

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1329 HESS HB 113 - HB 130 1/29

April 2, 1980

Rep. Mike Beirne
Pouch V, Juneau, AK 99811

Sent
4/4/81

Dear Mr. Beirne:

I am a student at Metropolitan State College and I am writing a term paper on your proposed act on trial marriages.

I have received the House Bill No. 113 and would appreciate any further information you can send me.

A few specific questions brought to mind are as follow:

1. Was there a study done or statistics showing the comparison of marriages versus living together?
2. Can the automatic expiration date be of any length of time?
3. Is it possible to extend the time limit or must it only be rescinded?

Any additional information you can provide will be appreciated.

I am enclosing a five dollar check to cover any expenses for Xerox copies etc.

Sincerely,
Clinda L. Sainy
3175 W. Avondale Drive
Denver, Colorado 80204

International

Orthodox Jews Protest Use of Cars on Sabbath

JERUSALEM—A longstanding dispute between religious and nonreligious Jews over Sabbath automobile traffic reached a climax when about 15,000 ultra-Orthodox Jews converged upon the ridges overlooking a highway to protest the "desecration" of the Sabbath by motorists.

The demonstrators were also protesting a police raid on a *veshiva* (rabbinical seminary) in Jerusalem's ultra-Orthodox enclave, Mea She'arim.

The protest took place at a four-lane highway that leads to a new secular neighborhood called Ramot. The road skirts a string of religious suburbs in north Jerusalem, and has been the scene of violent clashes for almost two years.

In what has become almost a ritual, every Saturday hundreds of ultra-Orthodox Jews—*Haredim*—led by the anti-Zionist Neturei Karta sect from Mea She'arim, walk down to Ramot Road and shower passing vehicles with rocks to protest what they consider the sacrilege of using machines on the Sabbath.

The small Jewish sect, which believes that Jews do not have the right to establish a state until the appearance of the Messiah, has regularly provoked confrontations with Israeli police as a gesture of defiance of the government it refuses to recognize.

Tax Appeal Rejected for Church Holding No Services

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Supreme Court has rejected the appeal of an Illinois man on behalf of an organization he founded called the Western Catholic Church that had its tax exemption revoked by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

When S. Dean Slough organized the church in 1971 with his wife and daughter, he was given a tax exemption for it. Its purpose was described in the incorporation papers as "to embrace persons of all faiths, colors, and creeds, to join for a common cause the betterment of man, by helping God in spreading the Gospel."

In addition, the application for exemption said the organization proposed to build churches, colleges, nursing homes, and a hospital.

After investigating the church's activities in 1978, the IRS revoked its tax exemption.

The U.S. Tax Court in Washington and the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago agreed that the exemption should have been revoked because the church had no place of worship and conducted no public religious services, and its primary activity was investment of funds.

The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously voted without comment to let stand the lower court rulings that upheld the IRS.

Unlicensed Weddings Offered to Help Cut Taxes

CULVER CITY, California—John and Mary had the kind of wedding most parents want their children to have. They were married by a minister in church with traditional exchange of vows, prayers, flowers, and organ music. But, in the state's eyes, they are still just "living together."

This is exactly what John and Mary wanted. They, along with nearly a dozen couples recently married in Culver City the same way, don't care that the state doesn't recognize the marriage—as long as their church, family, and friends do.

In fact, a state-recognized marriage was what they wanted to avoid, along with the extra tax levied by the Internal Revenue Service on married couples filing joint income tax returns.

Grace Lutheran church and Akiba Temple of Culver City recently began offering licenseless marriage ceremonies to couples unhappy with the way the tax system treats two-income families. Akiba temple's rabbi Allen Maller said he began excluding the state from wedding ceremonies after a couple he married complained that their taxes had risen \$1,000 per year after he married them.

Maller called marriage a spiritual and emotional commitment rather than a legal, financial agreement. By encouraging licenseless marriages, he and Grace Lutheran's pastor Robert Johnson said they hoped to help eliminate the law's unfairness to two-income married couples.

For two paycheck families in which the wife earns at least 25 percent of the household income, the law now makes married couples pay more tax than two single people living together. Thus, if joint income totals \$44,000 a year, the married couple will have a tax bill of \$11,086, compared with only \$9,034 if the two did not marry. The so-called "marriage penalty" increases as income rises.

The disparity angers Maller. "There are so many forces today that are counterproductive to marriage that I don't think government should be doing anything to discourage it," he says.

Johnson adds that marriage has enough

pressures, "especially in an economic sense, without the government's pressuring it anymore."

The licenseless wedding service Johnson has developed differs only slightly from the one he uses for other couples. For the marriage not registered with the state, the minister says, "John and Mary, by their promises before God and in the presence of this congregation, have made themselves husband and wife."

Johnson's statement is that the man and woman marry themselves in the presence of God and witnesses. "We have simply removed any reference to civil authority," he explains.

The couple then receives a certificate that declares them to be "united in marriage according to the ordinance of God" and that looks very much like a state marriage license.

Johnson says that many people are unaware of the licenseless marriages, while others fear possible legal problems, and so not many couples have wanted to marry without state approval.

But the minister says there's little cause for concern. "No one should enter marriage thinking he may get divorced, but if divorce or death occurs, a legal agreement is as effective as a marriage license in setting things straight," he says.

Profit-making Mormon Center May Lose Tax Exemption

HAWAII, Hawaii—A Polynesian cultural center operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) may lose its tax exemption because of its profitability.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) recently decided that, since the center has grossed more than \$125 million since it opened in 1964, it is too profitable to be tax exempt. The decision, now being appealed, could cost the center \$9 million in back taxes.

"There was no problem when we had a loss," said Center Manager William Cravens. "Then when we started generating excess funds, they started looking at us."

The center was established on the island of Oahu to provide employment for students at the Hawaiian campus of Brigham Young University. It soon became a popular tourist attraction and began generating unanticipated profits.

"We did not establish the center to make a profit," said Baden Pere, director of cultural education at the university. "We established the center to further the education of the students and the community. We are assisting in the preservation of Polynesian cultures."



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

February 16, 1981

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

Everett Kytonen
8643 East 10th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Mr. Kytonen:

Thank you for your recent communication regarding my bill on marriages of limited duration.

When I introduced this bill originally it was at the request of constituents and voters who were very much in favor of this type of option being given to the people. They believed that by giving couples about to be married a choice, either being married in the traditional manner or setting a time limit on their marriage would strengthen marriages.

Today when the institution of marriage is ending in divorce approximately 50% of the time, there must be some way to strengthen our marriage system.

Psychologically speaking, people who have to renew their marriage license as they would their drivers licenses, are going to be much more attentive to the marriage, couples will not be putting off the problems that are common to every marriage but instead will be required to take a positive action in order to stay married. I believe it would create an incentive to work out any problems the marriage was having before whatever deadline had been agreed upon. In that way, the couple could again renew their vows for another limited duration or decide they really want to stay married forever.

One thing is for sure, nothing else has seemed to work and no one else has any better ideas. So let's try this proposal. It just might work!

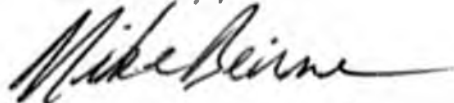
I get a lot of criticism from this type of legislation and of course I get a lot of praise too. But by way of explanation, I want you to know that I didn't introduce this bill on the spur of the moment, or because I'm a "kook", or etc. but rather because I believe that something has to be done about a situation that is not getting any better, only getting worse.

I've never been afraid to introduce legislation that is controversial. For example, I'm proud to tell you that I introduced

the first "no-smoking" bill back in 1967. In 1968 I introduced the first "drunk-driver" bill as well as a bill which would permit teenagers to seek medical treatment for venereal disease without the consent of their parents. For each of these I was strongly ridiculed throughout the newspapers and received many derogatory letters and telegrams, but I also received quite a bit of support. All of them were eventually passed and became law and I have to say that the results speak for themselves.

In addition, there is a lot of other legislation that I've been involved with that has been controversial over the years, and you can be sure that there will be a lot more. I am proud of my accomplishments and not afraid to introduce a bill that will be controversial. You'll be hearing from me a good deal more in the next 2 years and I would appreciate your support. Please keep letting me know your views on subjects.

Sincerely,



Representative Mike Beirne

BM: jz

Feb 19, 1981

Mike

- I appreciate your reply, Mike. However,
1. what about the "trial" children? ^{And don't say} there won't be ^{any!}
 2. We need more serious commitment decisions before an act, not less! your approach encourages more frivolous decisions, and a more frivolous attitude.
 3. About your other bills
(a) there has been some improvement in stopping the smoking problem in public places; however, tobacco is still being subsidized heavily by tax dollars
(over)

(b) Drunk drivers are still driving in huge numbers, and those driving while under the influence of other drugs (like hashish & cocaine) has increased steadily.

(c) your bill on venereal disease procedures promulgated non-communication between children and adults (parents) rather than promulgating better communication between children and parents which is the serious need.

Mike, what is needed now is less legislation. Every individual should become more self-decisive, self-reliant, under freedom from legislation. More and more legislation has ruined our society! Enough

4.21.87

~~Jans~~

Prepare letter to Com.
of 1st referral requesting
a hearing.

Also, on all Bill, letters
requesting hearings must
be sent formally, or we
won't get response.

As which Bills to refer -
we need to go on the list.



Be introduced as a doctor

4-15-80 Chicago:

How Come? 2 yrs. ago:

2 versions:

- 1) Band of the Boys
- 2) True - CONSERVATIVE citizen in my pol. DIST. re. ↑ divorce rate.

● We came up to the idea that for those people unwilling or unable to enter the trad. marr. a marr. & a Time Limit on it might encourage them to get marr.

How?

- Ex. Simply specify a legal agreement re.
- 1) Time
 - 2) assets

We believe this may be a solution:

- 1. Strengthen
- 2. Romance

WORKS just like a DRIVER'S LIC

women 50% file
 too young
 ↓

- Div. of Assets:
 should reduce requirements over money

- No more than 40 lbs. mother-in-law

- 1/3 to 1/2 marriages end in Div.
 No solution offered yet - This may be it!

- Convert any Time to Trad. OR VICE VERSA.

- For 200 yrs. a Christian Nation + divorce ↑, 50% now, maybe 100% so present system questionable.

SUNSET MARRIAGE
 next - a - wife Bill

TRIAL MARRIAGES

Honest 160 - need to see wife there

Co-sponsors

- Romance ✓
- 1 yr Research
- most serious contract ✓ yet easiest to get into most diff. "out of!"
- Churches
- Women

"TAKE ea. other for granted."

- ELIMINATES divorces!

This is a "real" marriage.

- IF NO CHILDREN, no problem

- Current "solutions" NOT working!

Like a DRIVER'S LICENSE. ✓

The LEVER!

10/26/78

This is really a 1st - SERIOUS effort

Strengthen marriage

expand options

2nd - a lot of people

just can't bear the

Thought of unlimited time period

- UNWILLING OR unable

- Easiest + most difficult + most serious

3rd - auto. term. of

marriage contract is terribly imp.

If they really want to stay married, then they can renew ^{both} vows

+ stay married ^{seriously}

i.e., a positive action is required.

4th Written Agreement a pre-marital legal.

- NOT FOR everybody!
- ROMANCE

DONAHUE
DONAHUE DONAHUE DONAHUE
DONAHUE
101 Bradley Place, Chicago, Illinois 60618 Telephone 312-528-2311

May 19, 1980

Representative Michael S. Bierne
P.O. Box 4-1539
Anchorage, Alaska 99059

Dear Representative Bierne,

We would like to thank you for participating on DONAHUE ON
TODAY. Your presentation was both informative and interesting.

Our audience response to the segment was very complimentary.

Once again, our deepest thanks and we wish you the best of luck
in the future.

Sincerely,

Wendy Roth
Wendy Roth
Producer

Denise Lanton
Denise Lanton
Production Assistant.



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Official Business

January 20, 1981

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Legal Services
FROM: Representative Mike Beirne
REGARDING: Bill Drafting Request

I plan on re-introducing this bill pertaining to marriages of limited duration. Please have a new version drafted.

POSITION PAPER ON HOUSE BILL ~~678~~ 113

The purpose of this House Bill ¹¹³ ~~678~~ is to expand and maximize the freedoms of action available to partners in a marriage contract, and to more clearly identify their legal rights. This will serve significantly to strengthen the institution of marriage. Remember that marriage is both a spiritual and legal agreement.

The traditional marriage contract as provided in the law today and supported by religions, does not specify the duration of the marriage, but it is generally understood to be "till death do us part". Nor does the present law require a premarital written legal agreement dealing with the various legal rights of the partners in the properties and belongings of the partners acquired before marriage, and to be acquired during the marriage. This bill addresses those particular legal concerns in a marriage, but does not address the spiritual aspects of the marriage, nor does it affect the spiritual aspects of the marriage.

Today, when fully one-third of all marriages end in divorce; when domestic violence is at an all time high and no relief appears in sight; when illegitimate children cry for recognition; when the legal rights of women are practically ignored or receive only scant attention; when marriage counselors report that "being taken for granted" is the single, most loudly raised complaint by partners in a marriage; when contested and protracted divorce actions may

exhaust limited family financial resources; when abandonment of the family is selected by an increasing percentage of the partners as a solution to an intolerable marriage situation; when rape, alcoholism, child abuse, suicide and incest are all at record levels, then it would seem reasonable that a law that could provide relief to the married partners should be forthcoming. The law should require a clear understanding of the legal rights of the partners, and this should be in the form of a premarital written legal agreement completed at the time the marriage certificate is secured, and filed with and attached to the marriage certificate as a permanent part of the record.

For some couples, the traditional marriage maybe the only way to go. For others, a definite time limit on the marriage maybe most desirable. A lot of people just can't bear the thought of an unlimited time period as provided in the traditional marriage contract. These people may be unwilling or unable to marry under this condition, or for many other reasons. A time limit on the marriage encourages these people to enter into marriage. Presently, these people choose not to marry because of the legal difficulties they envision in terminating the marriage, preferring to live together in the unmarried state, in sin if you will, a trend that is increasingly more attractive to the younger people.

Marriage is the most serious contract one will ever sign, and yet it is the easiest to get into, and can be the most difficult to get out of. It frightens people

because the legal problems can be so difficult. And yet, there is no training or schooling or preparation or education required or given to most couples before they sign this contract and get married. By having written agreements on the legal aspects of the marriage, many problems can be avoided. Having a time limit on the marriage, so that the marriage automatically dissolves at a given moment unless renewed by the partners, should eliminate a great deal of the fear that many people today have of being trapped.

House Bill 678 is a sincere and serious effort to strengthen the institution of marriage by encouraging more people to marry as an alternative to their present situation. This proposal does not affect the spiritual aspect of marriage, only the legal.

House Bill 678 provides an automatic termination of marriage, unless the partners sit down and renegotiate the legal agreement, and file it with the court again. It can be the same legal agreement originally signed at the beginning of the marriage, or an entirely new one. But by requiring a written legal agreement before being married, we can eliminate most of the legal problems that weaken the marriage. Women's legal rights to properties are for the first time legally addressed and identified.

I would assume that the legislature would place a minimum time on the marriage such as one year, although most couples would probably prefer a longer term such as five years or 10 years. But no matter what time limit is put on

the marriage, when that time period is up, the marriage automatically terminates unless a new written agreement is reached. The indefinite postponement of negotiated solutions to marital problems is a evil seed that can grow and destroy the relationship. A time limit certain placed on the marriage encourages couples to sit down together and work out the differences, instead of indefinitely postponing the confrontation.

For religious reasons, in most traditional marriages, the couples periodically renew their marital vows. Under this House Bill 678, couples would be required to renew their legal vows, as well as their spiritual vows. If people really want to stay married, they will rewrite their agreement. In other words, a positive action is required on the part of the partners in order to stay married. So frequently people stay married because it is too much of a hassle to divorce, and this can be a negative action.

When partners are required to take this positive action to preserve their marriage, I believe they will be much more attentive to each other's needs, and we may even bring romance back into the marriage.

Let's not be afraid of a new idea. Divorce rates are steadily increasing in this country and no solution has been found. House Bill 678 could be a real solution, and is offered in good faith and in good conscience. No one else has the answer. Let's be strong enough to try a new idea.

Dr. M. F. "Mike" Beirne
Alaska State Representative

February, 1980

SOUTHEAST ALASKA EMPIRE

The Capital City's Daily Newspaper
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1980

12 PAGES

'Sunset' marriage proposed

By LAURA ZAHN
Empire Staff Reporter

"Sunset" legislation, which provides for automatic expiration of a particular agency on a specific date, is commonly accepted.

But "sunset marriage?"

Hep. Mike Beirne, R-Anchorage, today introduced House Bill 678, providing for legal "marriages of limited duration."

Under the bill, a couple of opposite sex could pay \$100 and enter into a marriage agreement for a stated amount of time, after which the marriage expires. By filing proper statements, the marriage can be renewed before expiration, or the expiration date can be eliminated.

The bill noted the measure was not intended to undermine the morals of American society.

Instead, its purpose is "to provide an alternative to traditional marriage of unlimited duration by all persons who wish to deepen their commitment, but, for various reasons, are unwilling or unable to make a lifetime commitment," the bill said.

The measure would make such a relationship legally recognized. Under the new criminal code effective Jan. 1, cohabitation is legal in Alaska.

Child custody and support, under the limited marriage bill, would be settled by the same means as traditional divorces.

The bill's preamble listed high divorce rates, often with "ugly consequences," and increasingly frequent co-habitation as reasons for the bill.

Many representatives, listening to the chief clerk reading the title of the bill for the first time, reacted with exhibited puzzled expressions or broke out in laughter. Joking began immediately upon adjournment about the possibility of one-day, two-week, or even two-hour marriages.

Beirne, who had no co-sponsors for the bill this morning, was not immediately available for comment.



Rep. Mike Beirne: Proposes 'sunset' bill for marriages.

Photo by Mark Kobby

Anchorage office plan prepared

By Empire Staff

Commissioner of Administration Bill Hudson will later this week submit to Gov. Jay Hammond a formal plan to consolidate all state offices in the Anchorage area.

Hudson, citing the inefficiency of having state government services spread around nearly 100 buildings in Anchorage, said he may propose an office park complex, consolidating all the state offices

He said a new state office building would also save money by cutting state telephone costs and line charges for computer terminals.

Hudson said he hopes to recommend a location to the governor this week. "People from throughout the state will be trying to reach

the complex, so we need a location which will be convenient for everyone, for people from Wasilla and Palmer besides just Anchorage workers," Hudson said.

Hammond said in a Jan. 16 interview with the Empire he supported consolidating state agencies in Anchorage.

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Beirne introduces bill allowing trial marriages

Associated Press

Juneau — The traditional "till death do us part" marriage vow shouldn't be the only way to tie the knot, says an Anchorage legislator who wants Alaska to be the first state to allow trial marriages.

Republican Rep. Mike Beirne today introduced a bill to allow couples to get married for a specific time period agreed on in advance by the man and the woman.

The "marriage contract" would automatically expire when the time period is up unless both members agree to renew the pact.

If married people don't want to renew their vows, then they shouldn't be married," said Beirne.

Beirne said he introduced the measure in recognition of the many unmarried Alaskans who are living together because they feel traditional marriage does not meet their needs.

"This would increase the options available to the people," Beirne said.

Before tying the knot, couples would be required to write an agreement outlining the disposition of assets acquired before or during marriage and custody arrangements for any children who might be born during the marriage.

"This compels the parties to think realistically and practically about what they're doing," Beirne said. "Today people are jumping into a marriage contract very easily without any serious deliberations or concern for the consequences."

The bill would allow a couple married under current law to file before a state court to have a time limit put on their marriage.

Beirne said legislative researchers checked with all other states but did not find any similar legislation on the books.

HB 113

2/10/81 - Wants to testify
on the Bill - notified him
to send Clocksin a
letter encouraging him to
hear the bill.

HB 113

Heri Berkowitz
3216 Madison Way
Anchorage Ak 99504

(w) 276-5121

(H) 274-4724

July 1981
G. J. Cress
& P. M. H.

Harry Blomson
John Reese
Sandra Sewille

Beirne backs Moral Majority

Our Juneau bureau

JUNEAU — They may disagree with his pet bill on marriage, but Anchorage Rep. Mike Beirne says he's all behind the Moral Majority movement.

"In the long run, the Moral Majority people are going to strengthen the Republican Party," Beirne told a gathering of local GCP members Tuesday.

The Republican legislator conceded that recent inroads the religious-oriented movement had made in Alaska Republican party caucuses resulted in the ousting of veteran party workers.

However, he said, "this new blood" would help attract more members to the party.

A bill Beirne has sponsored to allow marriages of limited duration provoked opposition from people who identified themselves as members of the Moral Majority movement, he said.

"But when I explained to some of them what the bill was about, they didn't think it was such a bad idea," Beirne said.

The legislation would give couples the option of ending their marriage on a certain date, or extending it, by contract. Although the bill has little or no chance of passing this year, it has gained Beirne national publicity.

Last week, he flew to Los Angeles for an appearance on the "Dinah Shore Show" to discuss the bill.

The syndicated show, which isn't seen in Alaska, is scheduled for national showing on April 1.

God and marriage

Dear Editor:
Some people informed me that they read about a temporary marriage agreement pro-aimed by Mike Beirne. I read the articles, but received a different connotation. I new God had made some new rules for the families of the future.
Sorry, I am too old (76) to change for a new God and my old one said, "mayhap God hath joined together, let

no man put asunder."
I pray that Rep. Beirne will find his place in life and it will not be in the government where he will have any influence upon young people. Were I to put forth such tragic statements concerning sacred marriage, my knowledge of God's word would cause me to shake with fear.
Wayne Pinguoch
Wasilla

3-26-90

the Alaska Ear



QUESTIONS THAT NEED TO BE ASKED AT LEAST ONCE... Is it true that one Anchorage legislator has asked the legal staff in Juneau to research a bill that would allow a woman legally to carry and give birth to a child for a married couple? And does this have anything to do with the zany "contract marriage" idea suggested a month ago?...Is Ken Ott, former managing director of the Anchorage Performing Arts Center, now director of development for the Pasadena (Calif.) Playhouse? And what does a development director do for a playhouse?

Wednesday, February 13, 1990, The Anchorage Times A-7

Letters to the editor

EDITORIAL PAGE

The Anchorage Times

Page A-4

Wednesday, March 8, 1990

What others say

From The Southeast Alaska Empire, Juneau

IF REP. MIKE Beirne's HB 678 is intended to strengthen the institution of marriage, we believe it has missed its mark. In fact, to continue in the sports vein, it missed the ballpark. Institutions are just that. They cannot and should not be changed by

the stroke of a legislator's pen. And even if they could, marriage is about the last institution a legislature should meddle in.

We have every faith that the legislature will give HB 678 the attention it deserves.

Trial marriage bill

Dear Editor:

When the organization of the Moral Majority was announced and its purpose became known, there were some cries of protest, some even coming from the clergy of Anchorage, insinuating a violation of the separation of church and state on the church's part.

The violation is there all right, but as usual it is the state's. A prime example of the state meddling in church's affairs, is Rep. Mike Beirne's bill for trial marriages.

The precepts of marriage are found in the Holy Bible, not in the laws of the State of Alaska. Marriage is a Holy Sacrament and was instituted by God Almighty in the garden of Eden. Romans 7:23 declares that a marriage can be annulled by death only, not by the whim of some politicians. Jesus Christ said in Matthew 19:6, "What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

I would think there is enough state business for Rep. Beirne to be involved with, without trying to legislate morality.

Gary Frackman
611 Roger Drive

Beirne: Bill could 'strengthen' marriage

By LAURA ZAHN

Empire Staff Reporter

Anchorage Rep. Mike Beirne, who Tuesday introduced legislation to legalize "marriages of limited duration," said he thinks his bill will help strengthen the institution of marriage.

Under House Bill 67A, couples could file a written agreement with their marriage license, stating the number of years for which they wish to be married. If the agreement is not renewed with the court, the marriage will

automatically dissolve on the specified date.

The bill is designed to allow persons "who, for various reasons, are unwilling or unable to make a lifetime commitment" to enter into an alternative to traditional marriage.

"This will strengthen the institution of marriage because you have to make positive affirmation of the marriage on a periodic basis," Beirne said in an interview Tuesday.

"I think this would conform

very nicely with what churches have been preaching for years—reassessment of the marriage and renewing of vows."

While Beirne said he is being accused of "trying to legalize the weekend tryst," he claims his bill will, instead, provide a way out of morally objectionable situations.

"It's encouraged as an alternative to 'bring in sin' to marry," he said. Cohabitation, already legal in the state, is practiced by "a substantial percentage of

Alaskans) and growing."

Because of the changing population and young age of the majority, "this is the best state in the union to try this idea out." It is also the only state to consider doing so, he said.

"It will strengthen a weakening institution by legally weakening it but making it spiritually stronger," Beirne said.

The key, he claims, is the written agreement, which costs \$100 to be filed with the marriage license. No attorney is necessary

to help fill out the form provided by the state.

In the agreement, the couple would specify the number of years they wished to be married, and who would get what income and articles should the marriage not be renewed.

Child custody could be stipulated in the agreement, but if a dispute arises, it must be settled by the court, as in divorce.

Beirne said his idea puts a "burden of proof" on the couple who wants to stay together, for-

ing them to take action to keep the marriage in existence—literally. Without action, it would expire.

"Always before, you had to fight your way out," he said. "There are lots of people who are living together who don't want to be," but they do so because of the "until death do us part" belief or because of the "hassle" of divorce.

An expressible marriage would force couples to think about terms of the agreement.

How will future treat marriage?

by Lee W. Stratman

I recall back in my junior high school days running through my neighborhood and Mrs. Blatt, the mayor's wife, hailing me from her back porch. "Come here," she said. "I have a little miracle for you."

When I approached my queen-sized neighbor she had in her hand a paper napkin wrapped around an ice cube. It was the first home refrigerator ice cube I had ever seen. I was familiar with one 10-, 25- and 30-pound blocks which the iceman brought over his shoulder. But an ice cube manufactured in your own kitchen — that was different.

I was ushered into the Blatt's kitchen and there was a large white chest with a kind of bird cage on top. Mrs. Blatt showed me the ice cube trays and even suggested that ice cream could also be made therein.

Mrs. Blatt used the occasion to act as a prophetess. The time would come, she said, when all homes would have a refrigerator and ice cubes and even frozen food.

I don't prophesy about ice cubes or frozen foods, but I sometimes like to lie back in my chair and think about marriages of the future — say about the year 2000.

I hope the future brings formal education for marriage, with courses not only about sexual relationships but also about conducting family business, communication, roles of spouses, child care, and other such important things.

I hope that in the future a license to marry will require more than vital statistics and a blood test for syphilis. I hope there will be, as technology proceeds, a complete screening for genetic difficulties and possible birth defects. I hope there will also be a real physical examination of parts involved in child bearing.

If the world keeps a-crowding,

ABOUT MARRIAGE

there may also be a license to have a child or children. Most sociologists see more governmental control coming. The good breeding stock will be licensed to multiply and replenish the few available spots on the earth. Who will determine who is the best breeding stock will have to be decided. Chances are good it will be a committee and its deliberations will take years, judging by the way bureaucracy is going in this era.

In the future, more couples will elect not to have children, as we see even now. I believe it is a good trend because it means that only those who wish to work with children will have them. Those who do choose children should have extensive parent education. High school or college classes should equip persons to make decisions about breast or bottle feeding, how to discipline the little nipers and how to furnish them with an ethical sense.

In the future it will also be more acceptable for persons to remain single and not marry. Back in the by-gone days of 1940 I remember how Aunt Laura was a curiosity because

she never married. People suggested that there was something wrong with her disposition and referred to her as an Old Maid. There was an idea in that time that marriage was natural and the single life unnatural; thank heavens we have gotten over that myth.

I suspect that priorities of married couples in the future will also be different. It appears that the one family dwelling — usually a first acquisition — may not be accessible to the rank and file. The apartment, the condominium and perhaps some new housing unit may be the way to go as prices for individual homes skyrocket.

If persons remain as mobile as they are and pleasure trips continue to increase in price with escalating oil costs, some substitute is going to have to be found for the extended family. Grandpas and Grandmas are too far away to care for skinned knees and education in chess or checkers. I have always felt the church ought to provide surrogate aunts, uncles, grandmothers and grandfathers for our children when

they are young.

Will marriage continue to exist in 2000? I firmly believe it will, although it will continue to change.

I believe people will want more intimate marriages with partners who will communicate and offer emotional support. The strong silent husband will be as extinct as the Dodo bird by the year the new millennium begins.

Some authorities believe there will be a 3- to 5-year trial marriage in the future. I find it hard to conceive that a temporary relationship can prepare one for a permanent one but there would be some merit in knowing each other well before consummating marriage.

To you who are now being born and will be marrying in the first decade that comes after the year 2,000: may you find marriage, in whatever form, as rich and satisfying as some of us did in the olden days when more was left to chance, love and romance.

Lee W. Stratman is a pastoral counselor who has been working with marriages and families in Alaska for more than 20 years. Readers may write to him at The Anchorage Times, P.O. Box 40, Anchorage 99510.

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Temporizing on marriage

Reprinted from The Seattle Times

ALASKA REPUBLICAN State Representative Mike Belme may be serious when he suggests that trial marriages might make couples look at that institution more realistically. But the venerable institution seems to be having a hard enough time surviving without further temporizing about it.

Belme suggests that Alaska couples be allowed to enter a marriage contract which has an expiration date. When the contract expires, the couple may go their separate ways or renew.

Part of the problem is figuring out how long the contract should last. For some couples, a day together may be too long. Others, committed to making a marriage work, may need several years.

HOW DOES BELME intend to prevent temporary marriage from becoming a useful tool to

thwart the tax collector, or circumvent alien quotas?

Belme says it's his intention to get people to take marriage seriously. Couples would agree before marriage on how to divide children and assets acquired during the union.

CAN HE REALLY mean that? Does Belme truly believe valid life choices can be made for unborn, unknown children?

The way in which they are acquired and the amount of a couple's assets may drastically change their thinking about how those assets should be divided.

No contract can anticipate the future. But that is what Belme plan would attempt to do. It presumes that people don't change, that lives can be meticulously charted. Any divorced person can tell Belme how mistaken he is.

ALASKA FEVER

AND BE THERE ANYONE AMONG US WHO CAN SHOW JUST CAUSE WHY THIS COUPLE SHOULD NOT BE WED, SPEAK NOW, OR FOR FIVE YEARS HOLD YOUR PEACE!



Jerry Raw

2-15

THEY'RE MARRIED TOGETHER, BUT NOT TOGETHER



SUITE 700
810 L STREET
ANCHORAGE 99501

February 11, 1981

Representative Don Clocksin
Alaska State Legislative
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Clockson:

I understand that House Bill 113, entitled "an Act authorizing marriages of limited duration" has been referred to the Committee on Health, Education & Social Services. I hope that you, as Chair of the committee, hold hearings on that Bill.

I consider Representative Beirne's Bill an extremely imaginative and innovative attempt to come to grips with the current state of male-female relationships. I am strongly in favor of such legislation and would be willing, my schedule permitting, to fly to Juneau at my own expense to testify in its favor.

I therefore believe that hearings would serve a useful purpose and urge you to hold hearings on that Bill.

Very truly yours,



Herb Berkowitz

HB:kw

October 13, 1981

Dr. Mike Beirne
State Representative
PO Box 4-1539
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Dr. Beirne,

In September I phoned your office and requested information on HB 113, contract marriages. The material I received was extremely good, and I would like to express my appreciation.

The material was used to present a program to Gamma Chapter of Beta Sigma Phi, a cultural sorority. Although the bill failed to pass at the last session, I would still like to pass along to you the reactions of the group.

There were 14 women present, ranging in age from about 19 to 40; mostly middle class; mostly married, with about half holding a job outside of the home. The discussion was heated, with some members being very much against the idea of a trial marriage. Surprisingly, few of the women had even heard of the proposed bill. A summary of some of the comments was that a trial marriage would give couples a casual attitude toward the marriage; that it would create a worse problem for children (i.e. trying to keep step-parents straight, etc.); and that it was unnecessary because divorce makes it reasonably easy to end a marriage anyway. It was also mentioned that other people maybe should have the right to choose a trial marriage, even though we do not feel it would be right for us.

At the end of the discussion, the members were asked to "vote" on the proposed bill; here are the results: 2 yes votes, 2 maybe votes, and 10 no votes.

(B)

Page 2

Again, thank you for providing us with the material which proved to be informative, thought-provoking and enjoyable.

Sincerely,

Beth Hazen

Beth Hazen

Premarital agreements are becoming common

By FRED FERRETTI
The New York Times

NEW YORK — "The time to agree to disagree is when there is love in your heart and a smile on your lips," said Cecile C. Weich the other day to women gathered at the Chase Exchange to hear her talk about premarital and pre-living-together agreements. Such agreements are becoming more common these days, she says, because women have more tangible assets than they used to.

"Women enter such agreements as equals these days," she said. "They have bargaining power."

Mrs. Weich, a matrimonial lawyer for more than 22 years, spoke to members of the Chase Exchange as part of its financial seminars program. The Exchange is a financial services program begun in October 1980 to help women manage their money.

A striking woman in white trousers and shirt, white long outer coat with a white handkerchief draped from a breast pocket, and white wide-brimmed felt hat with a band of white feathers, Mrs. Weich spent the better part of an hour answering questions that she said later were typical of those asked by clients who seek her help in preparing binding premarital and pre-living-together agreements.

Here are questions she considers the most pertinent and her answers:

□ Q. What sorts of considerations can be put in such agreements?

A. Any assets, any property, how children are to be nurtured, how work within the shared home shall be divided, how property shall be distributed in the event that the union is dissolved. Sex, how often, how much, shall a bedroom be shared, shall a bed?

All these can and are put into such agreements. You can even put in who should do the dishes and when.

Anything can be put into an agreement except that which is illegal or contrary to public policy.

□ Q. Do the courts recognize these agreements?

A. They have been recognized by the Court of Appeals since 1877 and were legalized in

Two people seeking to draw up a pre-nuptial agreement came to me, a man, divorced, with two children, and a woman, divorced. We talked about two and a half hours and at the end of it the man concluded that although he wanted to "share everything," he was not willing to give up his pension rights, which he had earmarked for his children.

When the woman suggested that they might have children together and what then would he do for those children, he said he would start a new pension. Well, she, and they, had never contemplated that, and they walked right out of the office.

by the Court or Appeals since 1877 and were legalized in New York by statute in 1964

Q. If you are already married can an agreement be drawn up?

A. Absolutely, two people can agree to anything.

Q. Does one need a lawyer for such agreements?

A. Two attorneys should be used, just as you would in any business partnership. I never represent two parties to an agreement.

Q. Can drawing up a will be part of such agreements?

A. Yes, and what's more, depending upon the location of the real property involved in the agreement, you can dictate which state's laws you wish your estate to be governed by. For example, you can state that property be governed by equitable distribution in New York, whereas in New Jersey, as of 1980, there is a community property law. Simply, equitable distribution means distribution in fairness, community property means each person owns everything.

Q. In drawing a will as part of a living-together agreement, can you appoint your partner guardian of your child, despite the fact that his natural father might be alive?

A. Generally, I would say no. The biological parent is usually given custody, even maternal or paternal grandparents, even aunts or uncles. I would say not, perhaps because it would seem contrary to public policy.

Q. Is there any financial advantage to a woman of marriage over a living-together arrangement?

A. Financially, no. I can't speak in terms of emotions however.

Q. Are marriages made outside of the United States recognized here in terms of any agreements made in connection with them?

A. Yes, and the same is true with marriages in other states.

Q. After an agreement is made, can codicils be added, can changes be made, additions, deletions?

A. Yes, so long as they are done before witnesses.

Q. In sum, will an agreement carefully drawn up protect you from financial harm if the union breaks up?

A. Of course, if it is properly drawn up, ironclad, it should positively protect you. Let me give you an example of how the procedure works and what can happen when an agreement is contemplated:

*Re
Contract*



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
 Juneau, Alaska 99811
 (907) 465-3991

February 20, 1981

TO: Representative Mile Beirne
 FROM: Christine Johnson *Johnson*
 Research Staff
 SUBJECT: Research Request No. 81-44
 Marriages and Divorces

We have prepared the following information in response to your request regarding marriages and divorces in Alaska since 1975. As you probably know, the Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for collecting this kind of information. The Department is just completing its 1979 Alaska vital statistics report; no data for 1980 is available yet.

TABLE 1
 Alaska Marriages and Divorces
 1975 - 1979

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Marriages</u>	Number	4734	4893	5143	5111	4990
	Rate*	11.7	11.8	12.5	12.3	12.0
<u>Divorces</u>	Number	2865	3210	3581	3468	3483
	Rate*		7.8	8.7	8.3	8.6

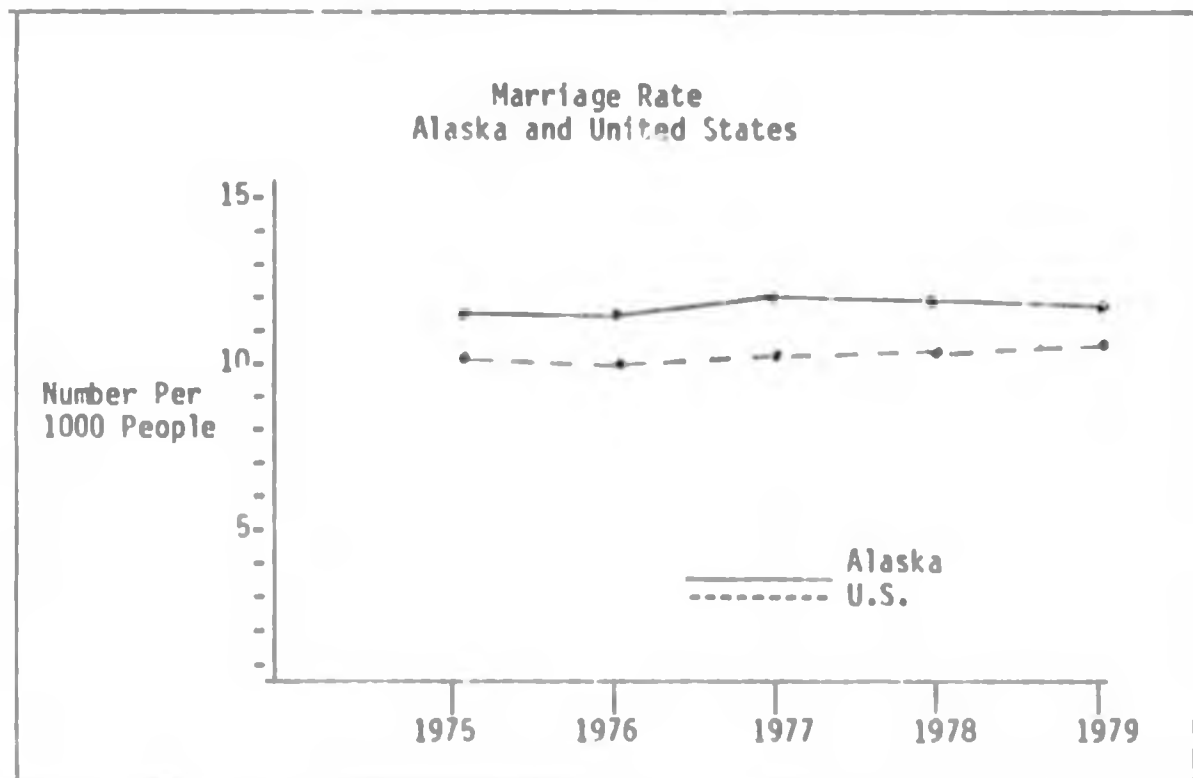
* Number per 1000 people.

Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Vital Statistics 1978 and Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Information Systems, 2/18/81.

The number of marriages in Alaska rose between 1975 and 1977, but decreased between 1977 and 1979. The number of marriages in 1979 represents a 5% increase over the number reported for 1975. As Figure 1 shows, Alaska's

marriage rate is higher than the national marriage rate. This may be due to the fact that Alaska has a young population compared to the rest of the county.

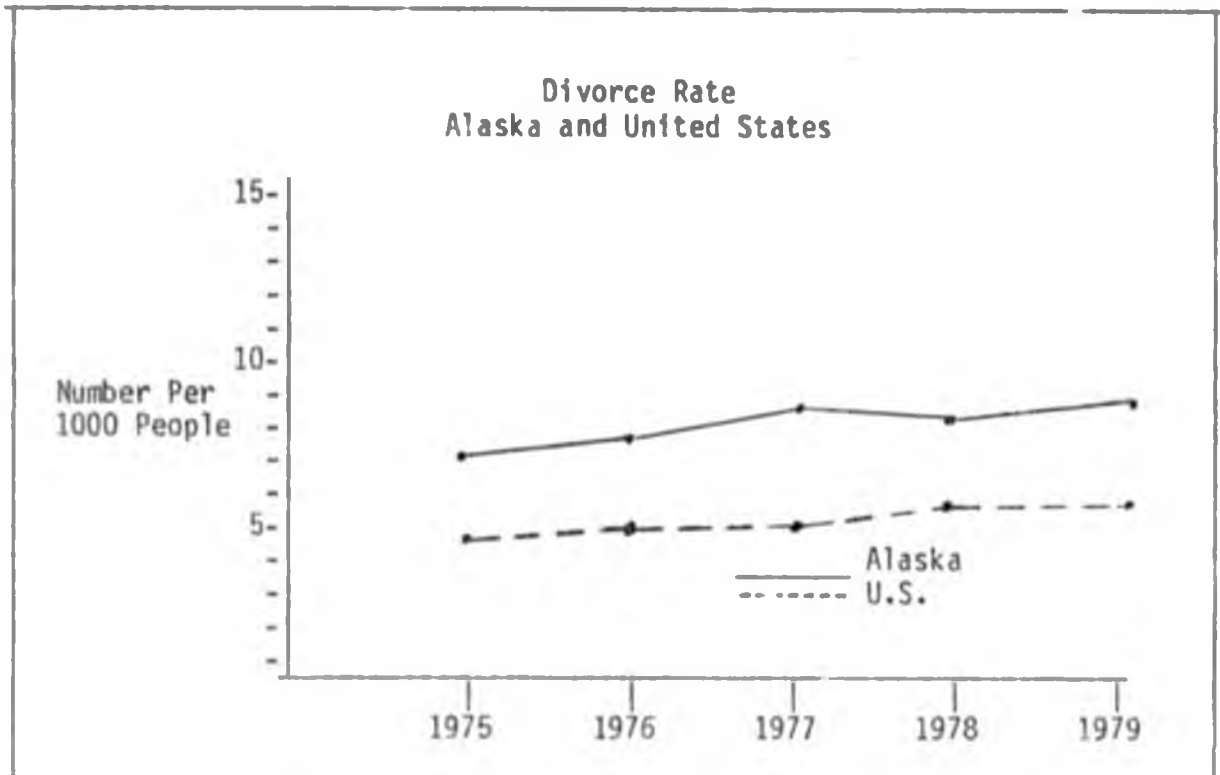
FIGURE 1



Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Vital Statistics Report 1978, and Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Information Systems, 2/18/81.

Alaska's divorce rate has shown a more steady increase since 1975 than its marriage rate. In 1979, there were 22% more divorces in the state than there were in 1975. The state's divorce rate is significantly higher than the national rate, and has been increasing at a faster pace, as shown on Figure 2.

FIGURE 2



Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Vital Statistics Report 1978 and Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Information Systems.

Please don't hesitate to contact us if you need any further information.

CJ/cj

POSITION PAPER

HOUSE BILL NO. 113

"An Act authorizing marriages of limited duration."

House Bill No. 113 amends AS 25.05 by adding a new section which allows for filing for a marriage of limited duration which would expire at the end of the agreed upon time unless renewed.

We perceive a fiscal impact on our Bureau of Vital Records. That Bureau is the central depository of all original certificates of vital events. Certificates of Marriage of limited duration would be processed in the same manner as marriage of unlimited duration.

The impact on this Bureau will be in the design of three new forms: the agreement, the renewal and the termination, and in the distribution to and training of the 250 or more current licensing officers throughout Alaska.

RECOMMENDED BY:

Joan P. Brooks
JOAN P. BROOKS
STATE REGISTRAR
BUREAU OF VITAL
STATISTICS

DATE:

February 23, 1982

APPROVED BY:

H. D. Beirne
HELEN D. BEIRNE
COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &
SOCIAL SERVICES

DATE:

2-23-82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 113
 Title "An Act authorizing marriages of limited duration"
 Requested by Representative Beirne Date 2/11/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health & Social Services
 Program Category Affected Administrative Services/Vital Statistics
 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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL	3.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	3.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	3.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

A. Assumptions

1. Form design (in-house)
2. Initial order of forms double that of ensuing years.

B. Program Summary

Contractuals: Design, set up and printing of forms: 14.3

IV. DATE

Feb. 16, 1982

PREPARED BY

Dean P. Brooks, JCC

AGENCY

D.H.S.S.

PHONE

465-3391

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

House Bill 113: An Act authorizing marriages of limited duration.

Section 1. Findings and Purpose.

The traditional marriage has not met the needs or aspirations of many Alaskans and as a result many are living together out of wedlock. However, marriage imbues a man-woman relationship with special significance in the minds and hearts of most Alaskans. This bill allows persons who wish to deepen their commitment, but who are unable or unwilling to make a life-time commitment, to enter into a legally recognized relationship. In the event of nonrenewal of the marriage, the ugly consequences of divorce may be minimized. The Act does not intend to affect the validity of marriages of unlimited duration nor undermine their moral, social, or religious foundations.

Section 2 Marriage of Limited Duration.

A marriage entered into under this bill expires when agreed upon unless renewed. (25.05.372)

Agreement and Filing.

Parties to either a prospective or existing marriage may seek to provide for the expiration of their marriage. The agreement shall provide when the marriage expires and shall agree upon a method for property division. A license fee of \$100 shall be collected. (25.05.373)

Renewal of Marriage.

The marriage of limited duration may be renewed by filing notice with the local registrar of vital statistics. (25.05.374).

Removal of Limitation

Parties to the marriage may remove the time limitation on the marriage by filing notice.

Section 3

The marriage expiration contract shall be filed with the certificate of marriage.

Section 4

The official issuing the marriage license shall attach to it any agreement subjecting the marriage to expiration.

Section 5

The marriage expiration agreement shall be filed with the local registrar together with the certificate of marriage.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Sectional Analysis (cont'd)
HB 113

Section 6

Application for License.

Parties to a prospective marriage shall file the marriage expiration agreement with the marriage licensing officer together with the premarital certificate. (25.05.091).

Section 7

Custody of the Child.

Dispute over custody of children born of marriages of limited duration shall be resolved by the same procedures as those children born of marriages of unlimited duration (25.20.060).

Section 8

Marriages of limited duration are accorded the same status as other domestic relationships in relation to court orders pertaining to the "duty of support".

****PLEASE NOTE****

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

*"THE FINANCES OF UNMARRIED COUPLES
LIVING TOGETHER"*

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

MONDAY 9/1/1980

*"POPE REAFFIRMS CATHOLIC BAN ON
CONTRACEPTION, ABORTION"*

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY 12/16/1981

*"PREMARRITAL AGREEMENTS ARE
BECOMING COMMON"*

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

THURSDAY 11/12/1981

*"NUMBER OF UNMARRIED COUPLES LIVING
TOGETHER WAY UP SINCE '70"*

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

MONDAY 10/19/1981

2/26

Mike

Where are our other members?

You see, I've got a problem... my budget sub-committee is in a work session ON DEVELOPING BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS — WHICH IS A POOR TIME TO MISS A MEETING!

So — my attendance here will be of limited duration

H

11-19-81

HTS 113 marriage

① Berkowitz - 39 DIV att. in am 11 yrs,
 Ely open + hotel - partner
 Cal. Com. STATUS of ♀
 "Sunset marriage act."
 Religious, but also civil.

Rec. ① set max. Limit - 5 yrs.!

② "Wedlock" s.g. instead of marriage word.

③ sunset date for statute + marriage under it.

② Roger Gay

③ att. Bernard Stenberg of Calif

↓
no rights exist unless in writing!

Herbert Barbowitz - Atty - age 38 -
Was a Commissioner for Status of Women.

Positive approach first - total commitment -
Marriage is for family purposes -

Average togetherness of divorce - ~~was~~ 1 or 2 yrs. -

HB

114

POSITION PAPER

HOUSE BILL NO. 114

"An Act relating to the Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse in the Department of Health and Social Services, and combining the Review Board on Alcoholism with the Advisory Board on Drug Abuse".

Combining the two advisory boards would improve the continuity of service planning and delivery, facilitate board involvement in planning, budget allocation and oversight, and save State money at several levels.

The Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse were administratively combined by the Legislature in 1977. The Office has, in the five years of its existence as a single agency, gradually integrated its functions in order to provide support functions as effectively as possible. Accordingly, the Office has adopted common philosophies and procedures for planning, administration, prevention, intervention and training services. The Office has experienced no detriment to program or support services as a result of this commonality. The Office does recognize that serious abusers of alcohol and narcotics require different treatment approaches.

Recent trends however, indicate an increase in use of more than one drug, including alcohol. In 1980, 23.7% of drug treatment admissions listed alcohol as a secondary drug. In 1981, 27.1% listed alcohol. Additionally, the local programs available in fifty-three communities provide services to both alcohol and other drug abusers, referring as needed to specialized narcotic drug treatment in Anchorage or Fairbanks. If the boards are combined, the State's response to the needs of combined programs and the poly drug abusing client would be more effective. Local service providers would experience relief from the necessity of communicating with members of two boards, and in some cases, the necessity of writing, presenting, and reporting on two separate grants for essentially the same services.

Another major area of benefit would result from the bill's provisions for regional membership. The program interests in different portions of the state would have better access to the Board and better representation. It is expected that services would, as a result, better meet the area's needs. The Board members could also play a more active role in coordinating services and strategies with allied service and planning agencies in their respective regions, including Health Systems Agencies. The Department feels that this regional membership configuration, together with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Board's designation as a subcommittee of the Statewide Health Coordinating Council, would greatly enhance the effectiveness of the entire health care system. It would provide a direct access route for local program interests into statewide health planning. Similarly a combined board would be able to relate more effectively with other state departments and divisions encountering alcohol and other drug problems.

From an administrative standpoint greater efficiency would be realized in several ways. First, substantial savings would accrue from the reduced travel: currently, the Office pays travel and per diem for both Board's and staff to attend at least eight full Board meetings per year. Under the

proposed legislation, the number would be reduced to four. Aside from travel cost savings, personnel time and administrative expenses necessary to arrange, prepare for, and otherwise support the activity of eight Board meetings would be reduced by approximately half.

While the above discussion describes cost savings at the level of the State Office, still further advantages would be realized at the grantee, or service provider level, should the proposed Board combination occur. Many of the Office's grantees budget for attendance at one or more Board meetings in order to keep abreast of policy and ensure continuity of program effort from the state to the local level. Since the great majority of these community agencies provide service to both alcohol and other drug abuses, contact with both Boards is usually maintained. If the boards are combined, the desirable level of contact with statewide policy advisors could be achieved at less cost, and the money saved could be redirected toward providing local services.

The Department strongly recommends passage of the proposed legislation.

Recommended by: Robert L. Cole
Robert L. Cole
Coordinator
Office of Alcoholism
& Drug Abuse

Date: 1/22/82

Approved by: Helen D. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne
Commissioner
Department of Health &
Social Services

Date: 1/25/82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HOUSE BILL NO. 114
Title "An Act relating to the Office of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse
Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL Board on Alcoholism with the Advisory Board on Drug Abuse".
in the Dept. of Health & Social Services, and combining the Review

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
Program Category Affected Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
POSITIONS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

The expected savings resulting from merging the two separate boards has already been accounted for in the administration's FY '83 budget submission.

IV. DATE January 22, 1982 PREPARED BY Robert L. Cole
AGENCY Office of Alcoholism/Drug Abuse
Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 586-6701
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

Robert L. Cole

JCC

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE ADMINISTRATION CLMP# 06-36-5-30-01-0
 ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE ADMINISTRATION ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE ADMINISTRATION S/F SUMMARY... YES
 ELECTION DISTRICT...
 PBA UPDATE... 0/00/0

PENDITURES FUNDING	(01) 81 AUTH	(02) 81 FINAL	(03) 81 ACT	(04) 82 AUTH	(05) 82 SUPL	(06) 82 RP	(07) 83 CONT.	(08) 83 ADD.	(09) REQUEST	(10) GOVERNOR	(11) HOUSE	(12) SENATE	(13) LEG.
PERS. SERV.	656.6	735.2	607.9	915.7			1007.5	(168.3)	837.2				
TRAVEL	208.2	208.2	169.9	233.5			256.9	(68.5)	188.4				
CONTRACTUAL	412.9	412.9	257.2	1257.3			1178.6	(433.9)	744.7				
COMMODITIES	14.2	14.2	13.7	19.9			21.7		21.7				
EQUIPMENT	11.9	11.9	12.1										
LANDS/BLDGS													
GRANTS, CLMS													
MISC. TOTAL EXPEND	1303.8	1382.4	1060.8 1011.1	2426.4			2464.7	(670.7)	1794.0				
I-A TRANSFER	9.0		82.9	188.0									
02 FED RCPTS	390.3	390.3	257.6	224.0									
03 G/F MATCH	6.9	6.9	6.9	10.7									
04 GEN FUND	906.6	985.2	796.6	2191.7			2464.7	(670.2)	1794.0				
05 I/A RCPTS													
28 PGM RCPTS													
IMBALANCE		-1382.4	-1060.8										
FULL-TIME	21.0	26.0	26.0	25.0			25.0	(5.0)	20.0				
PART-TIME													
TEMPORARY													
STAFF MONTHS	252.0	312.0	312.0	300.0			300.0	(60.0)	240.0				

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE WHAT FY 82 COMPONENT ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED.

1. Central and regional office administrative and professional staff positions will be reduced by 20%.
2. Advisory board travel and per diem will be reduced by co-scheduling meetings of the two boards. Field and non-employee travel and per diem will be reduced.
3. Proposed professional services in primary prevention, employee assistance intervention and research will be reduced.

3			GOVERNOR REQUEST
CODE	EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT	AMOUNT	
100	Personal Services	168.3	()
200	Travel	68.5	()
300	Contractual Services	433.9	()
400	Commodities	()	()
500	Equipment	()	()
600	Land, Buildings, etc.	()	()
700	Grants, Claims, etc.	()	()
800	Miscellaneous	()	()
	Total	670.7	()
	I-A Trans.(non-add)	*****	()
Federal Receipts-Code:			()
G.F. Match			()
General Fund			()
I-A Receipts			()
Program Receipts			()
Other			()
Other			()
4. POSITIONS DISCONTINUED	PFT	(5)	()
	STAFF MONTHS	(60)	()
	FTE	()	()
5. IMPACT FROM/TO CAPITAL PROJECT (NAME)			
CHAPTER _____ SLA _____, PAGE/LINE _____			

2. EXPLAIN WHICH POLICY BUDGET PROGRAM OBJECTIVE IS AFFECTED AND HOW.

This reduction will limit the scope of administrative and support services available to implement provisions of 47.37 Uniform Alcoholism Intoxication and Treatment Act as well as support for the statewide alcoholism and drug abuse service delivery system including monitoring, evaluation and administrative functions.

AGENCY Health & Social Services

PROGRAM Mental Health

8 COMPONENT DECREASE
(BELOW CONTINUATION)

BRU Alcoholism/Drug Abuse

COMPONENT Administration

FY 83



HOUSE BILL 114 , by the Rules Committee by Request of the Governor. Combines the Review Board on Alcoholism with the Advisory Board on Drug Abuse. Provided qualifications of board member, amends section relating to duties stating that the board shall prepare and review local, regional and statewide plans for the prevention, treatment, and control of alcoholism and drug abuse. Makes numerous amendments relating to the combining of the two boards. Does not provide for an effective date

H P
118

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER: FINANCE

(5)

Date: March 12, 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 118

"An Act relating to the teachers' retirement system; 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 118 same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING

DO PASS

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

8292 Garnet Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
March 7, 1981

Gianna

Representative Donald Clocksin
Chairman
Health, Education & Social Services
Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V, State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Clocksin:

I am writing to urge you to take committee action on House Bill No. 118, introduced on 2/5/81 by Representatives Buchholdt, Cato and Zharoff.

As a long time school teacher and administrator I recognize both personal and monetary advantages to school districts and educators personally through this legislation. The bill amends AS 14.25.110(a)(4) in a clean and straightforward way so that retirement may occur for teachers after 20 years of credited service the last 10 of which having to be membership service.

Among the advantages of this is the significant probability that more young teachers will have a chance to enter the field, and that persons "burning out" as long time teachers will be able to plan for a bit earlier retirement. This seems to offer strong advantage for children ultimately, and costs differences would appear to likely be offsetting.

I hope that you will support this piece of legislation, Representative Clocksin, and cause action to be taken concerning it this session.

Sincerely,


Robert M. Barnack

MSG 01-00004632 PRTY 1 02/13/81 13.29.55 ORIG LA00 IN= 0009 OUT= 0036
FROM: LOU TO: JKV INFO PAGE 0001
TARGET: LJM2 SUBJ: POM

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE HEED COMMITTEE

FROM: MAYBELLE GERMAN, BOX 4-420, ANCHORAGE, 99509 279-2381

I OPPOSE HB-115 AND URGE YOU NOT TO SUPPORT IT.

15)

MSG 81-00007338 PRTY 1 03/09/81 11:15:04 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0006 OUT= 0027
FROM: MARCIE, ANC TO: BEV, JUNEAU INFO PAGE 0003
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM'S

TG: SENATE HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE, ALL MEMBERS

FROM: CATHERINE J. LARSON, SRA BOX 2096 R, ANC 99507 (344-6333)
PRESIDENT, ALASKA STATE RETIRED TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

AT IT'S ANNUAL MEETING OF MARCH 7, 1981, THE ALASKA STATE RETIRED
TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED SB 101 WHICH WOULD GIVE THE
TEACHER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM BOARD REGULATORY APPROVAL AND THE RIGHT TO
PROMULGATE REGULATIONS. THE PERS BOARD ALREADY HAS THESE RIGHTS.

(5)

MSG 81-00007359 PRTY 1 03/09/81 12:54:03 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0012 OUT= 0034
FROM: MARCIE, ANC INFO TO: BEV, JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM'S PAGE 0002

TO: ALL MEMBERS, HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE

FROM: CATHERINE J. LARSON, SR BOX 2096 R, ANC 99507 (344-6333)
PRESIDENT, ALASKA STATE RETIRED TEACHER'S ASSOC.

AT IT'S ANNUAL MEETING ON MARCH 7, 1981 THE ALASKA STATE RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION ENDORSED HB 163. WE SUPPORT THE NEA ALASKA IN IT'S REQUEST FOR BINDING ARBITRATION. THIS WILL ENABLE TEACHER.- SCHOOL DISTRICT NEGOTIATIONS TO BE SETTLED IN A TIMELY MANNER AND WITHOUT DESTRUCTIVE STRIKES.

EOM

TELEGRAM

ALASKA
ANCHORAGE
JUNE 10 1983

02209 N ANCHORAGE ALASKA 83 03-10 245P AST

PMS REP DONALD CLOCKSIN

JUNEAU 982

THE ACCFT WHICH REPRESENTS 276 COMMUNITY COLLEGE TEACHERS WHO ARE COVERED UNDER THE TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM, VOTED AT ITS GENERAL MEMBERSHIP AND EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS TO ENDORSE THE LEGISLATION OUTLINED IN HB118 QUOTE AN ACT RELATING TO THE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM;AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE. UNQUOTE. WE BELIEVE THAT THE REFORM LEGISLATION IS EQUITABLE IN CREDITING TEACHER EXPERIENCE AND MAINTAINS THE INTEGRITY OF ALASKA MEMBERSHIP SERVICE FOR ELIGIBILITY. WE URGE YOUR COMMITTEE(S) SUPPORT FOR THIS BILL. THANK YOU.

ACCFT RALPH MCGRATH PRESIDENT LOCAL 2404

MSG 81-00004483 PRTY 1 02/12/81 14:16.03 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0017 OUT= 0054
FROM: LOU TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM

PAGE 0001

REPRESENTATIVES BYLSMA, METCALFE AND MEMBERS OF HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE

FROM: ANNE BABSKI, SRA BOX 1525, ANC.99507 345-0580
AS A MEMBER OF THE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM, I AM UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO
HB 118 SPONSORED BY REPRESENTATIVES BUCHHOLDT, CATO, AND ZHAROFF. FULL
RETIREMENT AFTER ONLY 20 YEARS WITH ONLY 10 OF THOSE IN ALASKA, WOULD BE A
TOTALLY IRRESPONSIBLE ACTION AND WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE TRS FUND.

Members of the House HESS Committee

House bill #118 is designed to eliminate the inequities now inherent in the present teacher retirement law. a case in point:

Teacher A began teaching in Alaska in 1961 for a starting salary of \$8,000. She paid into the fund at the mandatory employee contribution rate each year until she retired in 1981. She retired with 20 years of service and began receiving full benefits according to retirement fund law at this time.

Teacher B began teaching in Minnesota in 1961. Five years later, she moved to Alaska, bought into the Alaska Teacher Retirement System and paid all reinstatement and arrearage fees plus interest for the years of service in Minnesota. (Payment for outside service is mandatory) However, Teacher B must teach twenty-five years before being eligible for retirement with full benefits.

Obviously, there is an inequity here and the law is not just as presently written.

Some persons have expressed fear that a 20 year retirement bill would not be actuarially sound. According to our figures, however this fear is unfounded. In fact, it can be noted that a 20 year retirement would actually save the system money. Ultimately, a teacher being able to retire with 20 years service will be less costly to the fund, as opposed to a teacher who must teach for 25 years.

In further consideration for passage of HB 118, another actuary condition should be contemplated. For example, the average life span (according to Metropolitan Life Insurance actuary table for men and women) is seventy-five years. Because of this long life expectancy, it is more reasonable from a fiscal viewpoint to allow a 20 year retiree to draw upon the fund for a period of 30 years at 40% (based upon the current formula for determining pension benefits) than to have a 25 year retiree draw for 25 years at 50%.

The following illustration bears out this point:

20 Year Retiree

25 Year Retiree

\$37,000	estimated average salary	\$31,900
.40%	% rate	.50%
\$14,800	Annual benefit paid	\$25,950
X 30 yrs	Life expectancy	X 25 yrs
\$444,000	Pay-out to age 75	\$63,750
X 540	# persons affected	X 540
\$239,760,000	Total cost to fund	\$357,325,000

The estimated difference of \$110,565,000 is, by far, more than the fund would receive into the system in five years of additional service.

In other areas, there are cases where employers find it financially sound to encourage employees to retire early.

An employer could hire two beginning teachers for what is now being paid one teacher with twenty plus years of service.

In reality, many teachers will not use the option of becoming twenty year retirees. Some cannot afford to retire; others are very comfortable and wish to teach far beyond the minimum years of service required for retirement. They have reached the top of the salary scale and greatly enhance their benefits by remaining within the system.

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 118

Title An Act Relating to the Teachers' Retirement System

Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Administration - Division of Retirement & Benefits

Program Category Affected Labor Services and Elementary & Secondary Education

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected 02-96-8-01-01-02 (TRS) 02-11-8-02-01-00 (TRS MATCH)

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 STATE TRS MATCHING		1,727.7	1,900.5	2,090.6	2,249.7	2,529.7
100 BENEFITS		312.4	343.6	378.0	415.8	457.4
TOTAL	-0-	2,040.1	2,244.1	2,468.6	2,715.5	2,987.1

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	2,040.1	2,244.1	2,468.6	2,715.5	2,987.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
VETERAN'S FUND						
FISH & GAME FUND						
HIGHWAY FUND						
AIRPORT FUND						
CAPITAL FUND						
FERS						
TRS						

POSITIONS None

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

1. This bill does not affect deferred vested teachers.
2. Of the 7,300 active teachers, 2,916 teachers have outside service. Of these with outside service, 2,376 will qualify for retirement under existing provisions and will not be affected by this bill. The remaining 540 teachers will be affected by this bill.
3. The total present value of the benefits being granted under this bill is \$27,837,558.
4. To fund this bill, the TRS contribution rate must be increased by 1.32% of covered payroll (the TRS contribution rate is split 50/50 between the State matching contribution and the school district contribution).
5. Estimate FY 82 TRS covered payroll to be \$61,775,000, increasing 10% annually.

IV. DATE 3/11/81 PREPARED BY Paul B. Arnoldt, Director

AGENCY Division of Retirement & Benefits
 PHONE 465-4460

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) Representative Buchholdt
 Office of the Governor (Keith Specking)

ATTACHMENT

Bill/Resolution No. HB 118

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. Estimated FY82 Payroll (Total System) = \$261,775,000
- 2. State Contribution Rate to Fund B111 = .66%
- 3. State TRS Matching Rate to Fund B111 = .66%
- 4. School District Rate to Fund B111 = .66%

COST ANALYSIS:

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Payroll</u>		<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1. Department of Education	\$ 4,712,000	X	.66%	\$ 31.1	To Their Budget
2. University of Alaska	\$ 42,617,000	X	.66%	281.3	To Their Budget
				<u>\$ 312.4</u>	
3. State TRS Matching	\$261,775.000	X	.66%	\$1,727.7	To TRS Match
4. State TRS Regular Budget:					
Personal Services				\$ -0-	To Personal
Travel				\$ -0-	To Travel
Contractual				\$ -0-	To Contractual
Commodities				\$ -0-	To Commodities
Equipment				<u>\$ -0-</u>	To Equipment
				<u>\$2,040.1</u>	
5. All School Districts	\$\$214,446,000	X	.66%	<u>\$1,415.3</u>	
				<u>\$3,455.4</u>	

REMARKS:

H B

119

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

2/5/81

FURTHER: FINANCE

(5)

Date: March 12, 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 119

"An Act authorizing employees of the Alaska Federation of Teachers to participate in the teachers' retirement system and amending the definition of 'member' of the teachers' retirement system; 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 _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 119

Title Authorizing the Alaska Federation of Teachers to Participate in the TRS

Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Administration - Division of Retirement & Benefits

Program Category Affected Labor Services and Elementary & Secondary Education

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected 02-96-8-01-01-02 (TRS) 02-11-8-02-01-00 (TRS MATCH)

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 STATE TRS MATCHING	-0-	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4
100 BENEFITS						
TOTAL	-0-	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND	-0-	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4
FEDERAL FUNDS						
VETERAN'S FUND						
FISH & GAME FUND						
HIGHWAY FUND						
AIRPORT FUND						
CAPITAL FUND						
PERS						
TRS						

POSITIONS None

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

1. One former employee (M. Peters) and one current employee (G. Kubina) of the Alaska Federation of Teachers (AFT) would currently be affected by this bill.
2. Based upon Attorney General's Opinion dated 10/28/75 (attached), all retroactive contributions for former employee M. Peters and service prior to the effective date of this Act (7/1/81) for G. Kubina must be paid by the AFT or the employee.
3. Our actuary estimates that the cost to the State (State Matching Funds) for subsidizing AFT's participation in TRS (one employee future service) would be approximately \$2.7 per year increasing at 6% for each year of future service.

IV. DATE 3/9/81

PREPARED BY Paul B. Arnoldt, Director
 AGENCY Division of Retirement & Benefits
 PHONE 465-4460

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) Representative Cato and O'Connell
 Office of the Governor (Keith Specking)

TO: Robert S. Gates
Director
Division of Retirement
& Benefits

DATE: October 28, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Avrum M. Gross
Attorney General

SUBJECT: NEA Contributions
to TRS (AS 14.25.045)

By: 
Robert M. Johnson
Assistant Attorney General

You have asked whether the State of Alaska is statutorily obligated to pay a share of the retirement contributions for National Education Association (NEA) employees. The answer is, yes.

AS 14.25.045 extended coverage of Teacher's Retirement System (TRS) to employees of the NEA. The provision calls for retroactive payments of all contributions to TRS by NEA or the employee. However, §045 does not modify the manner of contribution required after participation in TRS commences. In the absence of neither specific statutory language nor a strong showing of legislative intent, the manner of future contributions must be governed by AS 14.25.050, .070 and .080. Section 050 calls for a contribution of 7% of base salary by the "teacher". Sections 070 and 080 provide for equally-shared payments by the "employer" and the State of Alaska of the amount in excess of the teachers' 7% contribution required to support TRS benefits.

AS 14.25.220 defines the operative terms of TRS. However, all definitions in §220 are subject to the phrase "unless the context otherwise requires . . ." Thus, the definition of "teacher" (§220(15)) and "employer" (§220(4)) are not to be read in the narrow out-of-context fashion. Under the required contextual reading of "teacher," "teacher contributions" under §050 means NEA-employee contributions. The broader definition of teacher is further buttressed by the deference given to the TRS administrator's determinations in a "case in doubt." Similarly, because "employer" carries a contextual meaning, §070 "employer contributions" must be read as NEA contributions, even though NEA is not specifically listed as an employer.

While it is clear that NEA as an employer must contribute, NEA's contribution is limited to the amount set in §070. The remaining portion is required to be contributed by the State under §080. No alternative conclusion is apparent in TRS as amended. The presumption that NEA would contribute the total amount required in excess of the teacher's contribution (that is, the sum of §§070 and 080)

was raised during consideration of HB 573 am S (the precursor to the Act granting coverage to NEA employees.) However, the legislature apparently did not accede to that presumption. A plain reading of TRS mandates applicability of §§ 050, 070, and 080. As a result, the State must contribute the same percentage share to the TRS for NEA-employees as for other covered personnel.

RMJ:jf

H B

130

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

2/6/81

FURTHER: FINANCE

(5)

Date: April 16, 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 130

"An Act making special appropriations to establish programs to deal with post-traumatic stress disorder; 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 130 same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]
 CHAIRMAN

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.



**House of Representatives
State of Washington
Olympia**

REPORT TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

. Submitted by

House Select Committee on Vietnam Era Veterans

January 19, 1981



House of Representatives
State of Washington
Olympia

FOREWORD

This report is in response to House Floor Resolution No. 80-187 creating the House Select Committee on Vietnam Era Veterans. The findings in this report are the result of four public hearings, numerous contacts between Committee members and veterans, discussions with veteran service providers and staff research. Public hearings were held in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. Committee members or staff met with representatives of the veteran service organizations numerous times, including five meetings with the Veterans Affairs Advisory Committee, the United Veteran Organization, King County Veterans Appeal Board, Tacoma and Seattle Mayors' Committees on Veterans and the Vietnam Era Veterans Network of Washington. Veteran service providers, some of these including the Department of Veteran Affairs, Veterans Administration, Vet Centers, SEA-VAC, Employment Security and the Department of Labor, were extremely helpful and cooperative. This assistance was a significant factor in the completion of this report and is gratefully acknowledged.

Steve Tupper

Representative Steve Tupper

Rick S. Bender

Representative Rick S. Bender

Co-Chairmen

House Select Committee on Vietnam Era Veterans

Members:

Representative Dan Dawson
Representative Dan McDonald
Representative Rollie Schmitt
Representative Roger Van Dyken

Representative Wendell Brown
Representative Jerry Hughes
Representative Paul Pruitt
Representative Gary Scott

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SECTION II

Summary of Major Items

House Floor Resolution 80-107 established a House Select Committee to study and report on feasible state actions concerning the "severe problem" of Vietnam Era Veterans.

The severe problems of readjustment to society are indicated at least in part by statistics, e.g., a twenty percent unemployment rate. Difficult to quantify but a significant contributor to readjustment problems is post-traumatic stress disorder -- "post-Vietnam stress". Several factors contributing to post-Vietnam stress (defined broadly) include the length of the Vietnam conflict, the rapid return to society, and the extreme unpopularity of American involvement. Recent studies show Americans are beginning to separate the war from the warrior and recognize an obligation to those who served during the Vietnam era.

Traditionally, veterans' programs have been based on two concepts. First as a form of recognition for extraordinary services rendered by a citizen. Second to assist the transition into civilian society after a career disruption due to military service.

To successfully deal with the problems of veterans the whole spectrum of needs must be addressed. Obviously, there are a number of good veteran programs. However, an extreme lack of coordination and knowledge of other programs was evident among many veterans' service providers. A state level Veterans Program Coordination Council should be established with members from the various state agencies with programs that impact upon veterans, business, labor, local government and ad hoc members from the Legislature. Participation should also be solicited from appropriate federal agencies. (Recommendation 1)

To help provide more efficient delivery of existing services to veterans, multi-service centers should be established where demand warrants. King, Spokane and Pierce counties have veteran aid offices which, statutorily administer the indigent veteran's relief fund (Chapter 73.08 RCW). These offices also attempt to deal with additional needs of veterans such as employment and benefit counseling. The statute should be amended with permissive language to allow counties to establish and operate veteran multi-service centers. State agencies, with veterans' programs, should provide assistance to veterans' multi-service centers. (Recommendation 3)

Washington has two public employment veteran preference statutes. The competitive preference is a point percentage, based on whether or not the veteran is receiving a retirement benefit. The Committee recommends a higher percentage for disabled veterans over other veterans and recognition for service during a congressionally declared period of war. (Recommendation 5)

Currently the noncompetitive preference is written in absolute terms. This has a tremendous impact upon affirmative action plans. As veterans are included in affirmative action protection, the Committee recommends a method to avoid the conflict. Again, there are provisions for disabled veterans and veterans who served during a period of war. (Recommendation 6)

Section II Summary of Major Items

To coincide with all statutory programs the basic definition of veteran was also reviewed. While certain programs justify a narrow definition of a veteran, recognition should be provided for all those who serve. Similar to the federal definition, consideration should be given to a general definition based on length of service and character of discharge. (Recommendation 4)

Education through the federal "G.I. Bill" has been a major veteran benefit. State institutions of higher education have various fee and tuition waiver programs designed to supplement, not replace, federal benefits. The State Council for Postsecondary Education has recently completed a review of all waiver programs. The Committee basically agrees with their recommendation for sunset review. (Recommendation 8) Additionally, the permissive waiver for veterans no longer entitled to federal benefits should be extended to community colleges. (Recommendation 9) Consistency among enrollment data requirements and the sunset review recommendations should also be considered. (Recommendation 10)

With an estimated twenty percent unemployment rate, lack of jobs are a severe problem. To ensure proper utilization of existing programs employer awareness seminars should be scheduled by Employment Security. (Recommendation 11) CETA is an additional employment program that, in part, focuses on Vietnam veterans and disabled veterans. Currently veteran participation is extremely low. Proper emphasis should be placed on following the federal regulations for involving veterans. (Recommendations 13 and 14)

Agent Orange is one of the most sensitive and complex issues faced by both veterans and the government. There is an extreme lack of knowledge as to the effects of herbicide exposure and how many Vietnam veterans were exposed. For a variety of reasons, doubts have been cast upon the Veterans Administration handling of this problem. The Veterans Administration should prepare an objective health study of Vietnam veterans. (Recommendation 15)

As mentioned earlier, post-traumatic stress disorder is a major component of readjustment problems. Post-traumatic stress disorder is not found only in Vietnam veterans. Any stressful event (Mt. St. Helens eruption) could cause similar symptoms. Several state agencies in conjunction with the Veterans Administration outreach counselors are conducting initial training and awareness sessions. Additional training needs to be provided, especially for community mental health professionals. (Recommendation 16)

Several other recommendations are in the text of this report.

SECTION III

Recommendations

Recommendation #1

That the Governor, by Executive Order, or the House of Representatives, by introduction of legislation, act to establish a Veterans Program Coordinating Council to facilitate coordination between existing programs and help insure consistency for future programs.

Recommendation #2

The Department of Veterans Affairs, representatives from the counties, and the Department of Veteran Affairs Veterans Advisory Committee shall meet to establish guidelines for the management of county veterans relief funds.

Recommendation #3

That the House of Representatives consider legislation to permit counties to establish veteran multi-service centers.

Recommendation #4

That the House of Representatives consider legislation removing the "period of war" requirement from the general veteran definition, instead using length of service and type of discharge as basic requirements.

Recommendation #5

That the House of Representatives consider legislation for veteran competitive point preference providing recognition of the greater needs of disabled veterans and a special recognition for veterans who served during a period of war.

Recommendation #6

That the House of Representatives consider legislation to provide veteran non-competitive preference be held in abeyance provided veterans are included in affirmative action goals. Also, to clarify agency positions exempt from non-competitive preference even when in effect.

Recommendation #7

That the House of Representatives consider legislation providing a home loan program involving the private sector to benefit the veteran and the housing market in general. An emergency assistance housing program should also be included following the concept of veterans assisting veterans.

Recommendation #8

That the House of Representatives consider all veteran fee and tuition waivers for sunset review in accordance with Chapter 43.131 RCW by June 30, 1983.

Section III
Recommendations

Recommendation #9

That the House of Representatives consider legislation to extend the permissive waiver of fees and tuition for veterans no longer entitled to federal education benefits to community colleges.

Recommendation #10

That the House of Representatives consider legislation to provide the various waiver programs to statutorily qualified veterans enrolled by May 7, 1983. This date will insure consistency among the established programs and the recommended sunset review date.

Recommendation #11

That the House of Representatives consider budget legislation for employer awareness seminars to insure private sector knowledge of and support for veterans employment programs. These seminars shall be conducted by the Employment Security Department Veterans Services section and coordinated with the Department of Veterans Affairs. At least one seminar should have direct impact upon incarcerated veterans.

Recommendation #12

That the Employment Security Department should reestablish a high-level responsible position for veterans' services.

Recommendation #13

That prime sponsors shall take appropriate steps to increase participation by qualified veterans in accordance with federal regulations. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Regulations, 20 C.F.R. Sec. 676.30(a) (1980).

Recommendation #14

That the Washington Employment Service Council shall increase their monitoring of prime sponsor annual and master plans to insure compliance with CETA regulations calling for increased veteran participation.

Recommendation #15

That the House of Representatives consider a House Joint Memorial to the United States Congress and President requesting federal support for an objective Vietnam veteran health study, in particular Agent Orange exposure effects. Special emphasis should be placed on the identification and proper treatment of Vietnam veterans who were exposed or have significant health problems.

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Recommendation #16

That the House of Representatives consider budget legislation providing funding to the Department of Social and Health Services Mental Health Division to establish training sessions on post-traumatic stress disorder. This training shall be coordinated with the Department of Veterans Affairs and Community Mental Health Centers. The training shall focus on community mental health professionals. Consideration should be given to contracting with the Veterans Administration Vet Center staff.

Recommendation #17

That the Department of Veterans Affairs review all veteran laws to bring them up to date and insure consistency.

Recommendation #18

That the Department of Veterans Affairs, coordinated with the Attorney General, study the need for discharge upgrade counseling. Currently, only Seattle Veterans Action Center provides this service within the state.

Recommendation #19

That the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Social and Health Services study the need for increased counseling to veterans incarcerated within the state penal system.

Recommendation #20

That the Department of Veterans Affairs identify a staff member to be responsible for coordinating veteran programs of the various governmental agencies and private organizations.

Recommendation #21

That the Department of Veterans Affairs prepare a referral and resource list of available veterans programs.

SECTION IV

Scope

House Floor Resolution 80-187 was directed toward Vietnam Era Veterans, yet most of the Committee's recommendations will affect all veterans in the State of Washington. The objectives listed in HFR 80-187 are broad enough to cover all areas of veteran concern. Due to time and staff constraints, the Committee decided to focus on those areas of immediate and necessary concern. Many veteran programs are federally funded and created; these will be discussed only as they impact upon state or local government programs.

SECTION V

Findings, Analysis and Recommendations

A. Introduction

HFR 80-187 is predicated on the claim that Vietnam era veterans are, on the whole, experiencing "severe problems in adjusting to society". The scope of the problem is not easily defined. Certainly statistical data, to include an estimated twenty percent unemployment rate (September 1980 Washington State Employment Security Division, Veterans Services) and the increasing number of claimants at the County Veteran Aide Bureaus, begin to indicate the scope of the problem. Perhaps impossible to quantify, but a recurring theme that permeates nearly all Vietnam era veterans problems, is post-traumatic stress disorder. Post-traumatic stress disorder, often referred to as delayed stress or post-Vietnam stress, is a recognized anxiety disorder by the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (3rd Ed.). The recognized symptoms of post-Vietnam stress are varied and each contributes to a veteran's readjustment problem. One recognized symptom that vividly illustrates this affect is a numbing of response to or involvement with the external world as shown by markedly diminished interest in significant activities, i.e., a lack of commitment. It is also significant that the recognized symptoms may be periodic and may not always be severe. While "post-Vietnam stress" (used here in the broad sense related to a number of readjustment problems) may not be measured in precise percentages, it is a significant factor and does contribute to many of the problems manifested by Vietnam era veterans.

Many reasons, none absolute but all a factor, contribute to the presence of readjustment problems in Vietnam era veterans that are different in degree and kind from the problems facing previous war veterans even years after the cessation of fightings. Major American participation in World War I lasted approximately three years; World War II, five years; and Korea, five years. For the Vietnam conflict, the federal government has fixed the period of involvement as eleven years, and several states consider the period to be even longer. This period of involvement being at least twice as long as any other previous major hostility results in several unique problems.

At the end of the previous hostilities, people in the service were in large part returned to civilian life together as a unit. The length of the Vietnam conflict and the jet age created the added pressure of returning the person from the Vietnam theater in a matter of hours. People were not returned by units, and a person could be completely out of the service within 48 hours after leaving Vietnam. This rapid discharge and lack of comradeship caused additional stress for the returning veteran.

There can be no denying the unpopularity of the Vietnam conflict. The returning veteran often faced open hostility due to service during the Vietnam era. Most veterans learned to avoid this confrontation by never admitting to having served during the Vietnam era. A Louis Harris survey commissioned by the United States Veteran's Administration, conducted between November 1979 and March 1980, offers some hope. There is still a great sense that our involvement in Vietnam was wrong; however, a significant majority of the public now have a high regard for those who

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served in Vietnam, separating the war from the warrior. Veterans of previous wars and the general public feel Vietnam veterans have more serious problems than earlier veterans and deserve assistance in coping with their problems.

The rationale for veteran programs traditionally has been twofold. First, our nation desires service in the military. Veterans' programs are a form of recognition for extraordinary service rendered by a citizen. Second, the period of service causes a disruption in the life and career of the veteran, and many veterans' programs are designed to assist reentry into the civilian career market.

Having briefly discussed the scope of the problem and the basis for the obligation, the following sections will present a realistic discussion of areas in which action by the state is feasible and meaningful.

B. Coordination Between Existing Programs

From formal presentations before the Select Committee, staff research, and discussions with veterans, it is apparent there exists a number of significant veterans' programs. Neither the federal Veterans Administration nor the Department of Veterans Affairs have plenary control over the myriad of federal and state veterans' programs. The coordination and lines of responsibility between many federal and state programs are ambiguous, at best. The Committee has heard several veteran service providers profess a lack of knowledge of other veterans' programs, where the programs impact on each other, or followup services would be useful. This lack of coordination and knowledge was evident among all levels of service programs: federal, state, local and private sector.

Coordination between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the private sector nationally chartered veterans' organizations is facilitated by two relationships. The Department of Veterans Affairs has veteran service contract offices with the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veteran, American Veterans (Am Vets), and is considering an office with the Military Order of the Purple Heart. To advise the Governor and Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs, there is a Veterans Affairs Advisory Committee. This advisory committee consists of eleven members, with seven from nationally chartered organizations, two from the state veterans' facilities, and two at large.

To facilitate the coordination of programs and help insure consistency for future programs, a Veterans' Program Coordinating Council should be established. The Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs should be the chairman of this council. Members of the council should include:

- (1) Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services;
- (2) Commissioner of the Department of Employment Security;

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- (3) Director of the Department of Personnel;
- (4) Director of the Department of Labor and Industries;
- (5) Executive Coordinator of the Council for Postsecondary Education;
- (6) Executive Director of the Commission for Vocational Education;
- (7) Executive Director of the State Board for Community College Education;
- (8) Chairman of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles;
- (9) Director of the Office of Financial Management;
- (10) Adjutant General of the Military Department;
- (11) Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Advisory Committee;
- (12) Representative from the business community;
- (13) Representative from organized labor;
- (14) Two representatives from Local Government Veteran Service Programs;
- (15) Two ad hoc members from the House of Representatives;
- (16) Two ad hoc members from the Senate; and
- (17) The council shall invite participation by pertinent federal agencies (e.g., Veterans Administration, V.A. Medical, Department of Labor, Department of Education, and Department of Human Services).

Each of these agencies have programs which impact upon veterans.

Recommendation #1

That the Governor, by executive order, or the House of Representatives, by introduction of legislation, act to establish a Veterans' Program Coordinating Council to facilitate coordination between existing programs and help insure consistency for future programs.

C. Veteran Multi-Service Centers

A common experience of many veterans is spending unnecessary time being referred from agency to agency. The needs of a veteran are often multiple, e.g., employment referral, veteran benefit counseling, emergency financial assistance, life support services, and educational counseling. There exists only one such center in the state that can truly offer "multi-service" to veterans. Seattle Veterans Action Center

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(SEA-VAC) is staffed by city personnel and has outreach assistance from federal and state agencies to provide employment counseling, veterans benefits counseling, educational counseling, emergency services, and discharge review services. While SEA-VAC is a City of Seattle agency, it is funded entirely by federal monies. Beyond 1981, future federal funding is questionable. In the future, it is reasonable to expect more of the funding responsibility for such programs will fall to state and local government.

Currently, Chapter 73.08 RCW mandates a property tax levy to establish an indigent veterans relief fund. With few exceptions (King, Pierce, Spokane, and Thurston), county administration of this fund is generally still subject to many of the shortcomings noted in the 1976 Performance Audit of Veterans' Service Program by the Legislative Budget Committee.

King, Pierce and Spokane Counties have formal veteran aid offices. Technically, the law provides the fund to be used in the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors, yet all three aid offices provide additional services beyond the mere administration of the veteran relief fund. These additional services include employment referral and benefits counseling. Yet there is no coordination with or assistance from Employment Security, the Department of Veterans Affairs, or other appropriate state or federal agency. This lack of coordination and support hampers the efforts of these offices in providing efficient and needed services to the veterans in their counties.

The statute could be amended to allow counties to provide more efficient service. Permissive language could be drafted retaining the requirement that the existing minimum amount of the levy be available for the relief of indigent veterans, while allowing any amount levied in excess of the minimum (not affecting the existing maximum rate) to be used to establish a veterans' multi-service center. Additional language would provide, if a county chooses to establish a veterans' multi-service center, then any state agency with programs that impact upon veterans located within the county must outreach to the county veterans' multi-service center on a regular basis.

Recommendation #2

The Department of Veterans Affairs, representatives from the counties, and the Department of Veteran Affairs Veterans' Advisory Committee shall meet to establish guidelines for the management of county veterans relief funds.

Recommendation #3

That the House of Representatives consider legislation to permit counties to establish veteran multi-service centers.

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D. Definition of Veteran

Washington's definition of a veteran has no impact upon federal programs administered by the state but does set the basis for state programs such as a veteran preference, veteran relief, and tuition assistance. Generally, Washington's statutory definition of a veteran requires service during a congressionally recognized "period of war". RCW 41.04.005. As an example, this narrow definition excludes those who served on military active duty from the end of the Korean conflict to the "beginning" of the Vietnam era (Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, August 5, 1964). Additionally, those serving today would also be excluded, as Congress declared an end to the Vietnam era on August 7, 1975.

Two of the primary reasons for any veteran programs are: (1) assistance in readjustment to society; and (2) recognition for service rendered. Neither need always be contingent upon services during a "period of war". Certainly, for specific programs, such as the Vietnam bonus program, a limited definition is valid. Service in the military, even during so-called "peace time", is still in the best interest of the State of Washington.

For most purposes, the federal definition of a veteran is not contingent on service during a period of war, but is controlled by length of service and type of discharge.

To recognize those who did spend a length of time for more than just training (to exclude National Guard and reservist prior to completion of their contract), the Legislature could consider language similar to the general federal definition. This language requires service in excess of 180 days continuous service and a discharge under honorable conditions.² For those receiving a service-connected disability, the length of service provision is waived.

Recommendation #4

That the House of Representatives consider legislation removing the "period of war" requirement from the general veteran definition, instead using length of service and type of discharge as basic requirements.

E. Veteran Preference in Public Employment

A major benefit extended to veterans by the state is preference in public employment. Veterans preference in public employment is provided

¹The type of discharge requirement for most federal programs is "other than dishonorable".

²Discharge "under honorable conditions" is not as broad as the general federal standard of "other than dishonorable".

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in two statutes, one dealing with competitive placement, the other with noncompetitive listings. Affirmative action must also be considered as some veterans are included in affirmative action protection and affirmative action overlays both the competitive and noncompetitive system.

RCW 41.04.010 is the competitive exam point veteran preference statute. Currently, a veteran (as defined in RCW 41.04.005) must first receive a passing score on the exam, then may receive an additional ten percent or five percent of the initial score. Ten percent is awarded to a veteran who is not receiving veteran's retirement payments and five percent is awarded a veteran receiving veteran's retirement benefits. This point preference is for initial appointment only, not for any promotional exam, and must be used within eight years of release from active duty.

The main reason for veteran preference is assistance in returning to the civilian work force. Certainly a disabled veteran, even if receiving veterans benefits, deserves more assistance than the nondisabled veteran. Additionally, even though receiving a veteran benefit, there are advantages to the citizens of the state in having any veteran a member of the productive work force. Federal civil service, while recognizing the needs of veterans, provides greater support to disabled veterans. Even within the class of disabled veteran, it is reasonable to require that disabled veterans be rated a certain percent disability to qualify for the additional support. For federal affirmative action, thirty percent is the qualification and is considered to be severely disabled.

The stipulation that competitive veterans preference cannot be used for promotional examination is valid. Competitive veterans preference is designed to assist veterans in reentry to the civilian job market; once reentered the veteran stands on equal footing with all other employees. However, in light of post-Vietnam stress and the fact that the preference cannot be used for promotional examination removes the need for having the eight year limit for all veterans. While the definition of veteran is not generally tied to a period of war, a specific definition for certain programs is feasible. As with veteran's bonus, preference is a substantial benefit and special recognition for a period of war is appropriate. Thus, a time limit for a non "wartime" veteran is a way to preserve this special recognition.

RCW 73.16.010 is the noncompetitive statutory veteran preference. As written, veterans are to be preferred over nonveterans, providing the veteran is at least minimally qualified. The Washington Department of Personnel, in light of affirmative action and a court case on appeal,³ does not give an "absolute" preference in the noncompetitive area.

³Stahl v. Washington State Personnel Board, Thurs. Super. Ct. (mem. 55940, 1978)

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By Governor's Executive Order, disabled and Vietnam era veterans are a protected group to be included in state affirmative action plans. State agencies, in conjunction with the Department of Personnel, set goals for protected groups based on demographic data. In essence, affirmative action allows the hiring agency to expand the register in the competitive field and enhances the possibility of employment for a protected group applicant in the noncompetitive field to insure the meeting of affirmative action goals. Competitive field point preference is compatible with the expanded "rule of three plus three" affirmative action program. However, the possible "absolute" interpretation of veteran preference in the noncompetitive field is not compatible with affirmative action. Noncompetitive preference should be tied to affirmative action to promote the attainment of the recognized goals of affirmative action.

Recommendation #5

That the House of Representatives consider legislation for veteran competitive point preference providing recognition of the greater needs of disabled veterans and a special recognition for veterans who served during a period of war.

Recommendation #6

That the House of Representatives consider legislation to provide veteran noncompetitive preference be held in abeyance provided veterans are included in affirmative action goals. Also, to clarify agency positions exempt from noncompetitive preference even when in effect.

F. Home Loan

Several states, most notably Oregon, provide home loan assistance to veterans. With the extreme cost of housing, many veterans are precluded from even entering the housing market. A home loan program involving conventional mortgage lenders will insure private sector participation and help free funds for additional mortgages.

There is a demonstrated need for short-term emergency assistance housing. Veterans make up a significant portion of the demand on existing emergency housing. To provide additional funds for veteran emergency assistance housing, a dedicated fund could be created from the home loan program. This would promote the concept of veterans assisting other veterans.

Recommendation #7

That the House of Representatives consider legislation providing a home loan program involving the private sector to benefit the veteran and the housing market in general. An emergency assistance housing program should also be included following the concept of veterans assisting veterans.

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G. Fees, Tuition and Higher Education

Veterans are afforded various fee and tuition waivers. The Council for Postsecondary Education (CPE) in response to Senate Resolution 1979-95 has completed policy recommendations on all higher education waivers (Report No. 81-2, September 1980). CPE presented the section of their report on veteran waivers to the Committee.

Since World War II, a major federal program for veterans has been educational benefits -- the "G.I. Bill". State veteran education benefits are designed to enhance or fill in, not supplant the federal program. The statutory definition of veteran is qualified depending on the thrust of the educational benefit program. As a special recognition of service and readjustment problems, veterans "who have served in the Southeast Asia theater" are exempted from fee and tuition increases above the level in existence on October 1, 1977. This applies to all state institutions of higher education. However, the veteran must be enrolled prior to May 7, 1983. CPE recommends this provision be scheduled for sunset review by June 30, 1987.

Veterans, no longer entitled to the federal G.I. Bill (beyond their ten-year delimiting date), may receive fee waivers at the discretion of the school controlling body. This extends only to the University of Washington, Washington State University, Evergreen State College, Western Washington University, Central Washington University, and Eastern Washington University, not to community colleges. The veteran must be enrolled by October 1, 1977. CPE recommends these provisions be scheduled for sunset review by June 30, 1983, and if reenacted be made mandatory.

Community colleges are very popular with veterans and a major thrust of community colleges is to prepare students for entry or reentry to the job market. It would certainly stand to reason that this permissive waiver for needy veterans should be extended to a community college board of trustees.

Recommendation #8

That the House of Representatives consider all veteran fee and tuition waivers for sunset review in accordance with Chapter 43.131 RCW by June 30, 1983.

Recommendation #9

That the House of Representatives consider legislation to extend the permissive waiver of fees and tuition for veterans no longer entitled to federal educational benefits to community colleges.