

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILED 1909 1909 00/2

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During the 1982 visit to Alaska, Hon. Dan Lang and Tony Penikett were given the opportunity to address the Alaska State Legislature on behalf of the Yukon delegation. A similar event is planned for this visit as three or four of the Alaska representatives are to address the Yukon Legislative Assembly on March 29.

- NOTES TO MEDIA:
- (1) A news conference is scheduled with the Alaskan delegation at 9:30 a.m., March 30, 1983. It will be held in the Committee Room in the Legislative Assembly Office.
 - (2) The attached is a copy of an editorial which appeared in the Anchorage Daily News in March of 1982 following the visit by Yukon M.L.A.s to the Alaska State Legislature.

CONTACT: Patrick Michael
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
667-5498

Alaska Delegates

March 28-31, 1983

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
<u>Lieutenant Governor</u>			
McAlpine, Stephen	Valdez	Democrat	
<u>Senate</u>			
Gilman, Donald	Kenai	Republican - Minority Coalition	
<u>House of Representatives</u>			
Bettisworth, Bob	Fairbanks	Republican - Majority Coalition	Vice-Chairman - Finance
Cato, Bette	Valdez	Democrat - Majority Coalition	Chairman - Transportation
Fuller, Jack	Nome	Democrat - Majority Coalition	Chairman - Rules
Hayes, Joe	Anchorage	Republican - Majority Coalition	Speaker
Koponen, Niilo	Fairbanks	Democrat - Minority	
Phillips, Randy	Eagle River	Republican - Majority Coalition	Vice-Chairman - Rules
Vaska, Tony	Bethel	Democrat - Minority	



The Yukon Legislative Assembly

Number 5

3rd Session

25th Legislature

HANSARD

Tuesday, March 29, 1983 — 1:30 p.m.

Speaker: The Honourable Donald Taylor

Yukon Legislative Assembly

SPEAKER — Honourable Donald Taylor, MLA, Watson Lake
 DEPUTY SPEAKER — Andy Philipsen, MLA, Whitehorse Porter Creek West

CABINET MINISTERS

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	PORTFOLIO
Hon. Chris Pearson	Whitehorse Riverdale North	Government Leader — responsible for Executive Council Office, Finance, Public Service Commission, and Economic Development and Intergovernmental Relations.
Hon. Dan Lang	Whitehorse Porter Creek East	Minister responsible for Municipal and Community Affairs, Highways, Yukon Housing Corporation, and Yukon Liquor Corporation.
Hon. Howard Tracey	Tatchun	Minister responsible for Health and Human Resources, Renewable Resources, and Government Services
Hon. Clarke Ashley	Klondike	Minister responsible for Justice, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and Workers' Compensation.
Hon. Bea Firth	Whitehorse Riverdale South	Minister responsible for Education and Tourism/Heritage and Cultural Resources

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

(Progressive Conservative)

Bill Brewster	Kluane
Al Faile	Hootalinqua
Kathie Nukon	Old Crow
Andy Philipsen	Whitehorse Porter Creek West

OPPOSITION MEMBERS

(New Democratic Party)

Tony Penkett	Whitehorse West Leader of the Official Opposition
Maurice Byblow	Faro
Margaret Joe	Whitehorse North Centre
Roger Kimmerly	Whitehorse South Centre
Piers McDonald	May
Dave Porter	Campbell

(Independent)

Don Taylor	Watson Lake
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Clerk of the Assembly
 Clerk Assistant (Legislative)
 Clerk Assistant (Administrative)
 Sergeant-at-Arms
 Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms
 Hansard Administrator

Patrick L. Michael
 Missy Follwell
 Jane Steele
 G.I. Cameron
 Frank Ursich
 Dave Robertson

Whitehorse, Yukon
Tuesday, March 29, 1983 — 1:30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: I will now call the House to order.
We will proceed at this time with Prayers.

Prayers

Mr. Speaker: Before proceeding with the daily routine on the Order Paper today, I would, at this time, like to draw the attention of all hon. members to the presence in the Speaker's and members' galleries to a group of very distinguished parliamentarians from our neighbouring State of Alaska, some of whom will do us the honour of addressing the Assembly following Question Period this afternoon.

I would like to introduce to you Senator Donald Gilman of Kenai, Republican Minority Coalition; Representative Bob Bettisworth of Fairbanks, Republican Majority Coalition; Bette Cato of Valdez; Mitch Abood of Anchorage, Republican Majority Coalition; Milo Fritz of Anchor Point, Republican Majority Coalition; Representative Niilo Koponen of Fairbanks, Democratic Minority; Representative Randy Phillips of Eagle River, Republican Majority Coalition; Representative Jack McBride, Ketchikan, Democratic Minority; and, last but not least, Dick Shultz of Delta Junction, Republican Majority Coalition. I am sure our visitors will accept our very warmest and sincerest welcome to Yukon and to these Chambers today.

Applause

Mr. Speaker: We will now proceed to the Order Paper.

DAILY ROUTINE

Mr. Speaker: Are there any returns or documents for tabling?

TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Hon. Mr. Lang: I have for tabling the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges.

Mr. Speaker: The Chair will accept that the Report of the Standing Committee has been tabled according to its place on the order paper.

Are there any further reports of committees?

Mr. Penikett: I have for tabling today the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, together with evidence.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any petitions?

Reading or receiving of petitions?

Introduction of bills?

Notices of motion for the production of papers?

Notices of motion?

Statements by ministers?

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS

Hon. Mrs. Firth: I would like to take this opportunity to announce the completion of alterations in the foyer of this building to place on continued exhibition Yukon's permanent art collection.

The preparation of the exhibition area has been a joint project of the Department of Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Resources and the Department of Government Services. The permanent art collection, an on-going project which will grow substantially over the years, is a major activity of the Friends of the Art Gallery. The permanent collection is intended to continuously exhibit and recognize the best of Yukon artists and art works and serve as a reflection and enhancement of the culture and heritage of Yukon.

Thank you.

Mrs. Joe: I certainly welcome this project that we will have in our foyer, the exhibition area for our artists. We certainly do have some great artists in Yukon and this will provide an opportunity for those works to be seen by many more people than are seeing them

Mr. Speaker: Are there any further statements by ministers?
This then brings us to the question period.

QUESTION PERIOD

Question re: Land transfers

Mr. Penikett: In a *Globe and Mail* article, published February 1st, the Minister of Municipal Affairs, today's acting government leader, is quoted as saying, "If land is available to a segment of our population, it has to be made available to those who will not be the beneficiaries of a land claims settlement".

I would like to ask the acting government leader if that quote is an accurate statement of government policy?

Hon. Mr. Lang: In the article that the member is referring to, I would say, for the most part, it is an accurate statement. I think it is safe to say that we cannot justify in our minds — and I do not see how the leader of the opposition or his colleagues could justify in their minds — that a segment of our population, no matter what their ethnic background, be given thousands of square miles, and the majority of the people of the territory would be left with 360 square miles. It just does not add up, and if the member opposite took simple algebra I am sure he would come up with the same feelings that we have.

Mr. Penikett: It is not a question of simple algebra. It is a simple question of, I guess, law and constitution. This statement that the Indian and non-Indian claims to Yukon land are identical, in terms of law and legitimacy, is a clear rejection of the concept of aboriginal land rights. I would like to ask: is it therefore now the position of this government that Yukon Indian people have no more legal claim to land than non-Indian Yukoners?

Hon. Mr. Lang: This is what I deplore about the questions that are coming forward from the other side; the racial overtones that are put forward. I want to point out very clearly that we have accepted the principle of aboriginal rights in view of the fact that we have said that the native land claims must be settled and then a process put into place, with a quantum of land guaranteed to the Government of the Yukon Territory over a period of time. I believe it is reasonable; I believe it is logical; and I believe it is in the best interests of all people of the territory, native and non-native alike.

Mr. Penikett: Let me say that the word "deplore" is a word we also use for the minister's answers. Let me get government policy straight on this important question; is it that Indian land claims have greater legitimacy than non-Indian land claims, or is it that the land claims of Indians and non-Indians are of identical constitutional validity?

Hon. Mr. Lang: Mr. Speaker, I thought I answered the question initially on the second supplementary. I made it very clear that we were going to settle native land claims first in respect to land selection. Subsequent to that, land would be transferred to the Government of the Yukon Territory. If the member opposite does not believe the people of the territory should have the right to go to their local government for the purposes of obtaining land, would he please stand up and say so.

Question re: Cyprus Anvil

Mr. Byblow: I have a question also to the acting government leader seeking a policy position on the subject of the Cyprus Anvil Mine.

The minister's government has indicated that it is prepared to contribute \$1 million towards the proposed stripping program for the Cyprus Mine as well as some additional later aid.

Is the government firmly committed to the position that any YTG or federal assistance will not include any equity position of any government in the mine?

Hon. Mr. Lang: First of all it is a hypothetical question because it is my understanding, at least to date, that the Government of Canada is not considering that as a viable option. Our policy is very clear. We believe assistance should be brought forward that can be supported by the people of the territory; that in the long term it will provide the mechanism for that particular mine to go back into production.

public commitment to any hypothetical 'could' or 'should' situations.

Mr. Porter: The situation is not hypothetical. We have heard a statement from the band today that it will be discontinuing the busing services. Is the government looking at any contingency plans in the eventuality of the service being discontinued, because the band has stated that they will no longer provide that service because they are running in a deficit?

Mrs. Firth: We do not have to look at a contingency plan, because legislatively we are fulfilling our commitment to the parents of those children by supplying them with the subsidy that they are entitled to. What they do with that subsidy is entirely up to them, and if they wish to pay it to the band for the busing service or if they wish to carpool and pay it to another individual, that is up to them.

Mr. Porter: Is this subsidy the only commitment that this government is prepared to make to those parents whose children are affected?

Mrs. Firth: We are not treating these children any differently than we are treating any other children in the Yukon. For example, in the member's colleague's riding of Mayo, we are fulfilling our commitment. However, the department is constantly pursuing new avenues of looking after these problems. I just want to again reiterate to the member that we are fulfilling our commitment to those parents by providing them with the subsidy, and the parents of the children have a responsibility to do with that subsidy what they wish to get the children to school.

Mr. Speaker: At this time, I believe it is the agreement of the House that the question period should end, so, at this time, I will now declare a recess in order that we may receive our Alaskan visitors.

Recess

Members of the Alaska State Legislature spoke to members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly. Transcripts are included in today's Hansard as Appendix A.

Mr. Speaker: I will now call the House to order. We will now proceed to Orders of the Day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Hon. Mr. Lang: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the hon. member for Whitehorse West, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of meeting with our friends from Alaska and for proceeding with any other business that is before Committee.

Mr. Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Minister of Municipal and Community Affairs, seconded by the hon. leader of the opposition, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of meeting with our friends from Alaska and for proceeding with any other business that is before Committee.

Motion agreed to

Mr. Speaker leaves Chair

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Mr. Chairman: I will now call the Committee of the Whole to order.

Hon. Mrs. Firth: At this time, I would like to take the opportunity to invite all members present today to the official unveiling of the art collection in the foyer of the Government Building.

Mr. Penikett: At what time will this glorious event take place?

Mr. Chairman: I am advised that it is right now.

Before we take a break, I would like to advise all members of the

Legislative Assembly and the Gallery, that there will be a 20 minute break.

Recess

Mr. Chairman: I will call Committee of the Whole to order. Committee of the Whole would like to welcome all members of the Alaska State Legislature who have come to visit us on mutual business.

I would bring to the attention to all members of the Legislative Assembly that we will be having a discussion with members of the Legislature from Alaska and those four members will be the four members seated before the bar. They are Senator Donald Gilman, who is with the Republican Minority Coalition; Mitch Ahood from Anchorage, with the Republican Majority Coalition and Chairman of State Affairs; Randy Phillips, Eagle River, Republican Majority Coalition and Vice-Chairman of Rules; and, Jack McBride, from Ketchikan, Democrat Minority.

Hon. Mr. Lang: I want to stress that I think the discussion should be informal and have a free exchange of information. On behalf of the government, I would like to formally welcome you to the Legislature and I pass on Mr. Pearson's regrets, the government leader, who happened to be called away to that faraway place that Mr. Phillips referred to, Ottawa, to try to see if we can address some of the problems that face Yukon today.

I would like to place on the public record, for the Alaskans, and particularly Senator Don Gilman, that I am prepared, if the opposition is prepared to support me, to put my name forward to be a permanent member of the Legislature so that we can be assured of that continuity that the good Senator spoke about, and I am sure that the leader of the opposition will have no problem supporting that.

There is no question that we have a number of areas of mutual interest, of which one key area is, of course, as Mr. McBride said, tourism. I am sure my colleague, the Minister of Tourism, will have some questions on that particular area. Transportation, of course, is a major concern; White Pass, the Shakwak and other various aspects of our transportation network, especially in our regional airlines as it relates to Juneau and Fairbanks.

One area that was not discussed this morning — at least not to my knowledge, and perhaps there could be some further discussion on — is the concept of the production of energy in Yukon for the purposes of sale to our Alaskan neighbours, with the idea that it would benefit both of us; a renewable resource for the people of Alaska, at least in the southeast, as well as for us with respect to encouraging that type of production which would indirectly favour and help our mining industry.

At the same time, we have a number of areas that I would like to thank the State of Alaska for; many of our students who have graduated from high school have gone to the University of Alaska or, at one time, the Alaska Methodist University. We very much appreciate the reciprocal agreement that we have between the State of Alaska and Yukon that provides us the same status as an Alaskan as far as tuition is concerned. We hope that continues.

Of course, one area that we trust that you will be prepared to vote money for when it comes to you for your consideration as legislators is the question of the Arctic Winter Games and the question of monies for the purpose of travel for your Alaskan contingent which always seems to, for one reason or another, in the State of Alaska, come up at the last minute or after the event. We very much appreciate the hospitality you have shown to the Yukon delegation when Fairbanks was good enough to host the games and I can say, on behalf of Yukon, that Fairbanks went that extra country mile, and I do not think that they could have done anything more with respect to being hospitable and providing the accommodations that they did.

On behalf of this side of the House, I would like to say thank you very much and we will be throwing some questions your way and, hopefully, we can get some good exchange going.

Mr. Penikett: I will say how much I enjoy these very unusual opportunities to play a statesmanlike role that the visits from the

Alaskans gives us, and I want to say to Mr. Lang that we would be quite prepared to find him some place where he could be a permanent member of some legislature, as long as it was not this one. We understand that the Alaskans may not know that, within this country, Senate appointments are appointed positions — appointed for life or until you reach 75, whichever is shorter — and, as the minister says, after the next election, if the Conservatives win, he may well go to his reward and we would wish him Godspeed.

I want to, though, revert to my statesmanlike posture, and recall the occasion of the visit to Juneau last year. I guess Senator Gilman talked about the turnover in their House and I guess Mr. Lang and I are the only survivors of that delegation who are still here. It was a very, very important event for us. I cannot think, of all the exchanges that I have made, all the visits I have made to other provinces and other legislatures in this country, that there was ever such a visit in which I learned so much — and not only about the way you did things, but so much about the way we did things, as Mr. Phillips talked about earlier today reflecting on our differences or coming to understand yourself a little bit by seeing the way other people do it. Mr. Lang and I both addressed a joint session of your Senate and Legislature, and that was a pleasant occasion for us; there is hardly any such occasion here when we are received so warmly. In fact, I had the unusual pleasure of having a speech I made being commented on favourably even in a newspaper editorial. I tell you, that was a real rare treat for me. In fact, it was the *Anchorage Daily News*, and they commented in, I thought, a very thoughtful editorial that said "Alaska's Example for our Neighbors" — that was the title of the editorial — and went on to say, "Alaska is often seen by resident and outside observers alike as an undeveloped land and society, a place where the 20th century is forced to play catch-up against the influences of isolation, climate and under-development. Generally that gives Alaskans a focus on the future — on how far we have to go. But a visit this week by a delegation of legislators from the Yukon and Northwest Territories offers a few comparisons of how far we have already come."

"Alaska ..." it was pointed out in the editorial, "has gone through transformations which still lie ahead for its Canadian neighbours to the east; from territorial to statehood status, from grievance to settlement of aboriginal land claims, from planning to completion of a major pipeline project. And Alaska's experience ..." the editorial noted, "may be useful", to the Canadian neighbours, and it repeated the observation we made when we were there; that we were there in Alaska to solicit their neighbourly advice.

Now, we are not so modest, I think, here that we do not think there may be one or two things that you may be able to gain from us; that we sincerely hope you will be as enriched by your experience here as we were by our visit there. I know we will have questions of you today and I hope you will reciprocate with questions to us. And perhaps in a very general and non-combative way, I could ask Rep. Phillips if he might begin by explaining for us exactly what he meant when he mentioned those features of our system that appealed to him, as compared with his own; and also, perhaps, in giving an answer to that, explain what he meant by the evolving system in Alaska. We, in Canada, he may know, have a difficult constitutional arrangement. It is very hard to amend our Constitution. His statement indicated that the Alaskan Constitution was relatively easy to amend, and I wonder if he might explain that a little further.

Mr. Phillips: I do not exactly know what the protocol is here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: You can sit.

Mr. Phillips: I will answer your first question, Mr. Penikett.

I think the most redeeming feature of this Legislature, at least from my perspective — and I only speak for myself, not my colleagues — is that the system that you have, for the outsider looking in, has a great deal of accountability, and I think that is the most redeeming feature of this system. In our system, basically speaking, members can do this if something goes wrong, and everybody rightly should be blamed, but you cannot pinpoint who is

responsible. On this side, you have five ministers and they are responsible for the day-to-day operation of the government, and under our system the Governor is — sometimes it does not work out. We, in the Legislature, have nine standing committees; each committee is headed by a chairman, and we just legislate. We do not execute the law; that is the function of the Governor. Under this system here, not only do you have the legislative head of that committee, you also have what we call the Commissioner, or the Administrator, wrapped up in one. If something goes wrong, the loyal opposition brings it out to the members of the government. To me, that shows a lot more accountability than what we have. That is the thing that sticks in my mind that I wish we had in our system, from comparing the two systems.

What was your second question?

Mr. Chairman: Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Phillips: Constitutional Amendment.

I will give an example here. Earlier this year I introduced a bill, actually a resolution, in the House; it was a House Joint Resolution Number 1, which basically says — this is a constitutional amendment — that if a legislator is convicted of a felony he is automatically out, as far as the seat is concerned. Mechanically speaking, the resolution passed the House; it has to have two-thirds, or in our case, 27 votes, to pass, or 14 to upset it. The resolution is currently in the Senate Judiciary Committee. I am trying to get Mr. Ray to bring it out of committee. If it should pass the Senate, then it goes onto the ballot in 1984, the next general election, and should the people approve — and it only takes a simple majority in this case — the Constitutional Amendment, it is automatically a law of the land and automatically part of our state Constitution. I was just using that as an example to better explain how our process works.

In closing I just really am impressed about accountability.

Mr. Chairman: Before we go any further I would like to inform the legislators at the bar, that you can sit if you wish or stand up if it feels more comfortable, whichever you prefer.

Hon. Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to prolong the details on constitutions because politicians could be here for a long time. Am I led to believe that, for example, if you were to propose, and it were to go through both your House and your Senate, that your Commissioners had to be chosen from the duly elected body, Senate and House of Representatives, that that type of constitutional amendment could take place and then become law?

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Chairman, I think I had better ask some questions. Are you asking if it would take a constitutional amendment if the Commissioner is elected? (inaudible)

Mr. Chairman: Senator Gilman.

Senator Gilman: That would take much more than a simple resolution ratified by the voters because those portions of the constitution that deal with the executive powers would all have to be revised, and probably that would require a constitutional convention. We are required to place on the ballot, every ten years, the question to the public: "Shall there be a constitutional convention?", and that was on the ballot in our last election and it failed, and it failed very heavily. People did not want to open up the entire constitution; they want to do it a small piece at a time.

Mr. Kimmerly: I have a general question and it is also a specific matter that I will ask a little later.

Two of you, Senator Gilman and Representative McBride, mentioned a one-man, one-vote concept, and also continuity, and also the relationship of the state government to the federal government. The federal-territorial relationship in Canada and Yukon, of course, is a source of a continuing discussion and frequently argued here.

I am interested in residency requirements and, very specifically, in residency requirements for the franchise, or for state elections. As a lawyer, I know that there was a case in Alaska a few years ago where the courts decided that the one-year residency requirement for the state vote was unconstitutional and you substituted a 30-day requirement; I am interested in that.

In Canada, the residency requirements for federal elections and most municipal elections are approximately 30 or 40 days, or from the time of the issue of the writ of election or the calling the election; however, provincially, some of the provinces maintain a

six month residency requirement and some one year. In Yukon, it is currently one year.

Now, in April of 1982, Canada got a new Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the language in the Canadian *Bill of Rights*, if you will, is almost exactly the same as the American Constitution about freedom to vote, and the concept of one-man, one-vote is quite clear. The Constitution also guarantees mobility rights of citizens of the country to freely move within the provinces or the territories. We are, I believe, going to experience the same kinds of problems as you went through in the last few years and you are probably also going through now.

The general question is: would you care to comment on ability rights, for example, for social assistance or social welfare, student bursaries or scholarships, allowances to senior citizens and those kinds of questions, in a general sense. Also, specifically, when the residency requirement for state elections changed a few years ago in Alaska, was there a significant political change as a result of that?

Mr. Abood: I would like to be allowed to answer that. Alaska has been on this particular path and has had this particular problem for many, many years since the constitution. We have been going along fat, dumb and happy, if I might put it that way, thinking everything was in tip-top condition until, all of a sudden, we came to the point when we declared the dividend. That dividend went to every man, woman and child. It was contested in court. It was contested under the law that it was an unconstitutional law that you had to be here. First, it was that you were going to get \$50 for every year that we were in Alaska starting in 1959; I believe that was the year. The constitutionality of it was challenged in court. It was taken to court and, lo and behold, the state lost the case. The residency problem there was thrown out, so then we began to look at all of the residency requirements. My committee, at that moment, was charged with the responsibility of establishing what is a resident of the State of Alaska.

In the constitution of the United States you have rights. You are speaking of the social need or the public need; you cannot deny that to anyone coming up to Alaska. You cannot deny them the right to go to the hospital, the right for food, the right for welfare or anything. You cannot deny them that because that is in the Constitution. There are some 55 programs that we are looking at, today, as a matter of fact. There is a bill now in the making that establishes residency, and this residency requirement ran from 30 days to 30 years. Each one of them had different levels. In the case of a mortician, as an example, it said a year working as an apprentice. That does not necessarily mean a year in Alaska. But, it does state it so we are going to take out that requirement.

I have a list of every law, every residency requirement for every situation. I would say that half of them were unconstitutional and could be challenged. The point was that we could lose the case as we lost the Dividend case. So, we came up with three things. One, it cannot deny the public need. It cannot deny someone from some state coming to our state and pursuing a way of life. There are things that we have to do to make him a citizen. How do we do it? Simple residency; thirty days. A driver's licence. That is a simple residency.

Now you come into some durational residencies. Let me go to the second one: it has to serve a public purpose also. It must serve a public purpose. In our Constitution it allows those states to designate what is a public purpose by state's rights. And, it must stand the test of law. Is it unconstitutional to a person? Does it violate his rights or does it not?

We have taken all of these residency requirements and, in many, many cases, eliminated the residency requirement. The only time that you will be faced with this, as far as I can see, is for someone to say, "I do not like that. You tell me I have to be here for four years before I can make a living, or four years before I can do this or that". If he challenges it, you must go to your particular courts, fight it out and find out who is right. Now, in our case, it is the Supreme Court of the United States that did it to us. Being right or wrong, it is still the supreme law of the land.

There are four areas that are under litigation at the present time and it is very difficult to come up with a residency requirement. It was challenged under the student loan situation that a person had to

be a resident of the state for two years. It is now in litigation so we are not going to do anything with that. We have reason to believe that because of the many different areas that the two years may stand — I say "may" — we want to be sure that the student who gets it has a real *bona fide* purpose for being a resident; that he is going to contribute to the production of our country. I say country like you say country to your province. We are in countries, not states. You will forgive me that sideline.

We also have problems in the fishing laws. It is a five-year deal now — totally unconstitutional. It is a proven fact that it is unconstitutional, without going to court. However, it is under litigation. Why did they not figure that out before they went to court? Another is the longevity bonus for those people who have been in Alaska for many, many years; I believe the requirement is 25 years. They find that to be unconstitutional, so we are probably going to have to put one year on it. You are dealing with people at this point in time who are much older than I, if there are any.

You are dealing with the older people. You are dealing in the pioneer home situation. Average age — 82. There is a public purpose for providing pioneer homes for the people. It is under litigation and I think that the state will win it. We do have many, many areas in here and it would be proper now, if I may suggest, to look at your laws, to look at your requirements, each and every one through every category, and then down through the inside of the categories. Look and see whether those laws are constitutional according to your law and Canadian law. Then, look at your state laws and see how compatible, perhaps, they are or, in many cases, as we found out, incompatible. Therefore, you have to change that law to be compatible — like, fishing licences. We may go a year on that and I think that will stand up. Driver's licences — 30 days. Many of the occupational licenses; there is absolutely no reason why you have to live in the state for a year to be a doctor. You are certainly not going to operate on the land, you are going to operate on the human body no matter where it might be. Therefore, we are going to knock out the residencies in that, because that is unconstitutional.

I would hope that, perhaps, that may give you some areas now to look into because, sure as I am a foot high, someone, somewhere, as you get bigger, is going to challenge this, and you should be prepared and not get into the bind we are in. There are some programs now, that we must act on during this legislative session or lose the funding for it. It is not fair to those college students or those older folks or anybody who is a recipient of those programs. I would highly recommend that you look into your laws now before it hits. I think you would be well-served by it.

Mr. Chairman: If there is any follow-up on that question, I think we should maybe follow it up in private, because I am sure there are many members who have many questions of the legislators from Alaska. I would request that we be brief with the questions.

Hon. Mr. Tracey: I would like to follow a different line of questioning of the witnesses. I am interested in the tourism aspect and the paving of the Haines Road and the Alaska Highway. I know that the new Governor of Alaska is very interested in continuing that project, as we are. I believe it is very beneficial for the tourism industry and for the general public, not only in Yukon, but in Alaska.

I was wondering if one of the witnesses would care to comment on the position that is being taken in Alaska at this time.

Mr. Abood: Up until now I have been cautioned that I am a little bit too long-winded; I will cut mine down, but I will defer that. I thought you would like to know that.

Mr. Phillips: Right now I do not know what the Governor's position is and I do not even want to hazard a guess. I just cannot honestly answer that question.

Hon. Mr. Tracey: Could I just ask a short follow-up question?

Maybe I am misunderstanding. Do you allocate the money for this or does the governor make the choice on his own?

Mr. Phillips: We allocate the monies but, in a lot of cases, the Governor makes the recommendations, we take a look at it and, if we think it is worthwhile, we fund it; if we do not, we do not fund it.

Senator Gilman: The Governor has not made his full recommendations to the Legislature yet, particularly on the transportation budget. As you know, he was new this year. That is another thing we found in common, we have Sheffield Houses, too.

Being new, he had a previous administration's budget. The Governor was elected on November 2nd and took office on December 9th and had to have a full budget, by constitutional mandate, to the Legislature by the 19th day of January. So he, for all intents and purposes, submitted the previous administration's budget. In the course of declining revenues, and this type of thing, he has actually taken that budget back and we have not seen the capital side of that budget yet, which probably would address those.

But, it is my understanding that the money that goes on the Haines Road is actually federal money that we kind of redesignate to the road. It is not state general fund money.

Hon. Mr. Lang: Senator Gilman is correct. That is, the way I understand it, federal monies. I guess I have one question. Is it then the responsibility of the Legislature to still vote that money?

The other question: and I do not know who could answer it, is there any thought of a refinery in Fairbanks and, if there is, is there any thought of an energy corridor, say, serving Yukon and, in particular, Whitehorse?

Mr. Abood: I do not know the protocol, but I would ask: is there any manner in which I may defer to one of our colleagues who happens to be in the Gallery at this point? Is that permissible or not?

Mr. Penkett: On a procedural point, it would be fairly easy to get them to the bar and perhaps we could have another question in the intervening period.

Mr. Chairman: That is fine.

Hon. Mr. Lang: On a point of order. I think the member could be invited to the bar and, in the meantime, maybe Mr. Porter could put his question. Would that be all right with you, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: That is what we were doing.

Mr. Porter: Maybe I will direct my question to Mr. Phillips. The area of interest that I have is the whole question of aboriginal rights and the role that the state played in the successful conclusion of the negotiations in Alaska.

I would like to know, during the negotiating process, did the state take the position of anti-settlement, anti-aboriginal rights? Did they lobby against, or boycott, a successful settlement in the State of Alaska, or did they see it as an opportunity to secure more responsibilities, in a constitutional nature, over land and resources for the State, or did they view the claims process as a process which they would support to bring, to the State of Alaska, a stability, in economic terms, and a stability in terms of the social problems that faced the aboriginal peoples. Did they, in fact, play a supportive or a non-supportive role in the conclusion of the settlement?

I might add, also, at the present time, could you give us some idea as to the economic benefits of the settlement to the State of Alaska?

Mr. Phillips: I will defer that question to Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride: I am not an expert on this; however, I have worked around native villages quite a little bit and have heard a lot of the background. Basically, the state was supportive of the native land claims and there were probably some good reasons behind that: one of them being that the federal government had tied up our land and we could not get it unlocked. The communities did not have room to expand, so I would say that the territory and the state were supportive of that.

Then you asked about the economics and — I do not know anything about your native land claims — but one of the things that happened the way ours worked out is that this land which, by the way, still is not all in the hands of the native regional corporations and the native villages — a large majority of it is, but there is still some various reasons why not — but this land cannot be passed on or the shares cannot be passed on in this land until 1991. There are various things being talked about now that might prevent — and these would be within the regions themselves — of these being dispersed.

There were 13 regional corporations and I cannot recall how many village corporations, which are within the regions, and they,

Sea Alaska Corporation, is in the top 100 corporations in the fortune list; so, even though they have had some economic setbacks and lost something in the vicinity of \$25 million last year, they have been quite successful. There was one corporation, called the 13th Regional, which was a member that did not own land and they were a corporation formed of Alaskan natives outside of the State of Alaska; that corporation, on the other end of the spectrum, has had enormous economic problems. And I guess I could say that, anywhere in-between, there was a number of corporations that made good profits last year and there were some that lost money; but, basically, it has probably worked better than most of us would have thought when it started out. And it has bought land that can be used; resources are being taken off of it, everything from gravel to timber and oil. So, it has been of economic value to the State of Alaska and I should hope would be of a great value to the natives of Alaska.

Mr. Chairman: At this point, the Committee of the Whole would like to welcome from the House of Representatives, Mr. Bob Bettisworth, from Fairbanks, Republican Majority Coalition; he is the Vice-Chairman of Finance. Before I ask you to answer the question, I will ask Mr. Lang to re-state his question.

Hon. Mr. Lang: It was two-fold. First of all, does the federal monies that would be made available for the purposes of upgrading the Shakwak rural highway have to be borrowed by the Legislature? My second question was whether or not the refinery was going to be built in Fairbanks and, if so, had there been any consideration given to the idea of perhaps servicing Yukon for its energy needs, so far as petroleum products were concerned?

Mr. Bettisworth: On the question of federal funds for the highway, those federal funds are passed through and, yes, they do have to be voted on by the Legislature. They are in the budget as what we call federal funds. Yes, that is correct.

As for refineries, we presently have a refinery in Fairbanks; it has been operating for a number of years. Right now they make number 1 and 2 heating fuel, A and B jet fuels. They are under a modification program right now to start making gasoline. The regional corporation was going to build another refinery in Fairbanks a couple of years ago; it purchased the land, got the necessary permits and actually purchased the units to start. Due to the decline in pricing and so forth they have foregone building that. It is in a hold position. As far as servicing the Yukon, it would be beneficial to Fairbanks, certainly, if they did expand their markets; and they have more product than they can sell in Fairbanks markets. In fact, they are right now, much to the consternation of Fairbankans, selling what you might say is a surplus fuel product in Anchorage markets at the same price they are selling them in Fairbanks and picking up the tariff. So Fairbanks made some special concessions to get the refinery there in the first place and we are a little bit unhappy about that. So there is no reason why they could not serve the Yukon. The only thing I can say is there may be a freight differential that would make it unfeasible.

Hon. Mr. Lang: Can I follow up on this just a little bit further? Has there been any consideration given to a small pipeline for the purposes of servicing southeast Alaska with products from Fairbanks? At one time, as you know, we did have a pipeline going from Haines to Fairbanks. Is there any thought of reactivating that for the purposes of serving southeast petroleum needs?

Mr. Bettisworth: Yes, the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline is well known to me; I was in Alaska when it was built. A lot of work was done on the possibility of reversing that pipeline and, of course, the stations here in Canada are in better shape than those in Alaska. Considerable study was done on the cost of upgrading that pipeline but it was considered impractical to try to utilize those facilities. They were pump stations; the compressor units were out of date. If I may just add — it may be of interest — Fairbanks is quite interested in getting a pipeline from Prudhoe Bay Slope to bring natural gas into Fairbanks, and the way our construction costs are, we have determined that it is just almost as cheap to build a 24-inch diameter pipeline as it is to build a 10-inch diameter pipeline, because once you get geared up with your personnel, your equipment, your right-of-way, and so forth, the only additional cost

Mr. Byblow: I have a couple of questions extending into the same economic vein. Both Representative McBride and Representative Phillips talked about the commonality of the geographic region and the continuity and the similarities in our mining, transportation and tourism sectors and one very real impact of this commonality is the closure of the White Pass railroad. I would like, very briefly, to have some response, perhaps, in two aspects. Firstly, what is the position of the Alaska government respecting the reinstatement, if that should be the case, of the rail line and, should that not be the case, how is the Alaskan government mitigating against the closure of that railroad? What alternative transportation corridor systems are intended to be put in place and how does that relate to the Canadian problem in that transportation aspect in a joint measure?

Mr. Phillips: In our state Legislature, when we say "informally", if it appears that we are not going through, we sort of ask each question directly so you have to excuse our not getting used to the system.

To answer your question, first of all I want to state that the Governor has a lot of power in our state. It was purposely built into our Constitution back in 1956. I want to state here and now, which I stated earlier in our workshops, we cannot speak for the Governor. We cannot commit to anything right now because I had a conversation with the Governor's staff the other day. They do not want us to get involved with the negotiations. The Governor and his staff and the White Pass railroad and, I assume, the Yukon Territorial Government will be involved. Once the recommendations have been made by the Governor to the Legislature, we will make those decisions. With that in mind, we have to follow the proper channels. Our purpose here is to learn more about the White Pass railroad from this side, from this point of view.

Representative McBride is here also on behalf of Representative Peter Goll, who represents Skagway. We are very concerned about the White Pass railroad and, not only the railroad itself, of course — that railway has a great impact on the City of Skagway and also Whitehorse — we are here to learn as much as we can and, when we get back, if and when the Governor decides to make a recommendation to the Legislature, I think all of us will be better people, better representatives and better informed on the situation because of this trip. The point I want to make is that the state Legislature is very much concerned about this railroad and we are not ignoring it.

Mr. McBride: I was just going to add that one of the purposes of coming over here was to learn what we could from you folks. It is kind of a two-way thing and being that it is such a negotiation process which we ourselves cannot necessarily be involved in, we just have to express our interest and say that we hope that, with you, we can work everything out. There is lots of interest and lots of caring over there. If there is some way to work it out, I am sure that there are a number of people who will be pushing toward that goal. When you drop the pebble in the Skagway pond, the ripple goes in both directions.

Mr. McDonald: I have a question which essentially asks for an overview of the Alaskan experience with agriculture. As the representative just said, there is lots of interest and caring in agriculture in Yukon but very little experience. We have had some false starts and valiant efforts and I believe there are some good established farms in the territory. We do have a number of technical reports which tend to be very critical of agricultural prospects under the climatic and soil conditions which exist here. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of enthusiasm by those who are currently participating in farming and I think that they have shown enough imagination and had enough commercial resources to make a go of it to a certain extent.

I realize that this is a very broad question. We all have some pamphlets and documents which detail, to a certain extent, agriculture in Alaska. I would like more of a personal, candid account of what your experience has been. In doing so, perhaps you could provide a brief history giving the historical problems: what vehicles the state uses to promote agriculture, what funds are available to support the farming community, what things does the state consider appropriate to fund, what does the state consider to be its natural role in the process, what loan assistance is provided

and what tax amenities are provided to encourage farming?

I have just been told that, perhaps, this question is going to last longer than the time allotted. It will certainly last longer than the answer could possibly be. What sort of land management system is there to secure agricultural land and to dispose of agricultural land, et cetera, and what legislation exists to promote things like health standards? I think we can leave it at that and, perhaps, get a very brief answer.

Mr. Phillips: I would maybe break some rules of protocol here, but I would like Representative Shultz, if he does not mind, to answer that question because his district is the farming community and he knows best; if that is all right.

Hon. Mr. Lang: We are coming into kind of a timeframe situation here, as far as the clock is concerned, and I understand that the Representatives have an appointment at 4:15 to go and see about the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. I would submit that the method to employ is, if we could — as house leader, I am prepared to make the offer that the invited legislators, be reinvented to Committee of the Whole tomorrow, later in the day, once they have completed their address by the Council for Yukon Indians, which, I believe is at 3:00. So, if we could, perhaps, plan to have them come back at 4:00 or 4:30 tomorrow afternoon, then that would allow Mr. Shultz to prepare himself for the short question that was outlined by the Member for Mayo and also allow these people to keep their other appointments.

Perhaps the house leader from the other side has some comments in respect to that.

Mr. Penikett: On this side, we have no objection to that.

Mr. Phillips: It would be appreciated if we could have the questions beforehand because there are certain areas of expertise among the members of the Alaskan delegation and I would rather just forward the questions to that particular person who is involved in a certain expertise. I will give you an example: Representative Booth, the Chairman of State Affairs, is handling all the constitutional questions dealing with residency; we do have a problem there. He has a staff that is working at it and is knowledgeable in it. Mr. Shultz, since his district comprises mainly agricultural lands, is the best person to answer anything on agricultural lands. I know this is causing some protocol problems as far as getting the witnesses.

Mr. Abood: I know, just like the Assembly here, the day after we got elected, our IQ went up 400 degrees; however, we do not have all of the answers, even collectively. However, to the minority representative in the upper right hand corner, I am sure that we could satisfy his desire by, when we get home, sending the total history of the agricultural problems and the tons and tons of money that we have thrown into it and the sum results that we have seen.

One of my colleagues will probably take exception to what I am saying; however, with the time constraints we have, and knowing that the four of us do not know everything there is to know about government, as the hon. ministers do — We are experts in our own field and we do not try to step into somebody else's field for fear we will get knocked down.

So, as I say, we have 40 representatives, we have got many standing committees and we are not all total experts, as you may expect from our conversation. So, we will send to you all of the information regarding all of the subjects that we are putting ourselves in the position of knowing about. We will have this written down: the history of where we are, where we have been, where we are today and where we think we may be going today and the ramifications of those things. If that would satisfy the speaker in the upper right hand corner — and that is the way we refer to our people.

Mr. Chairman: I was going to say, with the time constraint, actually, I was not too worried about it, the train has been late for a long time now and we can handle that.

Mr. Abood: Have I talked too long, then, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Phillips: I think it is agreeable to at least most of us; we will be more than happy to be here tomorrow to answer any questions you have.

Maybe, logistically, you can forward the questions to the Clerk and I can just pass them to the particular legislator who has the

expertise.

One thing I want to add, too, in our Legislature, in a lot of cases we do depend on a group of legislators — I will just use Representative Bettisworth as an example — when you asked the question about refineries in Fairbanks, we do rely a lot on each legislator for their expertise. That is not to say that we do not question it, but we respect the authority and the knowledge of each of the members.

Mr. Porter: That would be a welcome change here.

Mr. Chairman: In our system, do you realize the only questions that can be asked are of ministers and answered by ministers during our question periods?

Hon. Mr. Lang: In view of what Representative Phillips has put forward, I might, on behalf of the Legislature and members of the Committee of the Whole, thank you for appearing and I would like to see us make an effort, perhaps, to have you back tomorrow afternoon, because I think it is a very worthwhile procedure that we are following.

Mr. Penikett: I have nothing further to add to that, except, if the minister opposite would like some help with a procedural motion, I am willing to give it.

Hon. Mr. Lang: I move that you report to the Speaker that we have met with our friends from Alaska and that we have discussed matters of mutual concern.

Motion agreed to

Mr. Chairman: The witnesses are now excused. Thank you.

Witnesses are excused

Mr. Chairman: To the rest of the members of the Legislative Assembly, we will now take a short coffee break and return to our endeavours.

Recess

» **Mr. Chairman:** I will now call Committee of the Whole to order. We will continue with the *Fourth Appropriation Act*. We were on Schedule A, the Public Service Commission on page 22. Is there any general discussion? **Mr. Lang.**

On Public Service Commission

Hon. Mr. Lang: The overrun for the \$7,000 is put forward because of the need for extra funds required for conciliation, arbitration and adjudication services. As you know, during 1982-83 contracts were negotiated with both the Yukon Teachers Association and the Public Service Alliance of Canada. In fact, the negotiations with PSAC took over eight months and included costs for the government's negotiator, a conciliation board hearing and a bad-faith bargaining hearing, as well as several grievances referred to adjudication, of which the main costs in most part were borne by the government and subsequently we have a request to the Legislature for consideration of the amount of \$7,000.

Mr. Penikett: I assume that mediation, conciliation and arbitration, have been essentially things of the past since the advent of wage controls; that this \$7,000 amount in fact really pre-dates the imposition of the "six and five" legislation, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Lang: I cannot put a timeframe on it. I would submit to the member opposite, the legislation, contrary to the Federal legislation that was presented to the House, was a ceiling; it was not an imposition of a flat percentage. It was for the purposes of negotiation, to bargain up to that point, which we felt in view of the economic situation that many of the people in the territory are facing at the present time — including people in the members' opposite ridings — people who perhaps have not had paycheques for up to a year. I know that is the case in my riding. It is to try to have some equity in respect to the present situation we face, and also to make an effort so that public service employment does not become preferred employment, as opposed to other fields of endeavours, which are so important as far as the general economy of the territory is concerned.

Mr. Penikett: I can see the minister wants to debate wage controls again. He mentions the word "equity", and clearly no one

the government leader said it was not fair. If you want to have equity, of course you also have to have price controls, as there are price controls in the federal provision for those administered prices under this territory's control. We have already heard from this minister that he does not intend to put any ceilings on the rents that are going to be paid by some of the people whose wages are controlled; those people who are living in staff housing. Clearly, if you are going to have an equitable situation, you cannot have one without the other.

Hon. Mr. Lang: One can debate one way or the other, but the money all comes from one source and that happens to be the taxpayers of the territory. Subsequently, we have a responsibility to ensure that that money is spent in such a manner that it is going to be distributed in a manner that is going to be of the best benefit to the general public. If you refer to housing, I think the member opposite would concur with me, since I believe he is a private homeowner, that there has to be some equity between staff rental accommodation and those who are privately owning homes and paying the general mortgage rates that you and I are subjected to on a monthly basis.

» **Mr. Penikett:** The minister, of course, cannot claim any equity in a situation where you are controlling one person's wages and, at the same time, you are allowing inflation to work on their rents. It is not a fair situation and I hope that the minister would not claim that it was fair to control someone's wages but not, at the same time, control those prices that affect those persons who are under the minister's purview.

Hon. Mr. Lang: I am sure that Mr. Penikett and I could debate this for the next half hour or the next five hours if he wishes, and I always say to the colleagues across the floor that the last thing I would want to impose on them is closure. Subsequently, if they want to use this forum, for whatever use, as long as they are within the guidelines, I have no problem debating the question. The point being is that we are trying to be as fair as we possibly can, in view of the economic situation. The Member for Faro yesterday, I believe, said thank you for some of the efforts that we made with respect to Cyprus Anvil.

Mr. Penikett: Yes, the member is quite right. We do want to be fair, but it is not possible to be fair if you are imposing wage controls on those people but are not prepared, at the same time, to control the prices of such basic things as housing that affect those very same people. I think the minister has agreed with me on that. The same kind of government that would impose closure would also impose wage controls and so there is a perfectly consistent pattern there and we would not be surprised if he ended up doing it.

Hon. Mr. Lang: If the member is trying to bait me or if he wants me to impose closure, I have never done it. Life is to be lived, not watched. We could try it.

*Operation and Maintenance in the amount of \$7,000 agreed to
Public Service Commission in the amount of \$7,000 agreed to*

On Department of Finance

Hon. Mr. Lang: I think that the amount of money that is asked for is fairly clearly explained. There were some funds required for the Workers' Compensation allowance for pension awards and medical expenses. I am going on memory, but I believe it dates back to the time prior to the implementation of Workers' Compensation. There were a number of people who were on private pension funds and, subsequently, were grandfathered in, where the Government of Yukon made a commitment that it would honour those previous pensions and allowances. Subsequently, it is an ongoing cost with respect to government, if you refer back to past budgets. In view of the lateness of the transfer of dollars which came our way from the Government of Canada, we did have a surplus of the advance capital grant and, subsequently, those monies will be spent in 1983-84 as opposed to what was first thought, 1982-83.

Mr. Penikett: I would like to express the hope that there is, in fact, no relationship between these two items: the Workers' Compensation allowance and the advance capital grant, other than they are neighbours on page 25 in this estimate.

Yukon Hansard

Whitehorse, Yukon, March 29, 1983

MEMBERS OF THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SPOKE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE YUKON LEGISLA-
TIVE ASSEMBLY IN THE CHAMBERS, MARCH 29, 1983,
WITH THE SPEAKER, THE HON. DONALD TAYLOR,
ACTING AS CHAIRMAN

TRANSCRIPTS

Hon. Mr. Taylor: Mr. Clerk, would you kindly escort our visitors to the Chamber.

At this time it gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to the House four members from our visiting Alaska colleagues who bear messages for us today, and I really am personally pleased that the Yukon branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was able to undertake this important interchange between the delegations of these two neighbouring jurisdictions; namely the state of Alaska and Yukon.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is an association of parliamentarians who, irrespective of race, religion or culture, are united by community of interest, respect for the rule of the law and rights and freedoms of the individual citizen, and by pursuit of the positive ideals of parliamentary democracy.

It is then appropriate that under this umbrella of positive principle we welcome our Alaska visitors today to these Chambers. I am sure I speak for all hon. members in trusting that our joint discussions will be informal, informative and beneficial to all.

Before introducing our guest speakers I would like to quote from a couple of messages we have received from some members who were with this delegation, and were unable to attend. "Please accept my apology for my inability to attend the conference between Yukon and Alaska legislators. The group of legislators representing our state are among our finest leaders, ably prepared to discuss our mutual interest and concerns. It is my sincere hope that the conference will prove to be beneficial and will further the excellent relationship between the citizens of our state and the Yukon Territory". This is signed; Stephen McAlpine, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Alaska.

I have also received a communication, from which I will quote: "I am very pleased that these meetings are being held. I feel strongly that the futures of the Yukon Territory and the State of Alaska will be closely intertwined and we have a great deal to learn from each other, a great deal to share. The commonalities we have make us closer to each other in many ways than we are with some of our respective sister states. It is with considerable pleasure that I recall the visit by some of your members to Juneau last year, and I am confident that each successive meeting between our governments will be increasingly fruitful". This is signed; Joe L. Hayes, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Now at this time I would like to welcome our first guest to address the members today, and this is representative Mitch Abood, who lives in Anchorage. His republican majority coalition was elected to the House in 1980 and 1982, is the Chairman of the State Affairs Committee.

Mr. Abood: Good afternoon.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly, it is certainly a pleasure to be here among you today, and an honour to have been chosen by the Speaker of our Alaska House of Representatives to stand in for him at this council. I will neither suggest nor pretend that I can replace him, but I will do my best to convey his regrets in not being able to be with you, his very good wishes for a successful conference and his warm greetings to his fellow northerners.

I am exceptionally pleased to see this conference taking place and I personally expect to benefit from it. I am also hopeful that our

visiting delegations at our respective legislative bodies, our separate governments and our populations will benefit from it.

I had the pleasure of spending some pleasant and enlightening hours with a number of your members and other members from the Northwest Territories when we hosted a delegation in Juneau last year, and I anticipate great returns from the brief time we are spending here.

There will be much made of the similarities of our experiences and appropriately much should be made of them. We are close enough together in historic phase that each may learn from the other; that we may travel quite literally shoulder to shoulder to our separate but very similar destinies. At least, I certainly hope for the great Yukon Territory the same sort of success and satisfaction that we are trying to fashion in Alaska.

Now I do not mean in any manner to try to be a mentor to these of you who are probably not older, but somewhat wiser than I. I would, however, like to call your attention to a set of circumstances in the brief history of Alaska statehood, which may be of interest to you.

We began life as a state in much the same financial fashion as that in which we had lived for so many years as a territory. We were poor — we were perhaps not dirt poor, but we certainly did not have the wealth flowing into our state coffers like some of the older resource producing states. We had a fairly robust but not entirely untroubled fishing industry. We had a timber industry in the southeastern part of the state, which has always had its ups and downs, and I do not mean just for the tree climbers. We had a vigorous but small oil producing province in the southern part of Cook Inlet, and a relatively large military establishment spread into various parts of the state. Fortunately, we did have a fairly well-to-do big brother, as it were, in the federal government. This was a mixed blessing, as we discovered, since our parent government gives little without taking something away. Also, early on, we began to have encounters with those individuals who were soon to be unkindly referred to as "Greenies", the environmentalists, folks both personally and professionally interested in protecting the wild and unspoiled Alaskan environment. No one has ever assessed how much they might have contributed to the economy with their work here. It is certain, at least, that in the short term, they prevented or delayed a great deal of development which may have provided jobs and an economic base in Alaska. Over the long haul, we have learned to live with them and they with the developers among us, and in the final analysis I believe it will be judged that the compromises reached have worked to the long term benefit of all concerned.

In 1968 we had a bonanza. Oil was discovered on the northern edge of the continent, far above the Arctic Circle and on the beach of the Arctic Ocean at the frigid edge of the world and in the most hostile of environments. The black gold financial salvation of Alaska poured forth from the ground and the future suddenly brightened in a quantum leap for Alaska. For the nation's nearly perilous energy picture, and for the petroleum industry in America, new discovery at Prudhoe Bay offered riches beyond even the visionary Alaskans wildest dreams, and perhaps compares only to the discovery of gold.

The first effects on the Alaskan economy were psychological, as men in seven-league boots strolled across the tundra with their oil wealth and wizardry seemingly transforming the future. Then, in the fall of the following year, the first tangible proof of wealth gushed into the state coffers when those oil companies paid nearly a billion dollars just for the right to look for oil in a place where a short time earlier few had thought that anything of value might exist.

Now, of course, the reaction in the legislature was entirely predictable. After all those years of relative poverty, the urge to spend was irresistible. New programs were initiated, major construction projects were undertaken, maintenance matters too long ignored were financed; even a monthly bonus for pioneer Alaskan senior citizens was authorized and funded.

Now, at the same time, and on an on-going basis with the manipulations of the OPEC cartel pushing oil prices even higher, our imaginations went crazy. The giant construction project for the

trans-Alaskan oil pipeline assumed proportions which dwarfed any undertaking Alaska had ever known and expectations grew higher. Plans grew wider, fingers got longer.

Although many frustrations were encountered along the way, the oil began to flow and Alaska's dream became a reality. We had more and more money, sometimes more than could be dealt with, or so we seemed to think. Some \$6,000,000,000 was available for appropriations in one year. We established what we called a permanent fund, which became Alaska's savings account. Soon after, a plan to share the permanent fund earnings resulted in the distribution of a cash bonus to virtually every man, woman and child who could demonstrate some reasonable proof that they lived in Alaska. That also brought headlines of crime — many headlines of crime.

None of these events are news to you, but occupied with your own concerns and the development of your own nation-like territory, you might not have noticed a sequence of these and other events which were taking place at the same time. The most dramatic of these latter events was the highly successful effort to conserve energy and its effect upon world prices. Suddenly, we became aware that Alaska wealth had not continued to grow, but had, in fact, begun to dwindle.

This year, we will be able to afford just half of what we had budgeted three years ago. While the value of the American dollar and the oil revenues continue to decline, the Alaskan population continues to grow and the demands on government increase daily. We are faced with the reality of turning back on expectations; we are forced to change our priorities, daily. I might add, for both near and the long-term future.

We are in another transition period, followed very closely upon the heels of an earlier one. We are finding that it is not an easy chore: in fact, it is extremely difficult and, in some cases, almost impossible. We have not entirely wasted the golden and historic opportunity which was ours, but we have been forced to adopt a kind of thinking which so short a time ago was alien to all of us but the most prudent and far-sighted among us.

We find now that we need to hold back an immediate enjoyment of our wealth so that we may effectively protect and preserve some of it, to usefully invest and employ some of it and learn that it simply cannot be expected to continue in an unending stream. We must unhinge ourselves from the boom or bust economy cycles of the past.

Each Alaskan Legislature that has convened in the past dozen years has been told that it faced historic decisions; that the legislators would shape the generations of Alaskans in the long years to come; that prudence would now produce grateful heirs down the corridors of history. And, in other ringing phrases, each meeting was told that the future had arrived.

It is perhaps truer now; that the future depends heavily upon what we do today. We have confidence that we will make the right decisions and that we will benefit, as well as learn, from our errors of recent years.

In referring to Alaska and the Yukon Territory, we feel like outsiders to both governments; like we do not belong to our governments in many respects, because of our geographic remoteness.

There is a reason that I attract your attention to these facts at this time. Alaska presents to the Legislative Assembly of the Yukon Territory, its northern cousin or sister, if you will, in a very real sense, a Twentieth Century laboratory example of a population and a government coming into its own and the financial burdens and temptations which lie in its path. You may observe our path and see both our missteps and also where we have done the right thing. You may improve upon our achievements and avoid the pitfalls along the way. We are hoping that we will be able to achieve our expectations. It is our sincere wish that our enthusiasm will not be dimmed by the brief set-backs, but that it will be restrained by appropriate caution.

In conclusion, on behalf of Speaker Hayes and all of the members of the Alaska State Legislature, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your great hospitality and also for your invitation to share some of our mutual problems and, hopefully, some of our

mutual joys.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Applause

“Hon. Mr. Taylor: Thank you very much for your very informative words. I would like now to introduce to you, from the Senate of the State of Alaska, Senator Donald Gilman, who resides in Kenai, Alaska, is with the Senate Republican Minority Coalition and was elected to the Senate in 1980 and 1982.

Senator Gilman: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. With your indulgence, I would like to read a letter from the President of the Senate, Senator Jalmar Kerttula.

“Dear Members of the Assembly, Friends: It is an honour to have the opportunity to send you best wishes from the Alaska State Senate, care of Alaskan Senator Don Gilman. He and I are organizational competitors and in this mission he wins again. I sit in Juneau and he gets to meet with you in Whitehorse. As an Alaskan, I can say we feel close to northern Canada. We have the same history and believe fervently that the future is ours.

The fact is, Ottawa, Washington, London and Wall Street have used us more than served. This knowledge only makes it more imperative that the northern tier works together and keeps an economic and political tie and always communicates with each other.

“As a youngster, I always knew I was home when my light aircraft or auto crossed into the Yukon and, to this day, I can see the roadhouse operator in late summer, tired of the tourist, give me a hearty smile when he sees my Alaska licence plate. All Alaskans wish you and this conference success. Cordially, Senator Jalmar Kerttula, President of the Alaska State Senate”.

I would give that to you, Mr. Speaker.

As usual, I have to follow Representative Mitch Abood and it is not the easiest act in the world. If you would look at his name, Abood, it would not take too much of a scholar to realize that that has an Arabic origin. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the original blue-eyed Arab of the North. I have wanted to do that for about three years on different occasions.

As usual, my colleagues from the House have pre-empted the remarks that I had prepared and I have had to go back through and redraft my comments or run the risk of some redundancy, and I do not think that we need to have that today.

We have discussed, this morning, however, with a number of the ministers and representatives of the bureaucracy, items that we knew were items of mutual concern. We have talked about the resource monies that Representative Abood spoke of. The fact that those of us, states, provinces and even countries, that are heavily dependant on petroleum revenues and mining revenues, really do not always have control of our destinies.

This past year that point in our economy and the world's economy has been dramatically driven home. Decisions that are made in hot and sandy places on the other side of the earth affect whether we can afford to put a sewer system in a village in interior Alaska. I think it is the same here with Yukon mines. We have talked about the employment both here and in Skagway, in Yukon and White Pass Railroad, this morning. And, as neighbours, we also face other issues: management of game was mentioned in question period. Those caribou do not seem to pay any attention as they cross our borders.

Our transportation plans and our tourism plans, we discussed this morning. They must also mesh to yield maximum benefit to all our people. That was one of the reasons that I was particularly interested in coming, because I was so impressed with what I had seen in the highway system, having not been on the highway system for 15 years and driving it just last January. In fact, we have a saying that we discuss in the lounge and on the floor, that we should require every engineer in our Department of Transportation to spend at least one year in the Yukon to learn how to build roads that hold up in a northern climate.

I would like to transgress from this for just a minute, because we had a discussion last night at the social hour and one of the points that seemed to be in question as we talked about the differences in our political system was the points of legislative re-apportion. I have a point to make on this. By the time I get done, I hope it will

come through.

We have 20 senators and 40 house members and an elected executive with immense constitutional power. I am sure that you all know that. What you may not know is that in our process, called re-apportionment, which is under the U.S. Supreme Court Rulings, we must have what we call one man, one vote. Or, each legislator must represent approximately the same number of people.

In our state, the governor, after every decennial census — even 1970, 1980, 1990 — must re-apportion the legislature. The governor re-apportions the legislature. You can imagine what that does to the political system. He has to do that under the guidelines set down by the U.S. Supreme Court. Governor Hammond had a grand plan that he was going to have senators represent much larger, broader interests than house members. He worked with that plan almost a year and, as a result, every legislator but two, in the Alaska Legislature had to re-run. Two senators did not have to re-run and, of course, all the House. We have to live with this plan for ten years. The result, this year, is that we have 26 new House members and six senators who are new out of the 60 members. I mention this because in future discussions between the state and the territory, I think you are going to find the same questions being asked. I think you are going to find that it is possible that we are giving the impression that we are re-inventing the wheel because of the large turnover that we have in our legislative body.

Fortunately, I think this may be true, and I hope that, as we have additional visits back and forth, there will be people from our delegation at least, and certainly from yours, who can keep the continuity. I know last year many of the members that visited. It gives you a little bit more continuity in the discussions.

I, for one, appreciate your hospitality and the warmth and openness with which we all have been welcomed. I believe there is much we can learn from each other, in many ways, on how people and governments can cooperate, and I really feel that these meetings are beneficial.

(Applause)

Hon. Mr. Taylor: Thank you, Senator Gilman.

Next, I would like to introduce to you Representative Jack McBride. Jack is from Ketchikan, Alaska, and is with the Democratic Minority and was elected to the House in 1982.

Mr. McBride: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly, I would like to talk a little bit about the continuity that Senator Gilman just talked about. A quick thing that I think we, at least, in southeast Alaska and probably all of Alaska would think about that we have in common with the Yukon Territory would be the White Pass railroad. But I just wanted to show you how important it was; it is just not a situation that affects Whitehorse and Skagway. We have tour ships that come through southeast Alaska that this year will carry about a hundred thousand tourists, just on the tour ships, through Ketchikan. A big number of those will stop in Skagway and a big number will come on to Whitehorse.

Skagway is just part of a package. Ketchikan has totem poles, Ketchikan has Creek Street. As you go on up, Sitka is a real historical town; they have things, so, if you can understand it, Ketchikan and Skagway and Sitka and Petersburg and Wrangell and Whitehorse are all part of a package, which extends then on into Anchorage and Fairbanks.

So, this affects a great many people in the marine industry and now we are talking about extending into the Seattle area and into the Vancouver area. So we now find that we have a connection with what we call the "Lower 48" and which you folks still call, I understand, "the outside". Just a few of us old-timers still call it "the outside" down in our area.

Then we have the importance of getting the minerals back the other way. The minerals you have here, and the same as in Alaska, all go somewhere else so, without the 'someplace else' and the marine industry and all the other jobs that are created, Whitehorse and its mineral industry, is part of the problem right now.

Tourism is connected with the outside; it may go as far away as Los Angeles and Atlanta, Georgia, and I am sure you see a great number of those people up here.

Then, we have energy requirements which are basically the same,

and at one time Ketchikan was talking about having an inter-tie with Prince Rupert in British Columbia.

So I think, as we go down the road in time, we are going to find that we are going to be connecting in our energy resources. There is talk of the Slikine Dam, which is also in British Columbia. So I think we will find some things such as those.

Then we have fishing issues. It is an economic way of life; instead of cash, we have food to eat. The Yukon River runs many miles through the State of Alaska before it gets into your Yukon Territory. So, those are issues that are just as important as the cash economic issues to both your people and to our people.

So, I just wanted to say — and I agree with Senator Gilman, after this, this guy always goes last — how what happens in Whitehorse stretches and how important it is that we keep working together. What happens in this town here affects Ketchikan and beyond.

Thank you.

(Applause)

Hon. Mr. Taylor: Thank you, Representative McBride.

I would now, last but not least, like to introduce to you Representative Randy Phillips. Randy's home is Eagle River, in Alaska. Randy is with the Republican Majority Coalition and was elected to the House in 1976, 1978, 1980 and 1982. He is also vice-chairman of the Rules Committee.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce Randy and, particularly, to say how much, I am sure, my staff appreciates the very hard work he has done in coordinating this visitation in addition to his other responsibilities.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly and to the people of Yukon. It is a pleasure to be here with you today and, on behalf of my district and the State of Alaska, I want to thank you for the opportunities that these meetings will offer during the next few days.

Both Alaska and Yukon have much in common: geographic location, climate, history, cultural heritage and political situations. Our common experiences and differences can teach us both. The very nearly parallel, although paths we travel will occasionally differ, but they are both aimed at the high goals set for brighter futures for our respective peoples.

As much as each of our jurisdictions is a union of different national governments, there are many ways in which Yukon and Alaska have more in common with each other than each does with its respective federal governments; ours with Washington, D.C., and yours with Ottawa. We share the unique characteristics of new governments, of life in the north, of being sparsely populated with resource-oriented economies and, in some ways, being at odds with our respective federal governments. We, in Alaska, are acutely aware of the covetous eyes cast in our direction by some of our eastern seaboard states, concerning our land, resources and our free and open way of life. A Yukoner is no stranger to such feelings.

The work sessions we will hold here will highlight many of these similarities and differences and will provide opportunities to share possible solutions to the problems we face. As unique as both of our situations are, I have no doubt that we have devised quite different solutions in some cases. Still, we can work together and move together in the future by sharing experiences. We can benefit from each other's history being made.

I have a personal and particular interest in your parliamentary form of government. I have developed a sufficient acquaintance with it to recognize many of its differences — and I must admit that I greatly admire some of the functions which are foreign to Alaskan government. I can appreciate some of the singular strengths which your parliamentary form of government enjoys, and which I feel might well, in a modified form, benefit Alaska. We are, after all, barely a quarter of a century old as a state and we are still developing our institutions and traditions, and our governmental form continues to be toned and refined as we work with it. I am confident that the similar and different experiences you had in working with both the time-honoured and innovative forms of government can be useful for us Alaskans. This is my particular interest in this conference and I will likely approach many of you with questions which seem simple to you, but might embody a potentially exciting adaptation of something I

4
have seen or heard here.

A major and growing concern in Alaska is its true identity with respect to our federal government. While we seek no greater liberties or independence from Washington than we would expect any other state of the Union to enjoy, we do believe strongly that our very particular circumstances change the effects of the relationship in many ways and we are seeking to have those differences defined and resolved.

It is very difficult to have large areas of what we may or may not do within our federal or state relationship as determined by members of our U.S. Congress, only a few dozen of which have even set foot in our state. I am sure the Yukon experience with Ottawa bears many of these same marks.

Our two freedom-loving and independent peoples have a great deal to share. The international boundary which separates us should never deter us from seeking better and stronger relations between Yukon and Alaska and will help provide a brighter future for all of us.

I want to thank you for extending the invitation to visit with you and look forward to an enjoyable and productive visit. Last, but not least, let it not be said that never the twain shall meet; rather, that always the twain shall meet and shall be side by side in the north.

Thank you very much.

Applause

Hon. Mr. Taylor: Thank you very much, Representative Phillips.

I think at this time it was the will and wish of the House that members may, on a more informal basis, meet with our visitors, so, we will thank you all for your very kind addresses and I am sure I speak for all members in saying that they have been informative and will be given much consideration, I am sure.

Mr. Clerk, I wonder if you would kindly escort our visitors to the Gallery?

Applause



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Alaska State Legislature

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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Alaska State Legislature

FROM: Alaska Legislative Delegation to Whitehorse,
Yukon Territory

DATE: April 6, 1983

RE: Report on March 28-31 Meeting

Attached you will find a brief report which summarizes our recent meeting with the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

Should you have any questions regarding the report, please contact Senator Don Gilman at 465-4935 or Representative Randy Phillips at 465-4949.

Attachment

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE
VISIT TO YUKON TERRITORY (MARCH 28-31, 1983)

The Alaska Legislative Delegation which visited Whitehorse, Yukon Territory was treated by our hosts with the utmost cordiality and hospitality. Every event was conducted to cement relationships between the two governments.

Because of the differences of the two governmental systems, the Alaska delegation had to reiterate on numerous occasions that we could not solely speak for our government. We had to press the point that all we were charged with by our respective bodies was to promote good will and gather facts.

The remaining portion of this report will try to point out salient facts as we see them. It must be pointed out that at no time did we feel that we were being lobbied by the Yukon Government for a particular course of action. Most of the facts in this report were the result of direct questions posed by our delegation to the Government of the Yukon Territory.

INTRODUCTION

At the invitation of the Yukon Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, a delegation of nine Alaskan legislators traveled to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, to meet with members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly ("Assembly") on March 28-31, 1983. As was the case when members of the Assembly visited the Alaska Legislature in 1982, the meetings and workshops held during our visit afforded us the opportunity to continue discussions with the Yukon on items of mutual concern.

For those unfamiliar with the government of the Yukon Territory, it should be remembered that it operates under a parliamentary system, which is quite different from our system of government. There is one legislative body (the Assembly) in the Territory. The executive branch of government, as we know it, is non-existent in that the Assembly serves as both the legislative and executive branches of government. Within the Assembly, the majority party elects a Government Leader and the minority party elects a Leader of the Opposition. The Assembly as a whole elects a Speaker of the Assembly who serves primarily as parliamentarian to the body.

The Assembly is composed of two caucuses, the New Democratic Party and the Progressive Conservatives. As the Assembly serves as the executive and the legislative branches of government, a member of the majority party serves as a Minister of a department as well as carrying out what we consider legislative duties. For example, the Chairman of the Assembly's Transportation Committee is also the Minister for the Department of Transportation. This would compare to Alaska's House or Senate Transportation Committee chairman and the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation combined. The Deputy Minister of Yukon's Department of Transportation is a long-time civil servant who is charged with the duty of implementing policy and carrying out directives on behalf of the Minister. Their other departments are arranged along these lines.

Four members of our delegation, Senator Don Gilman, Representatives Mitch Abood, Randy Phillips, and Jack McBride, each briefly addressed the Yukon Legislative Assembly. This was rather an historic event as it was only the second time that anyone has been afforded the opportunity to address the Assembly. The first person to address the Yukon Legislative Assembly was Princess Anne when she visited the Yukon in June of 1982.

Our time in Whitehorse was filled with meetings with members of the Assembly, observing their caucuses and participating in workshops on such items as economic development, transportation, health and medical services, education, tourism, renewable resources, and land

claims. The workshops on land claims included briefings by the Council of Yukon Indians as well as the Yukon Territory Government. We also had an opportunity to meet with Tom King, President and Chief Executive Officer of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, and other officials of that company in order to discuss the present situation in Skagway, Alaska.

The Alaska delegation held a news conference with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and other media representatives. We answered media questions concerning the relations between Alaska and the Yukon, the operation of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, and relations between the United States and Canada.

We also participated in an informal question and answer session held in the Assembly chambers. This session allowed members of the Assembly and members of the Alaskan delegation to ask questions of each other.

Alaska and the Yukon Territory share many of the same problems or situations. The Yukon Territory's relationship with its federal government in Ottawa is quite similar to Alaska's relationship with Washington, D. C. except that the Territory does not have full provincial status and faces many of the problems Alaska faced prior to statehood. Yukon is presently involved in negotiations regarding Indian land claims. Distance from our respective federal capitals brings many similar problems in dealing with long-distance federal governments whose members have probably not visited our unique areas. Sparse population in large land area is another Yukon consideration. The opportunities offered by the continuing exchange with the Yukon Legislative Assembly enable us to better understand our close Canadian neighbor.

It is the consensus of the Alaska delegation, that the parliamentary form of government we witnessed seems to have greater accountability and a clearer chain of authority/command than does our system of government.

It is felt by members of the Alaskan delegation that future exchanges with the Yukon territory would benefit both of our governments. We would encourage that these exchanges involve not only legislative members but members of our respective governmental agencies.

REPORT ON
YUKON TERRITORY VISIT

It was the consensus of the Alaska Legislative Delegation that there were four general areas which were within the Alaska State Legislature's purview to affect. The following is a brief discussion of each of these four areas:

1. White Pass - Yukon Railroad Closure

- a) "The White Pass - Yukon Railroad will not open under any circumstances until the world metal markets improve to where it is again economic to operate the line." This was the emphatic answer when the question was posed to the President of the Railroad.
- b) The Railroad is not economically feasible to operate for just tourism. Over 80% of the revenue is from ore shipments and as long as the mines are closed there is not enough margin to operate without the ore.
- c) The Yukon Government would like to explore keeping the road (Carcross Highway) open all year long. They admit it would be very expensive but they feel that this would still allow for freight and tourism to continue through the Port of Skagway. Also when the mines reopen, trucks could be utilized to haul the ore to the seaport loading terminal. This would mean that Alaska would have to commit to its share of road maintenance (some 14 miles) in both the winter and summer. We would have to duplicate the maintenance effort on the Haines Highway.

In addition to duplication of effort of maintenance there is another factor which needs to be seriously considered. According to White Pass management, year round opening of the road will probably mean that the Railroad would never reopen. With advent of trucking the Cyprus-Anvil Mine could be operated marginally but expansion to other mineral areas served by the railroad could be impaired.

- d) The White Pass Railroad would like to sell its Skagway dock. The cash flow from selling the dock would allow the railroad to meet some of its debt service and still be functional. However, this

would mean that the city or state or both would have to assume maintenance but not have any assurance that there would be any use by the Railroad. Railroad employment in Skagway is about 160 while trucking for ore shipment would be only 8-10. Buying the dock and opening the road would accrue very little employment to Skagway without the assurance of railroad operation at least during the tourism season. Buying the dock would only reduce the White Pass - Yukon Railroad's liabilities while increasing the State of Alaska's liability--with no payback. However, a member of the Alaska delegation pointed out that Skagway, with its goldrush history, the Railroad, and Soapy Smith, has tremendous visitor appeal and, within the sensitive visitor industry, whatever actions are taken that affect Skagway's future will have a ripple effect in the tourism industries of Ketchikan, Sitka, Whitehorse, and many other communities.

- e) The full crew law on Alaska's books is seen as an impediment to the labor/management relations at the White Pass - Yukon Railroad. With the law on the books, labor can make no concessions and management can offer no alternatives. It is the one area that the Alaska Legislature has absolute jurisdiction to solve.

2. Transportation

- a) It is the position of the Yukon Territory Government that a good deal of their transportation is directly provided for American/Alaskan travel. The Alaska Highway is the main artery and has received most attention from the Canadian Government. The Alaska Highway has significantly been improved over the past few years. With the use of what the Yukoners call BST (Bituminous Surface Treatment) all but about the last 50 miles next to the Alaskan border has a hard surface.

The Yukon Government is anxious to institute a reciprocal exchange of their Road Commission personnel and personnel from Alaska's DOT/PF.

The Haines Highway which has been improved in cooperation between the American and Canadian governments has about 60 miles before it is completed. Those funds that are earmarked for this purpose must be appropriated by the Alaska State Legislature. The Yukon Government would like to see this program completed.

- b) As discussed above, the railroad is an integral link in the tourism package, not only for Skagway-Yukon, but for the entire Southeastern and Southcentral Alaska tour packages. The narrow gauge railroad is a major tourist attraction and without it tourism in Ketchikan, Sitka, Haines, etc., may be seriously affected.
- c) The Yukon Government has adopted a policy which simply stated gives them the most miles of road for the least amount of expenditure. Using the method called BST they have been able to surface more than 1,100 miles of road. This past summer they surfaced over 100 kilometers (60 miles) of highway for less than \$1,500,000 including some realignment and rebuilding. For BST alone the cost is approximately \$20,000 per mile. The Klondike Highway (about 250 miles) will be realigned, rebuilt in some places, and surfaced over a five year period for \$17,000,000 in 1983 dollars.

It is safe to say that the Yukon has adopted a much more cost-effective system than Alaska. It is the recommendation of the legislative delegation that the Alaska Department of Transportation make every effort to secure from the Yukon Territory the exact methods and specifications for use of BST on those sections of our highways that are comparable to the Alaska Highway.

3. Fish - Wildlife Issues

- a) A major discussion concerning the Yukon River Salmon was held with the Minister of Natural Resources. The Canadian Federal Government is responsible for Fish Management within the territory. The Yukon Government feels that there is a serious gap in the cooperative management of the fishery since they believe approximately 75% of the spawning grounds are in the Yukon. The Canadians would like fishing periods on the United States Yukon to be modified to permit increased escapement to Canadian spawning grounds.

The Yukon government would like to see more emphasis placed on the Yukon River Fishery when the current treaty with Canada is being renegotiated. Hopefully, this would allow direct cooperation between Alaska, Yukon Territory and British Columbia (because the

upper Yukon tributaries are in the Atlin district) without excessive intervention by either federal government.

It is significant to note that a small hatchery has been built at the Yukon River Power Plant which could help with some rehabilitation of the fish run. Also there were only 473 King Salmon that were recorded going above the dam during 1982.

- b) The Porcupine Caribou herd is now rebuilt to about 125,000 animals. There has been an informal cooperative program between Alaska and the Yukon Territory for several years. The Yukon Government would like to see this informal cooperation continue until such items as the land claims are settled. The Alaskan Department of Fish and Game should continue their efforts in that direction.

4. Tourism

- a) Tourism in Yukon is the second largest industry. With the closure of the mines, the tourism business may become the backbone of their economy for the next few years. The Tourism Division of the Yukon spends about \$205,000 out of a total of \$2,500,000 or about 8% of its resources in cooperation with the Alaska Visitors Association. They are greatly concerned that a tourism budget for the State of Alaska of \$3,000,000 instead of the \$7,000,000 proposed by the Governor would severely effect the cooperative relationship.

The Yukon government spends nearly 2% of its entire budget (\$3,000,000 out of \$150,000,000 capital included) for tourism. Over 350,000 visitors were recorded in 1982 with almost 100% continuing on to Alaska.

All of the representatives of both government and industry felt that the White Pass - Yukon Railroad was one of the most critical parts of the tourism package in the Yukon. As is mentioned elsewhere, this railroad affects the entire Southeast and Southcentral Alaska/Yukon tour system and must not be overlooked.

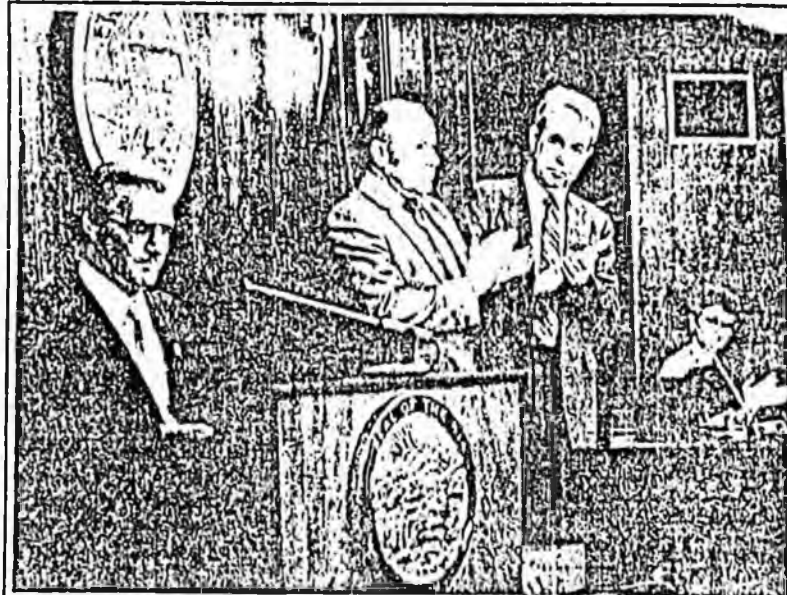
Tourism is one of the areas which needs the most cooperation between the two governments. Areas to continue to be expanded for mutual benefit are White-Pass Railroad reopening, possible stern-wheeler Ferry System from Dawson City to Circle City, marketing by pooling resources, and cooperation between tourism divisions to share inquiries about facilities in both areas. The Yukon Division of Tourism eagerly received the State of Alaska's 1973 and 1980 studies of the Yukon River ferry.

The legislative delegation felt that we learned more about Alaskan tourism functions in a thirty minute discussion with Yukon tourism officials than we have heard from our own division.

5. Other

The Delegation was impressed with the rational and expeditious manner in which the parliamentary system operated while we were there. We noted that while the majority was clearly responsible for all of the administrative functions of the government, there was a clear operation of checks and balances provided by the institution of the "Question Period" during sessions (when Majority members serving as Ministers, i.e., Commissioners of Departments in our sense, had to respond to questions concerning the operation and policies of their Departments) and by the fact that the Audit Committee is always chaired and run by the Minority.

Legislature '84



Associated Press

Canada's Yukon Territory leader Chris Pearson, left, joins Sen. Jay Kyrtila, D-Palmer, and Rep. Joe Hayes, R-Anchorage, for a joint session Tuesday

Yukon Indians near accord on land, citizenship issues

by Mark Baumgartner
Associated Press

Juneau — Indians in the Yukon Territory are on the verge of gaining citizenship rights unmatched by Canadian natives, the leader of the territorial government told Alaska lawmakers Tuesday.

A tentative agreement was reached earlier this month which would settle Yukon Indian land claims, permitting Indians to "participate fully in Yukon's affairs, as opposed to being governed under a reserve-type system adopted in other regions of Canada," said Chris Pearson.

Pearson is visiting Juneau this week with other representatives of Yukon's legislative assembly. The assembly sends a contingent to Juneau every other year, and welcomes Alaska legislators to the territorial capital at Whitehorse in alternate years.

Yukon land claims are based on the one-government system, Pearson said, which incorporates Indians as equals into cultural, social and economic life in the territory.

Canadian natives elsewhere have signed treaties giving them reservation land and siver-

elty, Pearson said.

The one-government philosophy embodied in the settlement has divided Yukon's Indians, said Roger Kimmery of the Yukon legislative assembly. Indian leaders, however, have been near unanimous in favoring equal rights over sovereignty, he said.

Yukon Indians have never signed a treaty, Pearson said, and have therefore been free to negotiate for citizenship rights along with the cash and land they will receive for forfeiting aboriginal land claims.

Pearson said he expects Yukon Indian land claims to be settled by the end of the year, giving \$60 million and 8,500 square miles of land to the 6,000 Indians living in the territory. The Council for Yukon Indians, the federal government and the Yukon government have forged the tentative agreement.

The native rights issue parallels the territory's struggle for political and economic autonomy, Pearson said, which is frustrated by bureaucratic empire builders in Ottawa, Canada's capital.

Senate lemon bill may hit roadblock from dealers

by Dean Fosdick
Associated Press

Juneau — A Senate bill which would define when a vehicle under warranty can be declared a lemon should be rewritten to require that manufacturers issue refunds — and not replacements, according to a lobbyist for Alaska's car dealers.

But that idea could encounter roadblocks thrown up by manufacturers, a state official said.

Henry Pratt, who represents the Alaska Auto Dealers Association, emphasized the point in testimony before the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee, which took no action on the bill Tuesday.

"We feel strongly that a person getting a refund is entitled to a refund, and if he wants a different car, he can get a different car," Pratt said. "Psychologically, a man who's had a lemon has had some justifiable concerns about (getting) a comparable car."

Pratt told a reporter that his organization was interested in getting "a good solid bill that the consumer can live with but one that doesn't have a lot of 'Mickey Mouse' in it for dealers."

"If we can give you a check, then it's (the deal) clean," he said.

But Connie Sipe, an assistant attorney general and chief of the Consumer Protection Section, said she isn't sure she likes the idea — and she indicated it may run into some resistance from manufacturers.

Bill would help two-school students

Associated Press

Juneau — A bill that would allow students to qualify for educational loans if they are attending more than one college while working on their degrees was sent by the Senate to the House on Tuesday.

The measure is sponsored by Senate President Jay Kerttula, D-Palmer, and is intended to extend scholarship loan eligibility to full-time students working toward an undergraduate degree at more than one postsecondary institution in Alaska.

"This bill would give them some help if they're going to a private and a public school in combination," Kerttula said. "For example, if they're taking classes on one campus but there's an instructor who's a specialist in a certain area at another, they'd be given some financial help if they wanted to pick it up."

Under the bill, a full-time student would be defined as someone carrying at least 12 semester hours of credit or a graduate student with at least nine semester

hours or their equivalent even though they were compiled at more than one public or private postsecondary institutions.

Kerry Romesburg, executive director of the Postsecondary Education Commission, said the bill might affect about 30 to 40 students in Anchorage and about six to 10 in the Fairbanks area.

**ALASKA USA
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
ANNUAL MEETING**

**FEBRUARY 24, 1984
5:00 P.M.**

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Capital proposals target

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MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

DATE: February 6, 1984

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-4322

FROM: Lt. John Shover⁹⁵
Commissioner's Office
Department of Public Safety

SUBJECT: Visiting Dignitaries

Pursuant to your memorandum of February 2, 1984 and our conversation with regard to the seven Yukon Territory legislators arriving in Juneau, the following arrangements have been made.

A Trooper, in dress uniform, will be at the airport at 4:15 p.m. on February 19, 1984 to meet Trans-North flight #806 and greet the visiting dignitaries.

On Tuesday, February 21, in our conference room at 4:00 p.m., myself and Lt. Seibel will be present in uniform to give overviews. Lt. Seibel will do Fish & Wildlife Protection and I will handle the Alaska State Troopers and VPSO.

Barbara Miklos, Executive Director, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, has been contacted and will be present to give a short presentation and overview of that specific Division.

Finally, you will then have the opportunity to present the Department of Public Safety.

If there are any other additions to this program you wish implemented, please let me know.

Revised 2/16/84

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES
YUKON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

February 19 - 22, 1984

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1984

- 4:15 PM - Arrive Juneau via #806 Trans North
- 8:00 PM - Reception at Senator Don Gilman's residence

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1984

- 8:00 - 11:45 AM - Observation of House and Senate Committee Meetings
- 11:45 AM - Meet Representative Phillips. Ground Floor, Capitol Bldg.
- NOON - 1:00 PM - Lunch at Governor's Mansion (for information contact Lynn Bartlett, work phone: 465-3500)
- 1:00 - 1:30 PM - Observation of House floor session
- 1:30 PM - Official welcome from Senate President Kerttula (Room 111, Capitol Bldg.).
- 2:30 PM - Observation of Senate floor session
- 2:30 PM - John Hope, Executive Director of Tlingit-Haida Council re Alaska Native Land Claims Act (Majority Coalition Rm., 1st Floor, Capitol Bldg.)
- 3:30 PM - Open

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1984

- 8:30 - 9:30 AM - Department of Transportation (226 Seward Street, Sommers Building) re C.T.C. (Canadian Transport Commission) Yukon Report -- discussion of Land and Water Surface Transportation in Alaska - White Pass and Yukon Railroad

- 10:30 - 11:30 AM - Joint Session of Alaska Legislature to hear address from Yukon Legislative Delegation
- 11:30 AM - NOON - Press Conference (Beltz Room, 2nd Floor, Capitol Building)
- NOON - 1:30 PM - Open
- 1:30 - 2:30 PM - Department of Commerce and Economic Development (9th Floor, State Office Building) re hydro-electric, farming, tourism, mining. Contact person at the Department: Katie Wallen, phone: 465-2504
- 2:30 - 3:30 PM - Department of Natural Resources (9th Floor, State Office Building) re North Slope exploration and off-shore drilling. Contact person: Mary Bixby, phone: 465-2400
- 4:00 - 5:00 PM - Department of Public Safety (450 Whittier Street -- across from Museum) re State Trooper allocation and resources and women's shelters. Contact: Commissioner Sundberg, phone: 465-4322
- 6:30 - 9:30 PM - Dinner at the Baranof Hotel

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1984

- 10:00 - 11:00 AM - Department of Health and Social Services (1st Floor, Alaska Office Building) re drunk or impaired driving, drinking age, delivery of various services by the Department. Contact person: Margaret Rickey, phone: 465-3030
- 11:00 AM - NOON - Department of Fish and Game (Capital Office Park -- Old Taku Twin Theater Building) re trans-border game management and enforcement, international fisheries treaty. Contact person: Dennis Kelso, phone: 465-4100
- 3:00 PM - Departure

Yukon delegation to meet with Alaska counterparts

The Juneau Empire

A seven-member delegation of Yukon Territory legislators begins a three-day stay in Juneau today observing legislative sessions and meeting with Gov. Bill Sheffield.

The Yukon delegation includes four members of ruling Progressive Conservative Party including Chris Pearson, government leader (the equivalent of governor) as well as three members of the opposition New Democratic Party.

The Canadian group will meet with Alaska legislators and state officials to discuss problems of mutual interest such

as tourism, the ailing White Pass and Yukon Railroad, management of fish and wildlife that migrate between the two countries, mining and hydroelectric development, said Rep. Randy Phillips, R-Eagle River, who is helping coordinate the visit.

"It's important to get to know these people and establish working relationships so we can better deal with issues when they come up," said Phillips, who addressed the Yukon Assembly last year and attended a regional conference of commonwealth countries in 1982.

Continued on Page 14

Canadians...

Continued from Page 1

Alaska and the Yukon have similar problems with their respective federal governments, said Phillips. Both are resource areas that are fighting for more local control and less by the central government.

"Ottawa is just as far away as Washington, D.C., is for us," Phillips said.

Yukon, Alaska related

BY KIRK McALLISTER
The Juneau Empire

Canada's Yukon looks to Alaska as an example of how to settle Native land claims and effectively fight faraway federal bureaucracies for control of valuable resources, the top elected leader of the territory said today.

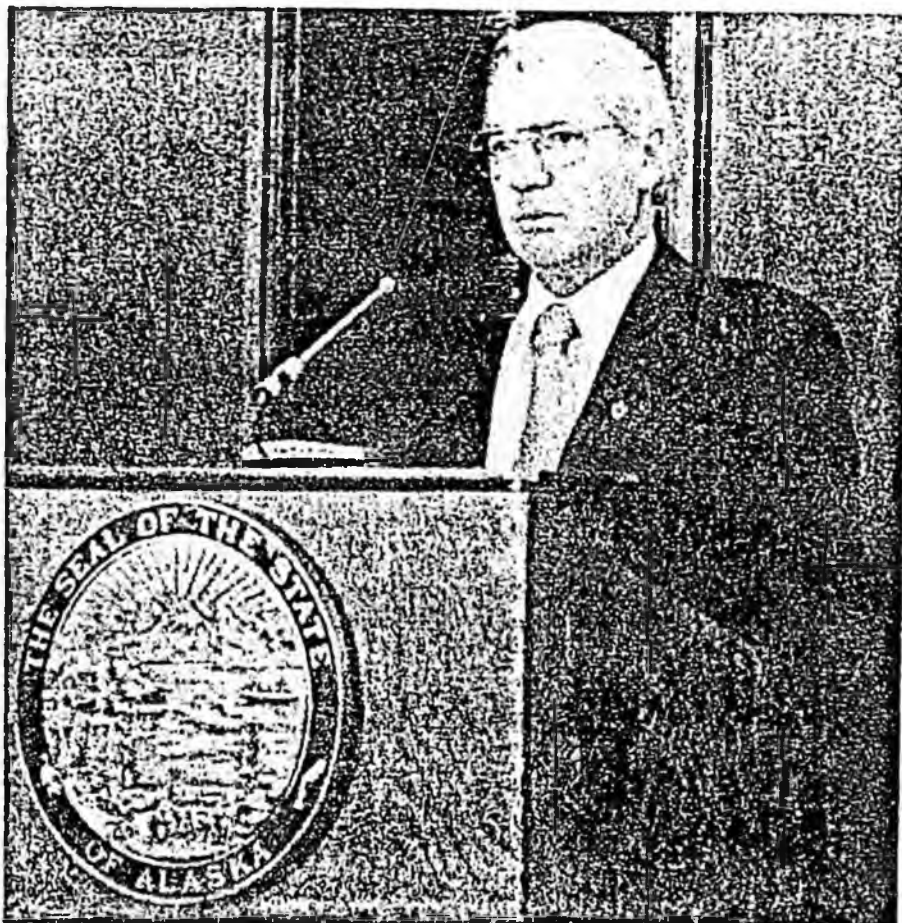
Chris Pearson, government leader of the Yukon, spoke to a joint session of the Alaska Legislature this morning.

Pearson called for stronger ties and more cooperation between Alaska and the Yukon, especially on issues such as fisheries, wildlife management, the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, energy, economic development and tourism.

"Alaskans and Yukoners are cut from similar cloth, and while our nationalities may differ, that common northern fabric remains the same, with similar aspirations and problems," Pearson said.

One common problem is the closure of

Continued on Page 14



Yukon Government Leader Chris Pearson

Photo by Brian Wallace

Yukon...

Continued from Page 1

the White Pass railroad, which has hit the Southeast community of Skagway very hard. Pearson said the Canadian Transport Commission is investigating reopening the railroad if the Cyprus Anvil lead-zinc mine in Faro reopens. The government is also looking at whether the railroad could open with just tourism as a base.

Yukon is currently in negotiations similar to those preceding the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act agreement, Pearson said. After 11 years, an agreement-in-principle has been made between the Yukon government, Canadian federal government and the Council for

Yukon Indians.

The agreement allows Yukon Indians, which make up about one-quarter of the territory's 25,000 population, full participation in government, a settlement of \$640 million over 20 years for economic and social development and ownership of about 8,500 square miles of land. Final agreement is expected by the end of the year, he said.

Settlement of Native land claims issue will remove one of the obstacles towards Yukon becoming a full province instead of a territory, said Pearson. The Canadian federal government owns almost all the land in the Yukon, which causes problems, such as unrealistic placer min-

ing regulations, said Pearson.

Provincial status would give Yukon more say in developing resources, he said.

"We look forward to the day when Yukon becomes Canada's 11th province," he said. "We're pushing political evolution, not provincial status. I think everyone agrees that we'll become a province — it's just a matter of time."

At a news conference following the session, Pearson said Alaska and Yukon share many problems and issues.

"We feel much more akin to Alaska than any of the provinces," said Pearson. "After all, it's the same distance from Juneau to Washington D.C. as it is from Whitehorse to Ottawa."



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OFFICE
BOX 2703
WHITEHORSE, YUKON
Y1A 2C6

TELEPHONE:
403-667-5428

YUKON BRANCH

February 29, 1984

Representative Randy Phillips
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Randy

May I express to you on behalf of all members of the Yukon delegation our sincere thanks for the many arrangements you made to ensure our productive and enjoyable visit to Juneau. I would like to assure you that the multitude of details to which you attended did not go unnoticed. We recognize how much time you took from your busy schedule to be with us and we are grateful to you for that.

We commend you for your ongoing efforts to promote and pursue these beneficial inter-jurisdictional exchanges and hope that we can continue the tradition by hosting Alaska in 1985.

Again many thanks, Randy, to both you and your staff.

- Sincerely,

Chris

Hon. Chris Pearson
Vice President of the
Yukon Branch, Commonwealth
Parliamentary Association

Alaska Visit Itinerary

March 14 - 18, 1986

Friday, March 14

- 8:30 p.m. - Delegation of 10 arrives by Air North (this includes President of the Senate Don Bennett and Sandy Nusbaum, Legislative Assistant to Senator Bennett)
- 9:00 p.m. - Reception for Alaskan delegation in Room 315 of the Sheffield (although reception will begin at 8:00 p.m. Alaskans will likely not be present until about 8:30 p.m.)

Saturday, March 15

- 9:30 a.m. - Meet with John Ferbey, Director, Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Human Resources, in Committee Room of Legislative Assembly
- 10:45 a.m. - Meet with Patrick Michael, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, in Chambers of Legislative Assembly
- 6:45 p.m. - Banquet at Camelot Restaurant for Alaska delegation hosted by Yukon Legislative Assembly (dinner to be served at 7:30 p.m.)

Sunday, March 16

- 1:30 p.m. - Trip to Takhini Hot Springs (optional); Alaskans to be picked up at Gold Rush Inn
- 4:30 p.m. - Return to Gold Rush Inn from Hot Springs
- 6:30 p.m. - Alaskans picked up at Gold Rush Inn
 - Reception at Takhini Arena hosted by Arctic Winter Games Society
- 8:00 p.m. - Opening ceremony for 1986 Arctic Winter Games at Takhini Arena
- 9:00 p.m. - Reception at Klondike Inn hosted by Arctic Winter Games Society (the time is approximate as reception will begin following conclusion of opening ceremony and fireworks)

Monday, March 17

- 8:30 a.m. - Meet with Andre Gagnon, Deputy Minister of the Department of Community and Transportation Services, in Room 1C/1D of YTG Building

Monday, March 17 (Continued)

- 9:30 a.m. - Alaskans to attend caucuses as follows:
 - (1) New Democratic Party caucus - Koponen, Gruenberg, Wallis and Herrmann;
 - (2) Progressive Conservative caucus - Cato, Shultz and Phillips;
 - (3) Liberal caucus - Goll
- * 10:30 a.m. - Meet with Shakir Alwarid, Deputy Minister of the Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business, in Room 1C/1D of YTG Building
- 12:00 noon - Peter Goll, Bette Cato and Niilo Koponen to have lunch with Joe MacEachern of Northern Canada Power Commission
- * 1:30 p.m. - Sitting of the Legislative Assembly
 - Alaska delegation in the Members' Gallery where they are introduced by the Speaker
- 3:30 p.m. - Meet with Marvin Taylor, Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of White Pass and Yukon Corporation, at White Pass offices
- 6:30 p.m. - Attend Arctic Winter Games banquet hosted by Governments of Canada and Yukon and City of Whitehorse at Sheffield House (dinner to be served at 7:30 p.m. followed by dance at 9:00 p.m.)

Tuesday, March 18

- 9:00 a.m. - Meet with Gerry Piper, Administrator, Land Claims Secretariat, in Public Service Commission training room in YTG Building
- 10:00 a.m. - Meet with John Lawson, Deputy Minister of Department of Tourism, in PSC training room
- 11:00 a.m. - Alaskan delegation holds news conference in Committee Room of Legislative Assembly
- 1:00 p.m. - Meet with Bill Klassen, Deputy Minister of Department of Renewable Resources, in Committee Room of Legislative Assembly
- Afternoon - Remainder of afternoon free; Alaska delegation invited to attend sitting of the Legislative Assembly if desired (sitting begins at 1:30 p.m.)
- 4:00 p.m. - Departure for Juneau via Trans North Air charter flight

[NOTE: Departure time may be slightly later; Alaskans are to be at Hangar C by 4:00 p.m. at the latest.]

Community Schools faces 52% cut in program budget

The existing Community Schools program in seven Chugiak - Eagle River schools could shrink to just two or three schools if cuts proposed by the state Office of Management and Budget are adopted by Gov. Bill Sheffield.

That's the word from Patty Butts, who runs the Community Schools program for Chugiak - Eagle River. She said the office has recommended a whopping 52 percent cut in her budget as part of the state's belt-tightening in an era of drastically reduced oil revenues.

A 52 percent cut would reduce the Community Schools funding from \$270,000 per year to \$120,000 per year for Chugiak - Eagle River. Butts said she could run Community Schools pro-

grams in two schools at that level of funding. "or up to three schools, but it would be very limited." Butts said she can't be more specific about the effect of the cuts, because the Anchorage School District might provide some funds to make up the difference.

Butts said she is hoping to convince state officials that the Community Schools program should be cut the same amount as the School Foundation Program, which provides state dollars to school districts for education. The latest proposed cut for the foundation is about 10 percent.

Butts is asking persons interested in preserving the Community Schools program to call the governor and the area's four legislators.

Area employees promoted by Carrs Quality Centers

Carrs Quality Centers has announced the promotion of four employees: one works at the Carrs Eagle River store, and two others live in Chugiak - Eagle River.



Moira Paddock is unit director.

Moira Paddock was promoted to the position of unit director at the Eagle River store; she had previously served as assistant director of the firm's management, planning and training program.

Paddock joined Carrs in August, 1979, and has served in a variety of management positions since then. Her husband, John McCrac, also holds a management position with Carrs; the two are one of several husband-wife teams at the company.

Steven Neilson of Chugiak was also promoted, to director of the management, planning and training program. In his new capacity, he will be responsible for establishing standards and for overseeing customer service in all Carrs stores statewide. Neilson, who joined Carrs in 1978, was most recently the unit

director of the firm's Wasilla store.



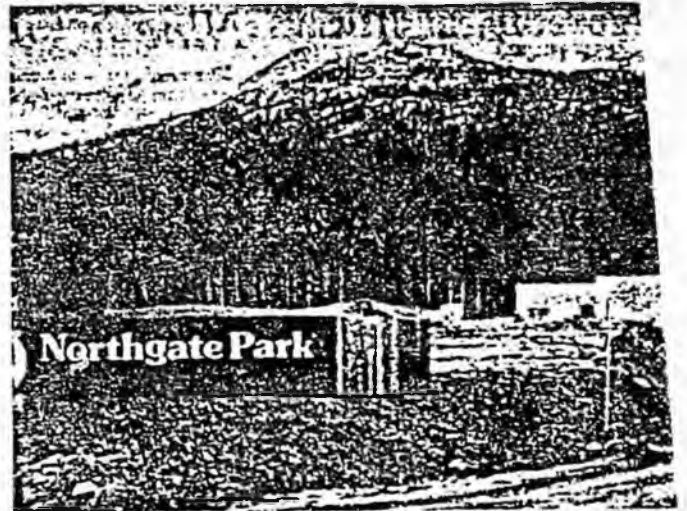
Steven Neilson heads training.

Also promoted was Michael Meehan of Eagle River, to the position of director of retail



operations for all Carrs stores. He had been director of the firm's management, planning and training program. He has worked for the company since 1978.

Also announced was the promotion of Mark Williams from vice president of operations to vice president of merchandising. Williams joined Carr's in 1976 and has 20 years' experience in the retail food business.



Eklutna, Inc. plans additional development of their Northgate commercial and industrial River, including construction of headquarters offices for the Alaska Native village corp. Eklutna firm is the largest private landowner in the Municipality of Anchorage and is involved in land trades with the city, some of which are stalled.

Rep. Phillips meets with Canada

Eagle River Rep. Randy Phillips served as an ambassador for Alaska March 14-18 as he traveled to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, to discuss a variety of issues with the territory's legislature.

Phillips was part of a delegation that included seven Alaska representatives and one senator, and Lt. Gov. Steve McAlpine. For Phillips, it was the fourth such meeting in the past five years. The meetings usually occur once a year, and alternate between Alaska and Canada.

This year's meeting was timed to coincide with the Arctic Winter Games, which were held in Whitehorse. The Alaskan delegation attended the opening ceremony of the games, and the future of those games was the topic of one of the many meetings Phillips attended.

Phillips said the committee in charge of the games wanted Alaska's reaction to the idea of including Soviet athletes in the games. Phillips said that he, McAlpine, and Rep. Max Gruenberg of Anchorage all voiced concern about the idea. "We felt the Russians would dominate the games and alter their purpose, which is to bring people together, not competition," Phillips said.

Nevertheless, the committee has since decided to invite the Rus-

sians as observers to the next games, set for Fairbanks in 1988. A final decision about including Russians in the games would come after that.

The road between Whitehorse and Skagway was also the subject of one of the meetings. Phillips

Post Office slates open house, tours Thursday, Apr. 10

In conjunction with the United States Postal Service celebration of Affirmative Action Week, the Eagle River Post Office will be conducting an open house from 1 to 7 p.m. on Thursday, April 10. Tours will begin from the customer lobby area every 15 minutes.

Affirmative Action Week is set aside each year by the Postal Service to emphasize the positive steps that have been taken to address the areas of past discrimination. Employees will be offered seminars and other programs designed to promote the advancement of all employees.

Open houses and tours will also be held at the International Airport and Eastchester Post Offices on Tuesday, April 1st from 1 until 7 p.m.

Refreshments will be served at all three open houses.

It was agreed it would maintain the or allow trucks to transport zinc ore from a Canada ship in Skagway; Alaska provide \$300,000 per year for the maintenance of the road.

Phillips said he was into meetings and even a.m. to 8 p.m. all four was in Whitehorse. Other discussed that affect be tries included natural development, tourism, tration, hydroelectric project salmon run in the Yuko land claims, and the P Caribou Herd, which between Alaska and Canada.

YOUR EYES

More Than On Pair of Contact Lenses

It makes sense to have more one pair of contact lenses especially if you wear them a lot of the time. Many contact patients realize that lenses can be lost, misplaced or torn. And, for cosmetic reasons, you might want a second pair in blue, green or amber to give your eyes a look of glow.

If you have more than one pair of lenses you should be aware of special precautions in taking care of them. Always clean and decontaminate the lenses you wear immediately upon removal. Lenses should not be worn unless the disinfection procedure had been performed within the preceding 24 hours. Keep this precaution in mind if you only wear your contact lenses for certain occasions.

Cleaning and disinfection are absolute musts for all contact lens wearers. These procedures prevent growth of harmful bacteria and protein deposits on soft lenses both white in the eye or in the lens carrying case. They are safety measures to protect the health of your eyes.

WE PREPARE TAX RETURNS FOR ALL STATES

H&R BLOCK

THE INCOME TAX PEOPLE

Eagle River Shopping Center

694-3366

Hours: Monday thru Saturday

9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Evenings by Appointment

KOMP'S

QUALITY MEATS

REGIONAL PARK PLAZA
Across From Pay 'N' Save

Select Fresh Meats
Homemade Sausage, Ham & Bacon
Wisconsin Cheeses
Game Processing
Fish Smoking

Call-in orders Welcome - 694-5667

KOMP'S MEATS 823 1/2 100th St. Eagle River, Alaska 99577
Call for prices and hours of operation. Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Eagle River Vision Clinic is a community service by:

Eagle River Vision Clinic
694-2511

Heritage Professional Building
Across From the Post Office
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9:00 - 6:30
Tues. & Thurs. 9:00 - 7:00
Sat. 10:00 - 3:00

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : HJR 72
 Title : Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories/Joint Legislative Conference
 Sponsor : HOUSE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL
 Requestor : AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : _____
 BRU : _____
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : _____ Phone : 4963
 Division : _____ Date : _____

Approved by Commissioner / Representative Hurlburt Date : 4/17/86
 Agency : Chair, House State Affairs Committee

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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

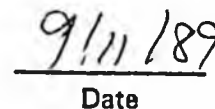


RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

S B

8

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)
Date referred: 2/3/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: HESS

DATE: 4/3/86

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee has considered CSSB 8 (HESS)

"An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- replace with _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Katie Hurley
Mike Ambrose
Wally Hill
D.A. Bonbrun
Bette Cato
Virginia Walker
Roger Jenkins

Katie Hurley
 Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCHY - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3000

May, 1986

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS date base CM 14. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Jeanie Henry

House State Affairs 4/3/1986, 3:00 pm

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : C5SB8(HESS)
 Title : "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools"
 Sponsor : Senator Kerttula, Sturgulewski,
 Requestor : House State Affairs
 Date of Request : 3/17/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Public Safety
 BRU : Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

K.M. is

Prepared by : Barbara Miklos, Exec. Dir. *Bgm*
 Division : CDVSA

Phone : 465-4356
 Date : 3/28/86

Approved by Commissioner : *[Signature]*
 Agency : Public Safety

Date : 3/28/86

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
POSITION PAPER - CSSB 8 (HESS)

March 28, 1986

Support

CS SB 8 (HESS) - "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault supports CS SB 8 (HESS) "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools." The Council believes it is important to teach children that they have a right to be protected from sexual assault and domestic violence. Since the Council and its funded programs have already developed personal safety curricula, the Council feels our participation in the development of a statewide model is very important.

In developing the guidelines, it is important that attention be placed on the existing sexual assault+domestic violence curricula as developed by the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Standing Together Against Rape in Anchorage and the Youth Network in Juneau. In FY83, the Council developed a teacher's guide for prevention of child sexual assault. A manual and two video tapes were developed, and one copy of the manual was sent to each school district in the State. Also, Standing Together Against Rape in Anchorage has developed a sexual assault curriculum which has been implemented in the Anchorage school district; and the Youth Network in Juneau, which includes the Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies and MEN, Inc., both Council funded programs, has developed a comprehensive behavioral health curriculum that includes domestic violence and sexual assault components. The Youth Network's curriculum has been accepted and used in the Juneau school district. Since the topics are so sensitive, child sexual assault and domestic violence information must be presented in a sensitive manner by trained personnel. Council funded programs have been providing this training in many schools throughout the State and will continue to do so as resources allow.

The Council's involvement in this process will not require additional resources.


Robert Surdberg

SYNOPSIS ON CSSB 8-PERSONAL SAFETY CURRICULUM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CSSB 8, originally sponsored by Senator Jay Kerttula, adds information on personal safety, specifically information concerning identification and prevention of child abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, domestic violence and abduction, to the list of subjects that local school districts are encouraged to teach their students.

The State Board of Education, the Department of Health and Social Services, the Council on Domestic Violence and the Womens' Network all support this bill. The bill will provide for the development and review of personal safety curricula throughout the state and will aid school districts in implementing such curricula.

Although the bill does not make teaching this information mandatory, it is a strong policy statement by the legislature that this information should be taught. Many school districts are already teaching these crucial subjects, but to those that are not, the legislature is sending a message. The Department of Education will aid school districts in developing and disseminating the curricula. The legislature realizes the need for flexibility within each local school district, but also recognizes the tremendous need for our students to be taught how to remain safe from physical and emotional harm.

CSSB-89 will help Alaska's children learn how to protect themselves and thus help the state have a strong future.

ZERO fiscal note -

Dept. Ed.

Curriculae coordinator is already funded (partially through march of dimes)

also
N.E.A.

Offered: 3/27/85
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Kerttula, Sturgulewski,
Halford, et al

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (HESS)

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in
public schools."

7

8

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

9

* Section 1. AS 14.30.360 is amended to read:

10

Sec. 14.30.360. CURRICULUM. (a) Each district in the state

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public school system shall be encouraged to initiate and conduct a

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program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. The

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program should include instruction in physical health and personal

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safety including alcohol and drug abuse education, cardiopulmonary

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resuscitation (CPR), early cancer prevention and detection, dental

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health, family health, environmental health, the identification and

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prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and

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domestic violence, and appropriate use of health services.

19

(b) The state board shall establish [BY REGULATION] guidelines

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for a health and personal safety education program. Personal safety

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guidelines shall be developed in consultation with the Council on

22

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Upon request, the Department

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of Education, the Department of Health and Social Services, and the

24

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault shall provide

25

technical assistance to school districts in the development of per-

26

sonal safety curricula. A school health education specialist position

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shall be established and funded in the department to coordinate the

28

program statewide. Adequate funds to enable curriculum and resource

29

development, adequate consultation to school districts, and a program

1 of teacher training in health and personal safety education shall be
2 provided.



Bus. 276-7279
24-hr.
Crisis 276-RAPE

APR 8 1986

April 4, 1986

Senator Jay Kertulla
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Kertulla:

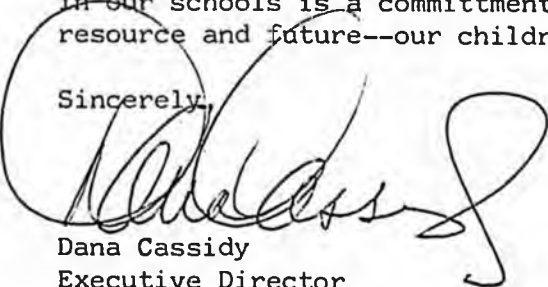
We are writing of our support for SB 8, a bill relating to personal safety curriculum in public schools which would include the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence for kindergarten through grade 12. As primary sponsor of the bill, you have our sincerest respect and admiration. We regret not sharing our praise of SB 8 with you last session, when the bill was filed.


As a sexual assault agency whose figures increased by 6% from 1984-1985 for children between ages 6-18, we have great concern and hopes that a personal safety curriculum will provide information to children on how to avoid sexual assault or seek help if they are in a abusive situation. Our 1985 statistics show that 32% of our clientele were between ages 6-18.

S.T.A.R.'s Education Department has developed a safety program for elementary students which has been adopted as mandatory curriculum for grades 1, 3 and 5 in the Anchorage School District. Sexual assault presentations for junior and senior high students are also available with special emphasis on teen issues; dating situations, communication skills, assertiveness and healthcare. An average of two children disclose, where intervention is sought or a report is made of a sexual assault, for every thirty children participating in S.T.A.R. presentations.

Again we extend our deepest regards. Through SB 8, personal safety curriculum in our schools is a committment to protecting Alaska's greatest natural resource and future--our children.

Sincerely,


Dana Cassidy
Executive Director


Carrie D. Longoria
Legal Advocate

CL/sjj

Encl.

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE
PO BOX 103356 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

Thanks to you,
IT WORKS
for all of us.  A United Way Agency



Bus. 276-7279
24-hr.
Crisis 276-RAPE

April 4, 1986

House State Affairs
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear House State Affairs Committee Members;
Representative Katie Hurley, Chair,
Representative Mike Navarre, Vice-Chair,
Representative Bette Cato,
Representative Red Boucher,
Representative Mike M. Miller,
Representative Virginia Collins,
Representative Roger Jenkins:

Standing Together Against Rape, Inc., (S.T.A.R.), is the Anchorage sexual assault crisis agency providing services which include a 24-hour crisis line, legal and medical accompaniment, and information on sexual assault to the Municipality and the State since May 1978.

We are writing in support of SB 8, a bill relating to personal safety curriculum in public schools, which would include the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, child neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence for kindergarten through grade 12.

As a sexual assault agency whose statistics increased by 6% from 1984-1985 for ages 6-18, we have great concern and hopes that a personal safety curriculum will provide children with information to avoid sexual assault or to seek help if they are in an abusive situation.

S.T.A.R.'s Education Department has developed a safety program, for elementary students which has been adopted as mandatory curriculum for grades 1, 3, and 5 in the Anchorage School District. Sexual assault presentations for junior and senior high school students are also available with special emphasis on teen issues; dating situations, communication skills, assertiveness and health-care. An average of two children disclose, where intervention is sought or a report is made of a sexual assault, for every thirty children participating in S.T.A.R. presentations.

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE
PO BOX 103356 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

Thanks to you
it works
for all of us



A United Way Agency

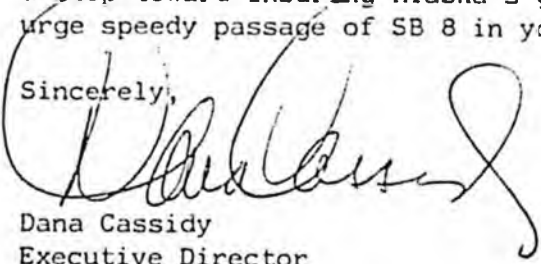
House State Affairs

Page Two

RE: SB 8

Encouraging school districts to provide for a personal safety curriculum is a step toward insuring Alaska's great future by safeguarding our children. We urge speedy passage of SB 8 in your committee.

Sincerely,



Dana Cassidy
Executive Director

C. Longoria
Carrie Longoria
Legal Advocate

CL/sjj

Kerttula sponsors bill for child safety

By SEN. JAY KERTTULA

Each year, hundreds of thousands of children in the United States become the victims of child abuse, neglect and criminal exploitation. Alaska has the highest rate of domestic violence and sexual assault in the nation (possibly because of an effective reporting system).

The welfare of Alaska's children is a priority. Previously, I sponsored legislation which established a statewide training system for sexual assault examinations and which recognized May as "Sexual Assault and Abuse Awareness Month." This year, I have introduced two bills which could have an impact on the state's efforts to assure children's safety.

SB 8 has passed through the Senate and is in the House State Affairs Committee. It is unique in that it encourages school districts to educate children about their personal safety, while

other legislation is aimed at training teachers to recognize child abuse and neglect. Currently, SB 8 focuses on teaching children how to recognize potentially dangerous situations. The bill also encourages districts to teach students how to avoid domestic violence and abductions. A child who can recognize when he is in danger is an essential element in preventing the spread of these crimes.

Because many school districts already have similar programs, the state would not have to spend money to develop a lesson plan. The bill also addresses the need for flexibility within individual school districts, therefore, it allows each district to develop, review and implement its own program.

SB 435 creates a permanent state trust fund for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect in Alaska. The trust would be funded by contributions. On their applications to receive permanent fund dividends, there

would be a space where residents could indicate if they wanted all, some or none of their dividends to be placed in the trust.

A public corporation, legally independent from the state, would distribute the money to worthy community-based programs throughout the state. The money would come from a reliable source other than state appropriations, and would be safe from state budget cuts.

Programs that receive trust money would be selected by a board which includes the governor, the commissioner of Health and Social Services, a pediatrician as well as experts in grants and investments. Any money remaining after grants had been made for the year would be invested for the trust.

I believe this is an effective way to ensure that local programs established for the protection of children receive much-deserved funds as declining oil revenues impact the state's budget.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Vice Chairman
JOE JOSEPHSON
PAUL FISCHER
EDNA ARMSTRONG DE VRIES



POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

LETTER OF INTENT

CS SB 8 (HESS)

The legislature recognizes that the Department of Education is presently soliciting comments from Alaskan school districts and various agencies and interested parties on a draft curriculum guide for health education. It is the intent of the legislature that the Department of Education in enacting CSSB 8 (HESS), prepare and distribute for comment a supplement to the existing draft no later than six months from the effective date of this Act. The supplement shall contain draft curriculum guidelines for personal safety education that include the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence.

Beth — See
attached rec.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
TASK FORCE
ON
FAMILY VIOLENCE

Task Force Members

CHIEF WILLIAM L. HART, *Chairman*
JOHN ASHCROFT
DR. ANN BURGESS
NEWMAN FLANAGAN
URSULA MEESE
CATHERINE MILTON
DR. CLYDE NARRAMORE
CHIEF RUBEN ORTEGA
FRANCES SEWARD

FINAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1984



Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 4:
Schools should ensure that all teachers are familiar with family violence prevention and that a special prevention curriculum is part of every child's school experience.

Schools have an important leadership role in implementing prevention of abuse aimed at the very young. Instruction regarding abuse should begin very early in a child's education as experts are stating that abuse is starting at younger and younger ages.¹

At a minimum, school administrators should adopt one of the several available "good touch, bad touch" programs and require that all kindergartners or first graders be given the course. The course should include the possibility of molestation by strangers as well as loved ones. Children must be taught that they can say 'no' to an adult and that they can safely turn to others for help. We must prepare children to deal with threats, bribes and force. In some jurisdictions the actual teaching is done successfully by trained volunteers, in others by trained police officers or the school teacher. In any case, the school teacher must be trained and prepared to refer these children who commonly come forth after such a program to tell about a bad touch situation they have experienced.

Sensitized and trained teachers who come into contact with their students on a daily basis should be able to discern any change in the child's physical and/or emotional well-being. By building upon the trust they have generated with their students, teachers should be able to elicit information regarding the student's life that would not be available to others.

Schools also have an important, long-range role to play in prevention of abuse. The generational nature of battering and abuse is well documented. The Task Force heard a number of experts suggest that the best way to break this generational cycle is to work with very young children to teach them techniques, such as, "time-outs," to handle angry and violent feelings without resorting to violence.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 5:
The media should publicize local family violence treatment and service programs and provide substantive stories, articles, and programming, educating the public about the problem.

break the violence cycle through early educ.

The power of the printed and broadcast word is great, its influence perhaps immeasurable. By publicizing services and resources available for both victims and abusers, local newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations are performing a valuable community service.

Many local stations have accepted their responsibility to serve in the public interest and have freely broadcast public service announcements regarding various family violence issues. These public service announcements are strongly encouraged because they are essential in increasing public awareness concerning the problem of family violence. However, the public service announcements in and of themselves are insufficient. Documentaries, news stories and TV movies, such as "Something About Amelia" and "Adam," are needed. These programs generated millions of calls from victims requesting help as well as from the public volunteering their assistance and requesting additional information.

The media can help us in our fight against family violence by continuing to air public service announcements, news stories, documentaries and TV movies that make the public aware of the extent and seriousness of family violence as well as appropriate public responses to the problem. Further, these shows should be broadcast at prime time to give them the widest possible exposure. Educational materials that are developed in conjunction with the shows should be distributed to as many schools and community groups as possible.

In addition, newspapers should print stories that help to educate the community about the nature, extent, prevention, costs and illegality of family violence. Newspaper and magazine stories that familiarize the community with the dynamics of family violence can also help to resolve and prevent the problem.

The media has another, less readily recognized, role to play in reducing the incidence of family violence—particularly battering and molestation. There is mounting concern that media depictions of violence and abuse, whether in print or via broadcast, can encourage aggressive, anti-social behavior by those who see them. We are increasingly aware of and concerned about anecdotes of young people emulating illegal and often violent acts they have seen presented by the media. The media industry must recognize the tremendous influence it can have and strive to avoid depictions that may lead to further violence.

Twenty percent of our combined tax dollars and our personal income goes to deal with problems of child abuse. I think if the American public was made aware of what it's costing them, those that don't have a human interest might begin to have a political interest. — Jennifer James

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

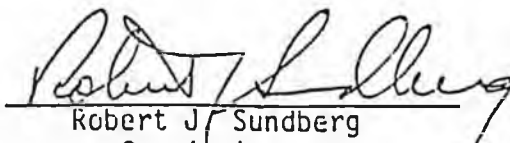
POSITION PAPER

SB 8

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault supports SB 8, "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools." The Council believes it is important to teach children that they have a right to protection from sexual assault and domestic violence. Since the Council and its funded programs have already developed personal safety curricula, the Council is supportive of participating in the development of a statewide model.

In developing the guidelines, it is important that attention be placed on the existing sexual assault/domestic violence curricula as developed by the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Standing Together Against Rape in Anchorage and the Youth Network in Juneau. In FY 83, the Council contracted with Migima, Inc. to develop a teacher's guide for child sexual assault. A manual and two video tapes were developed and one copy of the manual was sent to each school district in the State. The Council does not have funds to reproduce or disseminate the materials in sufficient quantities to meet requests. Also, Standing Together Against Rape in Anchorage has developed a sexual assault curriculum which has been implemented in the Anchorage school district; and the Youth Network in Juneau, which includes the Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies and MEIL, Inc., both Council funded programs, has developed a comprehensive behavioral health curriculum that includes domestic violence and sexual assault components. The Youth Network's curriculum has been accepted and used in the Juneau school district. Also, since the topics are so sensitive, child sexual assault and domestic violence information must be presented in a sensitive manner by trained personnel.

The Council's involvement in this process will not require additional resources.


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1985

ALASKA NETWORK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

1985

POSITION PAPER

FILE COPY

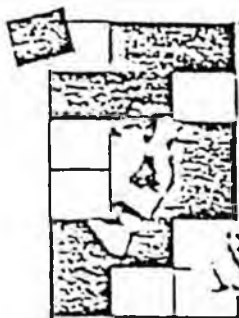
SB 8

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, a non-profit corporation representing 20 programs statewide, supports SB 8, which encourages school districts to initiate and conduct a health education program in grades K through 12.

Three Network programs (AWARE and MEN in Juneau and STAR in Anchorage) have developed and implemented curricula dealing with domestic violence, sexual assault, alcoholism in the family, and healthy decision making. Those curricula have been incorporated into the classroom schedule and are presented to grades K through 12 throughout the school year. Training in use of the curricula and the material presented is also provided to parents and teachers. In addition, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault has developed a curriculum for use in the schools.

Utilization of these materials has demonstrated the effectiveness of this means of providing prevention education to children, teachers, and parents on an on-going basis. Other programs, who are in the process of reviewing the curriculum material, have been involved in regular presentations in the subject area to school districts in their communities and have also reported the success of this method in providing prevention education and promoting community awareness.

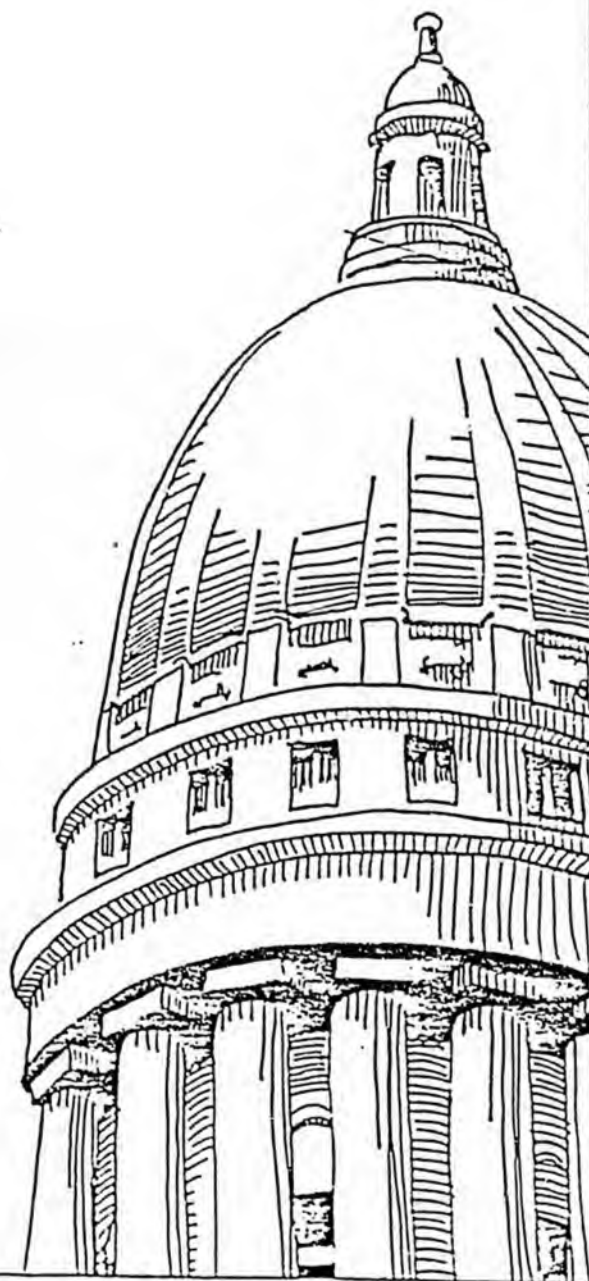
The Network supports the intent of SB 8 to encourage all school districts in the state to implement a personal safety curriculum. It is important to note, however, that such presentations often result in a student making a disclosure to the instructor about an assault. For that reason trained professionals should present this information in the classroom in order to sensitively and effectively handle such disclosures. Requiring coordination on development, implementation, and presentation of the material between the Department of Education and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault will facilitate the appropriate presentation of this material.



NATIONAL
CENTER FOR
MISSING
& EXPLOITED
CHILDREN

Selected State Legislation

A
Guide for
Effective
State Laws
to
Protect
Children



6. Education and Prevention

Educating children, families, and professionals about abduction, sexual exploitation, and child abuse is the best way to reduce crime against children. The schools are a good place to begin. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in late 1985 will provide information on effective training and education programs for the schools.

State legislation may be used to mandate that education and prevention programs for children be available throughout the state. In addition, state legislation may be used to set up community programs to educate professionals about child abuse and exploitation. It is important to note that these programs should be directed toward sexual abuse, exploitation, and abduction as well as child abuse.

State Programs

California (1984, A.B. 2443) recently passed a comprehensive education and training proposal to establish two state education centers and local prevention programs to address the issues of child abuse, sexual assault and, in general, the vulnerability of children. In enacting this important law, the legislature issued findings that included the following assessments of the school's unique ability to be the appropriate setting for the prevention program:

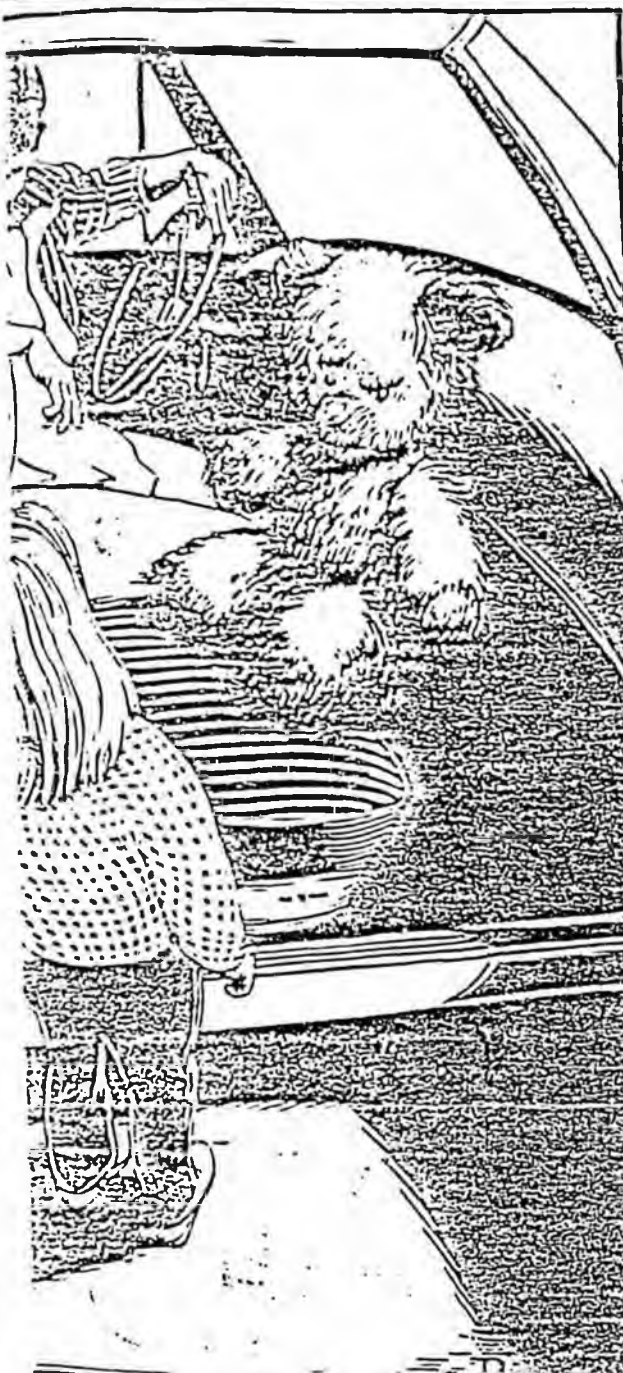
1. Child abuse and neglect is a severe and increasing problem in California.
2. School districts and preschools are able to provide an environment for training of children, parents, and all school district staff.
3. Primary prevention programs in the school districts are an effective and cost-efficient method of reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect and for promoting a healthy family environment.
4. To ensure comprehensive and effective primary prevention education to all of California's public school children, it is the intent of the legislature to provide adequate funding for training for children four times in their school career, including once in preschool, elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school.

The legislature was careful to define the goal of the new initiative as one that included preventing physical abuse, sexual assault, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

California established two distinct kinds of programs. The first is a primary prevention program that provides workshops for parents, teachers, and children. These workshops are designed to counteract common stereotypes about victims and offenders, provide parents and school staff personnel the proper training on child safety, how to detect abuse victims, what to do in a crisis, and how to report the information to the proper agencies.

In addition, the legislature had the foresight to provide for a period of counseling and reporting for the children after each children's workshop.

The second program provides for two Prevention Training Centers, which will act as state clearinghouses to provide information on prevention curriculums and technical assistance to local programs.



Kidnapping:

Awareness could save lives of children in potential danger

By KRISTIN HELMORE
The Christian Science Monitor

Concern over child abductions has increased sharply in recent months. Experts estimate that between 4,000 and 20,000 youngsters are lured away by strangers each year.

Those numbers represent only a small fraction of the total number of missing children, which is put as high as 1.5 million, most of whom are either runaways or offspring abducted by a divorced parent. But numbers aside, the children seized by strangers are at the heart of the missing-child issue, since those children are nearly always abused, both physically and emotionally. And specialists point out that any child, from infants up to the age of 16 or 17, can be vulnerable to abduction.

Last June saw the establishment of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Washington, D.C. Its main purpose is to support new legislation that will protect children and to share information concerning missing children that might contribute to their recovery.

A large number of agencies, including the FBI, have become increasingly involved in solving these cases. Programs have also sprung up to address the question of preventing child abductions. Their methods vary, but most unite on a key theme: Children can be taught to resist, and therefore prevent, their own abduction.

A number of books, films and programs seek to teach children and parents how a child can react in a preventive way when approached by an adult intent on abduction. Two nationwide programs that pursue this approach are examined in depth here.

• "Strong Kids, Safe Kids" film:

One individual involved in bringing this type of education to the public is Ron Berger of Portland, Ore. Berger is president of National Video, a chain of some 400 family entertainment video stores in the United States and Canada. He called Jan. 21 through 24 "Operation Safe Child Week." During this time his stores loaned a 43-minute tape entitled "Strong Kids, Safe Kids" to any customer free of charge.

"Our stores are family oriented," says Berger. "We cater to children. We see 300,000 people a week. We have nationally advertised this (promotion) in TV Guide in the U.S."

The Paramount video film, which normally sells for \$29.95 and rents for from \$3 to \$5 a night, was produced by and stars Henry Winkler. He appears in it both as himself and as "The Fonz," the TV character especially popular with children. Dr. Sol Gordon, professor of child and family studies at

"You don't have to tell a child what will happen if he is stranger-abducted. You can tell a child, 'I'm teaching you these things so that you can be safe.'"

— Nancy McBride

Syracuse University and author of books on childrearing and child safety, and Kee MacFarlane of the Children's Institute International in Los Angeles, also contributed to the writing of the film. Both appear on camera as well. Other performers and TV cartoon characters familiar to children contribute to its gentle, upbeat mood.

The film is aimed at children and adults alike, and children and parents are encouraged to watch it together. Its main emphasis is on calmly and firmly exhorting to children how to protect themselves from abduction and from the sexual abuse that usually follows it.

"Strong Kids, Safe Kids" explains how children can say "No!" when approached by an adult who may try to trick them into getting into a car or accepting sexual advances. It urges children to "tell someone you trust" if such advances are made. It also urges parents to be "askable" — to listen to their children on these often painful and embarrassing subjects, and never to let a child feel that sexual advance is by an adult need be tolerated, or that they are somehow the child's fault.

"Our stores offered the tape to schools for free," says Berger. "We know they're using it. Store owners talked about the response of schools to this film, and we saw that we could do something to make the public more aware of it. We decided we had the locations to be able to do something bigger than just rent the tape."

In addition to a night's free rental of the tape mentioned above, customers could have a videotape of their children made. "Police have told us that nothing is better than videotaping," says Berger. "Here is an opportunity for a police department to see the missing child."

"The film has been endorsed and recommended by the American Federation of Teachers and the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. And we have

See Page J-3 KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping is becoming an increasingly common experience for American children

Continued from Page J-1

received a commendation from the White House for this effort."

• The Adam Walsh Center program:

When teaching children to be aware of potential danger, the question arises as to whether the children will become unduly fearful as a result of this instruction. But Nancy McBride, program coordinator at the Adam Walsh Child Resource Center in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., feels that educating children to protect themselves from adults will not make them nervous or distrustful.

"We use a 'fire-drill' approach," says McBride. "You don't have to tell a child what will happen if he is stranger-abducted. You can tell a child, 'I'm teaching you these things so that you can be safe. You don't have to burn a child's hand to teach him not to play with matches. Go in with a positive, uplift message. You don't have to be

paranoid, scared kids running around."

In 1983, the Adam Walsh center developed a slide and audio cassette presentation, which they make available to schools. The center also seeks to change legislation concerning child abduction and provides information and referral services on missing children.

"The best thing is to teach prevention," McBride insists. "To teach kids how to respond to lures. The abductor or molester is very sneaky. They may use the lure of live animals, which few children can resist."

One of the slides in the Adam Walsh program depicts a man offering a child video games and ice cream to lure him into a car. This was the ploy reportedly used to abduct 11-year-old Robert Smith, who was recovered in January in Rhode Island, after

Rules could save child

The Christian Science Monitor

Experts agree that a few simple rules can help to protect children from abduction:

- A child should never get in a car with a stranger, no matter what pretext or play he may use.
- Use a password. A child should go with no one unless that person uses the password.
- A child should never disclose that he is alone in the house if someone calls or comes to the door.
- A child's name should never be in a visible place on his clothing.
- Parents should keep a child with them in a store or public place.
- Parents should never leave a child alone in a car, even for a few minutes.

appearance from his California name.

According to many experts, a child can actually prevent his own abduction by refusing to comply with the request or demands of a stranger. "Free is seldom used in the actual abduction process, experts find.

being conned. We're seeing less naivete."

And she reiterates a theme that many consider a major part of the problem: the fear of communication on the question of sex that may cause a child inadvertently to protect his assailant.

She warns, "If your child gives you some clues (that he has been approached or sexually abused), listen — don't slough it off. A child should know his parents love him and that he can tell them anything. Most children are molested before the offender is caught because children are afraid to tell about these crimes. If parents are open in these instances, that could make all the difference."

Another advocate of child education as a preventive tool in this area is inspector Seth Goldstein of the district attorney's office in San Jose, Calif.

But "kids are learning," she believes. "They're not

programs in schools," he says. "We're teaching kids that they have the capability of saying, 'No.' We need to bring this question of sexual molestation of children out of the dark, gloomy shadows. We need to give kids knowledge. The key is education, and also to lock up the people who do this. A child molester is very likely to commit the crime again."

"Most children often go willingly, unaware of what they're getting into. It's very uncommon where you rip a kid off the street, but kids need to be aware of both types of possibilities. We must give them the weapon to protect themselves: knowledge. We have seen the fruits of this education."

"What has to be done is to do it every year. You can't do a program of do's and don'ts for children once and expect them to remember it. It has to be repeated throughout their

POSITION PAPER

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (HESS)
Revised April 8, 1985

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

This Bill would add to section 14.30.360 of the Alaska statutes a recommendation that each school district expand the health education curriculum for grades K through 12 to include personal safety and the identification of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse, and domestic violence. The Bill would also require the Department of Education to consult with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in developing personal safety guidelines.

A child's knowledge of how to attain personal safety coupled with other public awareness and prevention efforts will assist in breaking the destructive cycle of child abuse and neglect in successive generations.

State Affairs Committee action on the department's recommended amendment to SB 8 to include "neglect" in the personal safety curriculum will greatly expand the target population of children at risk. National and state statistics regarding categories of harm indicate that neglect constitutes not only the largest number of reports, thereby affecting the largest number of children at risk, but that greater numbers of victims of neglect are more likely to suffer serious harm than are victims of sexual or physical abuse. The recently completed American Humane Association report, "Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective", found that in 1982, 50% of all child fatalities were a result of failure to provide basic necessities. The inclusion of "neglect" in the Bill will ensure that primary prevention programs in the school districts meet the goal of preventing physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

POSITION

The department supports this bill.

RECOMMENDED: Michael L. Price
Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family
and Youth Services

DATE: April 8, 1985

APPROVED: John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

DATE: 4-9-85

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bills/Resolution No.: CS SB No. 8
 Title: An Act relating to.....
safety curriculum in schools
 Sponsor: HESS
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: 3/27/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected: _____
Social Services
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____
Social Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	0	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
GENERAL FUNDS						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	0 =	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
FULL-TIME		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

N/A

Prepared By: Michael L. [Signature] Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family and Youth Services Date: 4/2/85

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 4-4-85 JCC
 Agency: Health & Social Services

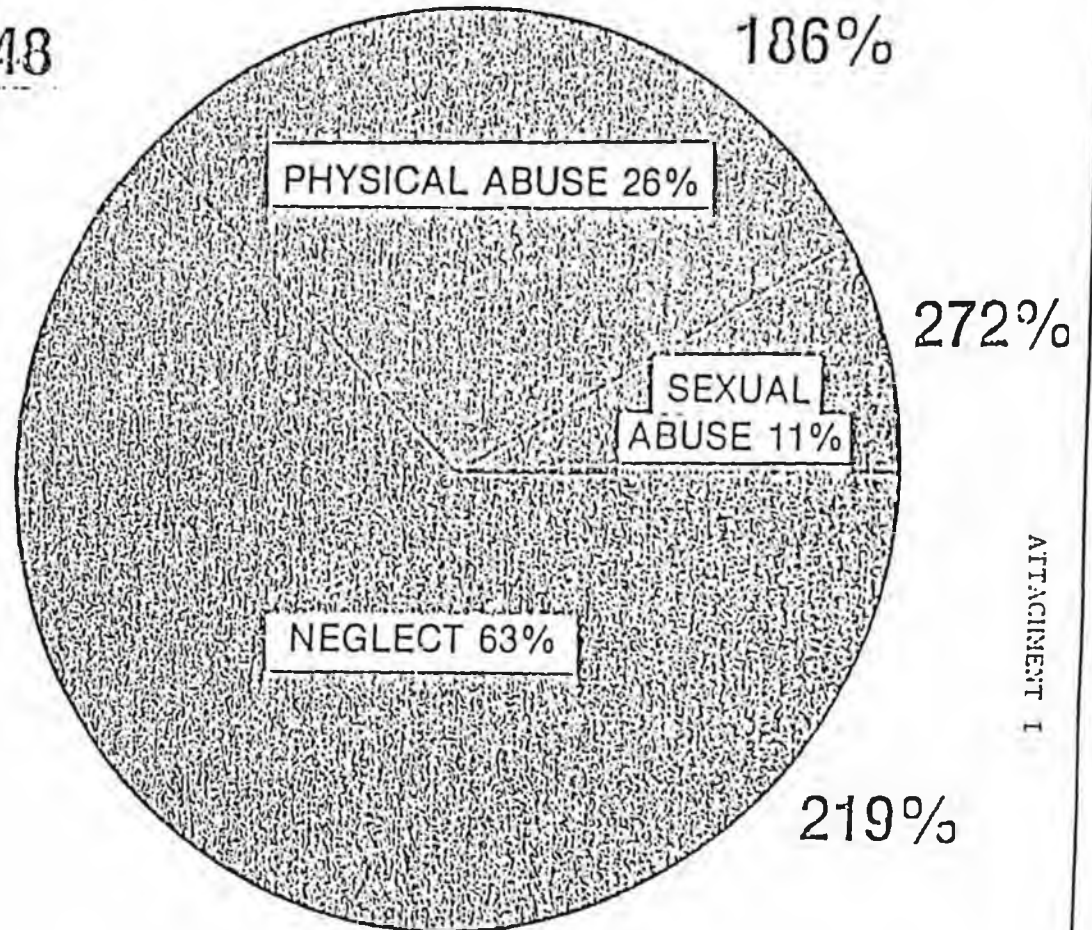
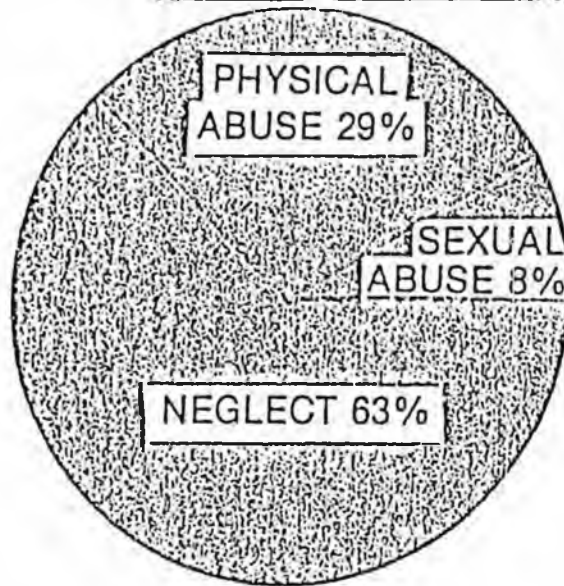
Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Interest Agencies

REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ALASKA

FY83 Total Reports: 5,574

FY78 Total Reports: 1,748



Division of Family and Youth Services

POSITION PAPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

Senate Bill 8
January 23, 1985

The Department supports this approach to satisfying the need for training for both students and school district employees in the areas covered by the bill.



Harold Reynolds, Jr.
Commissioner

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1985

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : CSSBS (HESS)
 Title : Personal Safety Curriculum

Sponsor : Kerttula
 Requestor : Kerttula
 Date of Request : 3/11/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Education
 BRU : Educational Program Support

Components : Office of Curriculum Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

In September, 1985, the Department released a K-12 model curriculum for health education which includes a personal safety curriculum. This model was a product of a two-year collaborative effort between the Department of Education and school districts. (continued on page 2)

Prepared by : Mary Hakala Phone : 2800
 Division : Commissioner's Office Date : 3/12/86

Approved by Commissioner : Marshall Lind Date : 3/13/86
 Agency : Education

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

Continuation page for fiscal note on CSSB8 (HESS)

Date of Request: 3/11/86

Analysis (con't): Currently the Department provides technical assistance, upon request, in the area of health and personal safety curriculum.

No increase in funds is necessary to maintain this level of service.

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : CSSB8 (HESS)
 Title : Personal Safety Curriculum

Sponsor : Kerttula
 Requestor : Kerttula
 Date of Request : 3/11/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Education
 BRU : Educational Program Support

Components : Office of Curriculum Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

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Continuation page for fiscal note on CSSB8 (HESS)

Date of Request: 3/11/86

Analysis (con't): Currently the Department provides technical assistance, upon request, in the area of health and personal safety curriculum.

No increase in funds is necessary to maintain this level of service.

ANALYSIS FOR SENATE BILL 8

An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools.

Title 14, Education, Chapter 30, Curriculum is amended. Under current law, each school district in the state is encouraged to initiate and conduct a program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. This bill adds new language requiring instruction in personal safety. Such things as the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence.

In addition, the State Board of Education shall establish guidelines for a personal safety education program in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Departments of Education and Health and Social Services shall upon request, provide technical assistance to the school districts.

There is an existing fiscal note from the Department of Education for \$20,000.

on 1-25-84 DOE changed to a ZERO fiscal note.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Vice Chairman
JOE JOSEPHSON
PAUL FISCHER
EDNA ARMSTRONG-DE VRIES



POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

LETTER OF INTENT

CS SB 8 (HESS)

The legislature recognizes that the Department of Education is presently soliciting comments from Alaskan school districts and various agencies and interested parties on a draft curriculum guide for health education. It is the intent of the legislature that the Department of Education in enacting CSSB 8 (HESS), prepare and distribute for comment a supplement to the existing draft no later than six months from the effective date of this Act. The supplement shall contain draft curriculum guidelines for personal safety education that include the identification and prevention of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence.

SYNOPSIS ON CSCB 8-PERSONAL SAFETY CURRICULUM
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CSSB 8, originally sponsored by Senator Jay Kerttula, adds information on personal safety, specifically information concerning identification and prevention of child abuse, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence (AND "ABDUCTION" MAY BE ADDED TO THIS LIST) to the list of subjects that local school districts are encouraged to teach their students.

The State Board of Education, the Department of Health and Social Services, the Council on Domestic Violence and the Women's Network all support this bill. The bill will provide for the development and review of personal safety curricula throughout the State, and will aid school districts in implementing such curricula.

Although the bill does not make teaching this information mandatory, it is a strong policy statement by the legislature that this information should be taught. Many school districts are already teaching these crucial subject, but for those that are not the legislature is sending a message. The legislature realizes the need for flexibility within each local school district, but also recognizes the tremendous need for our students to be taught how to remain safe from physical and emotional harm in today's society.

In conclusion, CSCB 8 is one of the best bills before the legislature this year. It will enable Alaska's children to learn how to protect themselves, so that the State has a strong future.

Beth — See
attached rec.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
TASK FORCE
ON
FAMILY VIOLENCE**

Task Force Members

CHIEF WILLIAM L. HART, *Chairman*
JOHN ASHCROFT
DR. ANN BURGESS
NEWMAN FLANAGAN
URSULA MEESE
CATHERINE MILTON
DR. CLYDE NARRAMORE
CHIEF RUBEN ORTEGA
FRANCES SEWARD

FINAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1984



Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 4:
Schools should ensure that all teachers are familiar with family violence prevention and that a special prevention curriculum is part of every child's school experience.

Schools have an important leadership role in implementing prevention of abuse aimed at the very young. Instruction regarding abuse should begin very early in a child's education as experts are stating that abuse is starting at younger and younger ages.¹

At a minimum, school administrators should adopt one of the several available "good touch, bad touch" programs and require that all kindergartners or first graders be given the course. The course should include the possibility of molestation by strangers as well as loved ones. Children must be taught that they can say 'no' to an adult and that they can safely turn to others for help. We must prepare children to deal with threats, bribes and force. In some jurisdictions the actual teaching is done successfully by trained volunteers, in others by trained police officers or the school teacher. In any case, the school teacher must be trained and prepared to refer these children who commonly come forth after such a program to tell about a bad touch situation they have experienced.

Sensitized and trained teachers who come into contact with their students on a daily basis should be able to discern any change in the child's physical and/or emotional well-being. By building upon the trust they have generated with their students, teachers should be able to elicit information regarding the student's life that would not be available to others.

Schools also have an important, long-range role to play in prevention of abuse. The generational nature of battering and abuse is well documented. The Task Force heard a number of experts suggest that the best way to break this generational cycle is to work with very young children to teach them techniques, such as, "time-outs," to handle angry and violent feelings without resorting to violence.

break the violence cycle through early educ.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 5:
The media should publicize local family violence treatment and service programs and provide substantive stories, articles, and programming, educating the public about the problem.

The power of the printed and broadcast word is great, its influence perhaps immeasurable. By publicizing services and resources available for both victims and abusers, local newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations are performing a valuable community service.

Many local stations have accepted their responsibility to serve in the public interest and have freely broadcast public service announcements regarding various family violence issues. These public service announcements are strongly encouraged because they are essential in increasing public awareness concerning the problem of family violence. However, the public service announcements in and of themselves are insufficient. Documentaries, news stories and TV movies, such as "Something About Amelia" and "Adam," are needed. These programs generated millions of calls from victims requesting help as well as from the public volunteering their assistance and requesting additional information.

The media can help us in our fight against family violence by continuing to air public service announcements, news stories, documentaries and TV movies that make the public aware of the extent and seriousness of family violence as well as appropriate public responses to the problem. Further, these shows should be broadcast at prime time to give them the widest possible exposure. Educational materials that are developed in conjunction with the shows should be distributed to as many schools and community groups as possible.

In addition, newspapers should print stories that help to educate the community about the nature, extent, prevention, costs and illegality of family violence. Newspaper and magazine stories that familiarize the community with the dynamics of family violence can also help to resolve and prevent the problem.

The media has another, less readily recognized, role to play in reducing the incidence of family violence—particularly battering and molestation. There is mounting concern that media depictions of violence and abuse, whether in print or via broadcast, can encourage aggressive, anti-social behavior by those who see them. We are increasingly aware of and concerned about anecdotes of young people emulating illegal and often violent acts they have seen presented by the media. The media industry must recognize the tremendous influence it can have and strive to avoid depictions that may lead to further violence.

Twenty percent of our combined tax dollars and our personal income goes to deal with problems of child abuse... I think if the American public was made aware of what it's costing them, those that don't have a human interest might begin to have a practical interest... — Jennifer James

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

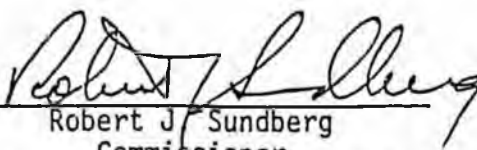
POSITION PAPER

SB 8

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault supports SB 8, "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools." The Council believes it is important to teach children that they have a right to protection from sexual assault and domestic violence. Since the Council and its funded programs have already developed personal safety curricula, the Council is supportive of participating in the development of a statewide model.

In developing the guidelines, it is important that attention be placed on the existing sexual assault/domestic violence curricula as developed by the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Standing Together Against Rape in Anchorage and the Youth Network in Juneau. In FY 83, the Council contracted with Migima, Inc. to develop a teacher's guide for child sexual assault. A manual and two video tapes were developed and one copy of the manual was sent to each school district in the State. The Council does not have funds to reproduce or disseminate the materials in sufficient quantities to meet requests. Also, Standing Together Against Rape in Anchorage has developed a sexual assault curriculum which has been implemented in the Anchorage school district; and the Youth Network in Juneau, which includes the Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies and MEN, Inc., both Council funded programs, has developed a comprehensive behavioral health curriculum that includes domestic violence and sexual assault components. The Youth Network's curriculum has been accepted and used in the Juneau school district. Also, since the topics are so sensitive, child sexual assault and domestic violence information must be presented in a sensitive manner by trained personnel.

The Council's involvement in this process will not require additional resources.


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1985

POSITION PAPER

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (HESS)
Revised April 8, 1985

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to a personal safety curriculum in public schools."

This Bill would add to section 14.30.360 of the Alaska statutes a recommendation that each school district expand the health education curriculum for grades K through 12 to include personal safety and the identification of child abuse, child abduction, neglect, sexual abuse, and domestic violence. The Bill would also require the Department of Education to consult with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in developing personal safety guidelines.

A child's knowledge of how to attain personal safety coupled with other public awareness and prevention efforts will assist in breaking the destructive cycle of child abuse and neglect in successive generations.

State Affairs Committee action on the department's recommended amendment to SB 8 to include "neglect" in the personal safety curriculum will greatly expand the target population of children at risk. National and state statistics regarding categories of harm indicate that neglect constitutes not only the largest number of reports, thereby affecting the largest number of children at risk, but that greater numbers of victims of neglect are more likely to suffer serious harm than are victims of sexual or physical abuse. The recently completed American Humane Association report, "Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective", found that in 1982, 50% of all child fatalities were a result of failure to provide basic necessities. The inclusion of "neglect" in the Bill will ensure that primary prevention programs in the school districts meet the goal of preventing physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

POSITION

The department supports this bill.

RECOMMENDED: Michael L. Price
Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family
and Youth Services

DATE: April 8, 1985

APPROVED: John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

DATE: 4-9-85

POSITION PAPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

Senate Bill 8
January 23, 1985

The Department supports this approach to satisfying the need for training for both students and school district employees in the areas covered by the bill.



Harold Reynolds, Jr.
Commissioner

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1985

ALASKA NETWORK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

1985

POSITION PAPER

FILE COPY

SB 8

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, a non-profit corporation representing 20 programs statewide, supports SB 8, which encourages school districts to initiate and conduct a health education program in grades K through 12.

Three Network programs (AWARE and MEN in Juneau and STAR in Anchorage) have developed and implemented curricula dealing with domestic violence, sexual assault, alcoholism in the family, and healthy decision making. Those curricula have been incorporated into the classroom schedule and are presented to grades K through 12 throughout the school year. Training in use of the curricula and the material presented is also provided to parents and teachers. In addition, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault has developed a curriculum for use in the schools.

Utilization of these materials has demonstrated the effectiveness of this means of providing prevention education to children, teachers, and parents on an on-going basis. Other programs, who are in the process of reviewing the curriculum material, have been involved in regular presentations in the subject area to school districts in their communities and have also reported the success of this method in providing prevention education and promoting community awareness.

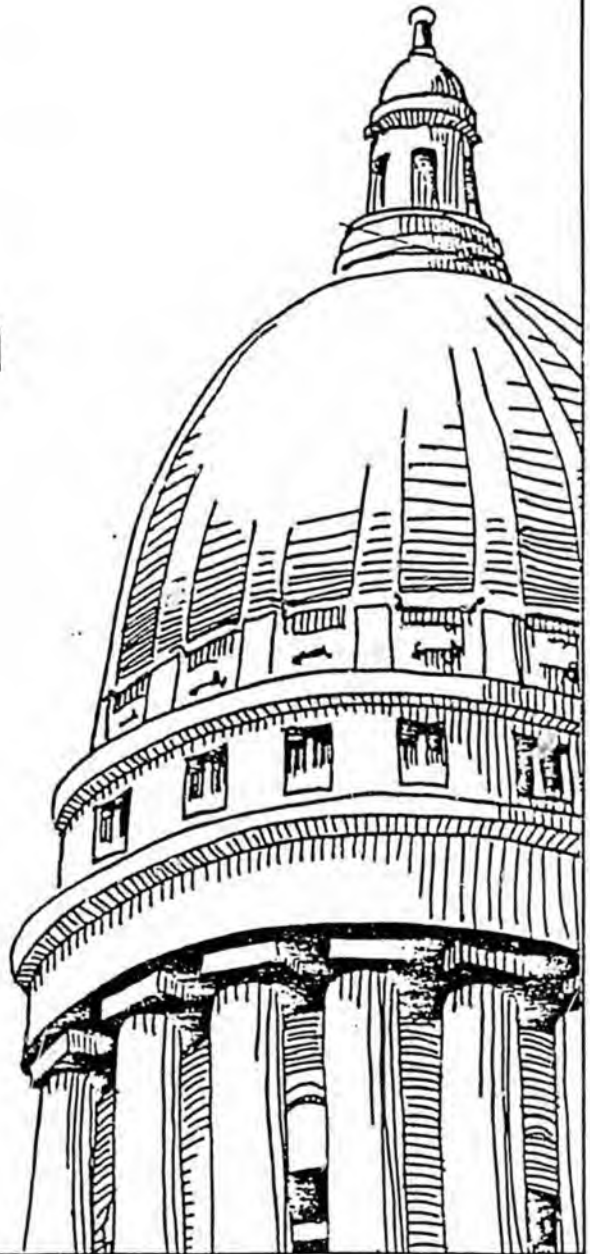
The Network supports the intent of SB 8 to encourage all school districts in the state to implement a personal safety curriculum. It is important to note, however, that such presentations often result in a student making a disclosure to the instructor about an assault... For that reason trained professionals should present this information in the classroom in order to sensitively and effectively handle such disclosures. Requiring coordination on development, implementation, and presentation of the material between the Department of Education and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault will facilitate the appropriate presentation of this material.



NATIONAL
CENTER FOR
MISSING
& EXPLOITED
CHILDREN

Selected State Legislation

**A
Guide for
Effective
State Laws
to
Protect
Children**



6. Education and Prevention

Educating children, families, and professionals about abduction, sexual exploitation, and child abuse is the best way to reduce crime against children. The schools are a good place to begin. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in late 1985 will provide information on effective training and education programs for the schools.

State legislation may be used to mandate that education and prevention programs for children be available throughout the state. In addition, state legislation may be used to set up community programs to educate professionals about child abuse and exploitation. It is important to note that these programs should be directed toward sexual abuse, exploitation, and abduction as well as child abuse.

State Programs

California (1984, A.B. 2443) recently passed a comprehensive education and training proposal to establish two state education centers and local prevention programs to address the issues of child abuse, sexual assault and, in general, the vulnerability of children. In enacting this important law, the legislature issued findings that included the following assessments of the school's unique ability to be the appropriate setting for the prevention program:

1. Child abuse and neglect is a severe and increasing problem in California.
2. School districts and preschools are able to provide an environment for training of children, parents, and all school district staff.
3. Primary prevention programs in the school districts are an effective and cost-efficient method of reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect and for promoting a healthy family environment.
4. To ensure comprehensive and effective primary prevention education to all of California's public school children, it is the intent of the legislature to provide adequate funding for training for children four times in their school career, including once in preschool, elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school.

The legislature was careful to define the goal of the new initiative as one that included preventing physical abuse, sexual assault, neglect, and reducing the general vulnerability of children.

California established two distinct kinds of programs. The first is a primary prevention program that provides workshops for parents, teachers, and children. These workshops are designed to counteract common stereotypes about victims and offenders, provide parents and school staff personnel the proper training on child safety, how to detect abuse victims, what to do in a crisis, and how to report the information to the proper agencies.

In addition, the legislature had the foresight to provide for a period of counseling and reporting for the children after each children's workshop.

The second program provides for two Prevention Training Centers, which will act as state clearinghouses to provide information on prevention curriculums and technical assistance to local programs.



Green Science Monitor 1980 Darn

Kidnapping:

Awareness could save lives of children in potential danger

By KRISTIN HELMORE
The Christian Science Monitor

Concern over child abductions has increased sharply in recent months. Experts estimate that between 4,000 and 20,000 youngsters are lured away by strangers each year.

Those numbers represent only a small fraction of the total number of missing children, which is put as high as 1.5 million, most of whom are either runaways or offspring abducted by a divorced parent. But numbers aside, the children seized by strangers are at the heart of the missing-child issue, since those children are nearly always abused, both physically and emotionally. And specialists point out that any child, from infants up to the age of 16 or 17, can be vulnerable to abduction.

Last June saw the establishment of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Washington, D.C. Its main purpose is to support new legislation that will protect children and to share information concerning missing children that might contribute to their recovery.

A large number of agencies, including the FBI, have become increasingly involved in solving these cases. Programs have also sprung up to address the question of preventing child abductions. Their methods vary, but most unite on a key theme: Children can be taught to resist, and therefore prevent, their own abduction.

A number of books, films and programs seek to teach children and parents how a child can react in a preventive way when approached by an adult intent on abduction. Two nationwide programs that pursue this approach are examined in depth here.

• "Strong Kids, Safe Kids" film:

One individual involved in bringing this type of education to the public is Ron Berger of Portland, Ore. Berger is president of National Video, a chain of some 400 family entertainment video stores in the United States and Canada. He called Jan. 21 through 24 "Operation Safe Child Week." During this time his stores loaned a 43-minute tape entitled "Strong Kids, Safe Kids" to any customer free of charge.

"Our stores are family oriented," says Berger. "We cater to children. We see 300,000 people a week. We have nationally advertised this (promotion) in TV Guide in the U.S."

The Paramount video film, which normally sells for \$29.95 and rents for from \$3 to \$5 a night, was produced by and stars Henry Winkler. He appears in it both as himself and as "The Fonz," the TV character especially popular with children. Dr. Sol Gordon, professor of child and family studies at

"You don't have to tell a child what will happen if he is stranger-abducted. You can tell a child, 'I'm teaching you these things so that you can be safe.'"

— Nancy McBride

Syracuse University and author of books on childrearing and child safety, and Kay MacFarlane of the Children's Institute International in Los Angeles, also contributed to the writing of the film. Both appear on camera as well. Other performers and TV cartoon characters familiar to children contribute to its gentle, upbeat mood.

The film is aimed at children and adults alike, and children and parents are encouraged to watch it together. Its main emphasis is on calmly and firmly explaining to children how to protect themselves from abduction and from the sexual abuse that usually follows it.

"Strong Kids, Safe Kids" explains how children can say "No!" when approached by an adult who may try to trick them into getting into a car or accepting sexual advances. It urges children to "tell someone you trust" if such advances are made. It also urges parents to be "askable" — to listen to their children on these often painful and embarrassing subjects, and never to let a child feel that sexual advances by an adult need be tolerated, or that they are somehow the child's fault.

"Our stores offered the tape to schools for free," says Berger. "We know they're using it. Store owners talked about the response of schools to this film, and we saw that we could do something to make the public more aware of it. We decided we had the locations to be able to do something bigger than just rent the tape."

In addition to a night's free rental of the tape mentioned above, customers could have a videotape of their children made. "Police have told us that nothing is better than videotaping," says Berger. "Here is an opportunity for a police department to see the missing child."

"The film has been endorsed and recommended by the American Federation of Teachers and the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. And we have

See Page J-3, KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping is becoming an increasingly common experience for American children

Continued from Page J-1

received a commendation from the White House for this effort."

• The Adam Walsh Center program:

When teaching children to be aware of potential danger, the question arises as to whether the children will become unduly fearful as a result of this instruction. But Nancy McBride, program coordinator at the Adam Walsh Child Resource Center in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., feels that educating children to protect themselves from adults will not make them nervous or distrustful.

"We use a 'fire-drill' approach," says McBride. "You don't have to tell a child what will happen if he is stranger-abducted. You can tell a child, 'I'm teaching you these things so that you can be safe.' You don't have to burn a child's hand to teach him not to play with matches. Go in with a positive, uplift man-

paranoid, scared kids running around."

In 1983, the Adam Walsh center developed a slide and audio cassette presentation, which they make available to schools. The center also seeks to change legislation concerning child abduction and provides information and referral services on missing children.

"The best thing is to teach prevention," McBride insists. "To teach kids how to respond to lures. The abductor or molester is very sneaky. They may use the lure of live animals, which few children can resist."

One of the slides in the Adam Walsh program depicts a man offering a child video games and ice cream to lure him into a car. This was the play reportedly used to abduct 11-year-old Robert Smith, who was recovered in January in Rhode Island, al-

Rules could save child

The Christian Science Monitor
Experts agree that a few simple rules can help to protect children from abduction:

- A child should never get in a car with a stranger, no matter what pretext or play he may use.
- Use a password. A child should go with no one unless that person uses the password.
- A child should never disclose that he is alone in the house if someone calls or comes to the door.
- A child's name should never be in a visible place on his clothing.
- Parents should keep a child with them in a store or public place.
- Parents should never leave a child alone in a car, even for a few minutes.

appearance from his California home.

According to many experts, a child can actually prevent his own abduction by refusing to comply with the request or demands of a stranger. Force is seldom used in the actual abduction process, experts

"A child abductor is usually an ineffectual personality looking for love and trust," says McBride. "Child molesters do it for power and affection — to get a child to look up to them and trust them.

But "kids are learning."

being conned. We're seeing less naivete."

And she reiterates a theme that many consider a major part of the problem: the fear of communication on the question of sex that may cause a child inadvertently to protect his assailant.

She warns, "If your child gives you some clues (that he has been approached or sexually abused), listen — don't stomp it out. A child should know his parents love him and that he can tell them anything. Most children are molested before the offender is caught because children are afraid to tell about these crimes. If parents are open in these instances, that could make all the difference."

Another advocate of child education as a preventive tool in this case is Inspector Seth Goldstein of the district attorney's office in San Jose, Calif.

programs in schools," he says. "We're teaching kids that they have the capability of saying, 'No.' We need to bring this question (of sexual molestation of children) out of the dark, gloomy shadows. We need to give kids knowledge. The key is education, and it is to lock up the people who do this. A child molester is very likely to commit the crime again."

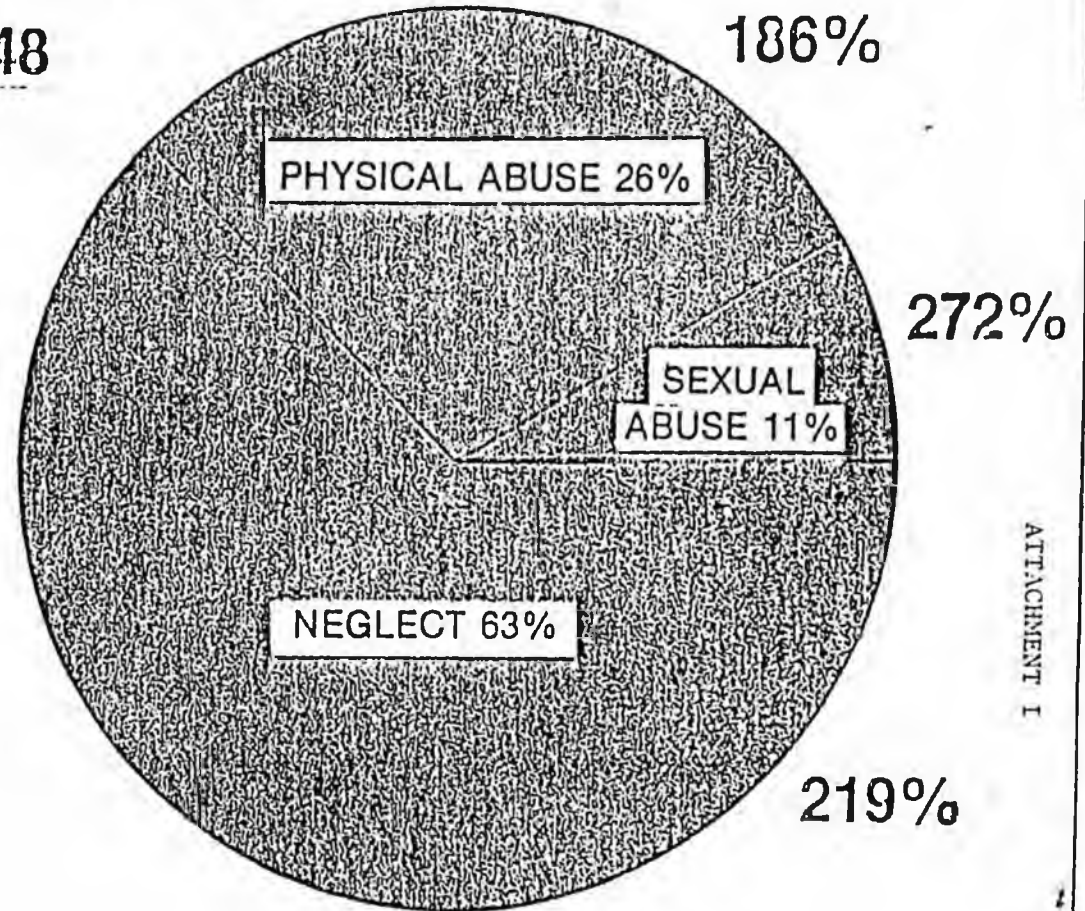
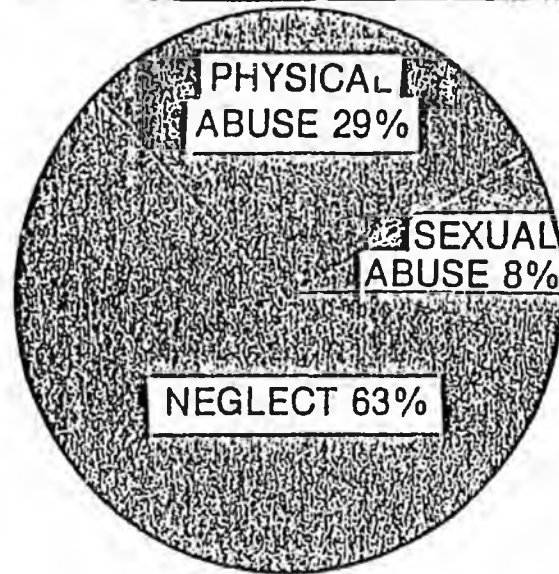
"Most children often go willingly, unaware of what they're getting into. It's very uncommon where you rip a kid off the street, but kids need to be aware of both types of possibilities. We must give them the weapon to protect themselves: knowledge. We have seen the fruits of this education."

"What has to be done is to do it every year. You can't do a program of dos and don'ts for children once and expect them to remember it. It has to be repeated throughout their

REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ALASKA

FY83 Total Reports: 5,574

FY78 Total Reports: 1,748



Division of Family and Youth Services

3/14/86

SB8

Kerttula sponsors bill for child safety

By SEN. JAY KERTTULA

Each year, hundreds of thousands of children in the United States become the victims of child abuse, neglect and criminal exploitation. Alaska has the highest rate of domestic violence and sexual assault in the nation (possibly because of an effective reporting system).

The welfare of Alaska's children is a priority. Previously, I sponsored legislation which established a statewide training system for sexual assault examinations and which recognized May as "Sexual Assault and Abuse Awareness Month." This year, I have introduced two bills which could have an impact on the state's efforts to assure children's safety.

SB 8 has passed through the Senate and is in the House State Affairs Committee. It is unique in that it encourages school districts to educate children about their personal safety, while

other legislation is aimed at training teachers to recognize child abuse and neglect. Currently, SB 8 focuses on teaching children how to recognize potentially dangerous situations. The bill also encourages districts to teach students how to avoid domestic violence and abductions. A child who can recognize when he is in danger is an essential element in preventing the spread of these crimes.

Because many school districts already have similar programs, the state would not have to spend money to develop a lesson plan. The bill also addresses the need for flexibility within individual school districts, therefore, it allows each district to develop, review and implement its own program.

SB 435 creates a permanent state trust fund for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect in Alaska. The trust would be funded by contributions. On their applications to receive permanent fund dividends, there

would be a space where residents could indicate if they wanted all, some or none of their dividends to be placed in the trust.

A public corporation, legally independent from the state, would distribute the money to worthy community-based programs throughout the state. The money would come from a reliable source other than state appropriations, and would be safe from state budget cuts.

Programs that receive trust money would be selected by a board which includes the governor, the commissioner of Health and Social Services, a pediatrician as well as experts in grants and investments. Any money remaining after grants had been paid for the year would be invested for the trust.

I believe this is an effective way to ensure that local programs established for the protection of children receive much-deserved funds as declining oil revenues impact the state's budget.