

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672
6600 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

1004

LINE OF DUTY AND MISCONDUCT

Incurrence, or aggravation of an injury or disease that the member may have. See section 0306.

(d) Any statement, record, or other evidentiary matter considered by the convening authority shall be made available for inspection by the member;

(e) The member shall be given full opportunity to present any relevant matter in refutation, explanation, rebuttal, or otherwise respecting the incurrence of the injury or disease. A reasonable period of time shall be provided to the member for this purpose.

(f) The member shall be provided a Privacy Act statement in accordance with section 0308 and Appendix A-3-a. A format to document the hearing is contained in Appendix A-8-g and h.

b. *Action by officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction.* Unless the convening authority is empowered to convene general courts-martial, the record or report shall be forwarded to an officer empowered to convene general courts-martial having a judge advocate attached to his command. This officer may take any action on the report that could have been taken by the convening authority. With respect to conclusions concerning misconduct and line of duty, he shall indicate his approval, disapproval, or modification of such conclusions unless he returns the record for further inquiry. See section 0210 of this Manual. A copy of this action shall be forwarded to the commanding officer of the member concerned so that appropriate entries may be made in his service and medical records. Reviewing authorities subsequent to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction need neither comment nor record approval or disapproval of the prior actions concerning line of duty and misconduct.

0816 RELATION TO SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS

Safety investigations and reports required by OP-NAVINST 5102.1 [Series] are separate and independent of investigations and reports under the JAG Manual.

0817 CHECK LIST FOR FACT-FINDING BODIES

The following is provided as a convenient check list of matters which should be included (as applicable) in any report of a fact-finding body appointed to inquire into and make recommendations concerning misconduct and line of duty under the provisions of this chapter.

a. The complete name, grade or title, service or social security number, service or occupation, station or

residence of all persons, military and civilian, killed or injured as an incident of the event under investigation. See section 0308 for advice required to be given by the Privacy Act.

b. All facts leading up to and connected with an injury, disease, or death.

c. Copies of military or civilian police accident reports, pertinent hospitalization or clinical records, death certificates, autopsy reports, records of coroners' inquests or medical examiners' reports, and pathological, histological, and toxicological studies.

d. Complete information concerning the site and terrain at which the incident in question occurred; and photographs, maps, charts, diagrams, or other exhibits which may be deemed helpful to a complete understanding of the incident.

e. All pertinent facts with respect to the duty, leave, liberty or unauthorized absence status of an individual at the time of the incident resulting in his injury or death.

f. When the person involved is a member of a reserve component of the Navy or Marine Corps, complete information as to his status in relation to extended active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training (or travel to and from such duty) at the time of the incident.

g. Complete information as to the nature and extent of all injuries to naval personnel and the place and extent of any hospitalization resulting therefrom, include costs when civilian facilities are used.

h. When relevant, evidence regarding the state of alcohol, drug, or fumes, gas, or vapor intoxication and the extent of impairment of the physical or mental faculties of any person involved and connected with the incident. Evidence as to the individual's general appearance and behavior, his rationality of speech, coordination of muscular effort, and all other facts, observations, and opinions of others bearing on the question of actual impairment shall be obtained and recorded. Efforts shall be made to determine the quantity and nature of the intoxicating agent used and the period of time over which used by the person. Results of any blood, breath, urine, or tissue tests for the intoxicating agent should also be obtained and submitted as exhibits.

i. When material, evidence regarding the mental competence or impairment of the deceased or injured person. In all cases of suicide or attempted suicide, all possible evidence bearing on the mental condition of the deceased or injured person shall be obtained. This will include all available evidence as to his social background, his actions and moods immediately prior to the suicide or the suicide attempt, any troubles which might have



motivated the incident, and any pertinent examinations or counseling by specially experienced persons.

j. Documentation evidencing that each enclosure containing personal information solicited from an individ-

ual is in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and section 0308 and Appendix A-3-a.

k. Documentation that statements solicited from an injured service member respecting the incurrence or aggravation of his disease or injury are in compliance with section 0306.



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SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BILL NUMBER SB 8

SPONSOR Fahrenkamp, et al

BILL TITLE Extend Women's Commission

DATE REFERRED 1-9-89

HEARING SCHEDULED 1-16-89

FISCAL NOTE PREPARED

SPONSOR CONTACTED Danny 3834

INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

✓ Ruth Lister, Director, Women's Commission 501-4227

✓ Sherry Hall, Women's Lobby 586-4788

Paula Ziegler, Commission Chair Rie Munoz 586-2112

Caren Robinson, Gov's Office 3500 not in

Network Domestic Violence Eleanor Davenport 586-6231

BPW (Business & Pro. Women) 1-12-89

AAUW (Univ. Women) Ann Sullley 465-4424 586-6952

Legal: Terry Lauderbach 2450 Bureau Women's Council Sue Koester H 789-0581 CAN'T ATTEND

Alaska Coalition of Women Louise Howeiter 780-4380 N/A 1/12

OTHER
Also: Martha Penrose 586-2222 June.
Leone Nevens 789-0311 June.

Handwritten notes:
Mary Lorence 465-3058
Jan Ayles 463-3445
will bring sections from annual report - long term plan - highlights of last 10 yrs.
Mary Lorence hasn't worked here for a year.

Handwritten note:
1-12-89

Handwritten note:
Elaine Mayfield 465-4180 Black Women's Group

Handwritten note:
1-12-89 + Dove Kill

Handwritten note:
Alaska Native Sisterhood Carole Jorgenson

Handwritten notes:
N/A 1/12
June.
June.
June.
1/12



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Sandra

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee Members

FROM: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman *Pat*

RE: SB 8, Women's Commission

DATE: January 18, 1989

Please find attached a draft committee substitute for SB 8, which is scheduled for committee action today at 1:30 p.m. The only change from the original bill is in Sec. 3 (page 2, line 5). The members' term of office has been reduced from five to three years.

The transitional provisions contained in Sec. 7 (page 3, lines 3-10) have not been changed. The Interim Women's Commission will expire June 30, 1989, which means its membership will be disbanded. The Governor will need to appoint members to serve on the reconstituted Alaska Women's Commission beginning July 1, 1989.

The Governor has the discretion to appoint new members or to reappoint members who are currently serving on the Interim Commission. All of the members appointed July 1 will serve staggered terms as specified under current law, which provides for three members to serve one-year terms, three members to serve two-year terms, and three members to serve three-year terms.

Also attached is information on the terms of office of other state boards and commissions.

cc: Senator Fahrenkamp, bill sponsor

6-0043E
Lauterbach
1/17/89

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

C.S. - see page 2, line 5

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (State Affairs)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission;
7 extending the termination date of the Interim Women's
8 Commission; and providing for an effective date."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 44.19.167(a) is amended to read:
11 (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondis-
12 criminatory basis by the governor [WITHIN 60 DAYS OF OCTOBER 6, 1978].
13 The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member
14 shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. In making the ap-
15 pointments, the governor shall give due consideration [SHALL BE GIVEN]
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17 (1) the recommendations made by civic organizations,
18 women's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer
19 groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organiza-
20 tions, and other groups having an interest in the status ^{and welfare} of women;
21 (2) statewide geographical representation of the commis-
22 sion; and
23 (3) minority and low-income representation.
24 * Sec. 2. AS 44.19.168 is amended to read:
25 Sec. 44.19.168. MEETINGS. [WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
26 OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR SHALL CALL THE
27 FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.] A majority of the members consti-
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29 the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the



1 chairperson, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a
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4 *changed in C.S.* Sec. 44.19.169. TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
5 member is three [FIVE] years. Terms shall be staggered. [INITIAL
6 TERMS SHALL BE THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, THREE MEMBERS
7 SERVING FOR THREE YEARS, AND THREE MEMBERS SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS.] A
8 vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the
9 same manner as original appointments. [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED]
11 [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]

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26 * Sec. 5. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

27 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [JUNE 30,
28 1987];

29 * Sec. 6. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the

1 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
2 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

3 * Sec. 7. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska
4 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
5 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
6 as determined by the governor.

7 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
8 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission with respect to all rights,
9 assets, liabilities, and other matters not otherwise specifically addressed
10 by this Act.

11 * Sec. 8. Section 6 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
12 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
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14 * Sec. 9. Sections 6 and 8 of this Act take effect immediately under
15 AS 01.10.070(c).

16 * Sec. 10. Except for secs. 6 and 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect
17 July 1, 1989.

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TERMS OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Source: State of Alaska Boards and Commissions Book

BOARDS/COMMISSIONS WITH TWO-YEAR TERMS

Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council
Alaska Coastal Policy Council
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Alaska Historical Commission
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority
Alaska Safety Advisory Council

BOARDS/COMMISSIONS WITH THREE-YEAR TERMS

Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund Board
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Alaska State Council on the Arts
Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar
Block Grants Advisory Committee
Alaska State Building Authority
Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank
Advisory Board on Drug Abuse
Alaska State Emergency Response Commission
Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped
Board of Fisheries
Board of Forestry
Board of Game
Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted
Historic Sites Advisory Committee
State Historical Record Advisory Board
State Job Training Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice and Family Services Advisory Committee
Advisory Council on Libraries
Medicaid Rate Commission
Medical Indemnity Corporation of Alaska
Alaska Mental Health Board
National Park Subsistence Resource Commission
Alaska Private Industry Council
Professional Teaching Practices Commission
Royalty Oil and Gas Development Advisory Board
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute
Alaska Soil and Water Conservation Board
Alaska Teachers' Retirement Board
Violent Crimes Compensation Board
Governor's Council on Vocational and Career Education
Wood-Tikchik State Park Management Council
Alaska Worker's Compensation Board

BOARDS/COMMISSIONS WITH 4-YEAR TERMS

State Board of Public Accountancy
Review Board on Alcoholism
State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, Surveyors
Athletic Commission
Board of Barbers and Hairdressers
Board of Chiropractic Examiners
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
State Officers Compensation Commission

Correctional Industries Commission
Board of Dental Examiners
Board of Electrical Examiners
Public Employees' and Teachers' Disability Review Board
Board of Dispensing Opticians
Education Commission of the States
Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services
Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas
Guide Board
Commission on Judicial Conduct
Board of Marine Pilots
Board of Mechanical Examiners
State Medical Board
Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority
Board of Nursing
Board of Nursing Home Administrators
Occupational Safety and Health Review Board
Older Alaskans Commission
Board of Examiners in Optometry
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission
Permanent Fund Corporation Board of Trustees
Board of Pharmacy
State Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy Board
Alaska Police Standards Council
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
Alaska Power Authority
Board of Psychologist and Psychological Associate Examiners
Board of Public Accountancy
Real Estate Commission
Science and Engineering Advisory Commission
Board of Clinical Social Work Examiners
Board of Veterinary Examiners
Water Resources Board
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

BOARDS/COMMISSIONS WITH 5-YEAR TERMS

Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission
Board of Education
Employment Security Advisory Council
Fishermen's Fund Advisory and Appeals Council
State Commission for Human Rights
Local Boundary Commission
State Board of Parole
Alaska Public Offices Commission
Board of Directors of the Alaska Railroad Corporation
Water and Wastewater Works Advisory Board
Alaska Women's Commission

BOARDS/COMMISSIONS WITH 6-YEAR TERMS

Alaska Code Revision Commission
Public Employees Retirement Board
Judicial Commission
Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Personnel Board
Alaska Public Utilities Commission

BOARDS/COMMISSIONS WITH 8-YEAR TERMS

University of Alaska Board of Regents

St. Aff. CS

p.1, l.20 and welfare

p.2, l.6 three [five]

Finance CS

p.2, l.10 A person may not

serve more than 6

consecutive years.

+ LETTER OF INTENT

Original sponsors: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,
Eliason, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL

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BY FINANCE COMMITTEE

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CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance)

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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A BILL

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BY FAHRENKAMP, STURGULEWSKI,
ELIASON, DUNCAN, UEHLING,
SZYMANSKI, RODEY, ZHAROFF,
KELLY, POVRCHOT, ADAMS, KERTTULA
FRANK AND RODEY

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 8

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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13 THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALASKA WHICH WAS MANDATED BY THE NINTH LEGISLA-
14 TURE, SECOND SESSION, UNDER CH. 99 SLA 1976, AND] improve the status
15 of women in the state [ALASKA] by conducting [FURTHER] research and by
16 making and implementing [ADDITIONAL] recommendations on the opportuni-
17 ties, needs, problems, and contributions of women in the state
18 [ALASKA] including, but not limited to,

- 19 (1) education; [,]
20 (2) homemaking; [,]
21 (3) civil and legal rights; and [,]
22 (4) labor and employment.

23 * Sec. 5. AS 44.66.010(a)(12) is amended to read:

24 (12) Alaska Women's Commission -- June 30, 1993 [JUNE 30,
25 1987];

26 * Sec. 6. EXTENSION OF INTERIM COMMISSION. The termination date of the
27 Interim Women's Commission established by the governor under Administrative
28 Order No. 110 is extended to June 30, 1989.

29 * Sec. 7. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The members of the Alaska

1 Women's Commission appointed by the governor to serve terms of office
2 beginning on July 1, 1989, shall serve initial terms under AS 39.05.055(7),
3 as determined by the governor.

4 (b) The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a
5 continuation of the Interim Women's Commission with respect to all rights,
6 assets, liabilities, and other matters not otherwise specifically addressed
7 by this Act.

8 * Sec. 8. Section 6 of this Act is retroactive to the date of adjourn-
9 ment of the First Regular Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legisla-
10 ture.

11 * Sec. 9. Sections 6 and 8 of this Act take effect immediately under
12 AS 01.10.070(c).

13 * Sec. 10. Except for secs. 6 and 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect
14 July 1, 1989.

January 9, 1989

SENATE JOURNAL

p. 12

SB 8

SENATE BILL NO. 8 by Senators Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski, Eliason, Duncan, Uehling, Szymanski, Rodey, Zharoff, Kelly, Pourchot, Adams, Kerttula and Frank, entitled:

"An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

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

January 19, 1989

SENATE JOURNAL

p. 147

SB 8

The State Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 8 (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) and recommended it be replaced with

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (State Affairs)

Senator Pourchot, Chair, and Senator Kelly signed "do pass". Senators Adams and Faiks signed "no recommendation".

Zero fiscal note published today from Office of the Governor, Division of Administrative Services.

SENATE BILL NO. 8 was referred to the Finance Committee.

January 19, 1989

SENATE JOURNAL

p. 158

SB 8

Senator Binkley moved and asked unanimous consent that the publication notice be waived on SENATE BILL NO. 8 (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) for the Finance Committee meeting at 9:00 a.m. on January 23. Without objection, it was so ordered.

SB 8

The Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 8 (An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date) and a majority of the committee recommended it be replaced with

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8 (Finance)

and do pass with a Letter of Intent. The report was signed by Senators Binkley and Uehling, Co-Chairs, and concurred in by Senators Zharoff, Duncan, Pearce and Frank. Senator Fischer signed "do not pass without additional amendments."

Letter of Intent
for
CSSB 8 (Finance)

The Senate respectfully requests the Governor to make appointments to the Alaska Women's Commission on a nonpartisan basis; with consideration to geographical representation; and with due consideration to recommendations from various sources having an interest in women's issues.

Previous zero fiscal note published 1/19/89 from Office of the Governor, Division of Administrative Services, accompanied the committee substitute.

SENATE BILL NO. 8 was referred to the Rules Committee.

SPONSOR'S APPROVAL
[Signature]



DRAFT

* HONORING *

- * RALPH CENTONI *
- * CRAIG JOHNSTON *
- * GARY RUNA *
- * DALE COBB *
- * ANN GABLER *
- * JEFF EASTGATE *

The members of the Sixteenth Alaska Legislature honor Ralph Centoni, Craig Johnston, Gary Runa, Dale Cobb, Ann Gabler and Jeff Eastgate for their teamwork and quick, decisive action in saving the life of Cliff Cullings.

Early in the morning of Tuesday, September 13, 1988, Mr. Cullings was swimming in the Service High School pool. He lost consciousness and floated to the bottom of the pool. Mr. Centoni noticed this and dove in and pulled Mr. Cullings to the side of the pool. He called to Craig Johnston, the lifeguard, who was able to lift him out of the pool. Mr. Cullings' heart stopped soon after. Mr. Johnson commenced CPR along with Gary Runa, a swimmer at the pool.

Five minutes later, Firefighter Dale Cobb appeared and stood by while Mr. Johnston and Mr. Runa continued the CPR. Eight minutes after Mr. Cullings lost consciousness, Paramedics Ann Gabler and Jeff Eastgate arrived. Because Mr. Cullings had no pulse, they used paddles carrying a mild electric shock to get his heart beating. He soon had a pulse and continued to improve.

Although Mr. Cullings spent several days in a coma, he recovered fully. Had it not been for the excellent work of all the people involved in his rescue, that would probably not have been the case.

The Sixteenth Alaska Legislature salutes Ralph Centoni, Gary Runa, Dale Cobb, Craig Johnston, Jeff Eastgate and Ann Gabler for their heroic actions.

app 1/27
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Date:

Requested by: Representative Gruenberg, *Hankzy*
Senator [Signature]



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

file SB 8

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

January 18, 1989

Martha Anderson
1428 Valarian
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Dear Ms. Anderson:

Good news! This afternoon the Senate State Affairs Committee approved Senate Bill 8, which would extend the Alaska Women's Commission through 1993. As chairman of the committee, I scheduled SB 8 as our first order of business because I strongly believe that the function the commission serves is vital.

As you know, legislation to continue the commission failed to receive approval last session. However, the Governor continued the commission administratively through the end of this legislative session to allow the legislature time to act on a statutory continuation.

SB 8 is now under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee. The bill has 13 co-sponsors here in the Senate and a similar bill is moving through on the House side as well. I am hoping for quick passage this session and will keep you posted as progress is made.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Pat", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Senator Pat Pourchot

PP:ssk

MY TURN

Alaska Women's Commission

By SUE E. MILLER

Was proposed legislation to permanently reestablish the Alaska Women's Commission, (A.W.C.), on a fast track in the legislature to avoid public debate and participation?

There are three good reasons that would indicate that the answer is "yes": first, because the commission doesn't represent all women, second because the public spoke last year loudly and clearly that it did not want the commission and so it ceased to exist, and third, because it is not a commission, but a political action group which takes positions on bills contrary to the views of mainstream women. As an example, the Alaska Women's Commission presents the agenda of the National Organization for Women (N.O.W.), which has a stated nationwide membership of less than 200,000.

Most women hold views similar to organizations such as Concerned Women for America, with a stated national membership of 500,000 women.

The fact that A.W.C. does not represent the views of most Alaskan women can be seen by studying last year's election results and the H.E.S.S. report that 57 percent of women in the state who testified at the H.E.S.S. hearing last year were in opposition to the commission.

The A.W.C. would have you believe that they represent the views of

the majority of women; this is simply not true. Their stated purposes of research, advocacy and education are geared toward one ideology: i.e. FOR ERA, FOR pay equity (unequal pay for equal work), FOR gender based insurance (which raises the premiums of the more careful woman driver), FOR licensing of all child care providers (which takes away your freedom of choice)? In the past they have openly supported abortion and homosexual/lesbian "rights." See the commission's status reports, 1983/85.

So we ask, why are our elected officials attempting to placate a minority of women who act not as a commission but as a political action group?

We question: is the political process being rigged to ensure that only the voice of feminist leaning women is being heard?

In fact we question a commission that purports to be nonpartisan and impartial that presently contains only Democrats and nonpartisans (no Republicans).

We question why Sen. Pat Pourchot, chair of Senate State Affairs Committee, used obvious maneuvers to rush this bill out of his committee the first three days his committee met. Was the rush in order to slip it by the public and deny them equal opportunity for input?

Why are his and other legislators' office staffs telling the public there is no fiscal note to this bill, implying no cost, instead of informing the public

that there is a line item cost in the governor's budget of nearly a third of a million dollars?

Why are our elected officials (legislators and governor) insisting that the A.W.C. be implemented and funded when the Budget and Audit Committee recommended two years ago that it be abolished, based on the fact that the results could not be measured (we were not getting anything for our money)? Mainstream women who spoke loudly and clearly that they did not want the Women's Commission were shocked when Governor Cowper said that he would establish an interim commission regardless of their 10-year battle to be heard.

They decided that if the Commission was going to be forced on them, they would seek a hearing from the governor and his chief of staff, with a proposal that would make the commission responsive and accountable to all women. A task force was formed. Before he signed the present interim commission into existence, numerous timely attempts to gain an appointment to present this alternate proposal were made. (A hearing was never allowed.)

So the question remains, why did the governor's office deny the Task Force of Advocates for Women access in order to present an alternate proposal for a representative commission?

Why haven't legislators and the Governor run polls like the Dittman

poll in Kenai last year whereby it was learned that 70 percent of the Kenai population were opposed to the commission? Are they afraid to discover the reason for the controversy? That the present commission is seen as a political action committee, which advocates for only one particular legislative position, seen as extreme and discriminatory to the very women they say they represent?

Are they afraid to let the public know they are funding a lobbying group?

Why hasn't it been noted or reported that all four legislators who voted or stood against the commission last year were all reelected?

One woman stated, "The governor and legislature are not only telling us we want something we don't want, but they say they're going to institute taxes to see that we pay for what we don't want."

If you don't think the Women's Commission should be reestablished, call 465-4648 and ask that your message of opposition to the two bills that would reinstate it, SB8 and HB 56, be sent to all legislators.

If you think there should be a commission but more representative of all women, you could support the amendments offered both committees or ask for a new proposal to be heard. Better hurry, before your chance to be heard evaporates in the rush.

Sue Miller is a retired school teacher, author and 33-year Alaska resident.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee Members
FROM: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman *Pat*
RE: January 16 Committee Meeting
DATE: January 13, 1989

On Monday, January 16, at 1:30 p.m. in the Beltz Room, the Senate State Affairs Committee will hear the following bills.

SB 8, Relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the date of the Interim Women's Commission.

SB 8 reestablishes the Alaska Women's Commission through June 1993. Last session the legislature failed to act on legislation to continue the commission beyond its June 30, 1987 sunset date. However, the legislature approved funds in the state operating budget for the commission along with intent language directing the Governor to continue the commission administratively. The commission presently exists as the Interim Women's Commission through the end of this legislative session.

SB 8 has a zero fiscal note, as funding for the commission is contained in the Governor's proposed FY 90 operating budget.

The Women's Commission was established in 1978 to improve the status of women in Alaska by conducting research and by making and implementing recommendations on the opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in Alaska.

SB 49, Extending the termination date of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

SB 49 extends the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) through June 30, 1993. The bill has a zero fiscal note, as funding for the council is contained in the Governor's proposed FY 90 operating budget. A copy of the sunset audit, which recommends continuation of CDVSA, is attached.

The CDVSA was established within the Department of Public Safety in 1981 to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence or sexual assault and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

SB 8 An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date.

Sec. 1-4 Delete obsolete language related to the appointment of the initial commission in 1978.

Sec. 5 Extends the Alaska Women's Commission through June 30, 1993.

Sec. 6 Extends the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission from the end of the 1989 legislative session to June 30, 1989.

Sec. 7 Provides that the appointees to the reestablished commission will serve staggered terms as provided in current law. Clarifies that the reestablished commission is a continuation of the Interim Commission with respect to rights, assets, and liabilities.

Sec. 8-10 Effective date clause.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/9/89
 Title: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."
 Sponsor: Fahrenkamp, Sturgulewski,...
 Requestor: Fahrenkamp

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
 BRU: Commissions/Special Offices
 Components: Alaska Women's Commission

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
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	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Funding for the Alaska Women's Commission is contained in the Office of the Governor budget. No additional funding is required.

Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Director *Man* Phone: 465-3616
 Division: Division of Administrative Services Date: 1/12/89

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Date: 1/12/89
 Agency: Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor

Distribution (by preparer):

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

FY 89 Budget Bill

1 * SEC. 27 THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATION ITEMS ARE FOR
 2 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND OR OTHER
 3 FUNDS AS SET OUT IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1989 BUDGET SUMMARY
 4 FOR THE OPERATING BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE TO THE
 5 AGENCIES NAMED AND FOR THE PURPOSES EXPRESSED FOR THE
 6 FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1988, AND ENDING JUNE 30,
 7 1989, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

8		ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	8
9				GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
10	*****		*****		
11	***** OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR		*****		
12	*****		*****		
13	COMMISSIONS/SPECIAL OFFICES		1,881,400	1,781,300	100,100
14	HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (19 POSITIONS)	1,051,300			
15	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (10 POSITIONS)	601,800			
16	ALASKA WOMENS COMMISSION (3 POSITIONS)	228,300			
17	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT SHOULD THE				
18	SUNSET LEGISLATION EXTENDING THE COMMISSION'S				
19	TERMINATION DATE FAIL PASSAGE, THE ABOVE FUNDING BE USED				
20	TO ESTABLISH AN INTERIM WOMEN'S COMMISSION. THE				
21	LEGISLATURE REQUESTS THAT THE GOVERNOR, BY				
22	ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER, TAKE AND DIRECT ALL STEPS				
23	NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THIS INTENT. FURTHER, IT IS THE				
24	INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO STATUTORILY RE-ESTABLISH				
25	THE ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION IN THE NEXT LEGISLATIVE				
26	SESSION.				
27	EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS		7,868,400	7,778,400	90,000

from Women's Commission Dec. 1988 Status Report

Commission Adopts FY89 Action Plan

In keeping with its mandate to improve the status of women through research, advocacy, and education, the Commission has adopted the following Action Plan for FY89 (July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989).

ADVOCACY

Legislative Platform: Re-establishment of the Alaska Women's Commission, and amending the divorce and dissolution laws to secure economic equity for Alaska's women and children.

Women's Consortium: Strengthen the network of statewide women's organizations, other agencies, and individuals who work on legislative issues of importance to women.

RESEARCH

Update the socio-economic status of women based on data from the Alaska Permanent Fund and the Department of Labor.

EDUCATION

1. Develop a Women's Calendar that will include dates of regional, statewide, and national conventions; special events in Alaska; key dates in women's history; famous women's birthdays; and political dates.

2. Publish a pamphlet on Divorce and Dissolu-

tion for women. The pamphlet will address legal issues and highlight points to consider so that the divorce process is fair and equitable.

3. Update the Directory of Women's Organizations. The directory lists each statewide and local women's organization, its purpose, an address, phone number, and contact person.

4. Catalog the Women's Commission library to make it more accessible to the public as a reference library.

5. Publish the Commission's newsletter, STATUS REPORT, which covers Commission activities and issues of importance to Alaska women.

6. Publish a series of papers celebrating the ethnic richness of Alaska's women. The papers will recount moments of historical significance and highlight exceptional women of that culture.

7. Continue information and referral services to the public.

8. Co-sponsor the Staying Power Phase II Women's Conference. See related story in this issue.



Paula Ziegler, Chair, Juneau, was first appointed to the Commission in 1986 and chaired the Legislative Committee during 1987. She is former state president and lobbyist of the League of Women Voters. Ziegler also serves on the state council of her church, and is employed at an art gallery. She is the Commission's principal volunteer lobbyist.



Joy Green-Armstrong, Vice-Chair, Anchorage, is an account administrator with IBM. She serves as the Commission's representative on the Anchorage School District (ASD) Female Minority Leadership Committee, and was recently elected vice-chair of the ASD's Minority Educational Concerns Committee. Green-Armstrong is the mother of two and is active in school, church and community organizations. She and her husband also volunteer time with Little League and The Alaska Parent-Youth Foundation.



Loretta Bullard, Nome, is a planner with Kawerak, Inc., a non-profit organization that provides socio-economic and educational services to the Bering Straits Region. She is the mother of a five-year-old daughter. As a member of the Commission, she brings an understanding of the issues and interests of rural women. Bullard serves on the Advisory Council for Northwest College and is a former officer of Native Women of Alaska, Anchorage Chapter.



Linda Freed, Kodiak, is the Director of the Community Development Department for the Kodiak Island Borough. She is an active community volunteer, formerly serving on the boards of the Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center and the Kodiak Broadcasting Corporation. Currently, she is a member of the KWRCC's Program and Finance Committees, and is recording secretary for the AAUW. Freed is also a founder of the Kodiak Women's Network, and is a member of the Kodiak Arts Council and the Kodiak Council on Alcoholism.



Merritt Helfferich, College, was recently appointed to the Interim Women's Commission to fill a vacancy left by Kris Chatfield. He has filled a variety of positions at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks since 1966, and is currently the Associate Director of Administration at the Geophysical Institute, UAF. Helfferich is an avid traveler and photographer, and is active in many community organizations including WIC-CA and the Alaska Women's Lobby.



Rebecca Napoleon, Hooper Bay, was recently appointed to the Interim Women's Commission to fill a vacancy left by Mary Pete. She is the Acting Manager of the Paimiut Corporation, and is currently conducting research on "Women's Role in Yupik Society: Past to Present." She is also a volunteer with the Hooper Bay Alcoholic Program and Youth Advocate. Napoleon is a regional board member of the Lower Yukon School District, and is working locally and regionally on a program to develop self-awareness in individuals and in society in general.



Pat Kennedy, Anchorage, is a state attorney and ex-officio member of the Commission appointed by the Attorney General. She is a licensed foster parent for long-term shelter placements. She also serves on the Board of Governors for the Alaska Bar Association. Kennedy is also affiliated with numerous social and civic organizations in the Anchorage area.



Betty Ramage, Anchorage, is an attorney, and as the former chair of the Commission, has been very active in its operations. She was the chair of the Commission-sponsored "Women's Legal Rights Conference" in 1987. Ramage is a member of the Alaska Women's Lobby and remains active in legislative issues. She is married and expecting her third child.



Wendy Redman, Fairbanks, is director of government relations for the University of Alaska statewide system. She has been active in community groups and women's organizations for years. She founded the Women's Center at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks. As a member of the Commission, Redman has been active in promoting its legislative proposals. She has two children.



Susan Smalley, Kenai, is a former teacher and current volunteer in the Kenai schools. She is a member of the United Methodist Church statewide planning committee, and also helped establish the local chapter of League of Women Voters and served as president of it for two years. She currently coordinates a "parents day out" program at her church. Smalley is married and has two sons.

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSSB 8 (Fin)
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

REVISION DATE: _____
TITLE: Relating to the Alaska Women's Commission

AGENCY: Office of the Governor
BRU: Commissions/Special Offices

SPONSOR: Fahrenkamp Sturgulewski
REQUESTOR: Senate Finance

COMPONENTS: Alaska Women's Commission

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
OPERATING						
PERS. SERVICES	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4
TRAVEL	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2
CONTRACTUAL	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7
SUPPLIES	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND/BUILD.	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS/CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	-37.5	-37.5	-37.5	-37.5	-37.5	-37.5
TOTAL	228.3	228.3	228.3	228.3	228.3	228.3
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

GENERAL FUNDS	217.1	217.1	217.1	217.1	217.1	217.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER I/A Rcpt	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
TOTAL	228.3	228.3	228.3	228.3	228.3	228.3

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

ANALYSIS: Above figures represent FY 89 authorized funding.

PREPARED BY: _____

Rick Uehling
SENATOR RICK UEHLING, CO-CHAIRMAN
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

DATE: February 2, 1989

PHONE No.: 465-4821



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Testimony/
Correspondence

January 18, 1989

robo
"Women's
File"

Dolly Krone
1280 East 17th Avenue, #103
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

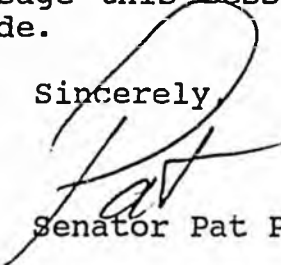
Dear Ms. Krone:

Good news! This afternoon the Senate State Affairs Committee approved Senate Bill 8, which would extend the Alaska Women's Commission through 1993. As chairman of the committee, I scheduled SB 8 as our first order of business because I strongly believe that the function the commission serves is vital.

As you know, legislation to continue the commission failed to receive approval last session. However, the Governor continued the commission administratively through the end of this legislative session to allow the legislature time to act on a statutory continuation.

SB 8 is now under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee. The bill has 13 co-sponsors here in the Senate and a similar bill is moving through on the House side as well. I am hoping for quick passage this session and will keep you posted as progress is made.

Sincerely,


Senator Pat Pourchot

PP:ssk



January 16, 1989
Senate State Affairs Committee
The Alaska State Legislature

Mister Chairman, Members of the Committee:

My name is Vicky Borrego. I represent the League of Women Voters of Alaska. The League supports the extension of the Alaska Women's Commission as an autonomous board, adequately funded to fulfill its vital role as the primary advocate on women's issues in Alaska. For more than a decade, the Commission has been the voice raising the issues and the consciousness of Alaskans about the problems and concerns of women. The Commission has addressed such issues as pay equity, access to child care, to decent housing, to health care and championed legal rights -- a entire range of issues that has served the Alaskan woman.

The Commission has been in the forefront on issues leading to positive change in the lives of women. It has been an agent for change by celebrating the contributions of women, by sharing insights and experiences and by doing so, providing role models for future generations. The Commission's work and advocacy has given Alaskan women a better sense of themselves. Women traditionally have been the caregivers and nurturers of others. We have not always been supportive of other women or known how to work together toward common interests. Through the Alaska Women's Commission and others, we have learned how to use networks of professional and individual resources to begin conquering ignorance, inequality and illegality. We are learning to give support to other women and to respect and appreciate each others' skills, talents and abilities. All Alaskans have benefited.

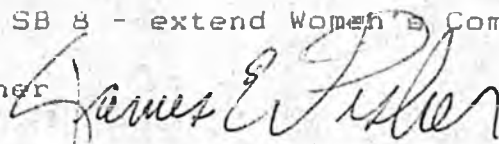
The job of the Alaska Women's Commission is not done. The League of Women Voters believes the issues are as urgent, as pressing as they have always been -- domestic violence, adequate funding for child care, and equal opportunity for women. These issues and many others must continue to be addressed by an independent commission. We all know solutions will not be accomplished overnight. The League asks you to give new life to the Alaska Women's Commission by extending it as an independent commission and making it a permanent body.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

TO: SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Subject: Need to pass SB 8 - extend Women's Commission

From: James E. Fisher



As a long term observer and participant in Alaskan society, I urge passage of SENATE BILL 8, to extend the Women's Commission, in substantially its present structure.

In this age when women urgently need to work (I REPEAT, URGENTLY NEED TO WORK) outside the home, to maintain their families and themselves, it is imperative this state have the services of an agency staffed and structured as the Women's Commission. The economics of this age have thrust upon us a situation where over 80% of our families no longer fit the more traditional family pattern of husband, wife, who specializes in being a housewife, and children.

We men, who have not been single parent household heads, are probably almost always inaccurate in understanding "women's problems". Those women who operate under the stress of such a family situation probably have neither the energy or time remaining, after caring for families and themselves, to communicate, how their condition affects us. Unless some reasonably accurate information on the status of American families is available, we will be unable to adequately prepare the next, and succeeding generations, to assume their responsibilities.

Adequate understanding of the condition of half of our population, women, must come from inquiries of the Women's Commission until the time arrives when a woman is Governor, half the Legislature are women and half the Alaska Supreme Court are women.

(WC-HP"-1. DOC)

January 16, 1989

Senator Pat Pourchot, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee
Alaska State Senate

Chairman Pourchot and Members of the Committee:

My name is Ann Skoe (sko-e). I am Legislative Chair for the Juneau-Douglas Branch of the Alaska Division of the American Association of University Women (AAUW).

AAUW has six branches located in Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kodiak, Sitka, and Ketchikan. We have over 250 members statewide. Today, I have been asked to speak for them.

The reestablishment of the Alaska Women's Commission is the **number one legislative priority** for our organization. We have appeared before legislative committees for the past two years in support of the continuation of the commission and our position has not changed. We join the other mainstream women's organizations here today in a united effort to keep this valuable research and advocacy agency functioning for the good of Alaska's women. The commission's job is not done. Only when Alaska's women achieve equity in the areas of education, civil and legal rights, labor and employment, and recognition of the worth of homemaking, will we be willing to consider the demise of this commission.

Thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you today.



Ann L. Skoe, Legislative Chair
Juneau-Douglas Branch of AAUW
8169 Thunder Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
h- 789-1736
e- 465-4430

January 21, 1989

Senate State Affairs
Committee

Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

NA

Dear Committee Members:

THE ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION

I am too late to attend the teleconference regarding this subject, but I would like to say that this Commission would not represent me as a woman.

The Governor wants to find ways to cut expenses, plus, raise our taxes, one way or another, and yet, may allow another commission. Our dollar is already taxed to death.

There is no need for child care centers in State buildings. Families can hire baby sitters if women need to work, as I did for years. The Lesbians and Gays do not have any rights to my tax dollar. They are the ones causing the epidemic of Aids. Why should they be given money to further their cause? The Government does not pay for other people's sex lives. Abortion is pure & simple "MURDER." I don't want my tax dollar to MURDER. If women do not want children, they should think about it before they partake in what causes them. They should have surgery to prevent children, not murder them, and they should pay for it themselves. If they don't have the money, then stay away from that type of life. I am not in favor of divorce either. Children are so hurt by it. Parents can work at their marriage to make it work. It is a day by day job. Divorce is too easy to obtain.

If women want all these privileges, let them pay for it themselves. Why should I pay for their sins?

We didn't have it easy when we were bringing our children up. We had very little money and very little material goods, but we had love for our children and with God's help, we made it. Others can to, if they try, instead of expecting handouts.

Sincerely,

Hazel J. Nowlin

(Mrs.) Hazel J. Nowlin

cc: House State Affairs Committee
Governor Steve Cowper

P.O. Box 020283
JUNEAU, AK 99802



SB 8

Alaska Women's Political Caucus Legislative Agenda
January 1989

1. Improve the economic and social status of women.



- * Legislatively reestablish and fund the **Alaska Women's Commission**.
- * **Revise divorce and dissolution** statutes. Promote economic equity for women and children following divorce by increasing judicial scrutiny of property settlements in dissolution cases where there is a potential imbalance of power between the parties. Include career assets as marital property that can be divided at the time of divorce or dissolution.
- * Adopt legislation to guarantee **sex equity in insurance**.
- * Oppose **tort reforms** that include caps on non-economic damages.

2. Improve protection for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

- * Continue the **Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**.
- * Extend the **Violent Crime Compensation** program to allow victims of third and fourth degree assaults to apply for compensation (AS 18.67.101) and increase funding accordingly.
- * Amend AS 25.24.150(c) to require consideration of domestic violence when awarding **child custody**.

3. Improve the care of Alaska's children.

- * Continue to implement recommendations of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth (GICCY). Continue funding, with a \$10-12 million increment, of those provisions adopted in 1988. Increase funding for Head Start programs and emphasize prevention of child abuse.
- * Expand efforts to improve **child care** by increasing funding for day care assistance, child care grants, and education and training, and establishing funding for a statewide network of child care resource and referral networks.
- * Establish a state policy on **parental leave**, ensuring job security for those who take time off (unpaid leave, if necessary) to care for newborn or newly adopted children.

4. Re-establish public trust in campaigns and in elected officials.

- * Amend **campaign financing** laws to address inequities in raising funds.
- * Adopt a resolution to amend the Alaska constitution to allow the courts to enforce the **open meetings** laws.

For more information about the Alaska Women's Political Caucus, call 274-9308 or write to AWPC at the address listed below.

P.O. Box 1571
Anchorage, Alaska
99510

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Sen. Pat Pourchot, Chairman

Sen. Jan Faiks, Vice Chairman

Sen. Al Adams

Sen. Tim Kelly

Sen. Rick Uehling



P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

907-465-3712

Senate State Affairs Committee

February 6, 1989

Sharon Rhoades
1545 South Hoyt, #19
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Dear Sharon:

Thank you for contacting me to express your views on SB 8, which provides for continuation of the Alaska Women's Commission.

As you may have heard, last week the Senate voted to extend the commission for an additional four years. Although some concerns with the role and goals of the commission were expressed during public hearings on SB 8, an attempt was made in the Senate bill to address these concerns.

Specifically, the term of office for commission members was reduced from five years to three, and the number of years any single member may serve was limited to six. In addition, the procedure for appointing members to the commission was modified to allow the two major political parties in the state to each nominate two of the members. All of these measures attempt to ensure that the make-up of the commission is representative of all women throughout the state.

Sharon, thank you again for taking the time to share your views with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pat", written over a large, loopy flourish.

Senator Pat Pourchot
Chairman

PP/ss

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE 1/12/89
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER FINANCE

**FISCAL NOTE(S) MUST BE ATTACHED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 1-18-89

1/9/89

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS

Committee considered SB 8

Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the
Interim Women's Commission; efd

and recommended:

replace with CS _____ same title

attached amendment(s) and

new title

_____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) attached zero
 appropriation no FN attached

fiscal impact
 Gov. FN introduced w/ bill

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Tom Kelly

Al Adams - NO Rec.
Jan Fuchs No Rec

Pat Tompkins do pass
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee backup attached

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(3) assure continued provision of data and information to coastal resource districts to carry out their planning and management functions under the program;

(4) submit annually to the legislature, no later than the 10th day of each regular session, the portion of the coastal management program approved or amended by the council during the preceding year. (§ 3 ch 84 SLA 1977)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.893. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.162. Council staff. The council shall use the staff of the office of coastal management within the office of management and budget in discharging its powers and duties. The coordinator of the office of coastal management, under the direction of the council co-chair who is selected from among the members designated in AS 44.19.155(a)(2), may contract with or employ personnel or consultants the coordinator considers necessary to carry out the powers and duties of the council. (§ 3 ch 84 SLA 1977; am § 24 ch 63 SLA 1983)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.894. Renumbered in 1980.

Effect of amendments. — The 1983 amendment in the first sentence substituted "use" for "utilize" and substituted "office of management and budget" for

"division of policy development and planning," and in the second sentence substituted "of coastal management . . . in AS 44.19.155(a)(2)" for ", with the concurrence of the council" and substituted "the coordinator" for "he."

Article 12. Alaska Women's Commission.

Section

- 165. Creation of commission
- 166. Composition
- 167. Appointment
- 168. Meetings
- 169. Terms of office

Section

- 170. Compensation
- 171. Purpose
- 175. Powers and duties
- 180. Annual report

Revisor's notes. — In 1980, the sections of this chapter were extensively renumbered. For derivations of current sections and current disposition of former sections consult the parallel reference table at the beginning of this title and the Table of Sections Amended, Etc. in binder no. 8.

Editor's notes. — Section 4, ch. 52, SLA 1983, provides: "The Alaska Women's Commission established in sec. 1 of this Act succeeds to all the powers, duties, and facilities of the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women."

Sec. 44.19.165. Creation of commission. There is created in the Office of the Governor the Alaska Women's Commission. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 52 SLA 1983)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.956. Renumbered in 1980.

Effect of amendments. — The 1983 amendment changed the name of the com-

mission from the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women to the Alaska Women's Commission.

Sec. 44.19.166. Composition. The commission consists of nine members and an ex officio member representing the office of the attorney general who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.957. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.167. Appointment. (a) The members shall be appointed on a nonpartisan and nondiscriminatory basis by the governor within 60 days of October 6, 1978. The members shall be residents of the state. At least one member shall be a homemaker who is not otherwise employed. In making the appointments, due consideration shall be given to

(1) the recommendations made by civic organizations, women's organizations, educational and vocational groups, employer groups, labor unions, church groups, homemakers' clubs and organizations, and other groups having an interest in the status of women;

(2) statewide geographical representation of the commission; and

(3) minority and low-income representation.

(b) The commission shall elect one of its members as chairperson and may select other commission officers as it considers necessary. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.958. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.168. Meetings. Within 60 days after the appointment of all the members of the commission, the governor shall call the first meeting of the commission. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chairperson, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.959. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.169. Terms of office. The term of office of each member is five years. Terms shall be staggered. Initial terms shall be three members serving for one year, three members serving for three years, and three members serving for five years. A vacancy shall be filled for

the balance of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.961. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.170. Compensation. Members of the commission receive no compensation for their services but are entitled to per diem and travel allowances authorized by law for other boards and commissions. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.962. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.171. Purpose. The purpose of the commission is to implement the recommendations contained in the preliminary study on the status of women in Alaska which was mandated by the Ninth Legislature, Second Session, under ch. 99 SLA 1976, and improve the status of women in Alaska by conducting further research and by making and implementing additional recommendations on the opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in Alaska including, but not limited to,

- (1) education,
- (2) homemaking,
- (3) civil and legal rights,
- (4) labor and employment. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.963. Renumbered in 1980.

Sec. 44.19.173. [Repealed, § 1 ch 63 SLA 1975.]

Sec. 44.19.175. Powers and duties. To accomplish its purpose, the commission may

- (1) hire an executive director and additional administrative staff as may be necessary to the commission's function;
- (2) act as a clearinghouse and coordinating body for governmental and nongovernmental information relating to the status of women;
- (3) cooperate with public and private agencies in joint efforts to study and resolve problems relating to the status of women in Alaska;
- (4) accumulate and compile information concerning discrimination against women;
- (5) disseminate the results of research and compilation of data acquired under (4) of this section by publication and other methods such as public hearings, conferences, and seminars;
- (6) study and analyze all facts relating to Alaska laws, regulations and guidelines with respect to equal protection for women under the state constitution;

(7) recommend legislative and administrative action on equal treatment and opportunities for women;

(8) select and retain the services of consultants whose advice is considered necessary to assist the commission in obtaining information;

(9) encourage women to utilize their capabilities and to assume leadership roles;

(10) establish standing committees among the members to investigate and make recommendations on various areas of concern;

(11) create task forces composed of commission members and other experts as needed;

(12) accept monetary gifts or grants from the federal government or an agency of it, from any charitable foundation or professional association or from any other reputable sources for implementation of any program necessary or desirable for carrying out the general purposes of the commission;

(13) encourage the development of regional and municipal women's councils or commissions. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978; am § 2 ch 52 SLA 1983)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.964. Renumbered in 1980.

Effect of amendments. — The 1983 amendment added paragraph (13).

Sec. 44.19.180. Annual report. Each year the commission shall file a report with the governor and the legislature of its proceedings for the previous calendar year and shall submit recommendations for legislative and administrative action. Reports and recommendations required under this section shall be prepared no later than the convening of the legislature. (§ 1 ch 120 SLA 1978)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 44.19.966. Renumbered in 1980.

— 44.19.210 (Local Affairs Agency) was repealed by § 10, ch. 200, SLA 1972.

Editor's notes. — Former AS 44.19.180

Article 13. Yukon-Taiya Commission.

Section

- 181. Yukon-Taiya Commission established
- 182. Duties of the commission
- 183. Composition of commission
- 184. Term of membership

Section

- 185. Administration
- 186. Acceptance of grants and other aid
- 187. Expenditures
- 188. Reports

Revisor's notes. — In 1980, the sections of this chapter were extensively renumbered. For derivations of current sections and current disposition of former sections consult the parallel reference table at the beginning of this title and the Table of Sections Amended, Etc. in binder no. 8.

Editor's notes. — Former AS 44.19.181 — 44.19.189 (Alaska Council on Science and Technology) was repealed by E.O. No. 46 (1980). For current provisions, see AS 44.21.241 — 44.21.255.

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*Gov's proposed
FY 90 budget
12/15/88*

1 * SEC. 24 THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATION ITEMS ARE FOR
 2 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND OR OTHER
 3 FUNDS AS SET OUT IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1990 BUDGET SUMMARY
 4 BY FUNDING SOURCE TO THE AGENCIES NAMED AND FOR THE
 5 PURPOSES EXPRESSED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1,
 6 1989, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1990, UNLESS OTHERWISE
 7 INDICATED.

8 * * * OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR * * *

APPROPRIATION
 ALLOCATION

	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	ITEMS	
10				10
11	COMMISSIONS/SPECIAL OFFICES			11
12	992.4	88.9	1,081.3	12
13	619.2	0.0	619.2	13
14	257.9	11.2	269.1	14
15	EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS			15
16	4,956.8	90.0	5,046.8	16
17	304.1	0.0	304.1	17
18	240.0	0.0	240.0	18
19	686.0	0.0	686.0	19
20	1,562.7	0.0	1,562.7	20
21	171.6	0.0	171.6	21
22	OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET			22
23	713.3	0.0	713.3	23
24	990.2	0.0	990.2	24
25	666.9	0.0	666.9	25
26	1,832.7	2,000.0	3,832.7	26
27	ALASKA LAND USE COUNCIL			27
28	109.7	0.0	109.7	28

Amendments 1-18-89

Mary McClinton

Amendments to SB 8

" An Act relating to the Alaska Womens Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Womens Commission; and providing for an effective date."

Section 1 (a) Line 14 delete;
homemaker who is not otherwise employed
and insert;

single woman; single parent; senior citizen woman; handicapped woman; female married to a male; homemaker not otherwise employed; and minority woman.

Subsection a(1) line 20
~~Delete status and~~ insert welfare

only one adopted

Delete subsection a(3)

Insert subsection (b) to read:

" In order to assure an independent status, the governor shall not appoint any member that has a close association with a member of the Administration or Legislature."

Section 2 - Include an additional sentence to read:

" all meetings of the Commission shall receive public notice and be subject to the open meetings law."

Section 3 line 5 delete
five and insert two

Section 4 delete lines 11 through 22 and insert;

The purpose of the Commission is to improve the welfare of the women in the state by providing a resource referral service of information and education that will inform women of resources available in federal, state, local and private agencies and through individuals to help them meet their needs. The Commission shall also correlate already available information and identify areas where further research on needs of women is necessary. At no time would the Commission assume an advocacy position on issues of concern to women, but instead would provide information on both sides of the issue so women can make their own informed decision.

Section 7 Include an additional sentence to read:

Membership on the Commission shall not consist of more than 1/3 members who have served on the Commission prior to July 1, 1989.

COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 110

It is in the best interests of the people of Alaska that government promote equity to whatever extent possible and that government identify and eradicate discriminatory laws and policies wherever they exist. The Alaska Women's Commission and its predecessor the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women created by the legislature in 1978 and governed by statutes now codified as AS 44.19.165 - 180, has been actively involved in conducting professional research and in identifying problems and solutions to many family and equity-based problems. A majority of the legislature expressed its support for the continuation of the Alaska Women's Commission and its work. Nonetheless, under AS 44.66.010(a)(12) and (b) the Alaska Women's Commission will cease existence after June 30, 1988.

Therefore, I, Steve Cowper, Governor of the State of Alaska, under the authority of Article III of the Alaska State Constitution and of AS 44.19.028 order the following:

Section 1. Creation

There is established in the Office of the Governor the Interim Women's Commission ("the commission").

Section 2. Composition

The commission consists of nine members and an ex officio member representing the office of the attorney general who all serve at the pleasure of the governor.

Section 3. Appointment

The current members of the Alaska Women's Commission created by AS 44.19.165 are hereby appointed as the members of the Interim Women's Commission created by this order. The commission shall elect one of its members as chairperson and may select other commission officers as it considers necessary.

Section 4. Meetings

A majority of the members constitutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chairperson, at the request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly scheduled time as determined by a majority of the members.

Section 5. Terms of Office

The term of office of each member ends on the date of adjournment of the next regular session of the legislature. A vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments to the Alaska Women's Commission under AS 44.19.167.

Section 6. Compensation

Members of the commission receive no compensation for their services but are entitled to per diem and travel allowances authorized by law for other boards and commissions.

Section 7. Purpose

The purpose of the commission is to improve the status of women in Alaska by conducting research and by making and implementing recommendations on the opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in Alaska including, but not limited to,

- (1) education,
- (2) homemaking,
- (3) civil and legal rights,
- (4) labor and employment.

Section 8. Powers and Duties

To accomplish its purpose, the commission may

- (1) hire an executive director and additional administrative staff as may be necessary to the commission's function;
- (2) act as a clearinghouse and coordinating body for governmental and nongovernmental information relating to the status of women;
- (3) cooperate with public and private agencies in joint efforts to study and resolve problems relating to the status of women in Alaska;
- (4) accumulate and compile information concerning discrimination against women;
- (5) disseminate the results of research and compilation of data acquired under (4) of this section by publication and other methods such as public hearings, conferences, and seminars;
- (6) study and analyze all facts relating to Alaska laws, regulations and guidelines with respect to equal protection for women under the state constitution;
- (7) recommend legislative and administrative action on equal treatment and opportunities for women;
- (8) select and retain the services of consultants whose advice is considered necessary to assist the commission in obtaining information;
- (9) encourage women to utilize their capabilities and to assume leadership roles;
- (10) establish standing committees among the members to investigate and make recommendations on various areas of concern;

(11) create task forces composed of commission members and other experts as needed;

(12) accept monetary gifts or grants from the federal government or an agency of it, from any charitable foundation or professional association or from any other reputable sources for implementation of any program necessary or desirable for carrying out the general purposes of the commission;

(13) encourage the development of regional and municipal women's councils or commissions.

Section 9. Report

The commission shall file a report with the governor and the legislature of its proceedings for the previous calendar year and shall submit recommendations for legislative and administrative action. Reports and recommendations required under this section shall be prepared no later than the convening of the legislature.

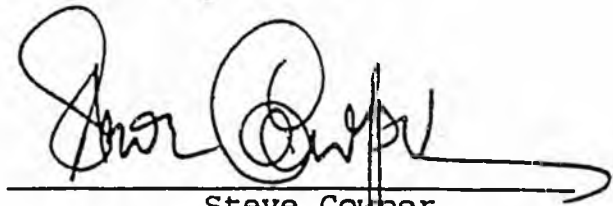
Section 10. Duration

The Interim Women's Commission established by this order remains in existence until the adjournment of the next regular session of the legislature, unless it is extended by legislation.

This order takes effect July 1, 1988, so that there will be no gap between the existing Alaska Women's Commission created by AS 44.19.165 and the Interim Women's Commission established by this order.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska

June 23, 1988


Steve Cowper
Governor

We the undersigned request that the following language be inserted in the operating budget for FY 89:

It is the intent of the Legislature that the above funding be used to continue the Alaska Women's Commission. The Legislature requests that the Governor, by Administrative Order, take and direct all steps necessary to implement this intent. Further, it is the intent of the Legislature to statutorily re-establish the Alaska Women's Commission in the next legislative session.

Debbie Fahrenkamp

Joe P. Rosenbom

Mike Kidey

Rich Velt

Paul F. Z. Haffey

Tim Kelly

W. Stewart

Rick Halford

Jim Cullum

Victor Sturgalovich

Al Kasten

Mila Sypri

Willie Kunkle

Gene Duncan

Gov's transmittal letter - House version

HB 55

Section 2 would, for commission sanctions, amend Rule 732 of the Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure (promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1984). This rule does not appear in the publication of Alaska Court Rules, but rather was adopted by the Alaska Supreme Court in a decision, State v. Serdahley, 635 P.2d 1182 (Alaska 1981). A Superior Court judge has held that a legislative change of the substance of that rule requires the same procedures as for a legislative change of any other court rule.

Thus, sec. 6 cites the court rule and describes the change, as required by Rule 39(e), Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature. Also, in compliance with that legislative rule, the title of the bill mentions the court-rule change. If this bill passes but the section making that change does not receive a two-thirds vote in favor of it, and if the amended statute is challenged in court, the Alaska Supreme Court will, of course, have the final word on whether these legislative procedures were necessary.

I urge your prompt action on this measure to strengthen the state's UIC program and to update AS 31.05.

Sincerely,

/s/

Steve Cowper
Governor"

HB 56

HOUSE BILL NO. 56 by the Rules Committee by request of the Governor, entitled:

"An Act establishing the Alaska Women's Commission as a permanent commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the State Affairs and Finance Committees.

A zero fiscal note was published January 9, 1989.

The Governor's transmittal letter, dated January 9, 1989, appears below:

"Dear Representative Cotten:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill that reestablishes the Alaska Women's Commission as a permanent commission. The Alaska Women's Commission presently exists as an interim

HB 55

commission under my Administrative Order No. 110, dated June 23, 1988.

Continuation of a permanent women's commission is imperative for a strong Alaska. Only after the barriers of discrimination are removed and the full participation of all Alaskans is realized can this state achieve economic strength and diversity. The Alaska Women's Commission has been an effective advocate in identifying and removing barriers of discrimination facing women.

Except for some housekeeping and minor editorial changes in secs. 1 -- 4, this bill makes no substantive changes to the statutes creating the previous Alaska Women's Commission, AS 44.19.165 -- 44.19.180.

Section 5 of the bill gives the commission an expiration date of June 30, 1993 under AS 44.66.010.

Under Administrative Order No. 110, the interim commission terminates at the end of this legislative session. Section 6 of the bill extends that termination date until June 30, 1989. Section 10 of the bill sets a July 1, 1989 effective date for statutory reestablishment of the Alaska Women's Commission.

Section 7 of the bill authorizes the governor to appoint members of the interim commission to the permanent commission.

There are many important and crucial issues facing women in Alaska. Disruptive forces threaten women and their families. The following statistics are significant:

- Over half of Alaskan women work outside the home but earn less than two-thirds of what men earn.
- Most Alaska families have no access to parental leave when their children are born or adopted.
- For many Alaskan families, child care is either inadequate or too costly.
- In Anchorage alone it is estimated that at least 3,000 elementary school children are unsupervised after school every day.
- Alaska women's per capita income declines 31 percent after divorce while divorced men's increases 17 percent.
- Most single parent families are headed by women and most families below the poverty level are headed by women.
- In urban Alaska the teen pregnancy rate exceeds the national figure by 13 percent. In rural Alaska it jumps to 70 percent more than the national rate.

HB 56

-- Eight thousand families, including more than 20,000 women and their children, receive AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) in Alaska.

The Alaska Women's Commission has some important challenges for the next five years. These include advocacy for the needs of rural women and homemakers, welfare reform, improving the economic status and employment options of women, implementation of changes that assist working women who have young children, increasing representation of women in policy making positions, and support for better access to health care, counseling, legal representation, and safety.

Since it is the only agency in state government that speaks to government about issues, policies, and situations affecting women, I strongly urge your support of this bill to permanently continue the Alaska Women's Commission.

Sincerely,

/s/

Steve Cowper
Governor"

HB 57

HOUSE BILL NO. 57 by the Rules Committee by request of the Governor, entitled:

"An Act expanding eligibility for violent crimes compensation."

was read the first time and referred to the Judiciary and Finance Committees.

A fiscal note and two zero fiscal notes were published January 9, 1989.

The Governor's transmittal letter, dated January 9, 1989, appears below:

"Dear Representative Cotten:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill expanding eligibility for violent crimes compensation.

The current law governing eligibility for violent crimes compensation is based in large part on the specific type of crime committed. By specifically referring to "assault in the first or second degree," AS 18.67.101 permits compensation in physical assault cases for only the most serious felonies. Because the degree of assault is often dependent on a complex legal analysis, the characterization of an assault as any particular degree often has more to do with the

HB 57

offender's state of mind (or state of intoxication) than with the overall harm suffered by the victim, much of which might not be manifested by physical injury. This bill seeks to remedy this injustice by permitting the Violent Crimes Compensation Board to award compensation in any assault case, regardless of whether it is third degree (class C felony assaults involving dangerous instruments), fourth degree (misdemeanor assaults, including most domestic violence cases), or the most serious first or second degree, assaults.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this bill.

Sincerely,

/s/

Steve Cowper
Governor"

HB 58

HOUSE BILL NO. 58 by the Rules Committee by request of the Governor, entitled:

"An Act relating to fire protection; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Community & Regional Affairs and Judiciary Committees.

A zero fiscal note was published January 9, 1989.

The Governor's transmittal letter, dated January 9, 1989, appears below:

"Dear Representative Cotten:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to fire protection laws.

The bill does four things: (1) it assists the division of fire prevention by allowing fire code enforcement to be handled by fire departments "recognized" by the Department of Public Safety, rather than just "city" fire departments; (2) it corrects an oversight that has left violations of hazardous materials laws unenforceable; (3) it requires compliance with a department order unless a motion for a stay has been filed with the court (current law permits noncompliance simply by filing a notice of appeal); and (4) makes enforcement of fireworks regulations more feasible.

Section 1 of the bill amends AS 18.70.090 to allow fire departments that are not city fire departments to be "recognized" under regulations adopted by the Department of

2017 January 10, 1989 - House Journal

SB 8

1

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: CSSB 8(Fin)

BY COGHILL

fail #4-6

Page 1, lines 13 - 14:

Delete "At least one member shall be"

Insert "The members shall include an unmarried woman who has no children, an unmarried woman who has a child, a woman who is 60 years of age or older, a woman who has a disability, a married woman, a woman employed outside the home, a nonwhite woman, a woman who receives aid under AS 47.-25.310 - 47.25.420 (aid to families with dependent children), and a woman who is [AT LEAST ONE MEMBER SHALL BE]"

Page 1, line 21, after " ; ":

Insert "and"

Page 1, lines 23 - 24:

Delete "; and

(3) minority and low-income representation"

Insert "[; AND

(3) MINORITY AND LOW-INCOME REPRESENTATION]"

Page 1, after line 24:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* Sec. 2. AS 44.19.167 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(c) No more than three seats on the commission may be held by persons who served on the commission before July 1, 1989. Except for the representative of the attorney general's office who serves ex officio, the governor may not appoint to the commission a person who is

- (1) a state employee;
- (2) an employee of a legislator; or
- (3) the parent, sibling, spouse, or child of the governor or of a legislator."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, lines 12 - 24:

Delete all material.

Insert new bill sections to read:

"* Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to improve the welfare of the women in the state by serving as a referral service for information and education that will inform women about resources available in federal, state, local, and private agencies and through individuals to help them meet their needs. The commission shall also compile existing information and identify areas where further research on needs of women is necessary. The commission may not assume an advocacy position on issues of concern to women, but shall provide information on all aspects of an issue in a way that will allow women to make their own informed decisions.

* Sec. 6. AS 44.19.180 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.19.180. ANNUAL REPORT. Each year the commission shall file a report with the governor and the legislature of its proceedings for the previous calendar year. The report [AND SHALL SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION. REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS] required under this section shall be prepared no later than the convening of the legislature."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, after line 27:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* Sec. 8. AS 44.19.175(3), 44.19.175(4), 44.19.175(5), 44.19.175(6), and 44.19.175(7) are repealed."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 3, line 10:

Delete "6"

Insert "9"

Page 3, line 13:

Delete "6 and 8"

Insert "9 and 11"

Page 3, line 15:

Delete "6 and 8"

Insert "9 and 11"

SB 8 RELATING TO THE ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSIONTO TESTIFY:

SENATOR FAHRENKAMP, PRIME SPONSOR

PAULA ZIEGLER, CHAIR, WOMEN'S COMMISSION

RUTH LISTER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WOMEN'S COMMISSION

SHERRY GOUL, ALASKA WOMEN'S LOBBY

PAT MARLIN, ALASKA COALITION OF WOMEN

ANN SCULLEY, AAUW (UNIVERSITY WOMEN)

CAROLE JORGENSEN, ALASKA NATIVE SISTERHOOD (ANS)

OTHERS (SEE WITNESS LIST)

FYI:

BUDGET:	FY 86	328.2
	FY 87	260.9
	FY 88	212.6
	FY 89	228.3
	FY 90 GOV.'S PROPOSAL	269.1

HOUSE VERSION OF BILL (HB 56, INTRODUCED BY GOVERNOR) WILL BE HEARD IN STATE AFFAIRS TUESDAY, JAN. 17. TRANSITIONAL PROVISION (SEC. 7) DIFFERS FROM SENATE. HOUSE SPECIFIES THAT GOVERNOR MAY APPOINT MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM COMMISSION TO THE REESTABLISHED WOMEN'S COMMISSION -- SENATE IS SILENT ON THIS POINT. LEGISLATIVE LEGAL ASSURES ME THAT THE GOVERNOR HAS THE DISCRETION TO REAPPOINT AND THAT THE HOUSE LANGUAGE IS UNNECESSARY.

POWERS/DUTIES OF THE INTERIM COMMISSION ARE IDENTICAL TO THE STATUTORY POWERS/DUTIES OF THE WOMEN'S COMMISSION.

ANNUAL REPORT IS TO BE FILED WITH LEGISLATURE UPON OUR CONVENING. THIS YEAR'S REPORT IS STILL AT THE PRINTERS. RUTH WILL BE BRINGING TWO SECTIONS FROM IT -- LONG TERM PLAN AND HIGHLIGHTS OF LAST 10 YEARS.

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION
LONG RANGE PLANNING

PROBLEM/ISSUE
PRESENT STATUS

IDEAL STATUS

LONG RANGE OBJECTIVE

Employment

Pay Equity
Women earn approximately 62% of male earnings.

100% comparable worth.

Update research, advocate implementation, continue education.

Affirmative Action
Losing ground, Office of E.E.O. & Human Rights involved with enforcement.

Employment for percent of population who are qualified.

Education.
Advocacy to locate qualified persons. Research on affirmative action in private sector.

Parental Leave
Available up to nine weeks unpaid in State employment. Sporadic in private sector.

Parental leave available for women and men.

Advocate for parental leave legislation. Education for private sector.

Employment Practices in Private Sector
Women under-represented in management and non-traditional jobs.

Employment equity.

Education.
Assist women to obtain management and non-traditional jobs.

Unavailability of Part-Time, Flexible Work
Lack policy, nothing uniform.

A policy in public and private sector that permits job sharing.

Research and education.

Watch Dog

Title IX
Underfunded and poorly monitored according to Commission study.

Sex Equity in education. State funding for monitoring and program development.

Establish a formal relationship with Boards of Education & Regents. Request status report from each board.

Court System
Inequitable sentencing for women. Inequitable employment of women in court related jobs.

Equity in judicial process for litigants and agents of court.

Research required.

Administrative Review of Regulations and Policies

Gender neutral in language and impact.

Address specific areas of regulations where the potential impact to women is the greatest.

Welfare System
Pending reforms. Present system promotes single families and dependence on government.

System that takes care of people's needs but doesn't foster dependency.

Advocate welfare system that empowers women.

Gender Balance on Boards & Commissions

Equal representation on all municipal and state boards.

Solicit women to serve on boards and commissions. Legislation requiring equal representation.

Health

Fertility Insurance Coverage
Presently no coverage.

Insurance coverage.

Review legislation and advocate change.

Health Care (Cont.)

Midwifery

Law passed, but no regulations developed for licensing, no insurance.

Develop regulations that allow the practice and the ability to be covered by insurance.

Research and advocate.

Health Care

Inadequate health care for many women, particularly older women.

Adequate health care for all.

Research and advocate for implementation.

Education

Legal Rights Handbook Out of print.

Revised and printed.

Revise and print. Add health rights sections. Develop Public Service Announcements on legal rights.

Alienation of Homemakers

Segment of homemakers who feel alienated.

Positive recognition of homemakers.

Develop brochure that includes supportive resources and brings positive message about choices.

Education of Younger Women on Equality Issues

Lack of understanding of women's history.

Educated and aware.

Classroom, school papers, sex equity and curriculum development.

Gender Stereotyping

Stereotyping continues.

Elimination of stereotyping.

Develop Public Service Announcements and brochure.

Lack of Political Representation

Unequal political representation.

Equal representation.

Legislation on gender balance. Redistribution of "Making a Difference".

Assertiveness & Empowerment

High rate of violence in relationships. Rural women have no access to training in self esteem.

Breaking cycle of violence, gaining self esteem, assertiveness.

Coordinate with Board of Education, Interim Commission on Children and Youth, Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault Council and State Office of Alcohol and Drug Addiction.

Economic Equity

Equity in Divorce/Dissolution Pending bill.

Passage of bill.

Passage of bill and education through video and brochure.

Feminization of Poverty

(See Welfare Reform
Administrative Review
Pay Equity)

Displaced Homemakers

Lack of services. Lack of data on homemakers.

Comprehensive program of services.

Research and advocacy.

Rural Women

Data Base

No data base.

Data base.

Research. Develop a standardized survey that volunteers conduct. Decennial census.

Isolation

Lack of access to needed services. Lack of jobs.

Access to training, services, job opportunities.

Regional training and conferences. Work with women and regional corporations to advocate change.



Alaska Women:

R E S O U R C E S

PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES

- Annual Report. A review of the major accomplishments of the Women's Commission from January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1987. 1987
- Directory of Women's Organizations. Statewide directory of women's organizations. 1987
- Family Equity at Issue: A Study of the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Women and Children. Results of research on economics of divorce in Alaska. 1987
- Making a Difference: A Primer for Women in Public Life. A handbook for political involvement. Includes information on campaign planning, voter contact, and working with volunteers. 1986
- Women in Prison: Does the Justice System Do Them Justice? A report on the current status of female offenders in Alaska and the United States. 1986
- Regional Conferences 1986. Activities and recommendations from the rural women's conferences funded by the Commission in 1986 - Bethel, Huslia, Sitka, and Wasilla. 1986
- Commitment or Complacency: An assessment of sex equity in Alaska's educational institutions with recommendations for future action. 1986
- A Review of the Alaska Statutes for Sex Discrimination. Final report of the comprehensive review of Alaska Statutes to determine sex discrimination. 1985
- A Sense of History: A reference Guide to Alaska's Women 1896 - 1985. An annotated bibliography of books, articles, audio visual aids, and photo displays about Alaska Women in history. 1985
- Alaska Women: A Databook. Profile of Alaska women based upon the 1980 Census, includes statistical appendix. 1984
- Women in Labor Unions: Seminar Report. Summary of the seminar that focused on the role of women in labor organizations, what problems women face and how to make unions more responsive. 1984
- Women's Legal Rights in Alaska. Outlines legal rights affecting women in Alaska. 1984
- Profiles in Change: Names, Notes and Quotes for Alaskan Women. Stories about Alaskan women who have contributed to the state's economic, social, and political development. 1983
- Report on the Economic Status of Alaska Native Women. Results of the study on the economic status of Alaska Native women with recommended actions to improve their economic status. 1983
- Study of the Report on the Economic Status of Alaska Native Women. Summary of above report. 1983

POSTERS:

- Families - A Shared Experience
- Be What You Want to Be
- Women: Alaska Women's Commission
- Women in Alaska History. A Timeline of Famous Alaskan Women

BROCHURES & FACT SHEETS:

- Highlights of the Alaska Women's Commission.** Historical summary of events, activities and actions of the Women's Commission. 1987
- Summary of Family Equity at Issue: A Study on the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Women and Children.** 1987
- Alaska Women & Education.** A review of Title IX and Alaska's Chapter 18 educational equity legislation. 1985
- Alaska Women & Insurance.** Summary information on insurance discrimination in Alaska and the nation. 1985
- Alaska Women & Pensions.** Summary of federal reform legislation on private pension plans and its effect upon women in Alaska and in the nation. 1985
- Alaska Women's Commission.** Describes the purpose of the Commission and its current activities. 1984
- Alaska Women: A Profile.** Summary information on the economic, educational, and family status of Alaska women. 1984
- Alaska Women in Politics.** Summary information on growth of women's participation in politics in Alaska and in the nation. 1984



FAMILY EQUITY AT ISSUE: A Study of the Economic Consequences of Divorce on Women and Children

During the 1970's social reformers sought to ease the acrimony of divorce and create more fairness and equity for the families involved. "No fault" divorce reform was introduced in many states including Alaska. In addition, Alaska developed a dissolution procedure that allows people to file without the expense of an attorney. Unfortunately, many of these changes have had unintended economic results for women. It now appears that women and children are suffering major financial inequities as a direct result of some of the changes in divorce law and procedure.

The most striking documentation of the "downward mobility" of women and children created by "no fault" divorce was in the state of California. Because of the seriousness of the findings there, in 1986 the Alaska

Women's Commission undertook a study to determine if Alaskan women and children were suffering the same effects.

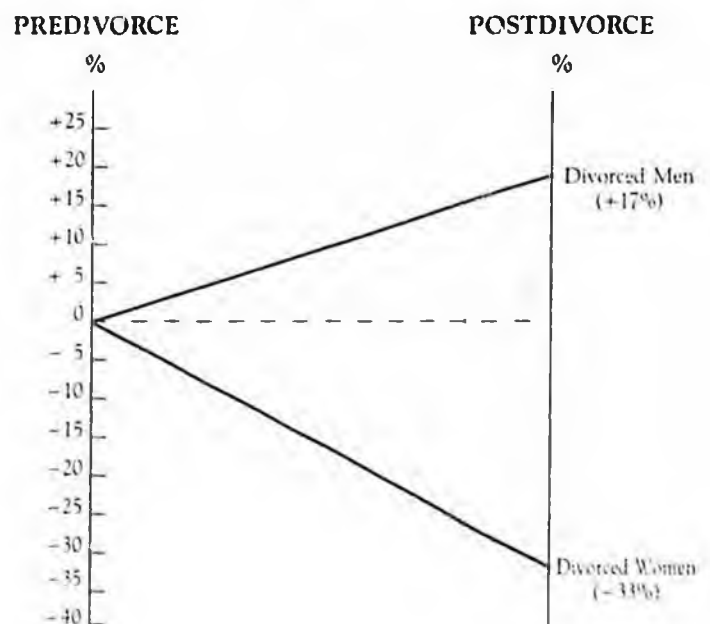
The study of divorce is important because so many people are affected by it. The divorce rate in Alaska is 63 percent compared to 46 percent nationally. More than 11,000 people are affected each year, 3,000 of them children. Even though the two-decade increase in the divorce rate seems to have peaked, each year thousands of Alaskan families are affected by divorce.

The study site chosen was Anchorage, where more than half of the state's divorces occur. A statistically valid sample drawn from all divorce and dissolution cases occurring in a one-year period was analyzed.

GENERAL FINDINGS:

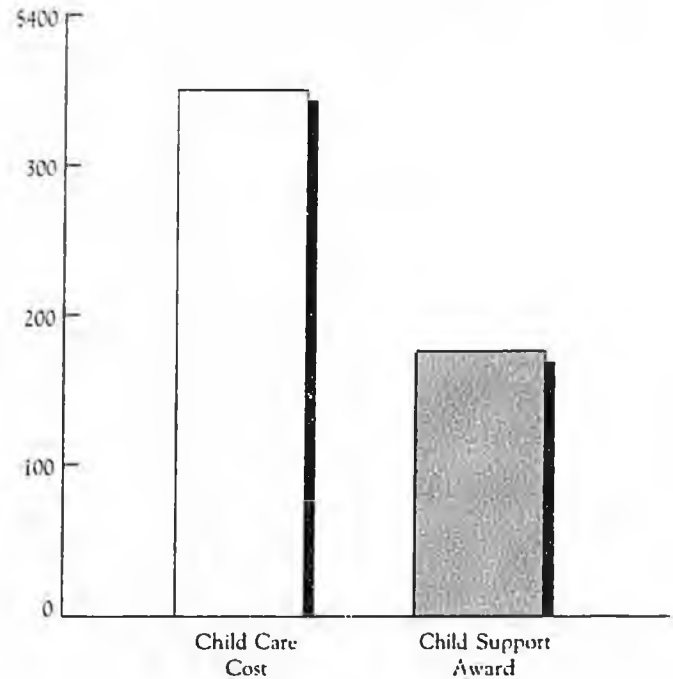
- In Alaska, divorce has substantially different economic consequences for women and men.
- Divorced women and their children experienced a 33 percent decline in per capita income resulting in a radical downward shift of their standard of living (see Figure 1). The greatest relative deprivation was experienced by women and children of middle and upper middle class families.
- Divorced men, however, experienced an improvement in their standard of living as a result of a 17 percent rise in their per capita incomes (see Figure 1).
- In many marriages the couple's major investments were in the education and career of the primary wage earner. Yet the division of marital property often excluded career assets. Disregarding this property allows the major wage earner, usually the husband, to keep what are often the most valuable assets of the marriage.

FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME OF DIVORCED MEN AND WOMEN



- Fifty-four percent of divorcing men had pensions compared to 33 percent of divorcing women. The median value of the husband's pension was worth more than 3 times that of the wife's (\$27,500 and \$7,500 respectively). Yet, only 20 percent of the couples in the study divided pensions.
- Other types of career assets such as life insurance, paid leave, professional licenses, medical and dental insurance were rarely included in the division of property, even though they were acquired during the marriage.
- Award of the family home was influenced by the presence of children. In 74 percent of the cases, the home was given to the parent having physical custody. Fathers with physical custody almost always got the home (93 percent) while mothers with custody were awarded the family home only 68 percent of the time.
- Among the families who moved following divorce were accounts of children traumatized by the dislocation. New schools and neighborhoods increased the disruption already generated from economic and emotional distress.
- In the absence of children, husbands were awarded the family home and mortgage more frequently (60 percent) than wives (40 percent).
- Alimony was awarded in only 10 percent of the divorces surveyed. For the few who receive it, this "safety net" appears to be an illusion. Awards usually lasted for only one year and provided an average of only \$500 a month, despite the fact that most who received it had no job, no other income or were of an age which makes it difficult to find paid work.
- Divorced mothers are the primary caretakers of children. Sole custody was awarded to mothers in 58 percent of the cases, while fathers received it in 18 percent of the cases. Joint custody was awarded 19 percent of the time.
- Child support was awarded in 80 percent of the divorces where minor children were present. However, the average amount per child was \$191. This barely meets half the monthly cost of child care in Anchorage today (see Figure 2). This figure also falls below the standard used to determine eligibility for welfare.
- Cost of living increments were included in only 23 percent of the child support awards. Without these adjustments, the purchasing power of the support award continually declines because of inflation and the increased costs associated with older children.
- Only 22 percent of child support awards were written beyond the age of majority although financial burdens such as education continue for several years beyond this point.

FIGURE 2: AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF CHILD CARE COMPARED TO AVERAGE MONTHLY CHILD SUPPORT AWARD



- Only 58 percent of the people in the survey received the full amount of child support awarded. This is consistent with statewide data from the Child Support Enforcement Agency.
- Divorced men are rarely required to pay more than 15 percent of their predivorce income to support their children.

IMPACT OF DISSOLUTION:

In Alaska people can end their marriage in two ways. Both are considered "no-fault." One, a divorce, usually involves attorneys' fees and court hearings, with the judge making a final decision in areas where the two parties cannot agree. The other, a dissolution, can be done without attorneys, with minimal expense, and requires that both parties agree about every issue. About two-thirds of all Alaskan couples who end their marriages choose a dissolution.

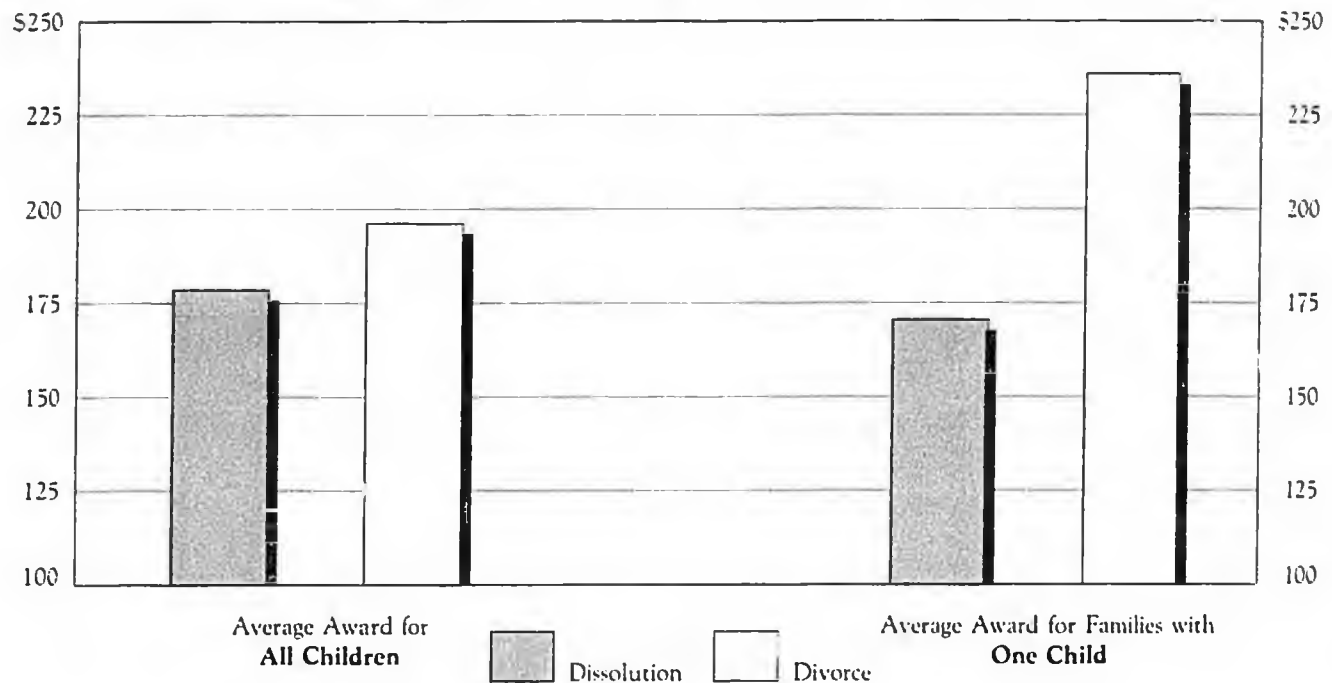
Alaska is one of only 8 states that permit dissolutions. It is also one of the most liberal in its provisions. Most

*other states do not permit dissolutions if there are minor children, if the marriage is one of long duration, or if the couple has property. Alaska law places no limitations on the use of dissolutions.

In addition to the study's general findings, it appears that women who choose dissolution suffer even more financial hardship than women who go through a divorce.

- Women who used the dissolution procedure received far less than half of the couple's property. Wives received only 29 percent of the property in dissolutions. Women who used divorce received 50 percent of the marital property.
- Child support awards were lower when the dissolution procedure was used. Particularly hard hit were families with one child where average awards were 27 percent lower than in divorce (see Figure 3).

FIGURE 3: AVERAGE MONTHLY CHILD SUPPORT AWARD FOR ALL CHILDREN AND ONE CHILD FAMILIES BY LEGAL PROCEDURE



SUMMARY:

The findings of this study together with a growing body of research suggest that the current legal system of divorce creates economic hardships for women and children instead of providing greater family equity. Inadequate and poorly enforced child support awards, the near absence of spousal support, and unequal division of marital property are creating a new class of poor.

Divorced women and their children face a precipitous drop in family income. Some face certain impoverishment. Women who choose the dissolution procedure suffer even more financial hardship than those who go through a divorce.

The Alaska Women's Commission was created to ensure equity for women in Alaska. The Commission's current legislative platform attempts to correct many of the inequities that occur under existing divorce laws. The findings of the Commission's study support these efforts.

The report was written by Barbara Baker, research analyst for the Alaska Women's Commission. For a copy of the full report or for more information about the Commission's legislative advocacy, research efforts and educational services, please contact the Commission office at 3601 "C" Street, Suite 742, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 or call 561-4227.

RESOURCES:

Community resources exist to assist people who are considering divorce. The following is a list of some of the agencies who provide legal assistance or counseling.

Legal Assistance:

Alaska Legal Services — Provides legal assistance to low income people. It also screens applicants for the Pro Bono Program which provides free legal assistance to low income people. "Do It Yourself" (Pro Se) Divorce Clinics are also conducted by Alaska Legal Services in some communities. Legal Services is located in Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Unalaska.

Dispute Resolution Services, Fairbanks

Counseling and Support:

Women's Resource Centers are located in Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Cordova, Fairbanks, Homer, Kenai/Soldotna, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome and Wasilla.

Men's Support Network, Anchorage

Father's Rights Group, Fairbanks

RELATED RESEARCH ON DIVORCE:

Lenore Weitzman, *The Divorce Revolution: The Unexpected Social and Economic Consequences for Women and Children in America* (New York: The Free Press, 1986).

Heather Wishik, "Economics of Divorce: An Exploratory Study," *Family Law Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 1, Spring 1986.

California Senate Task Force on Family Equity (Sacramento, State of California, 1987).

S. Hoffman and T. Holmes, "Husbands, Wives, and Divorce," *Five Thousand American Families — Patterns of Economic Progress* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, 1976).

William Goods, *After Divorce* (New York: The Free Press, 1956).



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

Members of Commission:

Kris Chatfield, chair
Anchorage
Joy Green-Armstrong, vice chair
Anchorage
Loretta Bullard
Nome
Elizabeth (Pat) Kennedy, Anchorage
Mary Pete, Bethel
Betty Ramage, Anchorage
Wendy Redman, Fairbanks
Paula Ziegler, Juneau

Executive Director

Christine Callahan

Research Analyst

Barbara Baker

State of Alaska

Steve Cowper, Governor
Stephen McAlpine, Lt. Governor

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

Permit No. 691
Anchorage, AK

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Highlights...

In Alaska Women's Commission History

1977 - *The Status of Women in Alaska* identified numerous problems confronting women in Alaska and recommended the formation of a women's commission to implement the recommendations contained in the study.

1977 - Statewide conference honoring International Women's Year is convened in Anchorage. 1,000 women in attendance. Conference recommendations include the need to establish a women's commission to address widespread discrimination.

1978 - Tenth Alaska Legislature passes HB303, creating the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women. Bill is sponsored by Rep. Lisa Rudd. On July 8, 1978, governor signs bill into law. Ten Commissioners appointed October 1978.

1979 - Public hearings conducted by the Commission are held on violence against women, sex bias in education, welfare, and displaced homemakers.

1979 - Commission conducts research on the status of homemakers in Alaska.

1979 - Commission develops training manuals and "how-to" guides on assertiveness training, applying for foundation funding and sex equity in education.

1980 - Status reports written and presented by Commission on child support enforcement, displaced homemakers and battered women.

1980 - Commission convenes task force on "Violence Against Alaska Native Women." Report and recommendations are forwarded to the governor for action.

1980 - Commission sponsors two conferences: Voices of Black Women in Alaska, second Alaska Native Women's Statewide Organization Conference.

1980 - Legislation on displaced homemakers and domestic violence is supported by the Commission. Domestic violence legislation passes into law.

1981 - *Women's Legal Rights in Alaska* is published by the Alaska Women's Commission. Over 5,000 copies distributed.



1981 - Commission sponsors five regional conferences: Filipino Alaskan Women's Network Conference in Anchorage; "Piqatigich" a conference held in Kotzebue to discuss sharing together; Women of Hoonah meet to discuss "Community Concerns"; Kenai women discuss "Action or Reaction"; conferences on communication and roles of women in the village held in Fairbanks and Galena are conducted by ANWSO-Doyon Region, Tanana Chiefs and WIC-CA.

1981 - Commission holds hearings on "Women in Construction" to identify employment opportunities and potential barriers during construction of the proposed gas pipeline.



1981 - Commission forms task force on "Women and Corrections" and advocates improved facilities and programming for female inmates.

1981 - Commission coordinates meeting of lieutenant governor with major women's organizations in the state to discuss policies affecting women's equality.

1981 - Commission backed bill, "Mini Title IX" becomes law in Alaska. The bill (SB99) prohibits sex discrimination in education. Four other bills supported by the Commission are also passed into law which encompass domestic violence and sexual assault, child care assistance, child support enforcement, insurance coverage of midwives.

1981 - The governor proclaims Women's History Week, March 8-14.

1982 - Alaska Women's Commission testifies before State Human Rights Commission and Blue Ribbon Commission on Personnel regarding charges to the state's personnel system which would make it more equitable and accessible to women.

1982 - Alaska Women's Commission responds to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regarding affirmative action goals for hire on proposed natural gas pipeline.

More Highlights...



"Communicating" woodcut print used with permission of Polly Lee.

1982 - Commission sponsors a statewide women's conference "Alaska's Women: Determining Our Futures". Attendance reaches nearly 1,000 people from all over Alaska.

1982 - Commission develops media campaign on sex role stereotyping which airs on television throughout the state.

1982 - Assists the Department of Education in drafting regulations for the implementation of sex equity in education law.

1982 - Commission is appointed to the Equity Coordinating Council for Alaska to assist school districts with implementation of new sex equity law.

1982 - Co-sponsors "Women and Alcohol" Conference with the state Office on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

1982 - Sponsors seminar on "Women in the Political Process" in Kodiak.

1982 - Commission forms Health Task Force to define women's health needs. A statewide teleconference is held on the issue and Commission acts upon recommendations.

1982 - Commission makes recommendations concerning 40 pieces of legislation pending before Alaska State Legislature and the U.S. Congress.

1982 - Alaska Legislature and the governor proclaim March, Women's History Month.

1982 - Commission co-sponsors conference with U.S. Women's Bureau on "Women in Apprenticeship."

1982 - A regional conference in Barrow is sponsored by the Commission.

1982 - Commission releases *Five Years Later*, a status report on the recommendations contained in *A Preliminary Study: The Status of Women in Alaska, 1977*.

1982 - SB63, a bill to permanently establish the Alaska Women's Commission, passes the legislature and is signed into law by the governor. Senators V. Fisher, Rodey and Sturgulewski sponsor bill.

1983 - Three posters, targeted at school children encouraging them to explore all of their talents and interests, are produced by the Commission and sent to schools statewide.

1983 - Commission publishes brochure for Women's History Month that suggests activities and projects suitable for classroom setting. Brochures are sent to schools statewide.

1983 - A comprehensive study on the *Economic Status of Alaska Native Women* is conducted and published by the Commission.

1983 - Public service announcements regarding non-traditional employment opportunities, fetal alcohol syndrome and non-sexist language are produced by the Commission and aired on statewide television.

1983 - Six conferences and seminars are sponsored by the Commission; in Fairbanks "Making the System Work for You"; in Juneau, "Southeast Alaska Women's Leadership Conference"; in Ketchikan "Work and Network: Southeast Alaska's Immediate Future for Women"; in Anchorage "The Future of Alaska-Protecting Human Resources as Industry Grows"; in Kodiak "Women as Managers and Decision Makers," in Anchorage "Pay Equity/Comparable Worth."

1983 - Commission reviews and critiques pilot edition of the Alaska History textbook.

1983 - Profiles of 60 Alaskan women who have contributed to the state's economic, social and political development are published by the Commission in *Profiles in Change - Names, Notes and Quotes for Alaskan Women*.



Profiles in Change:
NAMES, NOTES AND QUOTES
FOR ALASKAN WOMEN

Alaska Commission on the Status of Women



1984 - "Barriers to Employment Conference" is co-sponsored by the Alaska Women's Commission.

1984 - Written Biographies of 20 women in Alaska history are distributed by the Commission to statewide media for use during Women's History Month.

1984 - Commission sponsors "Labor Union Workshop" in Anchorage and publishes results of the conference.

1984 - A statewide *Directory of Women's Organizations* is released by the Commission.

1984 - *Alaska Women: A Databook*, a profile of Alaska Women based upon the 1980 census, is published by the Commission.

1984 - A revised edition of *Women's Legal Rights in Alaska* is published by the Commission. Over 5,000 copies distributed since its second release.

1984 - Commission co-sponsors and helps publish *Child Care Directories* for Anchorage, Juneau/Ketchikan and Fairbanks.

1984 - Local Women's Councils are established in Anchorage and Sitka with the assistance of the Alaska Women's Commission.

1984 - Commission supports ten bills in the legislature, five signed into law.

1984 - Workshop on "American Women: Three Decades of Change" is co-sponsored by the Commission with the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the state Dept. of Labor.

1984 - Commission conducts study on pension reform within the public employees retirement system and submits recommendations for legislative changes. Changes are adopted in 1985.



1984 - Native Women's Task Force convened by Commission to address employment issues within state government.

1984 - Commission testifies before legislative committee on improving women's economic conditions through expansion of business loans targeted at women owned businesses.

1984-86 - Commission serves on Sex Equity Advisory Committee of Anchorage School District.

1985 - Commission completes *Review of the Alaska Statutes for Sex Discrimination* which identifies over 80 discriminatory laws.

1985 - As a result of the Alaska Women's Commission's efforts, former spouses and widows of State employees are able to purchase group health insurance at a comparable price at no expense to the State.

1985 - Commission works with the Department of Administration to increase recruitment and hiring of Native women.

1985 - Commission publishes *A Sense of History*, the first annotated bibliography of books, articles, audio-visual aids and photo displays about Alaska Women. Distributed to schools, libraries and all social studies teachers in the state.

1985 - Commission establishes third local women's council in Juneau.

1985 - Commission holds statewide women's conference in Anchorage on the economic status of women. "At the Edge of Opportunity" brought together more than 700 people from more than 30 communities.

1985 - A workshop on the United Nations Conference for Women is sponsored by the Commission and held in Anchorage.

1985 - A seminar on Equal Educational Opportunities for Girls is sponsored by the Commission in Wasilla.



Photo by Sabra McCracken

More Highlights . . .

1985 - Alaska Women's Commission organizes Legislative Alliance for Women Statewide (LAWS), a coalition of 15 statewide women's organizations whose purpose is to analyze and take positions on legislation, monitor budget and policy decisions which have direct impact on women's lives.



1985-1986 - On behalf of the Commission, seven bills are introduced by the Governor which have a significant economic impact on women. Three of the bills pass.

1986 - Commission works with state government to initiate an expanded register to increase the hiring of women in ranges 18 and above.

1986 - Court system and the Commission work together to revise forms for marital dissolutions so that lay people can more easily understand their rights and obligations.



1986 - Commission evaluates implementation of Alaska's sex equity in education law, Chapter 18. Results are published in *Commitment or Complacency: An Assessment of Sex Equity in Alaska's Educational Institutions*.

1986 - Four hundred rural women in attendance at four regional Commission sponsored conferences in Bethel, Huslia, Sitka, Wasilla. A report is published summarizing the events and recommendations.

1986 - Two leadership seminars are conducted by the Commission. Held in Juneau, the seminar "Women in Prison" provides policy makers with an overview of issues surrounding the Alaskan female prison population. In Fairbanks, "Making a Difference: A Primer for Women in Public Life" provides training session for women considering running for public office. A handbook for political involvement is issued following seminar and is mailed to 1700 women.

1986 - Commission produces 30 public service announcements for television and radio profiling Alaskan women and their accomplishments. Profiles play throughout the state on commercial and public radio and television during March, Women's History Month.

1986 - Women's history timeline poster is produced by the Commission and sent to all schools, libraries and to every social studies teacher in the state.

1986 - Commission member serves on state Commission on Child Support Enforcement, providing governor with findings and recommendations to make child support more uniform and equitable.

1987 - Commission co-sponsors Female Minority Leadership Conference with Anchorage School District. Commission member serves as program chair.

1987 - Commission targets efforts to improve family equity. Conducts research on the economic impact of divorce on women and children. At the request of the Commission, legislation is again introduced by the Governor to ensure that career assets are considered marital property and to provide for heightened judicial scrutiny of dissolution cases.

1987 - Commission sponsors seminars in Anchorage and Juneau on the state Human Services Budget and the impacts of cuts on women and children. Legislators, policy makers, providers and advocates participate.

1987 - March, Women's History Month, is again commemorated with Commission-produced television and radio profiles aired statewide throughout the month.

1987 - Services to rural women are highlight of Commission-sponsored seminar in Bethel.

1987 - Legal Rights for Women, a day-long conference with a broad spectrum of workshops, is produced in Anchorage by Commission. Nearly 125 people participate.

1987 - HB4 and SB89, companion bills to extend the Alaska Women's Commission to 1991, are introduced. HB4 is sponsored by Representatives Davis, Koponen, Ulmer, Ellis, Brown and Donley. SB89 is sponsored by the Governor.

STATUS REPORT is published by the Alaska Women's Commission. The Commission was established in 1978 to improve the status of Alaska women through research and advocacy. Its members are appointed by the Governor to staggered five-year terms. Commission members serve on a voluntary basis and at the pleasure of the Governor. They include Kris Chatfield, Chair, Joy Green-Armstrong, Vice Chair, Loretta Bullard, Marcia Johnson, Pat Kennedy, Marty Pete, Betty Ramage, Wendy Redman, and Paula Ziegler.

For further information about the Commission, contact us at 3601 'C' St., Suite 742, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907) 561-4227. Christine Callahan, Executive Director, Barbara Baker, newsletter editor.

SENATE AMENDMENT #2

BY: Senator Fischer

TO: Committee Substitute (Finance) SENATE BILL NO. 8

TO: _____ HOUSE BILL NO. _____

Page 1, line 11: Delete the words "nonpartisan and"

Page 1, line 13: After "residents of the state." add a new sentence to read: "The governor shall appoint at least two members of each of the two political parties whose candidate for governor received the highest number of votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected. [The appointees from each of these two parties shall be chosen from a list of names to be submitted by the central committee of each party.]"

#4

Amendment

by Adams

SB 8

Amend Section 7 (b) to read:

The Alaska Women's Commission reestablished by this Act is a continuation of the Interim Women's Commission [with respect to all rights, assets, liabilities, and other matters not] except as otherwise specifically addressed by this Act.

SENATE AMENDMENT

#3

BY Senator Fischer

To: Committee Substitute (Finance) am SENATE BILL No. 8

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 1 LINE: 6 TITLE AMENDMENT

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Women's Commission; extending the termination date of the Interim Women's Commission; directing the governor to appoint at least two members of each of the two political parties from a list of names to be submitted by the central committee of each party whose candidate for governor received the highest number of votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected; and providing for an effective date."

fail 13-7
2-3-89

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A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY COGHILL

TO: CSSB 8(Fin)

Page 1, lines 13 - 14:

Delete "At least one member shall be"

Insert "The members shall include an unmarried woman who has no children, an unmarried woman who has a child, a woman who is 60 years of age or older, a woman who has a disability, a married woman, a woman employed outside the home, a nonwhite woman, a woman who receives aid under AS 47.-25.310 - 47.25.420 (aid to families with dependent children), and a woman who is [AT LEAST ONE MEMBER SHALL BE]"

Page 1, line 21, after " ; ":

Insert "and"

Page 1, lines 23 - 24:

Delete "; and

(3) minority and low-income representation"

Insert "[; AND

(3) MINORITY AND LOW-INCOME REPRESENTATION]"

Page 1, after line 24:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* Sec. 2. AS 44.19.167 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(c) No more than three seats on the commission may be held by persons who served on the commission before July 1, 1989. Except for the representative of the attorney general's office who serves ex officio, the governor may not appoint to the commission a person who is

- (1) a state employee;
- (2) an employee of a legislator; or
- (3) the parent, sibling, spouse, or child of the governor or of a legislator."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, lines 12 - 24:

Delete all material.

Insert new bill sections to read:

"* Sec. 5. AS 44.19.171 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 44.19.171. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to improve the welfare of the women in the state by serving as a referral service for information and education that will inform women about resources available in federal, state, local, and private agencies and through individuals to help them meet their needs. The commission shall also compile existing information and identify areas where further research on needs of women is necessary. The commission may not assume an advocacy position on issues of concern to women, but shall provide information on all aspects of an issue in a way that will allow women to make their own informed decisions.

* Sec. 6. AS 44.19.180 is amended to read:

Sec. 44.19.180. ANNUAL REPORT. Each year the commission shall file a report with the governor and the legislature of its proceedings for the previous calendar year. The report [AND SHALL SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION. REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS] required under this section shall be prepared no later than the convening of the legislature."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, after line 27:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* Sec. 8. AS 44.19.175(3), 44.19.175(4), 44.19.175(5), 44.19.175(6), and 44.19.175(7) are repealed."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 3, line 10:

Delete "6"

Insert "9"

Page 3, line 13:

Delete "6 and 8"

Insert "9 and 11"

Page 3, line 15:

Delete "6 and 8"

Insert "9 and 11"

SENATE AMENDMENT

#2 SB 8

BY: Senator Fischer

TO: Committee Substitute (Finance) SENATE BILL NO. 8

TO: _____ HOUSE BILL NO. _____

Page 1, line 11: Delete the words "nonpartisan and"

Page 1, line 13: After "residents of the state." add a new sentence to read: "The governor shall appoint at least two members of each of the two political parties whose candidate for governor received the highest number of votes in the most recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected. The appointees from each of these two parties shall be chosen from a list of names to be submitted by the central committee of each party."

adopted 11-9

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14

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



Sen. Pat Pourchot, Chairman

Sen. Jan Faiks, Vice Chairman

Sen. Al Adams

Sen. Tim Kelly

Sen. Rick Uehling

P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

907-465-3712

Senate State Affairs Committee

February 13, 1989

Sharon Traber
HCR 64 SRB 401
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Sharon:

Thank you for contacting me to express your support for SB 14, relating to eligible service in the Teachers' Retirement System.

From what I can learn, Sharon, it seems that the provision requiring that teaching service be either full-time or part-time but not a combination of the two was an oversight at the time the law was drafted, rather than an intentional policy decision. It is my sense that there is some support for correcting this oversight.

Another thing SB 14 has going for it is that its fiscal impact would be slight. Because of the small population to which SB 14 would likely apply, the increased payroll contribution required of school districts, the University, and the State Department of Education would be minimal.

SB 14 is currently in the Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services. A hearing on the bill has been requested by the bill sponsor, Senator Duncan, but no hearing has yet been scheduled. The next committee of referral is Senate State Affairs, which I chair. I do intend to hear the bill, and assure you I will keep your views in mind as we do so.

Sharon, thanks again for being in touch.

Sincerely,

Senator Pat Pourchot
Chairman

PP/ss