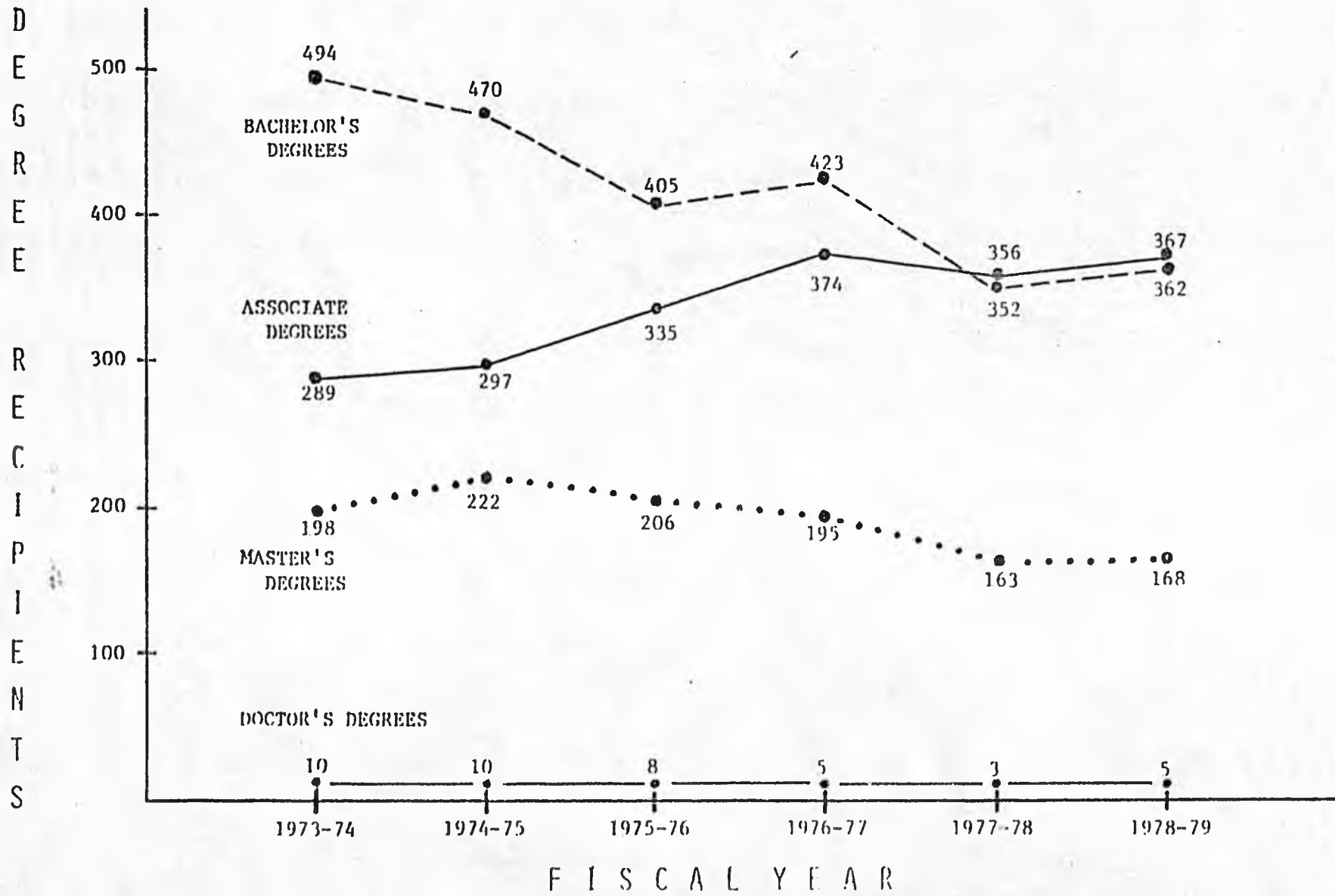
University of Alaska Degree Programs

(January 1980)

Note: Decisions authorizing degree programs are made on the basis of sound academic analysis taking the special mission of each institution into account. Questions of need, quality and appropriateness take precedence over questions of quotas or political trade-offs. Just as importantly, decisions regarding the termination of degree programs are taken only after equally careful academic analysis. The University recognizes that maintaining and improving the quality of its academic programs is essential. It is unlikely that it will ever obtain all the resources necessary to support all possible academic programs. Hence, it is necessary to focus the University's resources on areas of greatest need and with the greatest chances of successful contribution to the State of Alaska and its people.

(List of Degree Programs Forthcoming)

EARNED DEGREES, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, 1973-74 TO 1978-79



BACHELOR'S AND HIGHER DEGREES BY INSTITUTION, LEVEL OF AWARD, AND
 MAJOR DISCIPLINE AREA, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, 1974-75 TO 1978-79

Area By Field of Study	BACHELOR'S					MASTER'S					DOCTOR'S					Prof Cert.
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	78-79
<u>Agriculture & Natural Resources</u>																
<u>Total</u>	19	20	22	12	13	4	5	10	7	8	-	2	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	19	20	22	12	11	4	5	8	6	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Area Studies-Total</u>	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Biological Science-Total</u>	61	40	44	33	20	7	5	4	6	5	-	2	1	-	2	-
U of A, Anchorage	12	11	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	49	29	34	23	20	7	5	4	6	5	-	2	1	-	2	-
<u>Business & Mgmt-Total</u>	59	49	38	33	49	27	27	12	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	5
U of A, Anchorage	32	33	23	21	34	10	7	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
U of A, Fairbanks	27	16	15	12	15	6	20	7	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Communications-Total</u>	13	12	14	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	13	12	14	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Computer & Information System-Total</u>	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education-Total</u>	84	75	76	53	57	118	131	117	87	84	-	-	-	1	-	2
U of A, Anchorage	37	46	34	21	24	73	89	83	57	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	47	29	35	27	26	21	19	21	20	24	-	-	-	1	-	2
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	7	5	7	24	23	13	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-

(CONTINUED)

Area By Field of Study	BACHELOR'S					MASTER'S					DOCTOR'S					Prof Cert. 78-79
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	
<u>Engineering-Total</u>	30	24	22	36	29	11	13	22	14	14	1	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	1	-	-	5	-	4	3	8	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	29	24	22	31	29	7	10	12	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Fine & Applied</u>																
<u>Arts-Total</u>	29	16	15	14	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	18	6	13	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	11	10	2	9	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Foreign Language-Total</u>	2	4	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	1	4	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health Profession-Total</u>	1	1	23	23	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	-	-	23	23	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Home Economics-Total</u>	5	4	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	5	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Letters-Total</u>	12	20	23	12	13	13	7	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	8	9	14	6	6	7	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	4	11	9	6	7	6	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Mathematics-Total</u>	9	7	8	7	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	4	4	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	5	3	5	3	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Physical Science-Total</u>	16	11	7	9	15	19	6	10	6	12	7	4	2	2	3	-
U of A, Anchorage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	15	11	6	9	15	19	6	10	6	12	7	4	2	2	3	-

(CONTINUED)

Area By Field of Study	BACHELOR'S					MASTER'S					DOCTOR'S					Prof. Cert.
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	78-79
<u>Psychology-Total</u>	39	49	32	36	24	7	3	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	30	34	28	32	20	7	3	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	9	15	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Public Affairs & Services-Total</u>	-	12	4	-	11	7	8	8	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	-	11	-	-	7	7	5	5	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Social Science-Total</u>	87	56	82	65	51	5	-	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	42	29	49	40	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	45	27	33	25	23	5	-	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Interdisciplinary Studies-Total</u>	3	2	1	5	15	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	-	2	1	4	11	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS for House Bill No. 751
 Title Relating to rights of members of faculty of U. of A
 Requested by HESS Committee Date April 22, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected University of Alaska
 Program Category Affected Personnel
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
200 TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
400 COMMODITIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
500 EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

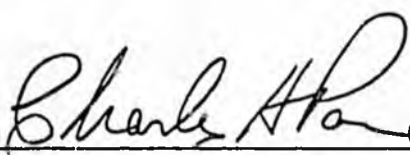
FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS

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

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

IV. DATE April 22, 1980 PREPARED BY  Charles H. Parr
 AGENCY HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
 PHONE 465-3718
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

TO ALL HOUSE MEMBERS
FROM JOHN DE LAPP, 4807 KENT, ANCHORAGE 99503 279 9628

MS 715
file

I STRONGLY OPPOSE PASSAGE OF HB 751. IT IS LIKELY THAT THIS BILL WOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST OTHER STATE EMPLOYEES WHOSE FREEDOM TO PARTICIPATE IN OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES IS EVEN MORE SEVERELY RESTRICTED THAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY. FURTHER, THE POLICY THAT HB 751 RESTRICTS IS ONE THAT PROTECTS THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE LEGALLY.

LC11 1987 10.00 02/29/80 JA01 0003 10.20 02/30/80

TO ALL HOUSE MEMBERS
FROM: YING DELAPP, 4807 KENT, ANCHORAGE 99503 279-9279

I STRONGLY OPPOSE THE PASSAGE OF HB 751. IT IS CLEAR THAT THIS BILL IS A RESPONSE TO A CURRENT DISPUTE BETWEEN FOUR FACULTY MEMBERS AND THE UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION. GIVEN THE FACT THAT THE SPONSORS HAVE NOT SOUGHT INFORMATION FROM THE ADMINISTRATION PASSAGE OF SUCH A BILL SENDS A RATHER DRASTIC AND UNWARRANTED ACTION.

file copy
1

LA11 3421 15.05 JA01 0070 15.05 03/21/80

Chairman Parr

TO: HOUSE JUDICIARY
FROM: MONA RAVIN 2401 CAPTAIN COOK, ANCHORAGE 99503 248-3929

"I URGE YOU TO VOTE FAVORABLY ON HB 751. UNIV. OF AK ADMINISTRATORS ARE
E
INDEED IMPLEMENTING POLICIES THAT DEPRIVE FACULTY FROM PRACTICING THEIR
R
PROFESSION ON OFF-DUTY TIME"

#####

LA61 3449 15.10 JA01 0071 15.10 03/21/80

Moore Business Forms, Inc.

HB

762

Sandra

April 2, 1980

Mr. Reinhart Klein
Manager
Credit Bureau of Ketchikan, Inc.
320 Bawden #312
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Mr. Klein:

Representative Terry Gardiner has sent me a copy of your memorandum of March 7 concerning HB 762.

All members of the Judiciary Committee will receive copies for their use if we should consider this bill.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Parr

CHP:vc

TO: Terry Gardiner
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

FROM:



CREDIT BUREAU OF KETCHIKAN, INC.
320 BAWDEN #312 • KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

SUBJECT: DATE: March 7, 1980

MESSAGE

Dear Terry:

Enclosed is a copy of House Bill # 762 and my reasons for thinking this is not a good Bill.

1. This increase coupled with the indexing feature takes the small claims court out of the original realm and concept of "small claims"
2. It defeats the original purpose of not having attorneys in small claims court, because most defendants would feel compelled to go to any attorney when faced with a \$5,000.00 law suit.
3. The indexing feature of this bill would undoubtedly result in an administrative nightmare for the courts.

SIGNED

REPLY If this bill starts to move I hope you can give me a call. I'd also like to hear your thoughts on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Reinhart Klein
Manager

RK:vp

SIGNED

DATE

THIS COPY FOR PERSON ADDRESSED

CLAIM FOR RELIEF ESTABLISHED IN (d) OF THIS SECTION TO REFLECT ANNUAL
increases in the Anchorage consumer price index published by the United
States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* Sec. 2. AS 22.15.050 is amended to read:

Sec. 22.15.050. ACTIONS NOT WITHIN CIVIL JURISDICTION. The juris-
diction of the district courts does not extend to

(1) an action in which the title to real property is in
question;

(2) an action for false imprisonment, libel, slander, mali-
cious prosecution, criminal conversation, seduction upon a promise to
marry, [ACTIONS OF AN EQUITABLE NATURE (EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN AS 22.15.-
030(a)(9)),] or actions in which the state is a defendant.

H B

768

HB 768
file

AN ALTERNATIVE TO **ABORTION**

For you ... or
a friend ...



If you are pregnant and reluctant to go through an abortion, there is a dignified alternative available to you through LDS Social Services, an agency licensed in the State of Washington which is organized to help you in the following ways:

**COUNSELING
HOUSING
MEDICAL SERVICES
SCHOOLING
PRENATAL INSTRUCTION
A SPECIAL COMPANION
AND AFTERWARDS**

Counseling

Each person seeking services is assigned a professional case-worker. The depth and frequency of counseling offered is regulated by your needs and desires. Counseling includes discussion of alternatives and planning regarding your future and that of the unborn child. Adoption of your child into a loving, stable home is one alternative service available to you if you choose.



Housing



The agency can arrange temporary housing for you if you wish to live away from home during pregnancy. Housing is offered by families who volunteer to provide room and board and to treat you as a family member. In return, you would be expected to help the family with light housekeeping chores, babysitting, etc. Services can be provided if you wish to live at home or with relatives.

LDS Social Services, unwed parent program does not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color and ethnic or national origin, but all participants will be asked to maintain the ideals and standards of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints while participating in this program.

Medical Services

The agency is prepared to help you obtain excellent obstetrical services. Financial arrangements for medical services are based on individual resources and/or needs.

Schooling



Arrangements can be made for you to continue your education. Select school districts offer a choice of programs.

Prenatal Instruction

Prenatal instruction is offered in weekly small group discussions. Films and hospital tours are included.

How do you apply for service?

A Special Companion

If you wish, you may have the trusted friendship of a volunteer woman, trained by agency professionals, to help you make social contacts and be involved in appropriate group activities, as well as provide transportation, and interested concern, while you await the birth of your child.

And Afterwards

Counseling following the birth of your baby is available should you desire it. This includes help in resolving emotional conflicts and in making plans for the immediate future.

The person with the problem pregnancy may telephone or come in to one of the agencies.

An individual may be referred by a parent, bishop, minister, school counselor, doctor, attorney, or any interested party.

(All inquiries treated with absolute confidentiality.)

Information Regarding
Services May Be Obtained
at the Following:

L D S SOCIAL SERVICES
Washington Agency

220 South Third Place
Renton, Washington 98055
(206) 624-3393
(206) 228-3740

North 1005 Pines Rd., Suite A-2
Spokane, Washington 99206
(509) 926-6581
(509) 926-1553

OR:

ALASKA

STATE LEGISLATURE

MEMORANDUM

HB 768 file

February 18, 1980

TO: All Legislators

FROM: Representative Terry Martin

During the interim I was told that one of the major problems in our State which receives little attention is the finding of babies for adoption by a large number of childless couples.

The attached is for your information. I hope it will be of value to you in upcoming decisions.

TO: John R. Pugh, Field Director
Division of Social Services

DATE: October 5, 1979

FILE NO.

FROM: ^{NK} Nina Kinney, ICPC Coordinator
Division of Social Services

TELEPHONE NO.

SUBJECT: 1978 Adoption Statistics
January 1-December 31, 1978

The following information is available on the numbers of Alaskan adoptions in calendar year 1978:

Step-parent Adoptions	=	(419) estimated
DSS Adoptions	=	41
Catholic Charities	=	45 (Catholic Charities' figure)
Independent Adoptions (plus a few LDS adoptions)	=	<u>(71) estimated</u>
TOTAL ADOPTIONS IN ALASKA		676 Vital Statistics' figure

I anticipate the number of DSS adoptions in 1979 will be higher due to adoptions by foster parents which have occurred as a result of casework efforts made as part of the Permanent Planning Project.

NK:kk

Catholic Social Services

NOTE: These eligibility policies are deliberately minimum standards because we wish to avoid arbitrary limitations on parenting-by-adoption.

Adoptive applicants need to understand that meeting these minimum standards does not guarantee placement of a child. Children frequently come from unusually difficult circumstances, and therefore we are looking for families who are capable of understanding the specialness of a child not just when the child is a baby but as he grows into adolescence and adulthood.

To accept the realities of adopting a child, and to help the child work through the special difficulties of finding his identity -- these are the true challenges of adoption. The adoption worker will help each family understand the unique differences surrounding adoption, both social and legal.

If a family feels led to apply for a school-age child or one with physical handicaps, we are pleased to work with them. One important item is that the family needs to carefully examine their attitudes and their situation to determine if it would be possible to fully accept such a child.

It is not the handicap or the age or the race that is important in adoption but the family's resourcefulness in coping, their understanding and their feelings toward the child. To learn to respect and accept all others is the true challenge of our love.



In order to help families wishing to adopt a child through our agency, we present this information about the steps in the adoption process and our policies regarding eligibility.

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
811 W. 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Phone: 271-2554

Office Hours:
M-F: 8:30 - 4:30

*Every child comes with a message
that God is not yet discouraged with man.*



HB

790

file copy

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 790 - An Act requiring the expunction from the criminal
 Title justice information system of certain arrest records.
 Requested by _____ Date 3/17/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Public Safety
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		0	0	0		

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

IV. DATE 3/17/80 PREPARED BY *MC* Michael J. Clemens
 AGENCY Public Safety
 PHONE 465-4336
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

BILL ANALYSIS

ASSIGNMENT DATE _____

UNASSIGNED _____

DEPARTMENT Public Safety	SPONSOR (PRINCIPAL) Rep. Gardiner	BILL NO. HB 790
DEPARTMENT POSITION Neutral		
DIVISION DIRECTOR Col. Anderson	DATE 3/17/80	COMMISSIONER <i>W</i> William R. Nix
DATE 3/17/80		
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE		
<input type="checkbox"/> POSITION NOTED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION DISAPPROVED		
BY: _____ DATE: _____		
SUMMARY		
(1) RELATED BILLS (SIMILAR OR CONFLICTING)		
(2) OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL		
(2) a. ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL	/	(2) b. ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL
(3) PROGRAM EFFECTS OF BILL		
Passage of the bill would not change present departmental procedures.		
(4) FISCAL IMPACT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> FISCAL ANALYSIS ATTACHED		
(5) AMENDMENTS PROPOSED:		
(6) COMMENTS:		

HB

792

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(9)

FURTHER:

2/18/80

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on JUDICIARY has had HB 792

"An Act relating to access to adoption records; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HB 792 same title
 new title
- and recommends Do Pass
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING

DO PASS

(P) 0008 1000 Do Pass

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

members files

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH H 01 - JUNEAU 99811

March 11, 1980

Document# 24-80

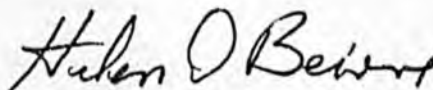
The Honorable Charles H. Parr
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Parr:

Enclosed please find the information you requested regarding modification of the Alaska statutes to permit subsidies to be paid to families that have privately adopted a hard-to-place child and to cover certain medical expenses for that might be a barrier to placement of such children. A budget for the program modification is enclosed.

Thank you for your interest in this program. If the department can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me at 465-3030.

Sincerely,



Helen D. Beirne
Commissioner

Enclosures

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No.
 Title "An Act providing for adoption assistance"
 Requested by Charles H. Parr, Chairman, House Judiciary Comm. Date 3/11/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Department of Health and Social Sevcies
 Agency Affected Social Services
 Program Category Affected Program Services, Foster Care
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Program Services, Foster Care
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		100.3				
TOTAL		100.3				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		100.3				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		0				
PART TIME		0				
TEMPORARY		0				

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

This bill would modify the statutes to permit subsidies to be paid to families that have privately adopted a hard-to-place child and to cover certain medical expenses that might be a barrier to placement of such children. This Fiscal Note is based upon the following assumptions:

1. That 10 hard-to-place children will be adopted privately; that the estimated average cost will be consistent with the estimated average daily cost for a child in foster care; and that \$50,260.50 will be required for the subsidies (10 children x \$13.77 a day x 365 days).
2. That the children will be in need of extensive medical, dental and possibly psychological or psychiatric treatment, which will not be covered by medical insurance coverage. Estimated costs are \$50,000.00 (10 children x \$5,000 each).

No projections for future years has been attempted since there is no experience upon which to base such estimates.

Original: Legislative Finance Prepared by: John Pugh, Act. DiBate: 3/11/80
 cc: Budget and Management Division/Office: Social Services PH:465-3170
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) Department of Health & Social Services



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

TO: Legislative Affairs Agency

FROM: Margaret W. Berck, Staff

DATE: May 6, 1980

RE: Request for CS

Please provide the House Judiciary Committee with a CS for HB 792 that accomplishes the Committee intent as expressed in the attached mark-up.

Thank you.

Original sponsor: Gardiner

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 792

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

adoption assistance and for

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act ~~relating to adoption, and providing for~~ an *for*
7 *immediate* effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. LEGISLATIVE DETERMINATION. The legislature determines that
10 information on the original birth certificate of a person subsequently
11 adopted and for whom a new birth certificate is issued is protected from
12 disclosure under art. 1, sec. 22 of the state constitution and may not be
13 disclosed except under the provisions of state law.

14 * Sec. 2. AS 18.50.220(b)(1) is amended to read:

15 (1) thereafter, the original certificate and the evidence of
16 adoption or legitimation are not subject to inspection except upon order
17 of the superior court or as provided under AS 18.50.310, 18.50.311, and
18 18.50.362 [BY REGULATION; ~~HOWEVER, THE REGULATION SHALL ALLOW INSPECTION~~
19 BY AN AGENT OF THE STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTING IN THE PERFORMANCE
20 OF HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES];

21 * Sec. 3. AS 18.50.310 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

22 (f) If neither biological parent has filed an unrevoked affidavit
23 with the state registrar stating that the information on the original
24 certificate of birth may be disclosed, information may be disclosed only
25 if the person files a petition with the superior court for disclosure of
26 the original certificate of birth. The court shall consider the
27 petition under AS 18.50.311.

28 (g) If the person has reached the age of majority and both
29 biological parents have filed an unrevoked affidavit with the state