

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984

3048 SSA SB 353 - SB 386 8672



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee staff
RE: SB 353 Repealing the presidential party primary election
DATE: January 16, 1983

This bill would repeal the March 13, 1984 presidential primary election.

The impact of this legislation would save the state up to .8 million dollars (depending on effective date of legislation).

Enclosed as back-up you will find:

- 1) An information sheet from the Division of Elections outlining the history of Alaska's presidential primary election, and giving reasons for the election's repeal.
- 2) An information sheet from the Division of Elections outlining the expenses of holding the '84 presidential primary election.
- 3) A list of other states having presidential primaries.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HR 430, 459-60
 Title: repeal of presidential party primary statutes
 Sponsor: Governor, Ward, Lacher
 Requestor: (H) State Affairs
 Date of Request: 1/16/84

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: _____
 Program Category Affected: _____
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	(222.0)					
200 TRAVEL	(15.3)					
300 CONTRACTUAL	(562.7)					
400 SUPPLIES	-					
500 EQUIPMENT	-					
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	(800.0)					
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	1,000.0					
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL: By January 24, 1984, \$200.0 of the \$1,000.0 special fund established by Ch.20 SLA 83 will be expended, reflecting a savings of \$800.0 by the repeal of AS 15.25.220-280.

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: T.P. Thoma Phone: 4611
 Division: of Elections Date: 1/16/84
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 1/16/84
 Agency: Lieutenant Governor

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83

Monies expended thus far for Presidential Primary(1/16/84)

Personal Services	43.2
Travel	5.0
Contractural	8.0
Supplies	27.5
Equipement	2.2
	<hr/>
	85.9 thousand

January 27, 1984

ST

Dear Legislator:

The Legislature, in repealing the Presidential party primary, disfranchised all Alaskan voters. We had the right to vote for Presidential candidates, and the Legislature took it away from us and turned the process back over to the political parties. It is a long-standing tradition in our country that parties nominate the candidates, but when a majority of the citizens choose not to belong to parties, obviously the parties no longer have exclusive rights to the electoral process.

Contrary to the popular misunderstanding promulgated by advocates of repeal, the U.S. Supreme Court did not directly rule that voters in a primary must register by party. They ruled that the national parties are not required to seat delegates not selected in accordance with party policy. The Court recognized the parties' right to limit participation in internal matters to members of the party.

A good example of an internal party matter is choosing the party chairperson. Selection of Presidential candidates is not strictly an internal party affair, because the President is the elected leader of all Americans.

I know it's difficult for you because you are caught in the middle. On the one hand, you have a certain loyalty to the party to which you belong and which finances you; on the other hand, you have an obligation to the people who elected you. Regardless of your party loyalties, you surely must recognize that all Alaskan voters have a right to participate in the process of electing the President of the United States, and that the primary is an integral part of that process.

The Legislature has proven that it can indeed move fast when it wants to, and now it needs to work just as hard and just as fast to devise a system whereby all Alaskans can cast their votes for which ever candidate they favor.

I would recommend legislation establishing an open Presidential primary, including pledging of delegates. If the parties refuse to seat those delegates, then the State is obligated to challenge the U.S. Supreme Court decision allowing the parties to dictate election procedures which exclude Alaskans from the democratic process.

You are the ones we Alaskans have elected to go to bat for us, and, to paraphrase a popular typing exercise, "Now is the time for all good Legislators to come to the aid of the People!" Your prompt attention to and action on this matter will be appreciated, not only by me but also by the voters who elected you and who have the power to re-elect you or not, depending on how well you represent their interests.

Yours for Better Government!

Belle Blue

Betty "Belle Blue" Breck
Box 316
Juneau, Alaska 99801
586-5840

TO: Vic

FROM: ST

DATE: January 19, 1983

RE: Presidential primary

STATE AFFAIRS AMENDMENT

1) Deletes the original section 2 because of the confusion caused by this section on whether or not the 1984 presidential primary would be held if the effective date occurred after the March 13th date.

2) Added a new section 2 ensuring that the money saved (\$800,000) would not be reappropriated, but would lapse into the general fund.

SENATE BILL NO. 353 by Senators Faiks, Mulcahy, Sackett, Ferguson, Petty, John, P. Fischer, Gilman, Ziegler, Halford, Eliason, Sturgulewski and Moss, entitled:

"An Act repealing the provisions of law relating to the presidential party primary election; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the State Affairs Committee.

The State Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 353 (repealing the provisions of law relating to the presidential party primary election) and reported it back with the following amendment:

Page 1, line 12: Delete Sec. 2 and add new Sec. 2 to read:

* Sec. 2. Unexpended and unencumbered funds appropriated for the presidential party primary shall lapse into the general fund.

Senator Vic Fischer, Chairman, and Senators Rodey and Ray signed "no recommendation". Senators Sturgulewski and Kelly signed "do pass".

SENATE BILL NO. 353 was referred to the Rules Committee.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

COMMITTEE REPORT

January 17, 1983
3:00pm

Butrovich room
Capitol Building

Members Present:

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senator Pat Rodey
Senator Tim Kelly
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Senator Bill Ray

The meeting was called to order at 3:05pm

SB 353 Presidential primary

Lieutenant Governor Stephen McAlpine reviewed this and other bills repealing the presidential primary election. He outlined a number of reasons why the primary election should be repealed. He gave reasons why section 2 of the bill should be deleted. The Lieutenant Governor suggested that one of those reasons was the possibility of section 2 inviting a law suit.

Senator Vic Fischer asked what would happen to the remaining funds that had been appropriated to hold the election.

Lt. Governor Stephen McAlpine said they would probably lapse into the general fund.

Senator Ray stated that he supports the idea of a presidential primary, but that some voters must change their party affiliation which makes the election undesirable.

Lieutenant Governor McAlpine related some of the problems concerning ballot secrecy and the election. He said that many voters will forfeit their ballot secrecy because their party will have only one candidate.

Senator Vic Fischer expressed his concern that the state is giving the public the right to vote in the primary and then taking away that right.

Senator Ray moved that a new section be added to lapse any unexpended moneys to the general fund.

Senator Vic Fischer said that without any objection the new section would replace section 2 of the original bill.

Senator Tim Kelly related his disappointment that Alaska will not have a primary.

The bill was moved out of committee as amended.

SB 341 Statutory references to the time zone

Mirt Charney, Director of the Legislative Affairs Agency, reviewed the bill. He said SB 341 was a housecleaning bill bringing the statutes up to date by replacing Pacific with Alaska standard time zone.

Senator Bill Ray made a motion to move the bill out of committee with individual recommendations.

The bill was moved out of committee.

SB 310, SB 311 establishing Bob Bartlett and Earnest Gruening Day

Senator Vic Fischer gave a brief statement on these bills.

Senator Sturgulewski moved to delete sentence 2 and 3 from SB 311.

The 3rd sentence was also deleted from SB 310.

Committee substitutes for these two bills were moved out of committee with individual recommendations.

SCR 32 World Food Day

Senator Vic Fischer gave a brief statement on this resolution.

Senator Tim Kelly made a motion to include "be encouraged to" between state and participate on pg. 2, line 1.

A committee substitute was adopted making the changes above.

Senator Pat Rodey made a motion to move the resolution out of committee.

The resolution was moved out of committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:05



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Senate Committee on State Affairs

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- 3) A list of other states having presidential primaries.

Introduced: 1/13/84
Referred: State Affairs

BY FAIKS, MULCAHY, SACKETT,
FERGUSON, PETTYJOHN, P. FISCHER,
GILMAN, ZIEGLER, HALFORD, ELIASON,
STURGULEWSKI AND MOSS

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 353

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act repealing the provisions of law relating to

7

the presidential party primary election; and provid-

8

ing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 15.13.011, AS 15.25.220 - 15.25.280 and sec. 4, ch. 60,

11 SLA 1980 are repealed.

12 * Sec. 2. If the effective date of this Act occurs ^{after} before March 13,

13 1984, it is the intent of the legislature that the presidential party

14 primary election scheduled for March 13, 1984 be cancelled and not be held

15 in 1984.

16 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-

17 10.070(c).

#800K - 7 → ^{revised}

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House Bills 430, 459, 460 - Repeal of March 13 Presidential Primary Election.

A timely repeal of this primary could save considerable monies. The dates and activities noted in each block are deadlines for the fraction of monies committed. By February 12, approximately 1/2 of the funds to be expended will be committed. Any bill to repeal must have an immediate effective date incorporated. February 20th, when ballots have been shipped by certified mail and final notices are committed to advertising seems to be a date, admittedly arbitrary, when the election should proceed.

<p>JANUARY 9 1/8 funds</p> <hr/> <p>Travel/Training election board wkrs (ongoing)</p> <p>initial ordering of: -special forms -posters, other materials -voter ID cards -voter register- ation forms</p> <p>program costs for party affiliation & precinct regist- ration changes</p> <p>temporary staff hired</p>

<p>JANUARY 24 1/4 funds</p> <hr/> <p>Travel/Training election board wkrs</p> <p>order all ballots</p> <p>sign program contract</p> <p>initial advertising (print & video contracted)</p> <p>purchase supplies & postage to all precincts</p> <p>40 day notices sent out mass mailings</p>

<p>FEBRUARY 12 1/2 funds</p> <hr/> <p>Travel/Training election board wkrs</p> <p>airmail all remaining material</p> <p>contract for com- munications (election returns cable hoodups, sites)</p> <p>ballots separated & shipped from printer</p>
--

<p>FEBRUARY 20 3/4 funds</p> <hr/> <p>Travel/Training election board wkrs</p> <p>10 day notices sent out</p> <p>secondary advertis- ing contracted (print, radio, video)</p> <p>certify-mail all ballots to precincts</p>

<p>MARCH 13 Total funds</p> <hr/> <p>payment of all election workers, including: tally teams counting teams canvass boards</p> <p>rents for halls</p> <p>transportation of ballots, troopers</p> <p>polling place set- ups by contractors</p>

(FROM: DIVISION OF ELECTIONS)

January 17, 1984

~~VF~~
ST

Dear Legislator:

The proposed Presidential Primary is unconstitutional on two counts.

First, the Constitution of Alaska does not require party membership for voting. The only requirements relate to citizenship, age, residency and criminal record.

Second, the Constitution of Alaska states that "Secrecy of voting shall be preserved". After the proposed primary, anyone can purchase a computer tape of registered Alaskan voters for \$165, and can run off a list of everyone who voted for Reagan and everyone who did not vote for Reagan in a matter of minutes. Individual voting records are available free of charge. This clearly violates secrecy of voting.

Repeal of the legislation establishing the primary is obviously required. However, repeal means that two-thirds of Alaska's voters will be disenfranchised. This is equally unacceptable.

Who is to blame for this dilemma? The Legislature was well intended in trying to ensure that Alaska's delegates be bound to vote as Alaskans desired. The Lt. Governor is merely carrying out his statutory responsibilities for establishing election procedures in accordance with laws passed by the Legislature.

The real villains in the case are 1) the national parties, which limit participation in the delegate selection process to publicly recorded party members, and 2) the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the right of the parties to refuse to seat delegates not chosen in accordance with party rules. In effect, the U.S. Supreme Court requires voters in a primary to register by political party, which is also a violation of the U.S. Constitution, as there is nothing in the U.S. Constitution about political parties.

What we need to do is to repeal the closed primary with HB 459 or HB 460, replace it with an open primary, and send our delegates to the party conventions bound to vote as indicated by the primary; then if the parties refuse to seat them, we as a state must challenge the constitutionality of the U.S. Supreme Court decision allowing the parties to dictate election procedures to the states.

In this 25th Anniversary of Statehood, it would be appropriate for us to remind the rest of the nation that we expect it to abide by the supreme law of the land, the U.S. Constitution.

Belle Blue

Belle Blue
Box 316
Juneau, Ak 99801
586-5840

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: AUDREY GUILLE
600 W. 19TH, APT. A
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503 (W) 376-0533

(CJ)

I SUPPORT HOUSE BILL 514 AND SENATE BILL 354 AS WRITTEN. PLEASE PASS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

1/17/84, SHIRLEE ANC LIO, 3971

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: DENISE WOODS
3605 ARCTIC BLVD., NO. 717
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503 (H) 338-5811

ST
(N/A)

I REQUEST THAT YOU HOLD THE PRIMARY AS PLANNED.

1/17/84, SHIRLEE ANC LIO, 3971

TO: REPRESENTATIVES LACHER, MARTIN AND WARD

FROM: RICHARD GEIGER
SRA BOX 1623 (RES: TRAPPERS' TRAIL ROAD)
ANCHORAGE, AK 99514 (H) 345-3077

ST
(N/A)

WHAT BENEFIT WOULD IT BE TO ALASKANS TO REPEAL THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY?

1/17/84, SHIRLEE ANC LIO, 3971

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: PLYLLIS SAFFORT
13100 ELMHURST
ANCHORAGE, AK 99515 (H) 345-4716

I SUPPORT HB 514 AND SB 354 AS WRITTEN. PLEASE PASS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

1/17/84, SHIRLEE ANC LIO, 3971

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: DOREEN PALMER
2531 BRITTANY
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 (H) 337-7166 (W) 272-7936

PLEASE PASS SB 354 AND HB 514 AS WRITTEN.

1/17/84, SHIRLEE ANC LIO, 3971

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: JUDY FLITTER
4422 EDINBURG
ANCHORAGE, AK 99502 (H) 243-5621 (W) 264-4314

PLEASE PASS SB 354 AND HB 514 AS WRITTEN.

McAlpine advises halt to presidential primary

by Dean Fosdick
Associated Press

Juneau — Lt. Gov. Stephen McAlpine said Monday the presidential primary should be junked — and quickly — before more money is spent preparing for the March 13 election.

A month ago, McAlpine said he felt it was too late to repeal the law authorizing Alaska's first presidential primary despite his long opposition to the idea.

His statement Monday followed the pre-filing of two House bills calling for scrapping the election.

McAlpine expressed some irritation that lawmakers were moving to repeal the primary law after having adjourned the 1983 session without acting on a

Sheffield administration measure to kill the primary.

He called the law "well-intentioned" but "defective."

Because of a U.S. Supreme Court decision, the Alaska presidential primary will require non-partisans to declare a party affiliation before casting ballots.

"There's been some political fall-out for the legislature," McAlpine said, indicating that 58 percent of Alaska's 263,000 registered voters are non-partisan.

When lawmakers passed the measure last year, they didn't realize the Supreme Court would change the rules of the game, disallowing "open" primaries that allow cross-over voting, he said.

"Lawmakers are now recog-

nizing that if the 58 percent are not upset, they're at least dismayed," said McAlpine, who as lieutenant governor oversees elections. "The law is defective. It's well-intentioned but not well-produced.

"I'm not going to go down and knock on (legislators) doors to make a concerted effort to see it repealed," he said. "But we are recommending that the legislation be repealed. We will be happy to talk to lawmakers about it."

McAlpine said even though he would like to see the law killed, state officials must continue preparations for the election.

State election officials have said that 25 percent of the \$1 million appropriated for the election will have been spent by Jan. 24, 50 percent by Feb. 12 and 75 percent by Feb. 20.

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To: Legislators and interested others

From: League of Women Voters, AAUW (American Association of University Women), NAEYC (National Association for the Education of Young Children), the Alaska Women's Lobby

Re: SB 354, HB 514 An Act relating to the regulation of private schools.

Requesting: An ammendment defining the term "pre-elementary school" in Sec. 2. AS 14.07.020. (8)..."pre-elementary schools is this paragraph means schools for children ages three through five years when the schools' primary function is educational and the program operates for four or fewer hours per day."

Problem: Without this ammendment a loophole is created in Alaska statute that permits any program offering care to children up to 10 hours or more a day to exempt itself from health and safety regulations governing all Alaskan day care centers - even though that program is not functionally different from a day care program.

Issues: (1) Education of pre-elementary children is different than the academic emphasis of elementary education, due to shorter attention spans and the need for more physical movement.

(2) All quality childcare programs at the pre-elementary level have educational components which include teaching basic life skills including self-sufficiency, socialization, and basic cognitive skills. Based on content there is no functional difference between a full day "pre-school" and a good day care center.

(3) When a young child is in care for all day every day, the program ceases to be solely a "school" and must include attention to nutritional needs, health of the staff, supervision with at least one staff person to 10 pre-schoolers so that the staff can attempt to meet the individual needs of each child, and enough space to meet the needs to be physically active.

(4) Most legitimate pre-schools operate from two and a half to four hours a day. Even kindergarten limits 6 year olds to two and a half to three hours.

For more information call:

L.W.V.	Paula Ziegler	586-9439/586-2660 (h)
AAUW	Susan R. Clark	586-6952
NAEYC	Marjorie Fields	789-4408/789-0109 (h)
Ak. W.L.	Janna Varatti	364-3487 (h)

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING

EAGLE RIVER FIELD BIOLOGY CAMP

Contact person:

Sharon Raymond
PO Box 470, Juneau, AK 99802
(907) 586-9713

Project abstract

The Eagle Beach Field Biology Camp is a pilot summer program which will provide Alaskan elementary, junior high and high school students from all economic, social and ethnic backgrounds with intensive training in field investigational techniques and familiarize them with the vegetation and wildlife of our area. To do this, we intend to focus on the wetlands and forest at the mouth of the Eagle River, equipping students with the skills needed by competent naturalists. Daily activities will include identifying, collecting, mapping and sampling of plants and animals, and wilderness, navigational and survival skills. This instruction will be a valuable supplement to high school biology courses.

Camp sessions will be held at the Eagle Beach Boy Scout Camp, an area 30 miles north of Juneau and approximately 280 acres, from July 1 through August 10. There will be three 10-day sessions for 35 students each. Camp activities will be conducted by a staff of 5-6 persons, who are experienced in the areas of field biology and outdoor recreation. Students will range from grades 5-12. During each session, there will be an optional 3-day segment spent learning kayaking or backpacking skills with a local guiding company, Alaska Discovery, Inc.

The projected operating budget for the camp is \$36,381. With additional funding, the projected fee schedule will be \$200 per participant. The deficit between the projected budget and the ideal fee schedule is \$15,381.

Need for the camp

At present, there is no field biology/outdoor education camp in Southeast Alaska. The Eagle River Field Biology Camp will serve as an educational tool, as well as a place for Alaskan youth to meet and enjoy the outdoors. We envision the program expanding into a year-round field biology center, serving as a resource for school districts and community groups.

Juneau Summer Adventure was a pilot outdoor education day camp, begun in the summer of 1983 and run through the Juneau Parks and Recreation Department. The program was aimed at 6-13 year-olds and was extremely successful, both in terms of enrollment and community involvement. The camp will run again next summer. In large part, the success of the program was due to the targeted age group. The program's last session was aimed at an older group, 12-14 year-olds, and did not fill. We feel that this age group, and older, demands a more adventurous and intensive overnight experience: the Eagle River Field Biology Camp is designed to meet such a need.

Objectives and methods

We plan to cover the following:

- (1) Observational skills
 - (a) how to develop a personal field notetaking system
 - (b) basic wildlife and vegetation sampling techniques
 - (c) collection and preservation of specimens
 - (d) mapping skills

- (2) The dynamics of natural communities:
 - (a) species identifications
 - (b) species interactions (eg. predation, symbiosis)
 - (c) recognition of the important communities of Southeast Alaska; their characteristic flora and fauna, abiotic influences (eg. tide, wind)

- (3) Wilderness travel and camping skills
Optional guided tours by Alaska Discovery, Inc will be offered for three of the ten days in each session. This will introduce students to methods of kayaking, backpacking and glacier travel.

Camp Outline

The camp sessions will run for ten days each. The dates are: July 1-10, July 14-23, and July 27-August 6. Each 10-day session as follows:

- Day 1 meet at Cope Park
hike Blackerby Ridge - alpine community
evening at Eagle Beach Boy Scout Camp
- Day 2 morning orientation
afternoon rocky and sandy intertidal
communities
- Day 3 littoral flats communities
- Day 4 hike to Herbert Glacier - succession studies
- Day 5 dune and riparian flats communities
- Day 6, 7 optional backpack, kayak or glacier trip with
and 8 Alaska Discovery, Inc. those remaining -
Eagle Glacier
- Day 9 forest community
- Day 10 summary, completion of projects, picnic with
parents

Daily Activities

Each community day at Eagle Beach will proceed from collective (all 30 students, or 15 and 15) to group activities (6-10 students) activities. The day begins with a talk about the dynamics of the community. Next, the entire group participates in a walk through the community, during which all birds and mammals spotted are identified, as well as selected plants from each stratum. This structure will enable everyone to gain the facts and concepts needed to begin the investigative portion of the day.

- 7-8 wake-up and organizing time
- 8-9 breakfast
- 9-10 talk on selected community
- 10-11 identification hikes and recreation activities
- 12-1 lunch
- 1-3 group investigative activities
- 3-4 personal observations, collections, etc.
- 4-6 pool data, recreation activities
- 6-7 dinner
- 8-10 recreation activities
- 10-11 campfire

Instructors' Backgrounds

Sharon Raymond, 23

- * directed Juneau Summer Adventure, city-sponsored environmental and outdoor education program
- * volunteer work with elementary and high school outdoor education field trips in Juneau area
- * assistant manager, Alaska Discovery, Gustavus office

Natalie Hill, 30

- * secondary biology teacher
- * taught 5-8th grade in Alaska bush; taught junior high life and earth science in Venezuela
- * Co-director of field biology camp, three years

Joe Lacy, 34

- * member Juneau Mountain Rescue; certified Emergency Trauma Training (ETT); avalanche training
- * amateur naturalist and botanist
- * avid outdoors person

Richard Carstensen, 32

- * naturalist, working towards publication of "a natural history of Eagle Beach"
- * caretaker, Eagle Beach Boy Scout Camp, 3 years
- * teaching assistant with elementary, high school and Cub Scout outdoor education field trips

Dick Ellsworth, 37

- * member Juneau Mountain Rescue; certified Emergency Trauma Training (ETT)
- * member Alaskan Association of Mountain Guides; member McGuire Polar Expedition
- * Taught Rock and Alpine climbing for Alaska Discovery Inc., Guided kayak trips in Southeast Alaska

BUDGET

lodging		
\$100/night x 10 nights		\$1000
food		
\$8/day x 10 days x 45 persons		3600
salaries		
cook: \$65/day x 1 x 10 days	650	
instructors: \$100/day x 5 x 10 days	5000	5,650
insurance (very rough estimate)		
\$2/person/day x 10 days x 35 persons		700
first aid equipment		30
advertising		
postage, brochures, photography	80	
Eagle Beach text and map (\$200-3)	67	147
program supplies		200
contingency fund		800
	TOTAL per session	<u>12,127</u>
	TOTAL BUDGET for summer	36,381
Total Budget at \$200/person, with 105 participants		21,000
	BUDGET DEFICIT	15,381

ve option of making applica-
e following such period, and
ied for tenure, his application
dered by then-current tenure
er than by ad hoc committee
art of members who served
when he originally applied for

1 Universities ⇨ 8.1(5)
re committee of University
es within ambit of Public
AS 44.62.310.

190
ute's meaning appears clear
us, party asserting different
correspondingly heavy bur-
trating contrary legislative

al Law ⇨ 70.3(4)
derlying particular legisla-
is not justiciable question.

Universities ⇨ 8.1(6)
University of Alaska's local
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AS 44.62.310(c)(2).

7. Colleges and Universities ⇨ 8.1(5)
Failure of University of Alaska tenure
committee to give teacher adequate notice
of tenure committee's meetings deprived
teacher of his statutory right to request open
discussion of meetings at which his applica-
tion for tenure was discussed. AS 44.62-
310(c)(2).

8. Colleges and Universities ⇨ 8.1(5)
Under Public Meetings Act, University
of Alaska was under implied statutory obli-
gation to inform teacher of time and place
at which his application for tenure would be
considered and to inform him that he had
right to request that such meetings be open
to the public. AS 44.62.310(c)(2).

9. Colleges and Universities ⇨ 8.1(5)
University of Alaska tenure committee
meetings to discuss teacher's tenure appli-
cation were not "quasi-judicial" proceed-
ings and thus, did not come within excep-
tion to Public Meetings Act for meetings of
quasi-judicial bodies meeting solely to make
decision in adjudicatory proceeding. AS
44.62.310(d)(1).

10. Colleges and Universities ⇨ 8.1(7)
Where University of Alaska tenure
committee violated Public Meetings Act in
considering teacher's tenure application,
such committee's recommendation to deny
teacher's requested tenure was void, and
thus, teacher would be reinstated for 1983-
1984 academic year and would have option
of making application for tenure following
such period, and, if he then applied for
tenure, his application should be considered
by then-current tenure committee rather
than by ad hoc committee composed in part
of members who served on committee in
1979-1980 when he originally applied for
tenure. AS 44.62.310, 44.62.310(f).

Terrence A. Turner, Owens & Turner,
P.C., Anchorage, for appellants, cross-appel-
lants.
John B. Patterson, Strachar, Kelly &
Patterson, Anchorage, for appellee, cross-
appellant.

Before BURKE, C.J., RABINOWITZ,
MATTHEWS, and COMPTON, JJ.

OPINION

RABINOWITZ, Justice.

The University of Alaska brings this ap-
peal from the superior court's grant of sum-
mary judgment in favor of Geistauts. The
superior court ruled that the actions of the
University of Alaska tenure committee
with respect to Geistauts' application for
tenure in 1979-80 were void because the
committee failed to comply with the re-
quirements of the Alaska Public Meetings
Act (PMA), AS 44.62.310-312. The superi-
or court ordered that the same committee
be reconvened to consider Geistauts' appli-
cation, this time in compliance with PMA
dictates.

The University argues on appeal that the
PMA was not intended to regulate Univer-
sity tenure committee meetings. It first
contends that the statute applies only to the
Board of Regents of the University, and
that, even if it does apply broadly to the
University system, the tenure committee
meetings in this case fell within certain
statutory exceptions to the open meeting
requirements.

Geistauts, on cross-appeal, asserts that
the superior court erred in fashioning a
remedy. The superior court ordered that
the original tenure committee that con-
sidered Geistauts' application be reconvened
to make a new recommendation. Geistauts
argues that he is entitled to a *de novo*
consideration by a new committee, as if the
1979-80 proceedings had never been insti-
tuted. He further claims that he is entitled
to the full benefits of University employ-
ment until the time the new decision is
reached, because he has not been properly
terminated by the University.

George Geistauts had been a member of
the faculty of the University of Alaska at
Anchorage for five years when he elected to
stand for tenure in the academic year of
1979-80. Under University regulations a
faculty member is generally considered for
tenure in his seventh year of service, but

candidates with prior experience at another university may elect to stand after their fifth year. Geistauts had taught for four years at Washington State University, so the option to stand was available to him in 1979-80. He chose to do so rather than wait an additional year.

The tenure procedure began with an evaluation of Geistauts' tenure file by the local tenure committee for the University of Alaska at Anchorage. The function of the tenure committee was to examine Geistauts' qualifications based upon his file, and to make a recommendation to the Chancellor of the University regarding the candidate's application. The tenure committee met a number of times in closed session to consider Geistauts' application. The committee notified neither Geistauts nor the public of the meetings. Furthermore, the committee did not inform Geistauts that he had the option of requesting that the meetings be open.

Following consideration of Geistauts' file, the tenure committee recommended to the Chancellor that the application be denied. In accordance with University regulations, the Chancellor met with the tenure committee and formed his own recommendation regarding Geistauts' application. The Chancellor's meeting with the committee was not public, and no notice of it was given to Geistauts. Again, Geistauts was not made aware of any right on his part to request that the meeting take place openly.

The Chancellor recommended to the President of the University, who held ultimate authority over the grant or denial of ten-

ure, that Geistauts' application be denied. The President subsequently informed Geistauts that he would not be granted tenure.

Geistauts challenged the adverse decision through University grievance procedures. The University Grievance Committee recommended to the President that Geistauts' application be reconsidered. Accordingly, the President returned Geistauts' file to the tenure committee for a second evaluation. The committee reconvened under protest and met in closed session, with no notice to Geistauts. Upon reconsideration, the committee again recommended that Geistauts not be granted tenure, this time unanimously. Once more, the Chancellor's recommendation was for denial. For a second time, the President informed Geistauts of his decision to deny tenure.

Following the second denial, Geistauts brought suit in the superior court. By stipulation of the parties, Judge Johnstone dismissed all of Geistauts' claims save those based upon the public meeting statute. On that count the superior court granted summary judgment in favor of Geistauts. The superior court ruled that the meetings of the tenure committee had taken place in violation of AS 44.62.310 and AS 14.40.160 because they were not made open to the public.¹ All actions taken by the committee were therefore deemed void, and the court ordered that the committee be reconstituted as it existed in 1979-80 to consider for a third time Geistauts' credentials. The court, however, did not order that the meetings automatically take place in public. Rather, it required that Geistauts be given

1. See *infra* note 2 for the text of AS 44.62.310. AS 14.40.160 expressly provides that AS 44.62.310 is applicable to the Board of Regents, stating in relevant part that:

(a) The provision[s] of AS 44.62.310 apply to meetings of the Board of Regents. All meetings of the board, its committees or subcommittees, are open to the public and press except as otherwise provided in AS 44.62.310(c). The findings of an executive session shall be made a part of the record of the proceedings of the Board of Regents. All records of the meetings and proceedings shall be open to inspection by the public and the press at reasonable times.

(b) The Board of Regents may determine the time and place of its meetings. However, 30 days notice is required for all regular meetings and 10 days notice is required for special meetings of the Board of Regents, its committees or subcommittees called under the bylaws or rules of procedure of the Board of Regents. Emergency meetings may be called without notice.

The superior court's reliance upon AS 14.40.160 was misplaced, since the statute applies only to the Board of Regents. Thus, we consider here only the merits of the superior court's decision that AS 44.62.310 applies directly to the decision-making process of the tenure committee.

an opportunity to under AS 44.62.310 Geistauts made s ordered that the n as required by AS followed.

I. Is the Unive the Public M.

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2. AS 44.61.310 pro Agency meetings a legislative body an administrative committee, subco agency, or other ordinate units of state or any of it cluding but not li oughs, school bo agencies, assemb divisions, bureau: tions, advisory or local government part by public me public money, an as otherwise pro cept when voice vote shall be cou that the public n person entitled to not apply to any v organize the afore

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an opportunity to request public meetings under AS 44.62.310(c)(2). In the event that Geistauts made such a request, the court ordered that the meetings should be opened as required by AS 44.62.310(a). This appeal followed.

I. *Is the University of Alaska Subject to the Public Meetings Act?*

[1] The first issue raised by this appeal is whether the local tenure committee which met to consider Geistauts' application is one of the governmental units subject to the open meeting requirements of AS 44-

2. AS 44.62.310 provides:

Agency meetings public. (a) All meetings of a legislative body, of a board of regents, or of an administrative body, board, commission, committee, subcommittee, authority, council, agency, or other organization, including subordinate units of the above groups, of the state or any of its political subdivisions, including but not limited to municipalities, boroughs, school boards, and all other boards, agencies, assemblies, councils, departments, divisions, bureaus, commissions or organizations, advisory or otherwise, of the state or local government supported in whole or in part by public money or authorized to spend public money, are open to the public except as otherwise provided by this section. Except when voice votes are authorized, the vote shall be conducted in such a manner that the public may know the vote of each person entitled to vote. This section does not apply to any votes required to be taken to organize the afore-mentioned bodies.

(b) If excepted subjects are to be discussed at a meeting, the meeting must first be convened as a public meeting and the question of holding an executive session to discuss matters that come within the exceptions contained in (c) of this section shall be determined by a majority vote of the body. No subjects may be considered at the executive session except those mentioned in the motion calling for the executive session unless auxiliary to the main question. No action may be taken at the executive session.

(c) The following excepted subjects may be discussed in an executive session:

(1) matters, the immediate knowledge of which would clearly have an adverse effect upon the finances of the government unit;

(2) subjects that tend to prejudice the reputation and character of any person, provided the person may request a public discussion;

(3) matters which by law, municipal charter, or ordinance are required to be confidential.

62.310.² We have concluded that the local tenure committee of the University of Alaska comes within the ambit of the public meetings statute and thus affirm the superior court's ruling on this question.³

[2, 3] AS 44.62.310(a) contains a broad description of all the entities covered by the statute. Under the literal terms of the statute, the University of Alaska's local tenure committee can be considered either a subordinate unit of the state, or an advisory board, or council, supported in whole or in part by public money.⁴ In reaching our conclusion that the clear and unambiguous

(d) This section does not apply to

(1) judicial or quasi-judicial bodies when holding a meeting solely to make a decision in an adjudicatory proceeding;

(2) juries;

(3) parole or pardon boards;

(4) meetings of a hospital medical staff; or
(5) meetings of the governing body or any committee of a hospital when holding a meeting solely to act upon matters of professional qualifications, privileges or discipline.

(e) Reasonable public notice shall be given for all meetings required to be open under this section.

(f) Action taken contrary to this section is void.

3. The tenure committee is a subordinate unit of the University, which is a state organization. In *University of Alaska v. National Aircraft Leasing, Ltd.*, 536 P.2d 121 (Alaska 1975), we held that "the University of Alaska is an integral part of the state government and an instrumentality of the state in performing its educational function." *Id.* at 128. Because of this, we held that suits against the University were governed by the Alaska Tort Claims Act, AS 09.50.250-.300. *Id.* at 128-29. See also *Cathcart v. Andersen*, 85 Wash.2d 102, 530 P.2d 313 (Wash.1975) (en banc) (University of Washington and its law school held to be agencies of the state). Other cases where state "sunshine laws" were found applicable to committees within state university systems include *Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co. v. University of Louisville Board of Trustees*, 596 S.W.2d 374 (Ky.App.1979); *Cooper v. Arizona Western College Dist. Governing Bd.*, 125 Ariz. 463, 610 P.2d 465 (Ariz.App.1980); *Arkansas Gazette Co. v. Pickens*, 258 Ark. 69, 522 S.W.2d 350 (Ark.1975); *Greene v. Athletic Council of Iowa State University*, 251 N.W.2d 559 (Iowa 1977).

4. See *supra* note 2 for the text of AS 44.62.310(a).

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA and Edward B. Rasmuson, Jeffry Cook, Don Abel, Jr., Herbert Lang, Mildred H. Banfield, Tim Burgess, Hugh B. Fate, Jr., Margaret J. Hall, Sam Kito, Jr., Thomas Miklautsch, and John Shively, Regents of the University of Alaska, in their Official Capacity, Appellants, Cross-Appellees,

v.

George A. GEISTAUTS, Appellee,
Cross-Appellant.

Nos. 6749, 6771.

Supreme Court of Alaska.

June 17, 1983.

University faculty member brought action seeking to void university's denial of his tenure application on ground that Public Meetings Act was violated. The Superior Court, Third Judicial District, Anchorage, Karl S. Johnstone, J., entered summary judgment for faculty member, and university appealed. Faculty member cross-appealed, asserting error in fashioning a remedy. The Supreme Court, Rabinowitz, J., held that: (1) University of Alaska tenure committee is subject to Public Meetings Act; (2) failure of tenure committee to consider the tenure application at open public meetings was not harmless error; (3) provision of Public Meetings Act that closed executive sessions may be held to discuss subjects that tend to prejudice reputation and character of any person, provided person may request public discussion applies to University Tenure Committee meetings; (4) university's failure to give faculty member adequate notice of tenure committee's meeting deprived him of his right to request open discussion of his tenure application; (5) Public Meetings Act exception for quasi-judicial bodies did not apply; and (6) tenure committee's failure to comply with Public Meetings Act rendered its recommendation concerning faculty member's tenure application void; and (7) faculty member was entitled to reinstatement for 1983-84 year

and would have option of making application for tenure following such period, and if he then applied for tenure, his application should be considered by then-current tenure committee rather than by ad hoc committee composed in part of members who served on committee when he originally applied for tenure.

Affirmed.

1. Colleges and Universities ⇐8.1(5)

Local tenure committee of University of Alaska comes within ambit of Public Meetings Act. AS 44.62.310.

2. Statutes ⇐190

Where statute's meaning appears clear and unambiguous, party asserting different meaning bears correspondingly heavy burden of demonstrating contrary legislative intent.

3. Constitutional Law ⇐70.3(4)

Wisdom underlying particular legislative enactment is not justiciable question.

4. Colleges and Universities ⇐8.1(6)

Failure of University of Alaska's local tenure committee to consider teacher's tenure application at open public meetings was not harmless error. AS 44.62.310, 44.62.310(a).

5. Colleges and Universities ⇐8.1(6)

Assuming that discussions remote to actual decision might be considered outside reach of public meetings statute, "harmless-violation" doctrine would not apply where University of Alaska's local tenure committee failed to consider teacher's tenure application at open public meeting, in that it was apparent that tenure committee recommendations played significant role in final tenure decisions. AS 44.62.310.

6. Colleges and Universities ⇐8.1(5)

Provision of Public Meetings Act that closed executive sessions may be held to discuss subjects that tend to prejudice reputation and character of any person, provided the person may request public discussion applies to University of Alaska tenure committee meetings. AS 44.62.310(c)(2).

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Terrance A. Tur-
P.C., Anchorage, for
his

John B. Patterson
Patterson, Anchorage
appellant.

language of AS 44.62.310 encompasses meetings of the University of Alaska's local tenure committee we find the University's arguments based upon legislative history and policy reasons unpersuasive.⁵

II. *Was the Failure of the University of Alaska's Local Tenure Committee to Consider Geistaust's Tenure Application at Open Public Meetings Harmless Error?*

The University bases its harmless error argument on *Hammond v. North Slope Borough*, 645 P.2d 750 (Alaska 1982). In *Hammond* one of the issues addressed by this court concerned the effect of AS 44.62.310(f) which provides: "Action taken contrary to [AS 44.62.310] is void."

In *Hammond* we held that although the Agency Advisory Committee on Leasing (AACL) and the Joint Federal/State Beaufort Sea Task Force had violated the notice provision of AS 44.62.310(e), the violation was harmless. 645 P.2d at 764-66. We concluded that the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources reached his decision independently of the AACL and Task Force recommendations, and received

5. Both parties recognize that there is no longer a plain meaning rule as such in Alaska law. Where a statute's meaning appears clear and unambiguous, however, the party ascertaining a different meaning bears a correspondingly heavy burden of demonstrating contrary legislative intent. *Municipality of Anchorage v. Sisters of Providence in Washington, Inc.*, 628 P.2d 22, 27 n. 6 (Alaska 1981); *State v. City of Haines*, 627 P.2d 1047, 1049 (Alaska 1981). Here the University has not met its burden.

Admittedly, the policy decision as to whether or not tenure committee meetings should be open is debatable. Nevertheless, the wisdom underlying a particular legislative enactment is not a justiciable question.

6. Compare *Pope v. Parkinson*, 48 Ill.App.3d 797, 6 Ill.Dec. 756, 363 N.E.2d 438 (Ill.App. 1977), where the Illinois appellate court decided that meetings between the Chancellor of the University of Illinois and a group of students and faculty members called the Assembly Hall Advisory Committee were not required to be open under the state sunshine law. The court relied on the facts that (1) the Committee was a purely advisory body with no power to bind the Chancellor and (2) the meetings dealt only with the internal affairs of the University. *Id.* 6

"substantial public input" from private sources and other state agencies. *Id.* at 765-66. We thus reasoned that there was insufficient ground upon which to declare the Commissioner's decision void under AS 44.62.310(f). *Hammond* presented a compelling fact situation in which a relatively insignificant violation of AS 44.62.310 was coupled with overwhelming prejudice which would have resulted from a conclusion that the five-year procedure leading up to the lease sale was void.

[4, 5] We reject the University's harmless error argument for the following reasons. First, AS 44.62.310(a) states that its provisions pertaining to public meetings shall apply to governmental units whether "advisory or otherwise." This language mandates rejection of a construction of AS 44.62.310(a) which would limit its scope to decision-making bodies only.⁶ Second, in our view, the *Hammond* "harmless violation" doctrine should be invoked only in very limited circumstances. Third, assuming there is merit to the broad proposition that discussions remote to the actual decision might be considered outside the reach

Ill.Dec. at 758-59, 363 N.E.2d at 440-41. Similarly, in *Daily Gazette Co. v. North Colonie Bd. of Ed.*, 67 A.D.2d 803, 412 N.Y.S.2d 494, 495 (N.Y.App.Div.1979), meetings of sub-committees of the board of education were held not within the coverage of New York's open meetings laws where the sub-committees were "not given any authority to make final decisions on any matters but merely [made] recommendations on various subjects to the entire board." The court found that, where no actual decision could be made, there was no transaction of "public business" as required for the invocation of the New York statute. *Id.* See also *Bennett v. Warden*, 333 So.2d 97, 100 (Fla.App. 1976) (college president's meetings with group of college employees not covered by Florida sunshine law where meetings constituted mere "fact-finding expeditions" and actual decision could not be made by that entity).

Modern public meetings statutes reject the argument that only the moment of ultimate decision must be subject to public scrutiny, and require that preliminary deliberations be open, as well. See *Town of Palm Beach v. Graduate*, 296 So.2d 473, 477 (Fla.1974); *Sacramento Newspaper Guild v. Sacramento Cty. Bd. of Supervisors*, 263 Cal.App.2d 41, 69 Cal.Rptr. 480, 485, 487 (Cal.App.1968).

of the public meeting doctrine inapplicable in the present case. It is apparent that tenurions do play a role in tenure decisions.

III. *Is the Act of the Public?*

[6] AS 44.62 closed executive discuss "subject to reputation and provided the per discussion." We 310(c)(2) is applic meetings. A ten likely to focus on the candidate's qu mittee members r purpose of discus the applicant's re In *City of Kenai papers*, 642 P.2d 1982, we held th AS 44.62.310(c)(2) Council to meet i the comparative q for the job of city "a discussion of p habits may well c cant's reputation at 1326.

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of the public meetings statute, we think the doctrine inapplicable in this case. It is apparent that tenure committee recommendations do play a significant role in final tenure decisions.

III. *Is the AS 44.62.310(c)(2) Exception to the Public Meetings Act Applicable?*

[6] AS 44.62.310(c)(2) provides that closed executive sessions may be held to discuss "subjects that tend to prejudice the reputation and character of any person, provided the person may request a public discussion." We hold that AS 44.62.310(c)(2) is applicable to tenure committee meetings. A tenure committee meeting is likely to focus on perceived deficiencies in the candidate's qualifications. Tenure committee members may raise concerns for the purpose of discussion which would damage the applicant's reputation if aired publicly.⁷ In *City of Kenai v. Kenai Peninsula Newspapers*, 642 P.2d 1316, 1325-25 (Alaska 1982) we held that the exception set out in AS 44.62.310(c)(2) permitted the Kenai City Council to meet in closed session to review the comparative qualifications of applicants for the job of city manager. We noted that "a discussion of personal characteristics and habits may well carry a risk that the applicant's reputation will be compromised." *Id.* at 1326.

[7, 8] We are in agreement with Geistauts' further contention that the University's failure to give him adequate notice of the tenure committee's meetings deprived him of his right to request an open discus-

7. Our reading of AS 44.62.310(c)(2) is that it was designed to serve the same function as the provisions in other states which exempt meetings concerning employment matters from sunshine law requirements. The reasoning behind the "personnel matters" exception in other jurisdictions appears to be the avoidance of embarrassment to employees whose strengths and weaknesses will be evaluated. *Rice v. Union Cty. Regional High School Bd. or Ed.*, 155 N.J. Super. 6², 382 A.2d 386, 390 (N.J. Super. 1977); Comment, *Open Meetings Statutes: The Press Fights for the "Right to Know,"* 75 Harv.L.Rev. 1199, 1208 (1962).

8. Such an implied notice requirement is necessary to give effect to AS 44.62.310(c)(2). The

sion pursuant to the provisions of AS 44.62.310(c)(2). The sole purpose of a notice requirement under AS 44.62.310(c)(2) is to afford the employee with an opportunity to request a public discussion. In our view, requiring the governmental body to inform the individual only of the time and place of an upcoming meeting is inadequate notice. Some employees may not know of their right to request public discussions and thus, may neglect to invoke the statutory option for that reason alone. We therefore hold that the University was under the implied statutory obligation to inform Geistauts of the time and place of all meetings in which his application would be considered and to inform him that he had the right to request that the meetings be open to the public.⁸

IV. *Is the Quasi-Judicial Exception Provided for in AS 44.62.310(d)(1) Applicable Here?*

[9] AS 44.62.310(d)(1) provides that:

(d) This section does not apply to

(1) Judicial or quasi-judicial bodies when holding a meeting solely to make a decision in an adjudicatory proceeding. . . .

We reject the University's argument that the tenure committee meetings were "quasi-judicial" proceedings, and thus come within the exception to the public meeting requirements found in AS 44.62.310(d)(1). In our view, the tenure committee is not a "quasi-judicial body" and did not meet "solely to make a decision in an adjudicatory proceeding."⁹

open meetings law is a technical regulation. It would be unrealistic to presume that public employees generally are familiar with their rights under subsection (c)(2). We conclude that the marginal additional burden upon state entities is mandated in order to ensure meaningful operation of the statute.

9. *But see Pierce v. Lake Stevens School Dist. No. 4, Snohomish Cty.*, 84 Wash.2d 772, 529 P.2d 810 (Wash. 1974) (en banc); *Brazil v. Babb*, No. 805360 (Wash. King Cty. Super. Ct., June 15, 1976).

The Washington public meetings statute did not apply to

(t)hat portion of a meeting of a quasi-judicial body which relates to a quasi-judicial matter

V. *The Effect of the University's Failure to Comply With the Public Meetings Law.*

As a consequence of its holding that all actions of the tenure committee were void because of the University's noncompliance with the public meetings law, the superior court ordered in part the following relief:

1. That, the U of A [University of Alaska] is ordered to reconvene the Committee as it was constituted during the time that it originally considered plaintiff's tenure application for the purposes of again reconsidering such application

2. Such reconsideration shall be based upon plaintiff's tenure file as it existed during the Committee's prior consideration of his tenure application; and plaintiff shall have no right to update or supplement his file prior to such reconsideration by the Committee.

3. Plaintiff shall be treated for the purposes of such tenure application reconsideration as if he were still a member of the UAA [University of Alaska at Anchorage] faculty and plaintiff shall not be prejudiced by his bringing or prosecuting this suit; but plaintiff shall have no right to actual reinstatement or any employee benefits pending such reconsideration and shall have service credits under the Alaska Teachers Retirement System for time that he has not actually been employed by the UAA [University of Alaska at Anchorage], only in the event that reconsideration results in granting of tenure.

In his cross-appeal, Geistauts argues that the relief granted by the superior court was inadequate and attacks the foregoing portions of the superior court's judgment.¹⁰ The remedial provision of Alaska's public meetings law states that "[a]ction taken contrary to this section is void."¹¹ The parties agree that if a violation of the PMA is found in this case, the 1979-80 tenure committee recommendation is void. The

between named parties as distinguished from a matter having general effect on the public or on a class or group

Pierce, 529 P.2d at 819.

dispute on cross-appeal involves the consequences of such voidness. Geistauts argues that the University must begin anew its review of his tenure application as if the flawed consideration had never taken place. He asserts that he is entitled to all the benefits of ongoing employment up until the time of a new consideration and that he should be entitled to update his tenure file with recent academic accomplishments.

In support of the superior court order, the University advances a different view of the appropriate remedy. It argues that the 1979-80 tenure committee evaluation should be repeated, and that Geistauts' denial should be allowed to stand if the replicated tenure review procedure—this time in accordance with the PMA—yields the same result reached in 1979-80.

[10] We find ourselves persuaded by Geistauts' argument regarding the consequences of voidness. The plain meaning of the statute disfavors the University. The word "void" is defined in Black's Law Dictionary as "[n]ull; ineffectual, nugatory; having no legal force or binding effect." Black's Law Dictionary 1745 (4th ed. 1957). We endorsed that definition in *Walters v. Cease*, 388 P.2d 263, 267 (Alaska 1964).

The consequences of our adopting Geistauts' theory of voidness, in the context of this litigation, is that the superior court's judgment should be modified in the following respects. Geistauts shall be reinstated for the 1983-84 academic year and shall have the option of making an application for tenure following this period. In the event that Geistauts applies for tenure, his application should be considered by the then-current tenure committee rather than by an *ad hoc* committee composed in part of members who served on the committee in 1979-80. In the event Geistauts does apply, his tenure file shall be brought current be-

10. In its appeal the University also questions the superior court's judgment as it relates to the vesting of pension rights for Geistauts.

11. AS 44.62.310(f).

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fore the tenure committee considers his application.¹²

The superior court's judgment as modified by this opinion is **AFFIRMED**.



David Hoyle SPRINGER, Appellant,

v.

STATE of Alaska, Appellee.

No. 4930/6288.

Court of Appeals of Alaska.

June 24, 1983.

Defendant was convicted in the Superior Court, Third Judicial District, Anchorage, J. Justin Ripley, J., of robbery and shooting with intent to kill, wound, or maim, and he appealed. The Court of Appeals, Serdahely, Superior Court Judge, sitting by assignment, held that: (1) defendant was not denied speedy trial rights under constitution or under rule; (2) defendant was not denied effective assistance of counsel; and (3) because defendant was not denied effective assistance of counsel, he lacked standing to raise argument that method of appointing counsel for indigent defendants when public defender agency claims conflict violates equal protection.

Affirmed.

1. Criminal Law ⇨577.15(3)

Defendant was not denied rights under speedy trial rule by delay of 30 months between arrest and trial where, after deducting periods tolled between time defendant was indicted and bench warrant was issued for his arrest until his arraignment, between time his appointed counsel moved

¹² Inherent in the foregoing is our affirmation of the portion of the superior court's judgment which relates to employee benefits and service

to withdraw and new counsel was appointed, and time for which defendant signed formal waiver, only 116 days of delay had elapsed. Rules Crim.Proc., Rule 45.

2. Criminal Law ⇨577.16(4)

Defendant was not denied constitutional speedy trial right by delay of 30 months between arrest and trial where defendant was not entitled to presumption of prejudice in that 18 months of delay were excluded for time defendant fought extradition and four months were excluded for continuances requested by his counsel, leaving only eight months not caused by defendant, and where defendant made no specific allegations of prejudice. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6; Const. Art. 1, § 11.

3. Criminal Law ⇨641.13(2)

In prosecution for armed robbery, defendant was not denied effective assistance of counsel by counsel's failure to look into issue of defendant's speedy trial rights where defendant's speedy trial rights were not violated. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6; Const. Art. 1, § 11.

4. Criminal Law ⇨641.13(6)

In prosecution for armed robbery, defendant was not denied effective assistance of counsel by counsel's failure to introduce results of polygraph test since results of polygraph tests were inadmissible. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6; Const. Art. 1, § 11.

5. Criminal Law ⇨641.13(6)

In prosecution for armed robbery, defendant was not denied effective assistance of counsel by counsel's failure to hire investigator to locate certain alibi witness where there was lack of information about witness from which she could be located. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6; Const. Art. 1, § 11.

6. Criminal Law ⇨641.13(6)

In prosecution for armed robbery, defendant was not denied effective assistance of counsel by counsel's failure to interview prosecution witnesses before trial where

credits under the Alaska Teachers Retirement System.

Introduced: 6/25/83
Referred: State Affairs
and Judiciary

BY V.FISCHER, FAHRENKAMP,
AND JOSEPHSON

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 317

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to public meetings; and providing
7 for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 14.40.160(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) The provisions of AS 44.62.310 apply to meetings of the
11 Board of Regents. All meetings of the board, its committees or sub-
12 committees, are open to the public and press except as otherwise
13 provided in AS 44.62.310(c) and (d). The findings of an executive
14 session shall be made a part of the record of the proceedings of the
15 Board of Regents. All records of the meetings and proceedings shall
16 be open to inspection by the public and the press at reasonable times.

17 * Sec. 2. AS 44.62.310(d) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

18 (6) meetings of a subordinate unit of the University of
19 Alaska, advisory or otherwise, held solely to act upon matters of
20 professional qualifications, privileges, or discipline.

21 * Sec. 3. AS 44.62.310(f) is amended to read:

22 (f) Action taken contrary to this section is voidable. An
23 action for violation of this section must be commenced within six
24 months of the violation [VOID].

25 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
26 10.070(c).

*Why Δ this wording?
Have there been problems here?*

1 IN THE SENATE

attached
Survey - pls hold in file on this bill

BY V. FESCHER, FAHRENKAMP,
AND JOSEPHSON

2 SENATE BILL NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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26 10.070(c).

SB 317.

← everything but take their vote
in public.

[promotion, reappoint, tenure
committee going into executive session
[Scott Sterling]

TO: Wendy Redman
FROM: Astrid de Parry
RE: Open Meetings Law, AS 44.62.310

I just got my copy of the supreme court's opinion in the Geistauts case. The relevant paragraphs read as follows:

"AS 44.62.310(a) contains a broad description of all the entities covered by the statute. Under the literal terms of the statute, the University of Alaska's local tenure committee can be considered either a subordinate unit of the State, or an advisory board, or council, supported in whole or in part by public money. In reaching our conclusion that the clear and unambiguous language of AS 44.62.310 encompasses meetings of the University of Alaska's local tenure committee, we find the University's arguments based upon legislative history and policy reasons unpersuasive. . . .

(footnote 5) Both parties recognize that there is no longer a plain meaning rule as such in Alaska law. Where a statute's meaning appears clear and unambiguous, however, the party asserting a different meaning bears a correspondingly heavy burden of demonstrating contrary legislative intent (citations omitted). Here the University has not met its burden.

Admittedly, the policy decision as to whether or not tenure committee meetings should be open is debatable. Nevertheless, the wisdom underlying a particular legislative enactment is not a justiciable question."

END OF QUOTE< END OF THIS SECTION OF MESSAGE>
MESSAGE CONTINUES AS ANOTHER MAIL MESSAGE>

#45 SYCOUNSEL Mon Jun 20 12:32 (29) U Reg. - Acknowledgement sent.

CONTINUATION OF MESSAGE FROM Astrid de Parry:

In effect, the court has invited us to seek a legislative solution to the statute's literal overbreadth. The court has also created an enormous problem for us when they rejected our arguments for making an adverse decision have prospective effect only. We are now faced with countless numbers of "void" decisions rendered within the last two years period with no possibility of recourse, save through the legislature. Accordingly, I urge you to do your best to persuade concerned legislators to try to push through corrective legislation this year, before the session adjourns. I have three specific suggested amendments, the first of which would exempt the University altogether (but not the Board of Regents), the second alternative would create a similar exception to that for hospital committee meetings, the the third would be to drastically shorten the statute of limitations so as to preserve the integrity of any and all tenure, promotion, sabbatic leave, etc. decisions reached within the past two years. You may wish to alert concerned legislators that the court's ruling goes beyond the University of Alaska per se and could be relied upon by non-University-related litigants to challenge a vast array of state government actions within the past two years that were based on committee/council/task force/etc. recommendations arrived at through meetings which were not duly publicly noticed.

WENDY, I'M NOT SURE HOW BIG OF A BITE THE COMPUTER WILL TAKE
AS A MAIL MESSAGE, SO I'M GOING TO BREAK THIS UP AGAIN.
--TO BE CONTINUED ON MESSAGE 3:

#46 SYCOUNSEL Mon Jun 20 12:43 (35) U Res. - Acknowledgement sent.

Astrid de Parry to Wendy Redman, CONTINUED:

The first suggested amendment would be to add a new subsection
(d)(6) to AS 44.62.310, as follows: "The University of Alaska or
any subordinate units thereof; provided, however, that the Board
of Regents is not deemed to be a subordinate unit of the
University of Alaska." The second alternative would be to create
an alternative new subsection (d)(6), as follows: "Meetings of
any subordinate unit of the University of Alaska, advisor or
otherwise, when holding a meeting solely to act upon matters of
Professional qualifications, privileges, or discipline." [The
third alternative would be to amend subsection (f), which
currently reads, "Action taken contrary to this section is void"
by changing the word "void" to "Voidable" and continuing with a
new sentence to read, "No person may bring an action for a
violation of this section unless commenced within six months."] *
If you could persuade someone that the six month statute of
limitations is in fact too generous and that they should shorten
it to one month, which is the usual limit for seeking judicial
review from an adverse administrative decision, that, of course,
would be all the better. Two years is a hell of a long time to
allow people to wait before challenging an administrative
determination arguably based upon a void committee
recommendation. And, again, I must emphasize that the court's
ruling extends to all of state government. In one fell swoop,
the supreme court has jeopardized the validity of countless
administrative decisions reached over the last two years through
some less than letter perfect group deliberative processes. -
Surely this is not in the state's best interests.

If I can be of any further assistance in this regard, please
don't hesitate to call me.

ADEP:LSI
cc: Jay Barton

#47 FNKDTONELLA Mon Jun 20 13:12 (3) U

well, guess what...Mr Cowper didn't show up as expected this morning...
this office didn't know where he was...argghhhhh!
love you madly

+
*BYE

**cost: \$ 0.23 to date: \$ 953.60= 53%
**on at 15,331 - off at 15,402 on 06/20/83

RNF DISCONNECTS

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

113-1490

KEYWORDS: universities/colleges
information
public meetings

ASSIGNED TO Levy

REQUEST FOR: BILL RESOLUTION RESEARCH OTHER

SUBJECT U of A Exemptions from Public Meetings Act.

REQUESTED FOR Sen. Vic Fischer BY Sen. Vic Fischer EXT. 4954

DELIVER TO Sen. Vic Fischer TAKEN BY Barnes

INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLANATIONS Draft bill exempting U of A faculty committees on
tenure, promotion and sabbatical leave, from provisions of the
Alaska Public Meetings Act. See attached. Call Ginger Baim
(4954) if you have any questions.

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH _____

RETURN _____

TO REQUESTER

APPROVED: 938 Director, Legal Services

REVIEWED _____

IN 5/23/83 DUE _____

TYPED - Draft _____ DATE _____

Final _____ DATE _____

PROOFED _____ DELIVERED _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TYPIST/PROOFREADER

Co-Sponsor Sen. Fahrenkamp

DRAFT

FINAL

S

B

3

8

6

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER:

1/27/84

Date: 2/9/84

Mr. President:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had SB 386

relating to the displaced homemaker program; efd.

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

Carl H. ...
...
...
...

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]
 CHAIRMAN

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Date received _____

Bill Number _____ Title _____

Fiscal Note	Position Paper	Date requested	From	Amount	Date Note	Rec'd Paper
✓	✓	1/80	CPA			

CONTACTS

Backup list

Women's main cabinet - Position statement
 2200 Rebecca Burd
 Nadine Winters - 4200 (

HEARING INFORMATION

NOTES

- 1) Nadine said people will be there to testify.
- 2) ~~Not~~ Notified The Network
- 3)

FINAL ACTION _____

DATE _____



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

COMMITTEE REPORT

February 9, 1984
3:00 pm

Butrovich room
Capitol building

Members Present:

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Tim Kelly
Senator Pat Rodey
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

EO 56 Transferring the distribution of session laws from the Department of Administration to the Department of Education.

The meeting was brought to order at 3:00 by Senator Vic Fischer.
Senator Vic Fischer introduced Dick Engen from the Department of Education.

Dick Engen testified in favor of EO 56.

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski moved that EO 56 be approved.

EO 56 was moved from committee with no objections.

HB 110 Relating to fire weather and avalanche forecasting.

Ned Fahrquhar testified in favor of HB 110. He said the Department of Natural resources was a good department to handle the forecasting because they also do avalanche training. Ned Fahrquhar made a few points about the avalanche forecasting.

Senator Bill Ray said that the Alpine Ski Club was opposed to the way the Division of Parks was using their avalanche training money.

The committee decided to hold the bill over.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

SB 386

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
RE: SB 386 Displace Homemakers
DATE: February 9, 1984

SB 386 changes the definition of displaced homemaker by reducing from seven to three the number of years a person must have worked as an unsalaried homemaker.

Fiscal Information

There is no fiscal impact. The position paper (enclosed) states in the last sentence that this legislation would open up available programs to more Alaskans, and would not require a funding increase.

Enclosed as back-up information is:

- A fiscal note from the C&RA.
- A position paper from C&RA.
- A position paper from the Department of Labor.
- A position paper from the Alaska Women's Commission.
- A packet of statistical information giving a profile on displaced homemaker programs, applicants and participants (from C&RA).

SB 386 Displaced homemakers

Karen Perdue from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs explained the displaced homemaker program. She said that 36% of those who seek assistance from the displaced homemaker's programs are ineligible under the state statutes. She also added that the bill had no fiscal note.

The committee members discussed the fiscal note.

SB 386 was moved out of committee with individual recommendations.

File

SB 323 relating to the Pioneers' homes

Lou Keller, Director of the Division of Pioneer home benefits, testified in favor of the proposed committee substitute.

Senator Vic Fischer suggested an additional change on page 2 of the proposed committee substitute allowing persons designated by the resident an extended amount of time to retrieve the belongings of a deceased resident.

Senator Rodey suggested they re-word the title on the proposed committee substitute.

There was discussion on possible options for a new title. The title on the proposed committee substitute was not changed.

Senator Rodey made a motion to adopt the CS and move it out of committee.

CSSB 323 was moved out of committee with individual recommendations.

SB 387 Relating to working hours of state employees

Mike McMullen from the Division of Personnel testified in favor of the bill. He said that the employees covered under section 1 should be able to take 5 days of personal leave a year as an option. He said the provision should not be mandatory. He explained and also spoke in favor of the dispersement of the banked medical leave to the beneficiaries of a state employee who has died.

Discussion occurred on the number of people the above provision would affect.

The committee decided to request a new fiscal note from the Department of Administration.

The bill was moved out of committee with a new fiscal note.

The committee meeting was adjourned at 3:50 pm.

12/11/71
James D. [unclear]

2/29/84

--SB 386 changes the definition of displaced homemaker by reducing from seven to three the number of years a person must have worked as an unsalaried homemaker.

--The bill has no fiscal impact because this legislation would open up available programs to more people.

--In FY '83, 70% (67 people) of those determined ineligible for the displaced homemaker program were not eligible because they did not meet the 7 year requirement. (for more on this see the first page of the CRA position paper)

--The average age of ineligible clients is 30 years old and the average period as a homemaker is 3.16 years.

--The average monthly family income before becoming a displaced homemaker was \$2,416/mo. The average income after becoming a displaced homemaker was \$423.00/mo. The average number of dependents was 3.

--Thus far, in FY '84, 54% of the individuals leaving the program went directly to employment, school or a vocational program.

--6% of the individuals who left the program were referred to other social service programs for assistance.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
RE: SB 386 Displace Homemakers
DATE: February 9, 1984

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- A position paper from the Alaska Women's Commission.
- A packet of statistical information giving a profile on displaced homemaker programs, applicants and participants (from C&RA).

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date _____, 1983

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 386
 Title: ~~Displaced Homemaker Program Revision~~
 Sponsor: ~~Rules Comm./Req. Governor Sheffield~~
 Requestor: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: C&RA
 Program Category Affected: _____
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Karen Perdue, Director
 Division: Community Development
 Approved by Commissioner: *Karen Perdue*
 Department: C&RA

Phone: 465-4890
 Date: 2/3/84
 Date: 2/7/84

Distribution:

Original to Legislative Finance
 Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
 Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
 Copy to Sponsor
 Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/83

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

February 3, 1984

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALA 'A 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

225 CORDOVA STREET - BLDG B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 264-2294

Position Paper

RE: SB 386

Sponsor: Rules Committee by Request of the Governor

PROGRAM EFFECTS:

This bill allows for individuals to be enrolled in the Displaced Homemaker Program following three (3) years of unsalaried service as a homemaker versus the existing seven (7) year requirement.

COMMENTS:

The Displaced Homemaker Program is designed to prepare individuals to enter the job market following an extended period of time (seven years) serving as homemakers for their families. These individuals for the most part have not been able to prepare themselves for the responsibility of sole support for their families as the need for entering the job market is the result of tragedy including death or disability of a spouse or divorce/separation. This bill changes the seven year provision for unsalaried service in the home to three years of homemaker service, as the present requirement, under State law, is an onerous provision.

The Displaced Homemaker Program has been in operation since February 1983. Statistics formulated for the first fiscal year February 1, 1983 through June 30, 1983 indicated that 337 individuals were interviewed for eligibility. Twenty-five percent (85 individuals) were ineligible. Of those ineligible, 70% (67 people) were not eligible because they did not meet the seven years in the home requirement.

Statistics formulated during the first half of the present fiscal year (July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984) indicate that 277 individuals have been interviewed for eligibility. Thus far the ineligible percentage has risen to 36% (100 people) ineligible. Of this 36% ineligible, 85% (85 people) are not eligible because they did not meet the seven years in the home requirement.

Contractors have indicated that advertisement of the seven year requirement may have kept away other ineligible participants.

In other ways, statistics show that the Displaced Homemaker Program is meeting its goal of placing lower income individuals in employment.

* The average monthly family income before the displaced homemaker circumstances was \$2,416/mo.

* After the death, disability or divorce of the spouse the family income fell to \$423.00 per month.

* The average number of dependents was three (3).

* Thus far, in FY 84, 54% of the individuals leaving the program went directly to employment (27%), school or a vocational program (27%).

* 6% of the individuals were referred to other social service programs for assistance.

* 60% of those served were white, 31% Alaskan native, 14% other minorities; 11% were handicapped.

Client profiles show that the seven year requirement discriminates against the younger displaced homemaker. The average age of a participant under the present requirements is 37 years old.

The average age of ineligible clients is 30 years old and the average number of months in the home is 3.16 years. This would indicate that the actual client population is much younger on the average.

For the aforementioned reasons we would advocate that the statutes be changed from the seven (7) year requirement to three (3) years. This would create no fiscal impact; it would merely open up the available program to more Alaskans.

Approved: Emil Notti
Emil Notti, Commissioner

Bill No. Senate Bill No. 386

Date February 9, 1984

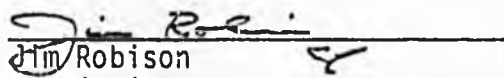
Title "An Act relating to the displaced homemakers program; and providing for an effective date."

Contact: Eileen Plate 465-2700
Jack Shay 465-2712

The recommended change in the definition of "displaced homemaker" from a person providing unsalaried services for a family for a period of at least seven years to three years is strongly supported by the Department of Labor. The length of time a person has spent providing unsalaried services for a family generally has little relationship to the fact that a person may be displaced through death of spouse, divorce, separation, desertion, or loss of family income, and need assistance.

Senate Bill No. 386 would not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Labor.

Approved:


Jim Robison
Commissioner




STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

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

MEMO

TO: Senate State Affairs
FROM:  Kathy Marshall, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 386
DATE: February 6, 1984

The Alaska Women's Commission is firmly committed to supporting the Displaced Homemakers Programs which provides education and employment services to women who have been homemakers and due to death, divorce or separation are forced to re-enter the job market. In the past, many women who requested this service had to be denied because they had not worked as a homemaker providing unsalaried services for their families for at least seven years. Due to the high cost of living in Alaska, very few families survive for seven years without both spouses contributing to the family income. However, in most cases the homemaker's contribution was in a low paying, frequently part time capacity. As single heads of households these positions do not equip the homemaker with skills to support the family.

Of the homemakers who were refused service in the Displaced Homemakers Programs last year, the average length of time they had been homemakers without paid employment was 3.3 years.

The Commission urges State Affairs to recommend approval for the proposed amendment in SB No. 386 to change the seven year eligibility requirement to three years.

Please contact the Commission office if you need any additional information about the changes in the Displaced Homemakers legislation.

326

APPLICANT INFORMATION

The average age of ineligible applicants is 30 years old.

The average number of months in the home for ineligible applicants is 38 months or 3.16 years.

63% are White.
3% are Black.
4% are American Indian.
3% are Asian or Pacific Islander.
2% are Hispanic.
22% are Alaska Native.

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

The average age of participants is 37 years old.
The average number of years in the home is 7.5 years.

60% are White.
1% are Black.
2% are American Indian.
1% are Asian or Pacific Islander.
2% are Hispanic.
31% are Alaska Native.

11% are handicapped.

38% are on public assistance.

20% are school dropouts.
47% have finished high school or gotten a GED.
30% have attended a post-secondary institution or higher.

The average monthly income before becoming a Displaced Homemaker is \$2,416.

The average monthly income after becoming a Displaced Homemaker is \$423.

That is an average loss of income of \$1,993 per month.

72% report that the reduction in income was a result of divorce, separation or desertion.

The average number of dependents is 3.

TERMINATION INFORMATION

*29% entered full or part-time employment.
7% entered school or a vocational training program.
6% were referred to other Social Service programs for assistance.

Of those who enter employment upon termination, the average placement wage is \$6.97.

* NOTE: Thus far, in FY 84, 54% of the individuals leaving the program went directly to employment, school or a vocational program.

FROM: DEPT OF
COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS PROGRAM
 DETAILED PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS FORM
 PAGE 2

Characteristic	1) Total Part.	2) Total Inelig.	Total 1 & 2
11 or less School Dropout	85	36	121
V. Education 12-19 H.S. grad. or GED	200	83	283
13-18 Post H.S.	124	46	170
U.I.	24	14	38
AFDC	100	27	127
VI. Public Assistance (from optional section in application)	24	5	29
SSI	37	27	64
Other cash asst.	105	41	146
Elig. but not receiving.			

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS PROGRAM

QUARTERLY PARTICIPANT STATUS SUMMARY

Region A11 Contract A11 Report period from: 2/1/83 to: 1/31/84

<u>Participant/Termination Summary</u>	<u>Actual</u>
A. Total Participants	<u>429</u>
B. Total Terminations	<u>270</u>
1. Type of termination	
01. Employed, part-time	<u>25</u>
02. Employed, full time	<u>53</u>
03. Entered Armed Forces	<u> </u>
04. Entered school	<u>15</u>
05. Entered a Vocational Training Program	<u>4</u>
06. Referred to other Social Service Program	<u>17</u>
07. Health problems	<u>7</u>
08. Moved from area	<u>17</u>
09. Transportation problems	<u> </u>
10. Death	<u> </u>
11. Child Care	<u>3</u>
12. Cannot locate	<u>13</u>
13. Returned to AFDC	<u>1</u>
14. Refused to continue	<u>13</u>
15. Remarried or reconciled with spouse	<u>13</u>
16. Other	<u>44</u>
17. Administrative separation	<u>45</u>

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS
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Alaska Women's Resource Center

241 E. 5th Avenue • Suite 203 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • (907) 276-0528

Karen Perdue
Employment Opportunity Division
Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Pouch BC
Juneau, AK 99811

January 27, 1984

I. RELATED SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE COMMUNITY FOR COUNSELING AND TRAINING (OTHER THAN DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM).

PRIVATE: Nine (9) private employment agencies operate in Anchorage, requiring registration fees, another fee of 55% of first month's salary, and selecting clients with salable skills in place already.

PRIVATE & STATE-FUNDED: Educational institutions include Alaska Business College, Alaska Pacific University, Anchorage Community College, and University of Alaska. Each requires entrance standards, loans, grants, scholarships or money to attend. The student must have transportation and other means of personal support in place. None offer specific reentry programs for homemakers. The ACC Center for Women and Men provides educational programs such as "brown bag" series, conferences, workshops, lectures, plays, etc. on a wide range of topics. They refer enrolled students who need any kind of counseling to the ACC Counseling Center. Non-students are referred to the Alaska Women's Resource Center and other social service agencies.

STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS: The Anchorage Employment Center, or Job Service serves primarily as a clearinghouse of available jobs locally and statewide, and to monitor and assist the unemployed, especially those receiving compensation (unemployment). Anchorage Job Service reported recently to the Private Industry Council that they estimated 1,000 job seekers a month came through their doors. A very small percentage of those are seen individually. No capability exists to match job-seekers qualifications on file with incoming jobs, since most jobs are filled within the first 24-48 hours. Their counselors' time is mostly utilized in maintaining their system of meeting initially and then bi-weekly very briefly with those receiving unemployment payments who must meet these requirements. They report that little can be done to assist those with strong barriers to employment, or those who become easily discouraged when their skills are not in demand, or do not pay a liveable wage. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) provides services to those meeting strict criteria as having physical or mental disabilities, including handicapped, chronically alcoholic with recovery, etc. New Start is a program for ex-offenders and their family members post-incarceration, that assists them with employment and other needs. The Anchorage Community Mental Health Center charges those with no private insurance or medicare coverage on a sliding fee scale starting at twenty (\$20) an hour. Services are geared for mental

health problems, the chronically mentally ill, and other psychological problems. Employment services are not provided. The CookInlet Native Association serves primarily Alaska Native and American Indian clients with a variety of programs funded by state, federal, municipal and other sources. Some clerical training is available.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS: The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is required of all recipients of Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), when the children reach school age of six years or older. The program is only available to welfare recipients. To be eligible for welfare, an individual must not have excess property in the form of savings, home or car with value over the federal guideline. The Veterans Administration will assist veterans or their widows with education or on-the-job-training. No one else is eligible for these services. The Educational Opportunity Center provides testing and information on higher education to low-income persons. They do not intend to provide counseling or employment readiness services. They refer those not ready for schooling, or waiting for enrollment periods to AWRC and other social services. The Job Training Partnership Act is in the first stages of implementation in Anchorage and Alaska. It provides training and on-the-job-training to the hard-core unemployed. It is not designed to provide pre-employment and counseling services, but jobs, specifically jobs in the private rather than public sector.

More information is available at the Alaska Women's Resource Center on the eligibility and services provided by each of these. Contact information is also available.

II. HOW THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM FILLS THE GAPS IN ANCHORAGE.

No other agency or individual in Anchorage has a program or service geared for re-entering homemakers. Displaced homemakers find that their calls and visits to various agencies are discouraging until they engage in services at the Alaska Women's Resource Center and get personal needs assessment, counseling and referral to any of the above services for which they are qualified. The Alaska Women's Resource Center has been the primary service agency for displaced homemakers in the community since 1981. The above agencies refer homemakers to us for support and problem-solving even when they are utilizing any of the above services. An important part of our job-readiness program is helping the homemaker define skills used in the home and apply them to available jobs. Confidence and self-esteem building take place in individual and group counseling, Job Skills Workshops and resume preparation.

The displaced homemaker is not necessarily an individual who is involved in using social services. In fact, as a homemaker, she or he is most likely to try to make it on their own, using up remaining resources before seeking help. AWRC provides regular outreach services in daytime television appearances, public speaking for a variety of community organizations, and posting informational posters and brochures in stores, professional offices and services establishments such as hairdresser, laundry, etc. With financial and legal referrals and counseling, the homemaker will make the most out of what is remaining after the displacement, financially and emotionally. The period of grief/loss can immobilize the homemaker and is a barrier that is addressed in our program.

Displaced homemakers often find that they are not eligible for many public social services due to their ownership of a home, car or other personal property. The dwindling or forced sale of those remaining resources simply encourages a downward emotional and financial spiral. An individual who has been caring for others and is capable for caring for themselves can avoid these pitfalls with support and information services offered by AWRC.

III. The Alaska Women's resource Center began providing specific services for displaced homemakers in 1981, after more than a year of effort with a VISTA volunteer, to remove the barriers to displaced homemakers within existing agencies and just provide a self-help group for support. The effort led to a recognition that services of outreach, assessment, personal support counseling (not mental health therapy), job-readiness and employment services are necessary. First funded by the Department of Health and Social Services along with domestic violence and sexual assault programs, the displaced homemaker services were also funded in the first year of existence of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Dept. of Public Safety). Upon passage in 1982's Legislative session of a specific bill and appropriation for displaced homemaker services, the Council and other state agencies were unwilling to support the program any longer. It's ironic that the programs remained unfunded for months while the new legislation took effect. AWRC and others were not able to provide displaced homemaker services, but the referrals and community expectations remained constant. ALL other funds received by the Alaska Women's Resource Center from state, local or federal agencies are restricted for the specific purpose for which they are granted. Thus, funds from the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault may not be used for services to anyone but a victim of domestic violence.

AWRC currently receives a grant from the Department of Public Health for a youth program to prevent substance abuse, accidents and ill health. This program has a budget, goals and timeline which exclude any possibility of provision of displaced homemaker services. Another grant from the Department of Education (\$9500) pays only instructional materials and instructor's time for workshops AWRC provides to youth and adults on sex equity issues. A new program of the Alaska Women's Resource Center is a halfway house for public inebriate women funded by the Municipality of Anchorage. Another grant was sought last Fall from the Municipality to supplement our displaced homemaker services. Due to the transience and youth (average age of women is 24) of Anchorage's population, AWRC receives many referrals of displaced homemakers who are unable to meet the state-legislated criteria of seven years in the home. We are faced with denying services to individuals who meet all but one criteria, so have requested funds to serve those who have three years in the home. They experience many of the problems of displacement as their employability is affected by this absence from employment. This grant is still being negotiated. The funding does not in any way replace the services now being provided. It simply extends them to a wider, but still needy group.

IV. NETWORKING AND LOCAL COORDINATION

AWRC convened in 1981, and still sponsors a "Displaced Homemaker's Advisory Council" made up of representatives of most of the agencies sketched in section I. This on-going group has met quarterly and worked to maintain clear referral relationships and prevent duplication of services. Providers in the group have supported AWRC in seeking funding for displaced homemaker services. See attached letters and written service agreements which were included in our grant proposal from Job Service, ACC Center for Women and Men, Cook Inlet Native Association, the mental health center, WIN, Educational Opportunity Center and others in the Anchorage community. AWRC further coordinates with statewide displaced homemaker services, including those in Nome, Bethel, Fairbanks, Homer, Kenai/Soldotna, Juneau and Matsu Valley. The Executive Director of AWRC was appointed as a member of the Anchorage-Matsu Consortium Private Industry Council to implement JTPA. No one involved in the provision of counseling and training related services has supported the allegation that displaced homemaker services are unnecessary or duplicative.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE ANCHORAGE EMPLOYMENT CENTER
AND THE
ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER

I. Introduction

A. Parties to the Agreement:

This cooperative agreement is entered into between the Anchorage Employment Center and the Alaska Women's Resource Center.

B. Purpose

The purpose is to establish the means for an effective working relationship between the two parties to provide maximum service to women in obtaining employment.

II. Roles and Functions of Each Party

A. This agreement will establish areas of cooperation between the two parties and will not affect other independent operations of either.

B. Role and function of each party:

The Alaska Women's Resource Center will provide services necessary for preparing women to engage in gainful occupation.

This includes:

1. Counseling, guidance, and support groups.
2. Selection of those clients judged ready for community placement.
3. Job Bank will be used for informational purposes only, and not for direct referral to employers.
4. Referral to the Anchorage Job Service for employment services.
5. Job readiness training opportunities.

The Anchorage Employment Center is responsible for providing employment services.

This includes:

1. Interviewing and registering job applicants.
2. Employment Counseling.
3. Specialized placement service.
4. Referral to job openings and/or training slots.
5. Providing the Job Bank Book and other labor market information.
6. Do follow-up to determine results of placement activity.
7. Aptitude testing for mutual clients.

III. Coordination

- A. Each agency will assist the other in providing information and services necessary to achieve the employment and training of mutual clients in accordance with established policies and regulations.
- B. Information will be exchanged on all individuals served by mutual efforts.
- C. Representatives from each agency will meet frequently for program evaluation and possible modification of procedures.
- D. Any provision of this agreement may be superseded by the policies or regulations of either agency.
- E. The confidential character of information available will be preserved by all agencies, and this information will be used for the purposes for which it is prepared.
- F. Representatives from each organization will meet yearly from the date of this agreement for program evaluation and possible modification of procedures and renewal of agreement. This agreement will terminate one year from the date of signing. This agreement may be terminated prior to the scheduled termination date by either party upon presentation of written notification.

Jane Harrison
Jane Harrison, Manager
Anchorage Employment Center

3-7-83
Date

Catherine Dahl
Cathy Dahl, Program Director
Alaska Women's Resource Center

3-9-83
Date

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Affiliated with U.S. Employment Service

Anchorage Employment Center
3301 Eagle Street, Suite 105
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-415

Telephone #: 264-2631

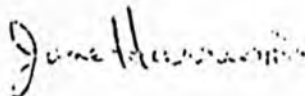
March 29, 1983

Charles Fry, Acting Executive Director
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Pouch N, 312 Goldstein Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Fry:

Job Service and the Women's Resource Center have coordinated services through the years in order to meet the needs of our mutual clients by means of client referral, advocacy, staff training, and community awareness. The Women's Resource Center is continuing to serve our community through training, counseling, support groups, and advocacy, assisting members of our community to develop and progress through difficult life experiences. Their services are valuable to the community.

Sincerely,



Jane Harrison
Manager
Anchorage Employment Center

bcc: Women's Resource Center

STATE OF ALASKA

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICE

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

Dept. of Administration
Division of EEO
3341 Fairbanks Street

Anchorage, Alaska 99503
XXXXXX XXXX XXXX (907) 272-158

March 12, 1982

Alaska Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 188
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

RECEIVED
3-23-82

To Whom It May Concern:

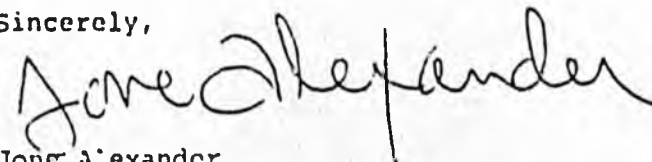
The State Division of Equal Employment Opportunity, Anchorage branch office has maintained an ongoing working relationship with the Alaska Women's Resource Center since 1977. I have found the Women's Center particularly helpful to us and our referrals in many areas, specifically regarding the assistance they have provided in counseling and making job placements for displaced homemakers; the training provided via AWRC sponsored workshops to enhance job interviewing and development skills, resume preparation, assertiveness training, etc. that resulted in providing our referrals with additional information and ideas that greatly enhanced their employability.

THE AWRC has responded to our targeted recruitment efforts to secure qualified applicants for employment with the Executive branch of State government by referring many qualified individuals to our agency. I would like to note that some of the referrals who were successful in securing employment with State government made application in the first place due to the encouragement and assistance that the Women's Center gave them.

I have found this organization to be a reliable resource for information regarding the status changes of the ERA on a nation wide basis, laws and regulations prohibiting sex discrimination, educational programs and training available in the community and referral resources that address more specific needs of clients (i.e. housing, financial aide, scholarship and grant information, etc.).

I strongly support the continued funding of AWRC, as the staff there have demonstrated the necessity for their existence by the services they provide. In this era of dwindling financial and political support for "human service agencies", it is imperative that organizations such as this continue to receive active support.

Sincerely,



Jane Alexander
Anchorage Office Manager

Δ Administrative Offices (907) 278-4558
1577 'C' Street 99501

Δ Spenard Center (907) 243-5411
3944 Spenard 99503

Δ Mat-Su Community (907) 376-2411
Counseling Center
Washila Business Park



Δ Parent Training Center (907) 272-1722
1844 W. Northern Lights 99503

Δ Day Break Center (907) 272-3854
Adult Day Care
1100 W. 10th 99501

Δ Annex Center (907) 276-5400
1020 E. 4th Ave. 99501

Gary W. Vreeman, Ph.D
Executive Director

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER

AND

ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

This Letter of Agreement is for the purpose of utilizing the expertise of each agency and assisting each other in the goal of providing comprehensive, broad services to the citizens of the Anchorage catchment area.

The Alaska Women's Resource Center agrees to:

1. Receive upon referral from the Anchorage Community Mental Health Center any appropriate clients who may need counseling.
2. Provide back-up support, information and expertise as needed to accomplish the goals of the Anchorage Community Mental Health program in the area of:
 - a. Information
 - b. Staff training
 - c. Education
 - d. Consultation
3. Consultation to staff regarding treatment, referral and feedback to the effectiveness of treatment plans.

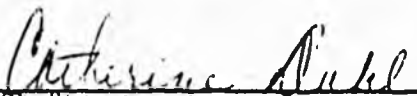
The Anchorage Community Mental Health Center agrees to:

1. Receive upon referral from The Alaska Women's Resource Center any appropriate clients who may need counseling, treatment, diagnostic and assessment services from qualified mental health personnel, according to attached referral policies.

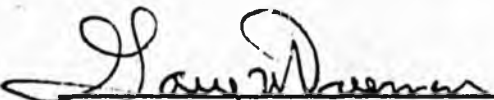
2. Provide back-up support, information and expertise on mental illness and other personal dysfunctions to accomplish the goals of the Alaska Women's Resource Center in the areas of:
 - a. Information
 - b. Staff training
 - c. Education
 - d. Consultation
3. Consultation to the Alaska Women's Resource Center regarding treatment, referral and feedback as to effectiveness of treatment plans.

Both parties agree to:

1. Adhere to all Federal, State and local regulations concerning confidentiality.
2. Provide treatment on the basis of the sliding fee scale based on ability to pay and from third party sources.
3. Negotiate cost of services not covered in Number 2 above.
4. Terminate this agreement by either party upon request of written notice.
5. To abide by terms of the agreement, except as noted in number 4 above from January 1, 1983 until December 31, 1983.


PROGRAM Director
Alaska Women's Resource Center

1-1-83
Date


Gary W. Vreeman, Ph. D.
Executive Director
Anchorage Community Mental
Health Center

12-15-83
Date



COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION

1000 W. 10th Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tel. 763-4041

June 14, 1983

Carol Richards, Executive Director
Alaska Women's Resource Center
241 E 5th
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Ms. Richards:

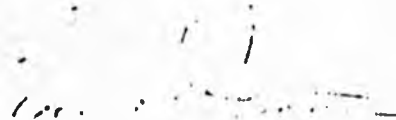
It is our understanding that the Alaska Women's Resource Center is submitting a proposal to the Employment Opportunity Division for funding to provide counseling and referral services to displaced homemakers of the Anchorage area. CINA supports their proposal.

While the Cook Inlet Native Association is also submitting a proposal for a Displaced Homemakers Program from the same funding source, we do not view CINA as competing with the Alaska Women's Resource Center. Rather, we look upon the two programs as complementary.

The Alaska Women's Resource Center has established itself as a point of initial contact for many displaced homemakers. Through its specialized counseling and referral activities, the Center refers applicants for services to community agencies where their individual needs can be met. Alaska Women's Resource Center clients have frequently been referred to the Cook Inlet Native Association for training and job placement services.

If the Alaska Women's Resource Center's proposal is funded, we at Cook Inlet Native Association will maintain the established system for mutual referral of displaced homemakers.

Sincerely,


Leonard Hamilton, Manager
Human Resources Development Department

LH:pg

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIV. OF FAMILY & YOUTH SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Affiliated with U.S. Employment Service

WIR/SAU
527 East 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Phone: 274-8576

April 11, 1993

Charles W. Fry, Acting Executive Director
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Pouch N, 312 Goldstein Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

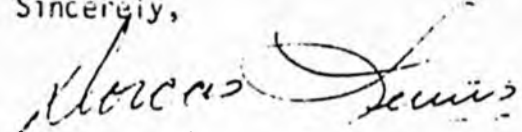
Re: Alaska Women's Resource Center

Dear Sir:

The Work Incentive Program has utilized the Alaska Women's Resource Center for several clients needing lawyer referral, roommate (housing) matching, assertiveness training and other women's issues needs. We feel they have been beneficial in assisting our clients to reduce some of the barriers to employment. Both of our programs expect to continue to help the needy and cooperate in this goal.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Darcas Lewis, Supervisor
WIR/SAU

cc: Alaska Women's Resource Center

III. Coordination

- A. Each agency will assist the other in providing information and services necessary to achieve the employment and training of mutual clients in accordance with established policies and regulations.
- B. Information will be exchanged on all individuals served by mutual efforts.
- C. Representatives from each agency will meet frequently for program evaluation and possible modification of procedures.
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- E. The confidential character of information available will be preserved by all agencies, and this information will be used for the purposes for which it is prepared.
- F. Representatives from each organization will meet yearly from the date of this agreement for program evaluation and possible modification of procedures and renewal of agreement. This agreement will terminate one year from the date of signing. This agreement may be terminated prior to the scheduled termination date by either party upon presentation of written notification.

Harvey E. Miller 6-15-83
Harvey Miller, Displaced Homemaker Recruiter/Counselor Date
Cook Inlet Native Association Displaced Homemaker Program

Cathy Dahl 6-15-83
Cathy Dahl, Program Coordinator Date
Alaska Women's Resource Center

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

between

COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION

and the

ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER

I. Introduction

A. Parties to the Agreement:

This cooperative agreement is entered into between the CINA
and the Alaska Women's Resource Center

B. Purpose:

The purpose is to establish the means for an effective working relationship between the two parties to provide maximum service to Displaced Homemakers.

II. Roles and Functions of Each Party

A. This agreement will establish areas of cooperation between the two parties and will not affect other independent operations of either.

B. Role and function of each party:

The Alaska Women's Resource Center will provide services necessary for preparing clients to engage in gainful occupation.

This includes:

1. Counseling, Employment guidance, and support groups.
2. Selection of those clients evaluated as ready for training.
3. Referral to CINA for classroom training, and/or job club services.
4. Specific workshops and classes relating to health; financial management and job-readiness.

The Cook Inlet Native Association agrees to be responsible for providing employment services.

This includes:

1. Interviewing and registering training applicants.
2. Specialized classroom training in areas of clerical, distribution, bank teller and word processing and related vocational counseling.
3. Referral to AWRC for counseling and support services.
4. Career Information Systems available for mutual clients.

E. O. C. SATELLITE OFFICE
425 D STREET, SUITE 303
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-5522

MARGE HAMPTON
DIRECTOR

June 19, 1983

Carol Richards, Executive Director
Alaska Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 188
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

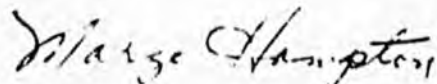
Dear Ms. Richards:

I am happy to write a letter of support for your application for continued Displaced Homemaker funding for FY 1984, since the Educational Opportunity Center has worked closely with the AWRC program for several years. Many displaced homemakers have been referred from AWRC to us in order to assist with their access to postsecondary education or training programs. These clients have expressed satisfaction with the support they were receiving and have been well prepared to embark on an educational program because of the in-depth counseling and training you have provided. We have always felt comfortable in referring appropriate clients to the AWRC from our program as well.

Staff at the AWRC has continually participated in advisory boards and other in-service activities which we have offered relative to our program, and I am aware of an on-going interest in keeping a strong link between our two agencies.

I heartily support your request for continued funding. I feel the AWRC is the appropriate agency in Anchorage to handle such a program.

Sincerely,



Marge Hampton, Director
Educational Opportunity Center

MF: jmc

• Post Secondary Training Information • Tutoring • Financial Aid Information •
• Career & Placement Information • Vocational Guidance • Community Referral • Career Counseling •

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
DIV. OF ADULT & AGING SERVICES

WIN Program
527 East 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

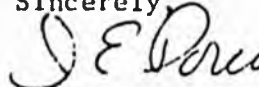
Phone 274-8576

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Affiliated with US Employment Service

Vicki Cottin
Coordinator, Displaced Homemaker Program
Alaska Women's Resource Center
Carla Ramja
Employment Specialist, Displaced Homemaker Program
Alaska Women's Resource Center

Dear Vicki and Carla:

Thanks so much for taking the time to explain your services to our staff last Friday. I'm sure that meeting each other will enhance our already cooperative relationship and will increase our mutual referrals. Please call anytime you think we can assist with a client's plan.

Sincerely,


Irene E. Downs
WIN Operations Manager

JANE WAMSTROM
GENERAL



WILL PHAYT
TERRITORIAL COMMANDER

THE SALVATION ARMY

FOUNDED IN 1865
WILLIAM BOOTH FOUNDER

CLITHEROE CENTER
P.O. BOX 6567
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99502
TELEPHONE 243 1181

RAYMOND A. DEETER, ED. D.
DIRECTOR

17 June 1983

MAJOR WILLIAM E. M. M.
DIVISIONAL COMMANDER

Carol Richards, Executive Director
Alaska Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 188
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Ms. Richards;

I am writing this letter in appreciation and support of the Alaska Women's Resource Center Displaced Homemaker program. This program has provided the support, referral and counseling, as well as guidance and training so desperately needed by the numbers of women who find themselves in the crisis of radical role change due to such events as the death of a spouse or divorce. The staff of the I.C.U. have referred women who, in order to maintain their sobriety, find themselves in the midst of changing their family structure. It is so important that these women have the Center's program to help them through the trauma of life changes.

Not only is your program important to our staff and clients, it is ever so important to the community as a whole. With the ever increasing social and economic stresses on the Alaskan family, more and more women in the Anchorage area are suffering through the total rearrangement of their lives. Although many women are leaving their homes and husbands by choice, the transition to a new lifestyle is still difficult. The A.W.R.C. has been available to all women to help them through this transition as smoothly as possible.

It is my sincere hope that the Center will be granted the funding necessary to continue the vital services of client counseling and referral, as well as client advocacy. The center has also provided invaluable staff training and community awareness services in the past and I look forward to the availability of these services in the future.

Again, we of the I.C.U. and I personally thank you and your staff for all the hard work that has been provided for our clients and our community. I fervently believe that the refunding of your programs and especially the Displaced Homemaker Program is paramount to the continued vitality and health of our Anchorage community.

Sincerely,

Nonie W. Turville, Supervisor
Intermediate Care Unit



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

June 17, 1983

Mr. William H. Major (Anchorage)

I would like to submit a letter of support regarding the continued funding of the AWRC DHP Program.

I have participated as a volunteer in this program for 4 years, and have found the AWRC staff to be well trained, informed, sensitive, and thoroughly professional in their administration of the program. I have received verbal and written feedback regarding the appropriateness and helpfulness of the program from a number of clients. In my position as Interviewer for the Municipality, I have referred applicants who are displaced home-natives to the AWRC for counseling.

The AWRC has filled a need for an immediate, and has helped it effectively. It is through my continued funding for the displaced home-native program.

Sincerely,
- [Signature]



THE CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND PARENTS

June 20, 1983

Carol Richard, Executive Director

Alaska Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 100188
Anchorage, AK 99510

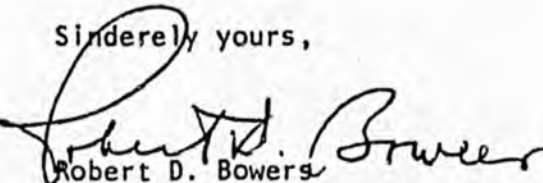
Dear Carol:

Our agency supports your application for continued funding for the Displaced Homemaker program funded by the State of Alaska.

A review of our records, shows that during the past year, we have received a significant number of referrals from your agency. Also, we have cooperated in providing speakers for your weekly brown-bag lunch programs because we consider the program valuable.

Our staff considers the Displaced Homemaker program an important part of the social service system of the Anchorage area, and sincerely hope that it is funded during FY 84.

Sincerely yours,


Robert D. Bowers
Executive Director

RDB,BDS:jlb

4121 E. 84th
Anchorage, AK 99507
June 9, 1983

347-8709

Board of Directors
Alaska Women's Resource Center
Anchorage, Alaska

SUBJECT: Continuation of the Women's Resource Center.

I began using the services of the Resource Center in March of 1983. Many programs suited my needs, especially a 2 day seminar titled "Getting Ready To Work". While still unemployed I attended an excellent all day Health workshop. The fact that I am now employed is due in part to the individual help I received from the Center's employment counselor and displaced homemaker advocate. These women gave support and information I would not have otherwise received had I not utilized the Center. I use the library and plan to participate in evening support groups.

I sincerely hope the Center receives sufficient support to continue its vital services to the community.

Vicki Wilber

Vicki Wilber

April 4th, 1983

Charles W. Tay, Acting Executive Director
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Fouch N, 312 Goldstein Building
Juneau, AK. 99811


Dear Mr. Tay:

I am pleased to offer this letter of support for the Alaska Womens' Resource Center.

Since it's inception, we have considered AWRC one of the most valuable resources in our community. We have consistently referred people to AWRC when there were specific needs which went beyond our educational programming. Staff at the center have also assisted us with program and resource materials. In both cases the exchange has been professional and helpful.

AWRC provides a specialized service to Anchorage and the state unduplicated by others. Failure to fund the center at a responsible level would not only create a hardship for those currently served, but deny numerous men and women an important avenue for their future development.

Sincerely,


Barbara G. Eichner
Extension Home Economist

BGE/jck

J.C. AWRC

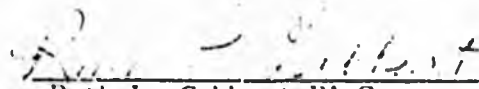
OPEN DOOR CLINIC
5th & Barrow, P.O. Box 928
Anchorage, AK 99511

June 21, 1983

I would like to take this opportunity to show our support for the Alaska Women's Resource Center in their continued Displaced Homemaker Program.

We are a non-profit Medical Clinic. One of our services is meeting the medical needs for the Alaska people who are having financial difficulties. We have worked closely in the past with the Women's Resource Center, referring many of our displaced homemakers to them.

I feel this is a very necessary program and they have done a fine job in helping to make these people productive citizens again.


Ruth L. Gebhart PA-C
Clinic Director



ALASKA CONSUMER ADVOCACY PROGRAM

P.O. Box 1093

Anchorage, Alaska 99510

272-6355

June 13, 1983

Ms. Carol Richards
Executive Director
Alaska Womens Resource Center
P.O. Box 100-188
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Ms. Richards:

I would like to take this opportunity to say how important I feel it is that AWRC receives a grant for Displaced Homemakers. Anchorage (and Alaska) is growing at such a fast rate, and the tremendous influx of people make it critical that a Grant is allocated in 1984 for Displaced Homemakers. This money is for a most worthy, most deserving segment of society. It is our only hope of restoring (and in some case creating) confidence, pride and dignity to these women. I believe the Resource Center is doing a wonderful job and I feel sure that this Grant will be used in the most efficient, productive manner.

I definitely support appropriating a Grant for Displaced Homemakers in 1984.

Most sincerely,

Ann Sugrue
Executive Secretary



2509 Bide St.

(907) 278-3291

6/17/83

To The Department of Community and Regional Affairs:

I feel your agency would be doing the community a valuable service in continuing to fund the Women's Resource Center Displaced Homemaker Fund.

As a member and consumer of help through Women's Resource Center I know personally the otherwise impossible to get help and services that are offered to the community. The community awareness programs of women's problems, the referrals, and advocacy make Anchorage a better community for us all.

Because Anchorage is growing at such a rapid rate we need, more than ever, the services offered through The Women's Resource Center.

I urge you to continue your support of this valuable service.

Sincerely,

Glenda Grant, Mgr.



Coalition for Economic Justice

204 East Fifth Avenue, Suite 201, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
907-276-7788
907-272-6113

June 20, 1985

Dear Carol,

We want to let you know that we are in full support of funding for the Displaced Homemakers program. In working with tenant problems, we are constantly working with single women with children who have housing problems because they are poor. They have either been deserted, left an abusive home environment, or are divorced and receive no child support from the father. I believe that the Displaced Homemakers program is just the first step in making life for these women more equitable. This not only would help them learn how to get into the job market but would renew their self-confidence in their ability to care for themselves, their children, and participate in their community. One example of the types of calls we receive is a woman with three children whose husband went south to get their furniture shortly after they had moved here. They borrowed money for the trip. He returned without the furniture, but with his lover. He used the next month's rent to set himself and his lover up in another apartment. The woman had received a ten-day eviction notice. She had no money, no food and could not receive any assistance for at least a month. Your program would be excellent in helping this woman through this hard time, and in teaching her how to go on, on her own.


Thank you for the good work you have done. I hope that we can continue to make referrals to your programs.

Sincerely,

Laurie Terrall

Laurie Terrall
Executive Director

LT/ttb
cc: 1



OLDER PERSONS ACTION GROUP, INC.

325 E. Third Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 276-1059



March 12, 1982

Ms Maureen Aakre, Executive Director
Alaskan Women's Resource Center
Post Office Box 188
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Maureen:

Older Persons Action Group supports the grant request for continuation of services at the Alaskan Women's Resource Center.

Assistance to displaced homemakers is needed by all ages. Among the most vulnerable are those women who, after raising families, lose their spouse through death or divorce and find themselves at age sixty coping with marginal or poverty incomes. During the past year, this organization utilized the expertise of the Alaska Women's Resource Center to disseminate information and education through SENIOR VOICE and SENIOR SOUND about opportunities and options available to them.

Additionally, these two organizations have coordinated activities and cooperate in providing direct assistance to clients visiting the offices.

Sincerely,

VERA A. GAZAWAY

Director

Older Persons Action Group

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

3341 FAIRBANKS ST.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 279-6441

June 21, 1983

Ms. Carol Richards
Executive Director
Alaska Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 188
Anchorage, AK 99510

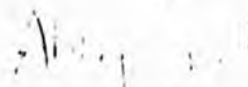
Dear Carol:

Thank you for the opportunity to support the excellent services provided by the Displaced Homemaker program of the Alaska Women's Resource Center.

I was recently a guest speaker during one of the two-day workshops conducted by the Displaced Homemaker program. I was impressed with the degree of preparedness which the women participating in the program displayed. They had received counseling in the assessment of their skills and the preparation of resumes, and were consequently ready to focus on specific employment issues.

The Division of Personnel cannot provide the many services that women re-entering the workforce require in order to find a job. We are very happy to have the services of the Displaced Homemaker program available when we need to refer women who come to the Division searching for employment, but uncertain about their skills. We have information on the Displaced Homemaker program and other services of the Alaska Women's Resource Center posted in the Personnel office, and we make referrals whenever we find a need.

Sincerely,


Abby K. Smith
Recruiter
Anchorage Office
Division of Personnel

AKS:aj



STAR
Temporary Services, Inc.

A Subsidiary of STAR International Corp.

March 1, 1977

Mr. Charles W. Fry
Acting Executive Director
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
Fourth Fl., 312 Goldstein Building
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Fry:

For a year, STAR Temporary Services has had a client referral relationship with the Alaska Women's Resource Center. STAR Temporary Services is a temporary employment service that provides skilled people to companies. The attached brochure further explains our company. In operating a temporary employment firm, I am continually recruiting for skilled individuals to fill our clients' staffing requests.

After hearing about the Alaska Women's Resource Center from individuals who turned to that organization for assistance, I set up an appointment and met with the coordinator of the Displaced Homemaker Program. Following our conversation, I was given a tour of the facilities and was introduced to the staff person who helps women with resume preparation and employment counseling. They were very appreciative of our company's interest and agreeable to establishing a client referral system with STAR Temporary Services, as this was another source for women seeking employment. It has become a worthwhile and beneficial relationship for all concerned.

I wholeheartedly support the Alaska Women's Resource Center, as this organization provides the much needed programs and resources for women today to establish their place in society. I would be glad to answer any specific inquiries you may have. My telephone number is 561-1932.

Sincerely,

STAR Temporary Services, Inc.

Barbara Campbell
President

Enclosures

cc: Carol Richards
Executive Director - RWP