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Kodiak, Alaska
December 12, 1991*

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Program Models

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NORTHWEST NETWORK OF RUNAWAY AND YOUTH SERVICES

PROGRAM MODEL INFORMATION FOR RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH

Addressing the service needs of runaway and homeless youth requires planning and implementation of appropriate program models. Categories for general service areas that other communities have found to be important are:

- ***Crisis Intervention (24-hour access to services)***
- ***Temporary Shelter***
- ***Health Care***
- ***Follow-up Support For Families***
- ***Transitional Housing For Homeless Youth***
- ***Independent Living Skills Programs***
- ***Case Management***

The following is a summary of examples of program models for these service components. Program models for runaway and homeless youth are more short-term and time-bound, whereas, homeless youth need more focused long-term services

CRISIS INTERVENTION:

The purpose of crisis intervention services is to assess immediate service needs, provide 24 hour access to services and resolve the immediate crisis.

24-Hour Access Systems: *This service is necessary for youth and families to have a point of access into the service system.*

- ***Coordinated On-Call System:*** One agency takes the lead to coordinate 24-hour access to the community's system of available services. All agencies are involved in system planning and share on-call activities. Some programs have staff carry electronic beepers on a rotating basis to provide a responsive cost effective 24-hour access "on-call" system and response to crisis needs. (Works well for rural communities)
- ***Designated Awake Staff:*** Programs where 24-hour awake staffing is available provide 24-hour access to services. (Works well in urban areas where residential facilities are available)
- ***Crisis Hot-line service:*** Some communities have existing crisis hotlines that provide services to the entire community. Calls by runaway youth and their families can be referred to an on-call network of professionals and volunteers.

Counseling:

- ***On-call response team*** or individual to provide initial assessment and crisis counseling.
- ***Outreach services*** in schools.
- ***Drop-in center*** or "store front" programs.

TEMPORARY SHELTER:

Some runaway and homeless youth will need at least short term shelter until their situation has been assessed to determine an individual service plan. The program design needs to be short-term (less than 2 weeks), non-secure, and provide 24-hour supervision.

****Host Homes:* Families that are paid for their services or volunteer to provide temporary shelter in their homes. Requires specialized, intensive training and agency staff support for families.

****Basic Residential Shelter:* 24-hour awake staff in a house or other group setting. *This provides a higher level of supervision.*

****Attendant Care:* Trained individuals (contracted or employee status) that provide 24-hour supervision in family homes or another safe shelter such as a motel or the individuals home.

****Respite care:* "Time-out" for youth and families prior to a runaway incident. Any of the above shelter models can provide this service.

HEALTH CARE:

Providing emergency or acute care for runaway and homeless youth.

****Formal agreements* with hospitals, clinics and/or private medical professionals to donate or provide at reduced cost, emergency/acute care. Important for youth that are not considered to be under the purview of protective services or with medical card status.

****Agreements with and referral mechanisms* to local government funded health department clinics and services.

****Planned Parenthood or other similar programs* for sexually transmitted diseases and specialized testing.

****School based clinics* funded through local school districts, government health departments, etc.

FOLLOW-UP SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES:

Providing family counseling, mediation, parent training and support, alternative education, drug and alcohol treatment, to assist in resolving conflict that led to the runaway incident. Services that are especially important are:

****On-going family or individual counseling* for 3-6 months.

****Mediation* - Focuses on immediate presenting problems and negotiating agreements for solutions to those problems.

****Big Brother/Big Sister Programs.*

****Peer Counseling* for youth regarding drug and alcohol issues as well as basic counseling (school based and through local private providers)

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR HOMELESS YOUTH:

Providing housing for homeless youth for 6 - 18 mcs. while they acquire skills necessary to become productive members of the community.

- ****Supervised apartments* - Youth live alone or with roommates in apartments with on-site staff that provide supervision and structure for clients. Subsidies are generally required for payment of rent.
- ****Unsupervised apartments/hotels* - programs provide "vouchers" or some type of subsidized housing for youth while they are involved in living skills programs. Supervision is provided through weekly visits from staff/case managers.
- ****Self-governing group homes* - Youth live in a group setting and are responsible for developing and maintaining the house rules with the assistance of on-site staff. Appropriate for older homeless/street youth that have been out of structured family environments for a long period of time.
- ****Host Homes* - Paid or volunteer families that provide long term housing for youth that cannot return home. This model works well for younger youth that have not been outside of a family environment for a long period of time.

INDEPENDENT LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS:

Providing a program model that teaches independent living skills through methods that are non-traditional and at the individual's learning level and pace. Components of independent living skills programs that are important are:

- ****Jobs skills training* - resume writing, interviewing skills, basic work skills, knowledge of employee rights and labor laws. Homeless youth may require staff support to maintain initial job placements.
- ****Living skills* - food preparation, basic health and hygiene, money/budget management, grocery shopping, nutrition, decision making, refusal skills, group process, etc.
- ****GED/High School Equivalency programs* outside traditional public school settings.

CASE MANAGEMENT FOR HOMELESS YOUTH:

Provides homeless youth with minimal supervision in developing a service plan to assist in them in accessing needed services. Staff providing case management services will provide referral to community services, advocacy and personal support to clients.

- ****Youth Services Team (YST) Case Management* - Development of a YST (consisting of community agencies that come in contact with youth) that has the capacity to hire case management staff to provide services to youth that are referred by the participating agencies.
- ****Program Case Management* - case management services are provided by program staff to youth that are enrolled, living in or participating in an established service, i.e. alternative education program, host home or residential program, etc.

Alaska Statutes

Title 47

Alaska Runaway Law

Sec. 47.10.141. Runaway and missing minors. (a) Upon receiving a written, telephonic, or other request to locate a minor evading the minor's legal custodian or to locate a minor otherwise missing, a law enforcement agency shall make reasonable efforts to locate the minor and shall immediately complete a missing person's report containing information necessary for the identification of the minor. As soon as practicable, but not later than 24 hours after completing the report, the agency shall transmit the report for entry into the Alaska Public Safety Information Network and the National Crime Information Center computer system. The report shall also be submitted to the missing persons information clearinghouse under AS 18.65.620. As soon as practicable, but not later than 24 hours after the agency learns that the minor has been located, it shall request that the Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation remove the information from the computer systems.

(b) A peace officer shall take into protective custody a minor described in (a) of this section if the minor is not otherwise subject to arrest or detention. The peace officer shall honor the minor's preference to (1) return the minor to the legal custodian if the legal custodian consents to the return; (2) take the minor to a nearby location agreed to by the minor and the legal custodian; or (3) take the minor to an office specified by the Department of Health and Social Services, a program for runaway minors licensed by the department under AS 47.10.310, or a facility or contract agency of the department. If an office specified by the department, a licensed program for runaway minors, or a facility or contract agency of the department does not exist in the community, the officer shall take the minor to another suitable location and promptly notify the department. A minor under protective custody may not be housed in a jail or other detention facility. Immediately upon taking a minor into protective custody, the officer shall advise the minor orally and in writing of the right to social services under AS 47.10.142(b), and, if known, the officer shall advise the legal custodian that the minor has been taken into protective custody.

(c) A minor may be taken into emergency protective custody by a peace officer and placed into temporary detention in a juvenile detention home in the local community if there has been an order issued by a court under a finding of probable cause that (1) the minor is a runaway in wilful violation of a valid court order issued under AS 47.10.080 or 47.10.142(f), (2) the minor's current situation poses a severe and imminent risk to the minor's life or safety, and (3) no reasonable placement alternative exists within the community. For

the purposes of this subsection, a risk may not be considered severe and imminent solely because of the general conditions for runaway minors in the community, but shall be assessed in view of the specific behavior and situation of the minor. A minor detained under this subsection shall be brought before a court on the day the minor is detained, or if that is not possible, within 24 hours after the detention for a hearing to determine the most appropriate placement in the best interests of the minor. A minor taken into emergency protective custody under this subsection may not be detained for more than 24 hours, except as provided under AS 47.10.140. Emergency protective custody may not include placement of a minor in a jail or secure facility other than a juvenile detention home, nor may an order for protective custody be enforced against a minor who is residing in a licensed program for runaway minors, as defined in AS 47.10.390.

(d) If, after investigation of a report of a missing minor, a law enforcement agency has reason to believe that the minor is involuntarily absent from the custody of a custodial parent or guardian, the department shall notify the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the disappearance and shall provide the bureau with a description of the minor. The description of the minor must include, if known, the minor's full name, date and place of birth, parent's names, and mother's maiden name. If the Department of Public Safety has reason to believe that the minor, whether born in this state or not, has been enrolled in a specific school or school district in the state, the department shall also notify the last known school or school district attended in the state by the missing minor of the disappearance. When a person who was listed as a missing minor is found, the Department of Public Safety shall notify the Bureau of Vital Statistics and any school or school district previously informed of the person's disappearance.

(e) In this section, "law enforcement agency" has the meaning given in AS 12.36.090. (§ 2 ch 42 SLA 1985; am § 3 ch 72 SLA 1988; am §§ 1, 2 ch 144 SLA 1988; am § 4 ch 202 SLA 1990)

Effect of amendments. — The first 1988 amendment inserted the next-to-last sentence in subsection (a).

The second 1988 amendment inserted "written, telephonic, or other" in the first sentence in subsection (a); in subsection (b), inserted "a licensed program for runaway minors" in the third sentence and, in the second sentence, deleted "either" following "reference to" near the begin-

ning, added "if the legal custodian consents to the return" at the end of paragraph (1), inserted present paragraph (2), and redesignated former paragraph (2) as present paragraph (3) and inserted "a program for runaway minors licensed by the department under AS 47.10.310" therein; and added subsection (c).

The 1990 amendment added subsections (d) and (e).

Title 47

Alaska Runaway Programs

Article 4. Programs for Runaway Minors.

Section	Section
300. Powers and duties of the department	330. Notice to minor's legal custodian
310. Licensing of programs for runaway minors	340. Confidentiality of records
320. Residence in runaway minor program facilities	350. Immunity from liability
	360. Municipal powers
	390. Definitions

Sec. 47.10.280. Purpose of chapter. [Repealed, § 1 ch 152 SLA 1976. For current similar provisions, see AS 47.05.060.]

Sec. 47.10.300. Powers and duties of the department. The department shall

(1) review, inspect, and approve or disapprove for licensing proposed or established programs for runaway minors to ensure the health and safety of minors in the program;

(2) maintain a register of licensed programs for runaway minors;

(3) award grants for the establishment or operation of licensed programs for runaway minors;

(4) submit to the legislature and governor each January a report on programs for runaway minors in the state;

(5) adopt regulations for the administration of AS 47.10.300 — 47.10.390, including regulations providing for the coordination of services to be provided by licensed programs for runaway minors and by the department. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

Collateral references. — 42 Am. Jur. 2d, Infants, §§ 14-17.

43 C.J.S., Infants, §§ 9, 10.

Sec. 47.10.310. Licensing of programs for runaway minors.
(a) A person may not operate a program for runaway minors in the state without a license issued under this section. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a violation.

(b) The department may license a program for runaway minors under AS 47.10.300 — 47.10.390 only if the program

(1) is operated by a corporation organized under AS 10.20 or a municipality; and

(2) meets the requirements of (c) of this section.

(c) A program for runaway minors shall

(1) explain to a minor who seeks assistance from the program the legal rights and responsibilities of runaway minors and the services and assistance provided for runaway minors by the program and by the state or local municipality;

(2) attempt to determine why a minor in the program is a runaway;

(3) provide or help arrange for the provision of services necessary to promote the health and welfare of a minor in the program and, if appropriate, members of the minor's family; services may include, but are not limited to, the provision of food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and individual or family counseling;

(4) promptly inform the department of a minor in the program who claims to be the victim of child abuse or neglect, as defined in AS 47.17.290, or whom an employee of the program has cause to believe has been a victim of child abuse or neglect;

(5) be operated with the goal of reuniting runaway minors with their families, except in cases in which reunification is clearly contrary to the best interest of the minor; and

(6) maintain adequate staffing and accommodations to ensure physical security and to provide crisis services to minors residing in a facility operated by the program; residents under 18 years of age shall be segregated from residents who are 18 years of age or older.

(d) A program for runaway minors may provide services for the protection of the health and welfare of a person under 21 years of age who is in need of the services and who is without a place of shelter in which supervision and care of the person are available. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

Sec. 47.10.320. Residence in runaway minor program facilities. A runaway minor may maintain residency for a period not exceeding 45 days at a facility operated as part of a licensed program for runaway minors. The minor may maintain residency without the consent of the person or agency having custody of the minor, except that if the court has ordered the minor committed to the custody of the department, written consent of the department is required. The residency may be extended for an additional period of 45 days with the written consent of the person or agency having custody of the minor. A minor may not maintain residency beyond the 90th day following admission to a licensed program for runaway minors without the written consent of the person or agency having custody of the minor and the written consent of the department. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

Sec. 47.10.330. Notice to minor's legal custodian. (a) The director of a program for runaway minors shall make a good faith effort to notify a minor's legal custodian as soon as possible, but in no event more than 48 hours after the minor is admitted to the program, unless there are compelling circumstances that justify withholding notice. The notice must describe the minor's physical and emotional condition and the circumstances surrounding the minor's admission to the program.

(b) The director of a program for runaway minors shall promptly notify a minor's legal custodian if the minor is released from the program into the custody of a person other than the legal custodian or a person representing the legal custodian. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

Sec. 47.10.340. Confidentiality of records. Records of a licensed program for runaway minors that identify a minor who has been admitted to or has sought assistance from the program are confidential and are not subject to inspection or copying under AS 09.25.110 — 09.25.120, unless

(1) after being informed of the minor's right to privacy, the minor consents in writing to the disclosure of the records;

(2) the records are relevant to an investigation or proceeding involving child abuse or neglect or a child in need of aid petition; or

(3) disclosure of the records is necessary to protect the life or health of the minor. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

Sec. 47.10.350. Immunity from liability. (a) The officers, directors, and employees of a licensed program for runaway minors are not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission in admitting a minor to the program.

(b) This section does not preclude liability for civil damages as a result of recklessness or intentional misconduct. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

Sec. 47.10.360. Municipal powers. Authority to establish and operate a licensed program for runaway minors is granted to municipalities that do not otherwise have that authority. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

Sec. 47.10.390. Definitions. In AS 47.10.300 — 47-10.390

(1) "licensed program for runaway minors" means a residential or nonresidential program licensed by the department under AS 47.10.310;

(2) "runaway minor" means a person under 18 years of age who

- (A) is habitually absent from home;
- (B) refuses to accept available care;
- (C) has no parent, guardian, custodian, or relative able or willing to provide care; or
- (D) has been physically abandoned by
 - (i) both parents;
 - (ii) the surviving parent; or
 - (iii) one parent if the other parent's rights and responsibilities have been terminated under AS 25.23.180(c) or AS 47.10.080 or voluntarily relinquished. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

Title 18

Alaska Missing Persons
Clearinghouse

Article 7. Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse.

Section	Section
600. Missing persons information clearinghouse	640. Reports upon finding a missing person
610. Duties of missing persons information clearinghouse	650. Civil penalty
620. Duty of law enforcement agencies	650. Definition
630. Medical and dental records of missing persons	

Sec. 18.65.600. Missing persons information clearinghouse. There is in the Department of Public Safety the missing persons information clearinghouse. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

Sec. 18.65.610. Duties of missing persons information clearinghouse. (a) The missing persons information clearinghouse is established as a central repository of information regarding missing persons.

(b) The clearinghouse shall

(1) establish within the state a system and appropriate procedures for communication of information regarding missing persons;

(2) collect, maintain, and disseminate accurate and complete information on missing persons for the purpose of identifying, locating, and returning them;

(3) provide for exchange of information on missing persons within the state;

(4) cooperate with private citizens, local law enforcement agencies, and other state and federal agencies in investigations concerning missing persons;

(5) provide training and assistance to law enforcement agencies to promote effective use of the clearinghouse. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

Sec. 18.65.620. Duty of law enforcement agencies. In addition to the requirements of AS 47.10.141 regarding reports of missing minors, a local or state law enforcement agency shall submit to the clearinghouse all missing person reports received by the law enforcement agency that relate to a person who is not located within 48 hours after the first report concerning that person was filed. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

Sec. 18.65.630. Medical and dental records of missing persons. (a) When a person files a report of a missing person with a law enforcement agency or with the clearinghouse, a form authorizing the release of medical and dental records to the law enforcement agency and to the clearinghouse shall be supplied to the family, next of kin, or legal guardian of the missing person. The family, next of kin, or legal guardian of the missing person may complete the release form and deliver the release form to the physician or dentist of the missing person. The physician or dentist who receives a release form signed by the family, next of kin, or legal guardian of the missing person shall release to the law enforcement agency and the clearinghouse only that information that is necessary to identify the missing person.

(b) When the family, next of kin, or legal guardian of a missing person cannot be located or does not exist, a law enforcement agency may execute a written declaration stating that an active investigation is being conducted and that medical and dental records are required for the exclusive purpose of furthering the investigation. Notwithstanding AS 09.25.120 and AS 17.30.155, the declaration signed by a peace officer under this subsection is sufficient authority for the physician or dentist to release information necessary to aid in the identification of the missing person. The physician or dentist may only release that information that is necessary to identify the missing person.

(c) Medical and dental records obtained under this section shall be provided to the clearinghouse.

(d) When a missing person is found, the law enforcement agency and the clearinghouse shall destroy all records in their files obtained under this section. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

Sec. 18.65.640. Reports upon finding a missing person. A person who has filed a missing person report with the clearinghouse or a law enforcement agency shall immediately notify the clearinghouse or the law enforcement agency when the location of the missing person is determined. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

Sec. 18.65.650. Civil penalty. The commissioner of public safety, or a person designated by the commissioner of public safety, may file a civil complaint in the district court to enforce AS 18.65.640. A person who fails to comply with AS 18.65.640 is subject to a civil fine of not more than \$1,000. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

Sec. 18.65.660. Definition. In AS 18.65.600 — 18.65.660 "clearinghouse" means the missing persons information clearinghouse established in AS 18.65.600. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)



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HB

263

Alaska State Legislature

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MARK BOYER

VICE-CHAIRMAN
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House of Representatives

To: Rep. Georgiana Lincoln, Co-chair
Rep. Pat Carney, Co-chair
Health, Education and Social Services Committee

From: Rep. Mark Boyer *MB*

Date: April 25, 1991

Subject: Request to schedule HB 263 for hearing

I would appreciate a committee hearing at your earliest convenience of HB 263, an act relating to human services community matching grants.

The Anchorage and Fairbanks Health and Social Services Block Grants have been included in the Department of Health and Social Services budget for many years. However, primarily due to the fact that these grants have no statutory base and require no local matching appropriation they remain subject to veto. This bill establishes a statutory basis for the grants and includes a community match requirement, beginning at 10 percent and increasing by five percent a year until a 50/50 match is reached. I believe the statutory recognition and the match requirement will allow the grants to receive the funding stability they need.

Additionally, this bill will expand the number of communities that can apply for the matching grants to include all unified municipalities and cities with a population over 20,000. Anchorage, Juneau, and Sitka are the current unified municipalities in Alaska. Fairbanks is the only additional city to meet the population requirement. In this way the block grant concept can be expanded into Southeast Alaska.

FAIRBANKS 20B

SPONSOR STATEMENT

 F A X T R A N S M I T T A L M E M O

TO: MARK KURI Parham

DEPT: _____ FAX # _____

FROM: Sally Crivello 70

CO: _____ FAX #: 452-5170

Post-It brand fax transmittal memo 7871

NO. OF PAGES

April 20, 1991

The Honorable Mark Boyer
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Boyer:

The Fairbanks Health and Social Service Commission has reviewed House Bill 263 on block grant funding. We are very supportive of putting these funds into law and most appreciative of all your efforts to this end. We do, however, have serious concerns over the match.

The suggested changes are attached. Most critical, as you know, is the role of the municipality. We are unanimous in support of administrative reductions and in matching efforts by local communities. We can not support cash matches by the municipality.

Matches for other grants from both federal, state and private sources all allow in-kind as part of the match. We want to be consistent, and more importantly get credit for the volunteer hours, materials and rents which clearly document community support.

Municipality match is a major problem in Fairbanks and completely at odds with the governor's position that governmental administration must be reduced. Neither the city nor the borough has a Health and Social Service Department or a HSS budget to provide a cash match. Surely we should not add a new layer of bureaucracy to qualify!

The city currently runs a very lean budget, including taking only a 1% administrative fee for the HSS block grant in order to maximize the dollars going directly to health services. They are obviously absorbing some costs in time and materials.

The match should come from the people of the community, not a government body. Each year the people of Fairbanks donate over \$1,000,000 to these agencies through the United Way. In addition, Fairbanks residents donate thousands of hours of volunteer time to support these agencies. These donations must be included in the definition of "matching funds".

The other changes are minor, but we do want to call attention to the wording for the time table. We meet in March to review proposals for a July 1 funding start. At this point agencies have a program plan and a good idea of other funding and what they require from the "last resort" block grant funds. The prior October the commission would not have this information. We can establish needs priorities in October and provide the scoring criteria for the grant as well as the prior years allocations, but actual program recommendations for nine months ahead is impossible.

In summary, thank you all (and Curt Parham who has been most diligent and a great communicator) for your efforts to continue the Health and Social Service Block Grant. We only ask that municipalities who do not have Health and Social Service Departments be able to show the level of

community support and match through all community resources, including volunteer and United Way donations.

Cordially,

Sally Crawford
Chairman
Fairbanks Health & Social
Service Commission

cc: Niilo Koponen
Bert Sharp
Tom Moyer
Wayne Nelson, Mayor of City of Fairbanks
Juanita Helms, Mayor of FNSB
Commissioner Brice
Commissioner Bartos
Commissioner Ganley
Commissioner Kingrea
Commissioner Mather
Commissioner Turkal

Human Services Coalition

P.O. BOX 102052 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510 • PHONE 562-4483

April 24, 1991

Rep. Jerry Mackie
Chairman
Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Chairman Mackie,

As Chair of the Anchorage Human Services Coalition, I represent 80 human service agencies in the Anchorage Area that serve Alaska Citizens from all areas of the state. I am writing on behalf of the Coalition to urge the Committee's support of HB263.

We offer our gratitude to all those legislators who have supported this bill with their cosponsorship. They have recognized the need to have some degree of predictability for these services, some way to leave the rollercoaster of this past year.

Having statutory authorization for social services block grant was a third step in our Social Services Block Grant Recovery Program. The Social Services Block Grant fulfills all the intentions of cost-effective use of state funds. Local citizens determine the needs and allocate the funds to the nonprofit community which provides them at an extremely low cost. Local determination of need and cost-effective service delivery--these two concepts satisfy a truly valuable return of state dollars to the local levels with no bureaucracy.

Preserving these two concepts with statutory language will help conserve very valuable services that reach those Alaskans least able to talk to Juneau. Block Grant funds truly help Alaskans help themselves. Thank you for this consideration.

Sincerely,


Nancy K. Scheetz-Frymiller
Chair

POSITION PAPER
HOUSE BILL 263

"An Act relating to human services community matching grants; and providing for an effective date."

The Department of Health and Social Services generally supports House bill 263.

House Bill 263 creates a new community matching grant program to provide local social services in the largest communities in Alaska. This program replaces two designated grants which have been part of the Department of Health and Social Services budget for several years.

Creation of a local matching grant program is in keeping with the Governor's goal of reducing dependence on the State budget for services. A statutory basis for these programs will provide some certainty of funding while showing a clear State commitment for needed social programs. Using the block grant concept, as well as requiring local match, should also strengthen local involvement and commitment to these services as State dollars continue to decline.

While the Department supports the concepts in this legislation we would like to highlight some issues of interest.

1. The local match should be comprised of cash appropriated for that purpose by the municipality.
2. Requirements for Department review and oversight of the grant awards or match requirements should not be burdensome as to require significant administrative staff.
3. The allocation for proration should be simple and easy to implement.

Prepared by: Janet Clarke 4/25/91
Janet Clarke

Approved by: Theodore A. Mala 4/50
Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
Commissioner

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: April 8, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

HES
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 4-24-91

The COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 263

HOUSE BILL NO. 263

HUMAN SERVICES MATCHING GRANTS FOR MUNI'S

"An Act relating to human services community matching grants; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HB 263 (CRA) the same title
 a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Foster</i> Richard (S) <i>Boyer</i>	X	<i>Gail Phillips</i>		X	
<i>Betty Brown</i>	X	<i>Cheri Davis</i>		X	
<i>Jan M Baker</i>	X	<i>J. G. ...</i>		X	
<i>Jan M Mackie</i>	X				

Jan M Mackie
MACKIE

CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE
CRA Comm. Report

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: May 2, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: 5-15-91

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered:

HB 263

HOUSE BILL NO. 263

HUMAN SERVICES MATCHING GRANTS FOR MUNI'S

"An Act relating to human services community matching grants; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HB 263 (CRA) the same title a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

fiscal impact _____

zero fiscal note _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) DHSS 5/2/91

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i> (CARNEY)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cheri Davis		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>[Signature]</i> Davis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	John C. Gonzales (GONZALES)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>[Signature]</i> (LINCOLN)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

[Signature]
CO-CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE (LINCOLN)

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CS HB 263

Revision Date April 29, 1991

Dept. Affected Health & Social Services

Title: An Act relating to human services

BRU: Family Services

community matching grants*

Component: Southeastern, Southcentral & Northern

Sponsor: Boyer, Ellis, Gruenberg, Koponen, Ulmer, Barnes & Sharp

Requestor: House

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0259

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
PERSONAL SERVICES	134.5	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7
TRAVEL	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
CONTRACTUAL	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
SUPPLIES	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
EQUIPMENT	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	176.3	188.8	188.8	188.8	188.8	188.8

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

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

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	176.3	188.8	188.8	188.8	188.8	188.8
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	176.3	188.8	188.8	188.8	188.8	188.8

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: NONE

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED

Prepared by: Michael L. Price, Director *Michael L Price*

Division: Family & Youth Services

Phone: 465.3191

Date: 4/29/91

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH *[Signature]*

Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Date: 4/30/91

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance

OMB

Legislative Sponsor

Impacted Agency(ies)

Requestor

HB 263 creates a community matching block grants for municipalities over 20,000. In the past the Social Services Block grants went to Anchorage and Fairbanks and in FY 91 two communities have a total of 62 grants. Under this bill the Department will be responsible for reviewing all the applications and determining if they meet the goals established under AS47.75.010, as well as being involved with each of the communities in carrying out a needs assessment to back up the communities requests for services. In order for the Department to carry out its functions under this bill it becomes imperative that the Department receive funding for three positions. These positions would be located in the three major population areas Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks.

The responsibilities of these positions include:

1. Working with the communities to develop a needs assessment to determine if the services requested by the non-profits is necessary to prevent or alleviate serious mental or physical hardship.
2. Develop plans for and administer the grants program which includes receiving the grant applications, sending out the notifications of grant award, and monitoring the grant program thru review of fiscal and program reports.
3. Conduct on site review of the grants.
4. Assisting the communities to make sure that they have the increased matching funds available for each succeeding year.

The role of the Department in the current version of the bill is ambiguous and it is difficult to estimate the scope and depth of our involvement. If the Department's recommendations enumerated in the Position Paper are incorporated in the bill, the Fiscal Note will be substantially reduced.

H B

2 6 6

SOLDOTNA HIGH SCHOOL

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

425 W. Marydale Ave.
Soldotna, AK. 99669

262-7411

FAX (907) 262-4288

FRANK C. GARRITY
PRINCIPAL

MARLENE BENSON
ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

THOMAS G. THORPE
ASST. PRINCIPAL-ACTIV. DIR.



"Excellence in Education"

April 5, 1990

Sally Smith, Director
Alaska Teachers' Retirement System
P.O. Box CR
Juneau, AK 99811-0203

Dear Ms. Smith,

I am writing to you out of frustration after speaking with several Retirement Field Representatives and corresponding with them over the past school year. My wife and I are in a unique situation and I need your help to sort this out as it is extremely important to us. Here is the situation.

In June of 1982 my wife and I were hired as full time certificated teachers for the Kashunamuit School District in Chevak, Alaska. When we arrived in the village we discovered that this public school was a BIA Contract School. The BIA financed the school and provided maintenance on the building but the local School Board ran the district. We taught in this district for three years.

In June of 1985 we moved to Trapper Creek, Alaska where we received employment in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District. At that time I inquired with the TRS to find out how to buy in the three years we had just spent in Chevak. I received a letter dated 5/6/86 from Beverly Reeves stating that I could buy the three years as BIA service. Several years passed before I decided to begin paying in to the TRS to buy these years.

My wife and I are currently employed with the Kenai Peninsula Borough School district and this past fall I decided we both should buy in these three years. I began making phone calls to the TRS and found out something very disturbing. They considered Chevak to be a private school.

APR 19 '91 13:55 SCHI 307 262 4288

Not only would we have to purchase these years at the higher outside service rate but these three years would not count towards the twenty years of service needed to be eligible to retire nor towards the eight years of service it takes to become vested. It is this last part I find most difficult to accept.

Please understand that I am aware that there are rules and regulations that the TRS representatives are using to make this determination. This however does not stop me from believing that three years spent in an Alaska Public School should count towards the twenty that are required for retirement and towards the eight required for vesting. The issue of having to buy them at the outside service rate also seems unfair but would be tolerable if they applied towards the twenty or the eight. Do you feel that this is fair? I feel that this is a very small oversight affecting very few people in a system that in general does an outstanding job in its fairness and accuracy to its' members. It is an oversight because here is a group of Alaska teachers who have not been accommodated or rewarded for their service.

What can you do to help me? What can I do? Any help will be greatly appreciated. Your interest in and empathy to our situation will give us hope. Enclosed you will find copies of the related correspondence I have received from the TRS to facilitate your speedy understanding of the situation. Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Frederick W. Esposito, Assistant Principal
Soldotna High School
425 W. Marydale Ave.
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
262-7411

STATE OF ALASKA

- Public Employees' Retirement System
- Teachers' Retirement System
- Judicial Retirement System
- Elected Public Officers Retirement System
- National Guard Retirement System
- Territorial Retirement System
- Retirees' Voluntary Dental-Vision-Audio Plan
- Supplemental Benefits System
- Group Health/Life Insurance Benefits
- Deferred Compensation Plan
- Public Employers' Social Security Contributions

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF RETIREMENT & BENEFITS

PLEASE REPLY TO:

P.O. BOX CR
 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0203
 PHONE: (907)465-4460
 Fax# 465-3086

701 EAST TUDOR ROAD, SUITE 240
 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-7445
 PHONE: (907) 563-5885

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

April 20, 1990

Mr. Frederick Esposito
 Soldotna High School
 425 W. Marydale Ave.
 Soldotna, AK 99669

TRS: 041-40-4992

Dear Mr. Esposito:

Your frustration regarding your teaching service with Kashunamuit School District in Chevak, Alaska is understandable, although I have no latitude in this case.

The three years that you are claiming cannot be treated as Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) service since the Kashunamuit School District was under the Indian Reorganization Act from July 1, 1980 through June 30, 1985, and not operated by the BIA. According to Teacher's Retirement System statute, service for the Kashunamuit School must be treated as Alaska private school service and claimed as Outside Service.

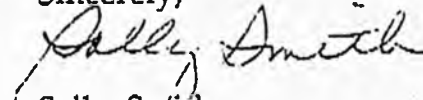
You have claimed that the May 6, 1986 letter from Beverly Reeves stated that you could buy in the three years as BIA service. In reviewing the letter, it appears that Ms. Reeves was simply notifying you of your indebtedness amount plus interest for the "outside service and/or BIA service". Ms. Reeves is an accountant and as such, does not make the determinations of service qualification. She also recommended that you contact Caramel Walder, the Anchorage office supervisor, if you had any questions.

Since the TRS laws are very clear on this issue, it appears that the only remedy available to you is through statutory revision. I suggest that you contact your local legislative representatives and discuss any remedy with them.

Mr. Frederick Esposito
April 20, 1990
Page 2

I can certainly sympathize with your circumstance, and wish you well in seeking a legislative solution.

Sincerely,



Sally Smith
Director

SS/ksl

Story line for reference in support of HB266

My wife and I were hired by the Kashunamuit School District in August 1982. This school district consisted of one K - 12 school located in Chevak, Alaska. At the time we were told that this district was a "BIA Contract" school district. When we inquired as to what that meant we were informed that simply referred to the fact that the BIA gave the people of Chevak the money to run their own school. The history ran like this:

Chevak had a BIA school for quite a number of years and felt very good and comfortable with the way the school was run. When, in the late 1970's, the BIA began to pull out of running schools in Alaska, Chevak and the villages of Chefnak and Tuluksak (K - 8 schools only) negotiated with the BIA an arrangement by which the villages could retain control over their schools while the BIA provided operating funds and building maintenance.

The village of Chevak elected a school board and the Kashunamuit School District was formed. The school district functioned as any other single site district in Alaska. The school board was publicly elected and they in turn hired a superintendent, office staff, cooks, teachers, and aids. The district applied for and received several grants through the Alaska Department of Education and received funds under several Title programs such as Title 2. Teachers with the school participated in state-wide, Alaska Department of Education sponsored inservices, workshops, programs, etc.. The Alaska Department of Education came out to the school and evaluated programs and curriculum as they would any other public school in Alaska. The district allowed all students in the attendance area to attend the school regardless of sex, creed, race, or religion and their hiring policy was the same.

This arrangement lasted until 1986 when the BIA announced they would not provide funds to operate the school for the following 1986-87 school year. At that time the school district lobbied for and received from the legislature funds to become an REAA school district. Lana and I left the school district in 1986 and subsequently became employed in the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District and still are. When we contacted the Teacher Retirement System about purchasing our three years spent teaching in Chevak we were informed in a letter from Sally Smith, TRS Director, that due to the fact that there were very few of these schools and that they were around for only a short period of time that the TRS had never included them. She indicated to me that the only way to correct this

oversight was through legislation which she encouraged me to do.

Currently there are 10 teachers in Alaska that I know would qualify to purchase these years should the legislation pass. I strongly encourage you to consider rectifying this situation which penalizes a few Alaskans for service in our rural Alaskan schools.

Frederick William Esposito
Activity Director, Soldotna High School

Sue Skiman-Jones
1325 Mendenhall Penn. Rd.
Juneau, AK 99801

April 21, 1991

Mr. Navarre,

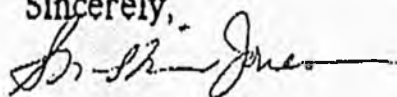
Please support H.B. 266.

I am writing to express my concern for the passage of this bill. Since I am directly affected by the outcome of this bill, I strongly urge you to also support this bill.

I taught in Chevak (Kashunimuit School District), from 1982-1984. At this time it was a BIA contracted school and not involved in the Teacher Retirement System of Alaska. The passage of H.B. 266, will very easily correct an unjust and unfair situation for a small amount of teachers who have taught in Alaska under a BIA contracted system.

Your interest and support in passing H.B. 266 is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Sue Skiman-Jones

Lisa Oberle
P.O. Box 22707
Juneau, AK 99802

April 21, 1991

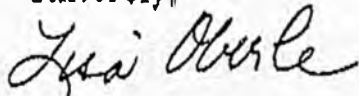
Mr. Navarre,

I am writing to express my concern and support for H.B. 266. As I am directly effected by the outcome of this bill, I strongly urge you to also support this bill. For the past 4 years, I have been buying in my three teaching years from a B.I.A. contracted school. I taught in Chevak (Kashunimuit School District), from 1982-1985 and was under the impression from the Teacher Retirement System, that it was instate experience and will count toward years for retirement. Now I find out this is not true.

The passage of H.B. 266, will very easily correct an unjust and unfair situation for a small amount of teachers who have taught in Alaska under a BIA contracted system.

Your interest and support in passing H.B. 266 is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Lisa Oberle

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
REPRESENTATIVE MIKE NAVARRE

Co-Chair
House Finance Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3779

SPONSOR STATEMENT

April 21, 1991

TO: Representative Pat Carney, Co-Chair, House HESS Committee
Representative Georgianna Lincoln, Co-Chair House HESS Committee

FROM: Representative Mike Navarre *Mike*

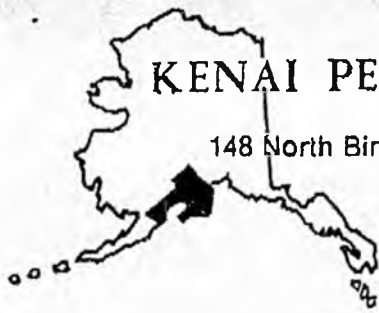
SUBJECT: House Bill 266, An Act relating to Bureau of Indian Affairs contract employment.

.....
House Bill 266, an Act relating to the Bureau of Indian Affairs contract employment, will provide corrective measures for a small group of former Bureau of Indian Affairs staff members. In historical perspective, when the BIA was removing itself from providing educational opportunities in Alaska some areas of the state felt more comfortable with a known entity, the BIA, than with the replacement organization, REAA. In response, the BIA by contract to local school boards continued to operate for a period of time. The employees of the BIA contract schools were not incorporated in the roll-over to the state retirement system. HB 266 will allow approximately ten to fifteen teachers to pay into and use their contract BIA years for vesting purposes in the Teacher Retirement System.

I have enclosed a summary of a typical BIA contract situation presented by one of the affected teachers. I believe that the enclosed summary pretty succinctly states the inequities of the BIA contract dilemma.

The fiscal impact of HB 266 is so minimal that we are expecting a zero fiscal note.

Contact person for HB 266 is Tom Ackerly at 3779 in Capital 515.



KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

148 North Binkley Street • Soldotna, AK 99669 • Phone 907/262-5846 • Fax 907/262-9645

April 22, 1991

Representative Mike Navarre
Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Navarre,

I would like to thank you for submitting HB 266 to the legislature for passage. This is a bill that greatly effects myself and my husband as we taught for three years in Chevak, Alaska while it was a BIA contract school. Your effort to correct this inequity in the system is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lana Esposito

Lana G. Esposito
Special Services Teacher
Kenai Peninsula Borough School District
148 N Binkley St.
Soldotna, Alaska 99669



Soldotna High School

425 W. Marydale Ave.
Soldotna, AK 99669
(907) 262-7411
FAX (907) 262-4288

Ken Meacham
Principal
Mark Norgren
Assistant Principal
David McCard
Athletic Activities

Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

April 22, 1991

Representative Mike Navarre
Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Navarre,

I would like to thank you for submitting HB 266 to the legislature for passage. This is a bill that greatly effects myself and my wife as we taught for three years in Chevak, Alaska while it was a BIA contract school. There is no reason why this service should not be covered by the Teachers Retirement System. These schools were public Alaskan schools subject to the same curriculum and graduation requirements as any other they just were funded 100% by the federal government. According to Jim Griffin, retired BIA Contract Officer, who over saw these contract schools they were no different than the BIA day schools which are covered by the TRS. Your efforts to correct this inequity in the system is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Frederick W. Esposito
Vocational Coordinator
Kenai Peninsula Borough School District
148 N Binkley St.
Soldotna, Alaska 99669



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Don Oberg, President

Claudia Douglas
Vice President
P. O. Box 74837
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Judy Salo
NEA Director
4510 Kenaltze Court
Kenai, AK 99611

Paul Jarvi
Region I Director
P. O. Box 5876
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Deedie Sorensen
Region I Director
6903 Sunny Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801

Bruce Garrett
Region II Director
1218 Malutin Lane
Kodiak, AK 99615

DeWayne Craig
Region III Director
406 S. Forest Dr. #3-A
Kenai, AK 99611

Kathy Gross
Region IV Director
P.O. Box 1652
Bethel, AK 99559

Marilyn Rosene
Region IV Director
Box 1170
Dillingham, AK 99576

Susan Annis
Region V Director
1633 Kivalina Street
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Mary Lou Brent
Region V Director
Box 80074
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Gayle Harbo
Region V Director
Box 80522
College, AK 99708

Don Hadley
Region VI Director
3259 Wesleyan Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99508

Richard Kronberg
Region VI Director
3511 Chiniak Bay Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99515

Pam McCarl
Region VI Director
2116 Sorbus Way
Anchorage, AK 99508

Kathi McCord
Region VI Director
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Anchorage, AK 99501

Leslie Vandergaw
Region VI Director
P.O. Box 91236
Anchorage, AK 99509

Sandy Pevan
Region VII Director
Box 871256
Wasilla, AK 99687

Carolyn Tolson
Region VII Director
Box 873933
Wasilla, AK 99687

Hank Harrison
Region R Director
Box 110325 S. Station
Anchorage, AK 99511

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

1411 W. 33RD AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 274-0536
FAX: (907) 274-0551

JUNEAU OFFICE

105 MUNICIPAL WAY, SUITE 302
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 586-3090
FAX: (907) 586-2744

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

2118 CUSHMAN STREET
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 456-4435
FAX:(907) 456-2159

April 25, 1991

TO: Reps. Georgianna Lincoln and Pat Carney, Co-Chairs, and
Members of House HESS

FROM: Don Oberg

RE: HB 266; *An Act including service in a Bureau of Indian Affairs contract school as BIA service in the teachers' retirement system.*

This bill affects only a small number of teachers who were caught in a time warp between BIA operation and school district or REAA formation. It covers those employees who worked for a BIA contract school during that interim period.

Clearly the service of that teacher was as valid under the contracted school as it was under BIA or the newly formed district and they should not be penalized for a system change beyond their control.

We urge you to correct this inequity and to vote in favor of passage of HB 266.

LE04/Biatimer/dl

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: April 10, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

State Affairs
Finance

Date of Committee Action: _____

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered:

HB 266

HOUSE BILL NO. 266

BIA CONTRACT SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT

"An Act including service in a Bureau of Indian Affairs contract school as BIA service in the teachers' retirement system."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with _____ the same title
 a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____ Retirement + Benefits 4/25/91

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note, D.O.E. 4/25/91

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
Chris Davis	✓				
Mary Miller	✓				
Mark Stanley	X				
Betty Davis	X				
John C. Longaker	X				
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

BILL NO. HB 266

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act granting TRS BIA credit for service with a former BIA contract school.

Department Affected: Administration
BRU: Retirement and Benefits

Sponsor: Navarre
Requestor: _____

Component: Retirement and Benefits

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 64

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

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

Estimate of current year impact: Zero

ANALYSIS: (attach a separate page if necessary.)

There is no measurable financial impact to the Teachers' Retirement System with passage of this bill.

Prepared By: Garv Bader *Bob Statman*
Division: Retirement and Benefits

Phone: 465-4160
Date: 4/23/91

Approved by Commissioner: Millett Keller
Agency: Department of Administration

Date: 4/25/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB & Impacted Agency(ies).

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 266

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Education

Title: Including Service in a Bureau of Indian Affairs contract School BRU: _____

Sponsor: Navarre Component: _____

Requestor: HESS COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

--	--	--	--

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
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	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 4/25/91
 Approved by Commissioner: Steve Hole, Acting Commissioner
 Agency: Education Date: 4/25/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

H B

2 6 8

S

Mr. & Mrs. Merle Schultz
P. O. Box 742
Ward Cove, AK 99928

Dear Representative Lincoln,

We are opposed to HB-268

Psalms 139:13 says "For you created my inmost being; you knit me together in my mother's womb."

For this reason we are opposed to government funding for abortion; for abortion as use for birth control; and are against state agencies providing abortions for minors with or without parental consent.

God gave children parents to guide them. At present children need a parent's consent to have an operation even in a life threatening situation. It is ludicrous that they should be allowed to decide for themselves about abortion.

We also feel it is God's will to teach abstinence before marriage - one of the 10 commandments - rather than how not to get pregnant or how to avoid diseases.

Respectfully,
Merle and Beverly Schultz

April 24, 1991

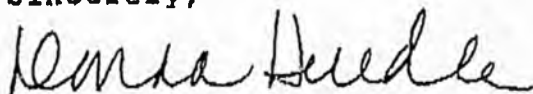
Representative Niilo Koponen
House Finance Committee
Alaska State House of Representatives
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Representative Koponen,

Planned Parenthood of Alaska wholeheartedly endorses CSHB 268, the Reproductive Privacy Act. The Planned Parenthood Federation of America, of which we are a member affiliate, has taken a strong position of advocacy to ensure that abortion remains a legal option for those women who may choose it. This fundamental right that American women have counted upon since the passage of Roe v. Wade in 1973, has been eroded since the Webster decision allowed states to enact legislation regarding abortion. We believe that the choice of abortion as a medical procedure is a profoundly personal decision. Reproductive health care should not be a matter of governmental policy, no more than any other form of medical care.

Planned Parenthood of Alaska supports the Reproductive Privacy Act and will actively work to ensure its passage. We commend you and the bill sponsors for initiating this effort to ensure the availability of reproductive care to all Alaskan women, including poor women who rely on medicaid to finance their medical care.

Sincerely,



Donna E. Hurdle, MSW
Executive Director



1008 West Northern Lights Blvd. • Anchorage, Alaska 99503 • (907) 561-8970

A United Way Agency

LETTER OF SUPPORT



NARAL

*PROPOSED
AMENDMENT*

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Shari Paul
FROM: Marcy Wilder, NARAL Staff Attorney
DATE: April 23, 1991
RE: Confidentiality Protection in CS for H.B. 268

As we discussed, I suggest you amend page 5, line 10 as follows:

1. Place a period after "disease", and delete the rest of the sentence beginning with "regardless."
2. After the word "disease" on page 5, line 10, add a confidentiality provision. I suggest the following:

No physician, health care worker, or other individual affiliated with a facility at which health care is provided under this section, may notify a minor's parent or guardian about the provision of such health care without the written consent of the minor. In addition, the minor shall be protected by generally applicable guarantees of privilege, confidentiality and privacy.

Alaskans for Life
PO Box 32186
Juneau, AK 99803-2186

April 25, 1991

Representative Pat Carney
Representative Georgianna Lincoln
PO Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representatives Carney and Lincoln,

I am writing to you on behalf of Alaskans for Life to voice a strong objection to HB 268.

Our overriding concern is that human life is sacred. To take the life of an innocent child merely for the convenience of its parents or to further their well being, financial or otherwise is a crime against humanity that ultimately degrades the society that sponsors such a policy. When other options exist, why must our State now advocate abortion (the killing of an unborn child) as our preferred alternative? This in itself is reason enough to vote down this bill.

However, if a person accepts the pro-abortion argument, there are other reasons that make this a bad piece of legislation. I will go over them briefly.

Sec. 18.16.020 DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY. "...is a matter of profound personal choice." True enough, but not the entire truth. It is a matter of profound personal choice. But it is also of profound importance to the unborn child who stands in jeopardy of his life. It is of profound importance to the father since genetically, at least, it's half his. (And not all fathers are irresponsible either!) As long as they are willing to assume their responsibility they should have some say in the birth or death of their own children. It's a matter of profound importance to the parents of a pregnant minor daughter. Shouldn't they have some rights in deciding what to do about their child?

Sec. 18.16.030 PROTECTION OF REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE.

1. This section is so sweeping in its scope it is in danger of denying basic freedom of speech and conscience to many in the medical profession. The term "an instrumentality of the State" could conceivably refer to medical facilities receiving State funds, State-licensed medical practitioners, school districts, or elected officials expressing their personal opinions. How far could this be interpreted? Unfortunately, you do not really know.
2. Same section, subsection (c)(1). The use of the term "whether intentional or unintentional" --rather broad a statement I'd say! In fact the whole subsection is rather broad.

3. The use of the term viability and its definition in (c)(4) is useless and misleading. Why bother to mention viability when you can go ahead and abort after it occurs? The phrase "to preserve the woman's life and health" is the standard boilerplate on most permissive abortion legislation. It does nothing to limit abortion and should not be in here. All it does is give false hope to the feeble minded.
4. Mixing contraception and abortion in the same piece of legislation is poor form. They are two very separate issues evoking very different responses. To mix them together leads to a confused response because objection to one issue will probably be confused with objection to the other or both. If you are going to have a contraception bill, have a contraception bill. If you are going to have an abortion bill, have an abortion bill.

Sec. 18.16.100 SHORT TITLE. This should be retitled as "The Abortion-on-Demand Bill."

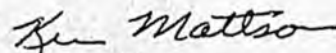
Sec. 3. AS 08.64.326(a) If this is saying what I think it is saying, it says that a hospital or doctor could have a license taken away if they interfere in an abortion "whether intentional or unintentional" (see page 2, lines 12-14 of this bill). The State Medical Board has the power to violate the freedom of speech and conscience of doctors, medical personnel, and even religiously based hospitals such as Providence Hospital if this bill goes into effect. Their choice seems to be to go along with the pro-abortion mentality in spite of deeply held convictions they might have, or suffer "sanctions" the Board "may impose" (page 3, line 3).

Sec. 47.25.197 PAYMENT FOR ABORTIONS. NOT ON YOUR LIFE!!!!!! YOU CAN USE YOUR OWN MONEY!!!!!!! STATE MONEY IS PARTLY MY MONEY AND I REFUSE TO USE MY SHARE TO PAY FOR ABORTION!!!!!!! IF YOU'RE SO COMPASSIONATE, DONATE YOUR OWN MONEY!!!!!!! Also you will be putting thousands of your own citizens in deep and profound opposition to the State. Pro-life people, such as myself, will have a distrust, disgust and disrespect for any government that so violates our most deeply held convictions. You underestimate the enmity that we can hold toward so evil an organization that takes our money to do deeds we hold to be against our conscience. This certainly is no way to bring a State together.

Why wasn't this bill sent to the Judiciary Committee? Don't you believe in your own system? Why didn't you give more time for review of this bill?

Are you afraid someone might see it? Outside of this, I can't think of one good thing to say about this bill.

Sincerely,



Ken Mattson, President
Alaskans for Life



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Health, Education & Social Services
committee name

committee on House Bill No. 268, dated 4-10-91
bill/subject

I am opposed to House Bill No. 268 and Senate Bill No. 249. I am very much in favor of people having freedom to choose. I am also very much in favor of people being held responsible and accountable for the consequences of their choices. I believe that is not a unique position since the U.S. and its entire legal system is founded upon those principles. If someone chooses to become a criminal, they are punished according to the nature and degree of their crime. They do not escape punishment by deciding at the time of sentencing to become a non-criminal. If they could, anarchy would reign throughout the country.

If a person chooses to shoot a gun, they have at that point lost the choice to have the bullet stay in the gun or return to it without damaging anything in its trajectory. If a person chooses to engage in sex, they have pulled a trigger. If they then are allowed to destroy another individual just to avoid the responsibility for the consequences of their choice, they are being encouraged to violate the very principles that are fundamental to maintaining the liberty and freedom that we in the U.S. so highly prize. If people are encouraged to avoid responsibility for their actions regarding something as serious as life, can they really be expected to be responsible in other important aspects of our national character? For government to allow indiscriminate abortion is a great tragedy. For government to finance it is unconscionable. Please kill HB268 and SB249.

Signed: Edward B. Meckem
Testifier

Representing (Optional) PO. Box 5975
5895 Roosevelt Drive, Ketchikan, AK 99901
Address
(907) 225-9306
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HESS
 committee name
 committee on HB 268, dated 4/10/91
 bill/subject

I URGE SUPPORT OF THE ABOVE BILL.

WE MUST NOT ALLOW THE CHURCHES IN ALASKA

TO SET OUR LAWS. SOME OF THESE RELIGIOUS
 EVEN
 WOULD DENY ACCESS TO BIRTH CONTROL.
 1

PLEASE CONTINUE THE RIGHT OF CHOICE
 FOR ALASKA WOMEN.

Signed: Alyson M. Maynard
 Testifier

Myself
 Representing (Optional)

2237 Forest Park Dr. 99517
 Address

272-3357
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Health, Education & Social Services,
committee name

Finance committee on SB-249, dated 4/12/91
bill/subject

I strongly urge passage of HB-268 & SB-249 to ensure protection of women's rights to abortion and birth control. A woman's ability to control pregnancy has a direct affect on the quality of her life as well as that of any offspring she may bear. Any hope of overcoming many of our social problems stems from our capability to control reproduction.

Just as a woman has a right to pre-natal and post-natal care, so should she be guaranteed access to all types of birth control. Each woman's chemistry varies & it's therefore imperative that all forms of birth control be available to enable her to choose one that is effective.

Just as having a child is a personal choice which should solely be a decision of the woman, so should be abortion. A woman should not be subjected to humiliation, mutilation or possible death by being forced to seek illegal abortion because of lack of funding for abortions through Medicaid or general relief medical assistance. Choosing abortion is an intensely personal decision which can and should ultimately be decided by the woman herself. Often it is a tragedy for a woman to have to make this decision due to economics, but it is also a tragedy for a woman to be forced to carry a pregnancy to term, often threatening her ability to provide for herself, or forcing her to discontinue her education which is the major factor in her ability to provide adequate care to a family.

I think HB-268 and SB-249 are well-thought and written bills that should be supported and passed. Women must have the right to commence, prevent, continue or terminate a pregnancy, which is a matter of profound personal choice. A woman's right to abortion should not be hindered by her economic status.

Signed: Jill Dobrydnia *Jill Dobrydnia*
Testifier

I am a member of the Coalition of Alaskans for Choice-Ketchikan,
Representing (Optional) testifying as an individual

P. O. Box 653, Ward Cove, AK 99928
Address

247-2307
Phone No.

PS 6

COALITION OF ALASKANS FOR CHOICE - ANCHORAGE



April 18, 1991

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Koponen:

The Coalition of Alaskans for Choice wholeheartedly endorses House Bill 268, the Reproductive Privacy Act.

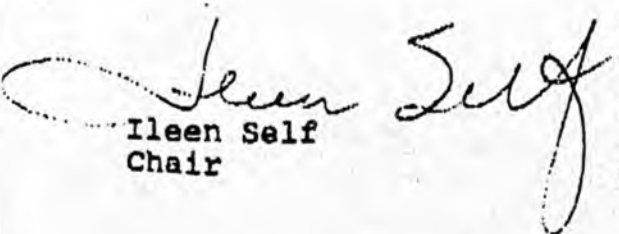
Our top legislative priorities are to keep abortion safe and legal and to protect public funding for abortions for poor women. This legislation addresses both. We support it in its entirety.

Since the United States Supreme Court struck down state laws banning abortion, the Constitution has protected our most basic personal rights. Some antiabortion legislatures and governors have sought ways, however, to erode these rights through restrictive legislation and regulation. The present Governor of Alaska is a member of this group, and now, more than ever, we need strong language in our statutes that protects our privacy in reproductive planning.

The decision to commence, continue or terminate a pregnancy is a profoundly personal matter, and not an arena for governmental interference and coercion. Our self determination as women depends upon our retaining legal authority over our private lives.

Thank you, Representative Koponen, for your support.

Sincerely,


Ileen Self
Chair

Post Office Box 232472
Anchorage, Alaska 99523

- Letters of Support -



Alaska State House of Representatives
Capitol Building
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99981

To all Representatives:

The Alaska Women's Political Caucus unequivocally supports HB 268, "An Act providing for a woman's right to choose abortion without governmental interference; protecting the right to use birth control; relating to payment for abortions under Medicaid and general relief assistance; and providing for an effective date."

This legislation is imperative to protect the constitutional right of all women to choose whether or not to have an abortion. The Hickel Administration's intended policy to deny general relief medical assistance funding for poor women seeking abortions discriminates on the rights of these women in two ways.

First, it discriminates against them on the basis of poverty or employment status, for it will deny them the right to an abortion which many women can afford without government relief. Second, it infringes on their constitutional right to privacy, effectively denying them the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion, although acknowledging their need for and entitlement to general medical relief for other medical needs.

We strongly urge you to move quickly on this issue and to enact this legislation as it was introduced by Representatives Kopenen, Boyer, Ellis, Finkelstein, Lincoln, C. Davis, Carney, Donley, Moyer, Navarre, Ulmer, Gruenberg, and Brown.

ALASKA WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

Theda Pittman
Chair

Beth Phillips
Vice-Chair

P.O. Box 1571
Anchorage, Alaska
99510

SUSAN M. ANSTINE, M.S.W.
18644 PUFFIN WAY
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99516

April 19, 1991

Representative N. Kaponen
House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Representative Kaponen,

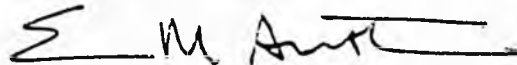
I am writing to express my strong support for HB 268: an act which provides for a woman's right to choose abortion without governmental interference and protects all women's access to reproductive freedom.

As a clinical social worker I have seen the crises and despair of women facing unwanted pregnancies. My mother and many of my friends underwent the humiliation and danger of illegal abortions. My sister was fortunate enough to have access to legal abortion services when she became one of the "failure" statistics while correcting using a diaphragm.

Unwanted children rarely become wanted after they are born. They are likely to experience more health problems, as well as become victims of abuse and neglect. My caseload over the last 20 years is full of stories of children whose lives do not have happy endings.

I will work very hard to promote passage of this bill and thank you for your support of the men and women of Alaska.

Sincerely,



Susan M. Anstine



**ALASKA CHAPTER
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
SOCIAL WORKERS**

8923 Tanis Drive
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 789-7099

Executive Director
William Diebels, LCSW

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AT LARGE REPRESENTATIVE

Melinda Glass, ACSW
Bethel

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Bernie Person
Anchorage

POSITION PAPER
SB 249, REPRODUCTIVE PRIVACY ACT

The Alaska Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) strongly supports the passage of SB 249, Reproductive Privacy Act. On a national basis, NASW's Delegate Assembly established a policy affirming a woman's right to choose whether to have an abortion. NASW's position on abortion is to support self-determination, or a woman's right to make her own choice about abortion.

The Honorable Justice Blackmun wrote, "... Every year many women, especially poor and minority women, would die or suffer debilitating physical trauma, all in the name of enforced morality or religious dictates or lack of compassion, as it may be..." He warned of the danger of overturning "a constitutional decision that secured a fundamental personal liberty to millions of persons."

The Alaska Chapter of NASW believes that this bill will continue to guarantee women their rights. We support SB249 in its entirety. Reproductive privacy, including abortion, is a matter of individual conscience, not governmental coercion. Reproductive choices of Alaskans must be protected by law.

Respectfully submitted,

Nina Kinney, MSW, LCSW
President, Alaska Chapter

4410 N. Douglas Hwy.
Juneau, AK 99801
April 21, 1991

TO = H.E.S.S. COMMITTEE MEMBERS

I am strongly opposed to HB #268 and SB #249, liberalizing Alaska's abortion statutes, because they take away the rights of doctors and parents, remove a patient's opportunity for counseling and education, endanger public health and safety, and require the use of public tax dollars for destroying human lives, something I am morally opposed to.

Specifically these bills provide for:

- eliminating the current requirement that abortions be performed by a physician or surgeon licensed by the State Medical Board,
- eliminating the current requirement that abortions be performed in a hospital or other facility approved by the state or federal government,
- abortions for girls under 18 without parental notification,
- taking away the existing right of a hospital or doctor to conscientiously object to participating in an abortion,
- promoting abortion by forbidding waiting periods, counseling or alternatives that may delay, increase the cost of or limit the availability of an abortion,
- requiring the State of Alaska to use tax dollars to pay for abortions.

I have recently read an interesting book entitled Grand Illusions, the Legacy of Planned Parenthood, by George Grant. All legislators dealing with this type of legislation should inform themselves of the dangers of abortion by reading this book. I obtained the book through the Juneau Library Inter-library Loan.

Please use your influence to defeat these bills because they are not in the public interest.

Sincerely,

Phillip L. Gray
Carol J. Gray

4-25-91



RECEIVED
APR 22 A.M.

Alaska State House of Representatives
Capitol Building
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99981

To all Representatives:

The Alaska Women's Political Caucus unequivocally supports HB 268, "An Act providing for a woman's right to choose abortion without governmental interference; protecting the right to use birth control; relating to payment for abortions under Medicaid and general relief assistance; and providing for an effective date."

This legislation is imperative to protect the constitutional right of all women to choose whether or not to have an abortion. The Hickel Administration's intended policy to deny general relief medical assistance funding for poor women seeking abortions discriminates on the rights of these women in two ways.

First, it discriminates against them on the basis of poverty or employment status, for it will deny them the right to an abortion which many women can afford without government relief. Second, it infringes on their constitutional right to privacy, effectively denying them the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion, although acknowledging their need for and entitlement to general medical relief for other medical needs.

We strongly urge you to move quickly on this issue and to enact this legislation as it was introduced by Representatives Kopenen, Boyer, Ellis, Finkelstein, Lincoln, C. Davis, Carney, Donley, Moyer, Navarre, Ulmer, Gruenberg, and Brown.

ALASKA WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

Theda Pittman
Chair

Beth Phillips
Vice-Chair

P.O. Box 1571
Anchorage, Alaska
99510

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Chairman
SENATOR PAUL FISCHER, Vice Chairman
SENATOR SAM COTTEN
SENATOR LYMAN HOFFMAN
SENATOR CURT MENARD

P.O. BOX V
ROOM 427
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3762

Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

MEMORANDUM

22 April 1991

TO: Members, Senate HESS Committee
FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski *AS*

*@ table
x3
table plates*

We have been invited to attend the House HESS Committee meeting scheduled for Thursday, 25 April 1991 at 8:00 am. House Bill 268 which is a companion bill to SB 249 currently in our committee.

There will be testimony by representatives of the National Abortion Rights League and National Right to Life on this legislation.

*248
247
268*

COALITION OF ALASKANS
FOR CHOICE - ANCHORAGE



RECEIVED
MAR 28 P.M.

March 22, 1991

The Honorable Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska State House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Lincoln:

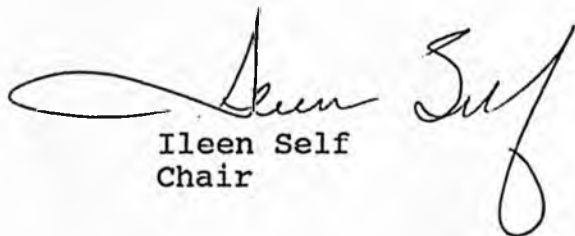
The Coalition of Alaskans for Choice in Anchorage is a non-profit organization established in 1989 to protect reproductive freedom in Alaska through research, education, and political action. We work in cooperation with organizations of like purpose throughout Alaska to accomplish our goals.

Attached is a copy of our legislative position. Our position is stated broadly; as you consider specific legislation, our members will contact you further to express their views.

We would appreciate hearing from you in regard to our position. Specifically, we would like to know whether or not you support a woman's right to an abortion as provided for by current law and whether or not you support public funding for abortions for poor women.

Please feel free to contact me personally if you have any questions regarding our position or would like to discuss this further. My home telephone number in Anchorage is 522-1740. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,


Ileen Self
Chair

Post Office Box 232472
Anchorage, Alaska 99523
(907) 274-9308

COALITION OF ALASKANS FOR CHOICE LEGISLATIVE POSITION

The Coalition of Alaskans for Choice exists to protect reproductive freedom in Alaska. At the core of reproductive freedom is the inalienable right of a woman, regardless of her age or economic station, to choose to terminate an unwanted pregnancy.

The right of choice, however, is much more than the right to abortion on demand. Choice includes access to reproductive health and family planning information and services; sexuality education in the schools; research and development of safe, effective contraception; prenatal care, healthy baby and parent education programs; and adoption services.

A legislative program that truly supports families encompasses all of these services. This full range of options presents women and men with meaningful family planning choices.

The Coalition of Alaskans for Choice supports public policy and specific legislation which:

1. keeps abortion safe and legal;
2. keeps abortion accessible to poor women through public funding;
3. provides full and adequate funding for family planning services;
4. mandates sexuality education as part of the public school health education curriculum;
5. promotes the prevention of birth defects and fetal alcohol syndrome without infringing on the civil rights of pregnant women;
6. encourages utilization of family planning services by minors; and
7. recognizes that a living will protects a woman's right to die, even when pregnant.

The Coalition of Alaskans for Choice opposes any legislation which:

1. restricts a woman's access to an abortion;
2. elevates fetal rights above those of a pregnant woman; or
3. restricts minors' rights to family planning and abortion services.

April 22, 1991

James Gray
1820 Kuskokwim Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Rep. Georgianna Lincoln
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Rep. Lincoln,

This letter concerns the mental health lands trust dispute and related issues. I would like to encourage you to make sure that human rights are maintained when this matter is settled. Right now Alaska law allows for people to receive involuntary psychiatric treatment with drugs. These drugs have dangerous and debilitating effects on the mind and body. A person could stay clear of illegal drugs, tobacco, alcohol and aspirin their entire life and then wind up damaged by psychiatric drugs. A change in Alaska law to prohibit involuntary drugging is in order. A statement added to any settlement bill prohibiting any of the money from being used for involuntary and/or coercive drugging is in order. Also, at least 50% of the funding should go to programs that don't involve psychiatric drugging.

For people on the receiving end of psychiatric drugging the effects can be bone marrow poisoning, hallucinations, liver damage, sedation, drowsiness, difficulty thinking, nightmares, apathy, depression, impotence, despair, blurred vision, nausea, vomiting, low blood pressure, epileptic seizures, hepatitis, glaucoma, decrease in white blood cell count, brain damage and death.

Alaskan Natives, after having their culture destroyed, can line up as well for psychiatric drugging. Maybe they won't notice what they have lost.

The alternatives to drugs are understanding, housing, clothing, food, dignity, money, respect, employment (unemployment and underemployment are both on top of the list as causes of "mental illness") and generally diverting the resources from psychiatric salaries to individuals.

The present law allowing for involuntary drugging is in violation of the Alaska Constitution. Drugs remove "a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness." Freedom of religion is violated because psychiatry is established as a State religion. Visions and hearing voices are often interpreted as a "psychosis" in need of drugs. Article I,

Section 21 is violated, it states that, "The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not impair or deny others retained by the people." Article VII, Section 4 is violated since it requires, "The legislature shall provide for the promotion and protection of public health." Article I, Section 22 reads, "The right of the people to privacy is recognized and shall not be infringed. The legislature shall implement this section."

The involuntary drugging law is required because even "mentally disturbed" people know that these drugs are painful and dangerous. The very nature of the law implies that the people being given involuntary treatment are incapable of giving informed consent to medical experimentation! The Alaskan legislature can send the message to psychiatry that, "No, means no."

Involuntary drugging is allowed to go on until a person, "no longer poses a danger to himself or others." This idea implies that it is possible to predict the future for people. In fact, it isn't possible, with any accuracy, to predict what anyone is going to do. It certainly would be nice to be able to figure out who is going to commit a crime and send them to jail before they do it.

The psychiatric belief, that mental illness is caused by chemical imbalances in the brain, is unproven.

The drug Ritalin is being given to children in Alaskan schools because it makes the children more manageable in the classroom. It is often the bright children who are drugged, because they are smarter than the teacher and are bored. One side effect from Ritalin is "psychosis". Ritalin is in the class of drugs with cocaine.

Legislation, requiring dentists to inform their clients what is being put into their mouths, is wise. Mercury poisoning is a known cause of "mental illness." Sometimes the brain's chemistry is altered by environmental poisoning. Psychiatric drugs just mask the symptoms.

It has been said that a person's body can be imprisoned, but the mind is free. Alaskan psychiatry is now going after minds as well.

Thank you. I hope that this information will help you in making any decisions related to these matters.

Sincerely yours,



James Gray

April 22, 1991

Mrs. Ronda K. Smith
P.O. Box 140826
Anchorage Alaska 99514

Legislator Lincoln
P.O. Box V
Juneau Alaska 99811

Dear Legislator,

Subject: House Bill No. 208 or any other proposed
compromising legislation aimed at revising tough
abortion regulations such as SB 249 or 170 or 174.

Koponen, Boyer, Ellis, Finkelstein, Lincoln, C. Davis, Carney,
Donley, Moyer, Navaar, Ulmer, Gruening, Brown, Sturgelewski,
Fahrenkamp, Rodey, Adams, co-sponsor Liberalization of
Alaska's Restrictions on Abortion.

I strongly oppose their opposition. I not only will never
vote for any of these people again because of their stand, but
I will strongly campaign against them.

This bill would be:

- Forcing Doctors to do abortions which creates their
hypocritical oaths. (Making my doctor a murderer)
- Overstepping right as a parent to guide, nurture, and
protect my minor children from questionable sex education and
uninformed consent to abortions without parental notification.
- Permitting abortion peddlers to do an abortion to minors
anywhere, anytime, by anyone with no safety standards.
- Using my tax dollars to fund abortions, thus, bringing me
in as an accomplice to murder - which I refuse to do.
(Medicaide is already sending anyone over 24 weeks along to
lower 48 for abortions).
- Taking the preferences of a few and forcing them on the
masses, to be funded by the masses.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Ronda K. Smith
Mrs. Ronda K. Smith
Missionary

Shame
on
you!

200 West 34th Avenue
Suite #187
Anchorage, AK 99503

RECEIVED
APR 26 P.M.

April 23, 1991

Representative, Georgianna
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Representative, Lincoln:

I feel that Alaska has very liberal abortion statutes. Please vote against House Bill Number 268.

By eliminating the current requirements that a physician or surgeon be licensed this will endanger Alaskan's. This bill also takes away the current requirement that abortions be performed in a hospital or other facility approved by the State.

This bill is filled with radical approaches that will cause emotional and health concerns for Alaskan's. Please vote no on this bill.

Sincerely,



Daniel A. Le Blanc
(907) 333-2825

April 23, 1991

Ms. Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box V (mail stop:3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RECEIVED
APR 25 P.M.

Dear Ms. Lincoln:

I was born and raised in Ketchikan, Alaska. I have enjoyed the beauty of this town and state for 29 years. It brings a good feeling to know that along with Alaska beauty it is also very a wealthy land.

I am disturbed that House Bill #268, if passed, will allow state mney--MY MONEY--to be spent destroying precious innocent children by abortion. It will also undermine important family values by taking the responsibility that belongs to parents and placing it to the States control as to deciding weather a minor child can have an abortion, receive contraceptives, etc. Also, I do not want my state to, in its laws, except Abortion as an "Alternative Method of Birth Control".

DO NOT VOTE FOR THIS BILL. Vote against it and protect Alaskas wealth and integrity from the shedding of innocent blood.

Thank you,

Bill Jeffrey White
P. O. Box 9148
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

April 23, 1991

Greetings:

Sitkans for Choice supports HB 288-a woman's right to choose. This bill respects the right to privacy and honors religious freedom while refusing interference in the practice of medicine. It is obviously in tune with public opinion in Sitka and the rest of Alaska based on state law and the recent gubernatorial election. 61% of Alaska's voters and 67% of Sitka voters supported pro-choice candidates.

Our feelings toward abortion are reflected by this statement by the Episcopal Women's Caucus.

"We are deeply disturbed over the increasingly bitter and divisive battle being waged in legislative bodies to force continuance of unwanted pregnancies and to limit an American woman's right to abortion.

We believe that all should be free to exercise their own consciences on this matter and that where widely differing views are held by substantial sections of the American religious community, the particular belief of one religious body should not be forced on those who believe otherwise.

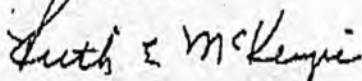
To prohibit or severely limit the use of public funds to pay for abortions abridges and denies the right to an abortion and discriminates especially against low income, young and minority women."

Present Alaskan law allows each person to make their own decisions.

Abortion has been practiced since at least 2500 B.C. and will continue, whether legal or illegal, whether safe or unsafe. Removing safe abortions especially penalizes the young, the poor, and minorities.

Again, we would like to reiterate our support for HB288 and to thank Representative Koponen for introducing the bill and, in doing so, considering the health care of the entire state.

Sincerely,



Sitkans for Choice
Box 2966
Sitka, Alaska 99835



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HESS
 committee name
 committee on HB 268 , dated 4-23-91
 bill/subject

I am pro-choice - I support the right of a woman to choose whether or not to engage in sexual relations, and what kind or, whether to use birth control. I support the right for the baby to choose life ~~or~~ the choice of the father to choose ~~parent hood~~ the choice of the grandparent to choose to hold their grand child.

HB268 does not protect the choices of all the people involved. This includes the choice of the health care providers.

I urge you to about this bill in committee to protect the rights of choice for all the citizens of our state.

Signed: Karen Christner
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
301 Wandman, Sitka
 Address
747-6930
 Phone No.

RECEIVED

APR 24 P.M.

Representative Georgiana Lincoln
PO Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Georgiana:

I trust you are supporting House Bill 268 which would allow for equal access of all Alaskans to family planning and abortion rights. I understand an expedited hearing in the House HESS Committee will give the bill at least a fighting chance during this session. Please do all you can to usher this important bill forward.

I had the pleasure of watching you speak at the White House Conference on Families in 1980 in Fairbanks. I was very impressed with your passionate support of extended families. I am very happy you are in the legislature. May your tenure be long, rewarding and prosperous for all Alaskans.

Sincerely,



Liz Illg
1220 E. 16th #10
Anchorage, AK 99501

HB268/SB249

HB268/SB249 Statement

My wife, and myself have a strong opposition to these bills. Our opposition is based on the fact that you are excluding the wishes of a large majority of citizens of the United States. The current consensus based on a Gallup survey is that the abortion industry is operating with too little controls currently.

The Gallup survey I am quoting from was conducted last year and released to the public on February 28 of this year. It consisted of a random survey of 2,174 voting age adults.

Findings are that the public is not even very informed as to the legal status of abortion in America and its liberal attitudes. Of those surveyed, only 1 in 9 could accurately describe the holdings in the Roe Vs. Wade decision. When asked about use of abortion as a means of birth control 69% of americans were firmly against this practice. Which is the primary use of abortion.

Of those surveyed 76 percent said they were either highly or very concerned with the issue of abortion.

Of those surveyed 42 percent thought that Roe Vs. Wade only allowed abortions during the first three months.

A large 83% of the public supports legislation that requires parental involvement in the decision of a minor to undergo the surgical procedures of an abortion.

91 percent of the public also disapproved of abortions for sex-selection.

In states that currently limit some abortions 70 percent of respondents favored large punitive fines for abortionists performing illegal abortions.

77 percent were opposed to abortion for financial reasons - such as interference with a womens career goals.

55 percent even supported legislation that would require that the women to get the consent of the baby's biological father before having an abortion.

86 percent mostly favored a state requirement that a women desiring an abortion be properly educated as to fetal development, and alternatives such as adoption.

55 percent thought that the unborn baby's right to be born should outweigh the women's right to chose whether she wants the child or not - this would be from the moment of conception on.

When posed with the statement "all human life, including that of the unborn, should be protected" either very convincing or fairly convincing, respondents were a large 75 percent.

And finally, 77 percent thought that at a minimum, abortion takes a human life.

What we see of this proposed legislation is that it is in direct opposition to the wishes of the public and I urge you to kill this legislation as soon as possible rather than kill more unborn alaskans.

JOHN & JUDY WHISMAN
4700 E 113TH
ANCHORAGE AK 99516-1619

PH 346-3238

To (H) & (S) HESS Committees

Testimony

concerning HB 268 & SB 249

Government programs should not fund the optional surgeries of anybody. Since women can't be forced into or out of abortions, it follows that taxpayers shouldn't be forced to participate in abortions either. I urge you to vote against the double standards of HB 268 & SB 249 (42 words)

concerning HB 268 & SB 249

Page 3 lines 3, 19 & 20, page 4 lines 2 & 3 are an outrageous contradiction to the very principles of choice that abortion laws promote. Why force your standard on licensees while pro-life standards can't be forced on women? I urge you to squelch this ridiculous proposal. (50 words)

concerning HB 268 & SB 249

Page 4 beginning on line 14. Who's in charge of what? Aren't parents legally responsible for their minor children? Only emancipated minors should have the authority to choose or refuse optional medical services. Please vote against HB 268 & SB 249. (41 words)

concerning HB 268 & SB 249

Page 2 line 30. Why shouldn't there be a mandatory delay? If the "choice" is an uninformed deference to liberal brain washing it isn't a "choice" at all. Knowledge of the lifelong physical & emotional hazards, & all alternatives should be mandatory for any surgery candidate. (46 words)

concerning HB 268 & SB 249

Considerate professionals should write house bills that high school graduates can understand, otherwise I'd think you were trying to pull the wool over our eyes. That's exactly the case with the seemingly deceitful words of these bills. After 2 days of study I now understand & oppose them both. (49 words)



Lois Ann Sauls

1508 W. 43rd #28

Anchorage, AK 99503

(907) 561-1411

April 24, 1991

. DAVE LANTZ
. 7520 ROUENNA
. ANCH AK 99518
.

. Representative LINCOLN
. P.O. Box V
. JUNEAU AK 99811

Dear Legislator,

Subject: House Bill No. 268 or any other proposed compromising legislation aimed at revising tough abortion regulations such as SB 249 or 170 or 174.

Koponen, Boyer, Ellis, Finkelstein, Lincoln, C. Davis, Carney, Donley, Moyer, Navaar, Ulmer, Gruening, Brown, Sturgelewski, Fahrenkamp, Rodey, Adams, co-sponsor Liberalization of Alaska's Restrictions on Abortion.

I strongly appose their opposition. I not only will never vote for any of these people again because of their stand, but I will strongly campaign against them.

This bill would be:

- . Forcing Doctors to do abortions which violates their hypocrotic oathes. (Making my doctor a murderer)
- . Overstepping my right as a parent to guide, nurture, and protect my minor children from questionable sex education and uninformed consent to abortions without parental notification.
- . Permitting abortion peddlers to do an abortion to minors anywhere, anytime, by anyone with no safety standards.
- . Using my tax dollars to fund abortions, thus, bringing me in as an accomplice to murder - which I refuse to do. (Medicaide is already sending anyone over 24 weeks along to lower 48 for abortions).
- . Taking the preferences of a few and forcing them on the masses, to be funded by the masses.

Sincerely,

Dave Lantz

Alaskans for Life
PO Box 32186
Juneau, AK 99803-2186

April 25, 1991

Representative Pat Carney
Representative Georgianna Lincoln
PO Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representatives Carney and Lincoln,

I am writing to you on behalf of Alaskans for Life to voice a strong objection to HB 268.

Our overriding concern is that human life is sacred. To take the life of an innocent child merely for the convenience of its parents or to further their well being, financial or otherwise is a crime against humanity that ultimately degrades the society that sponsors such a policy. When other options exist, why must our State now advocate abortion (the killing of an unborn child) as our preferred alternative? This in itself is reason enough to vote down this bill.

However, if a person accepts the pro-abortion argument, there are other reasons that make this a bad piece of legislation. I will go over them briefly.

Sec. 18.16.020 DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY. "...is a matter of profound personal choice." True enough, but not the entire truth. It is a matter of profound personal choice. But it is also of profound importance to the unborn child who stands in jeopardy of his life. It is of profound importance to the father since genetically, at least, it's half his. (And not all fathers are irresponsible either!) As long as they are willing to assume their responsibility they should have some say in the birth or death of their own children. It's a matter of profound importance to the parents of a pregnant minor daughter. Shouldn't they have some rights in deciding what to do about their child?

Sec. 18.16.030 PROTECTION OF REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE.

1. This section is so sweeping in its scope it is in danger of denying basic freedom of speech and conscience to many in the medical profession. The term "an instrumentality of the State" could conceivably refer to medical facilities receiving State funds, State-licensed medical practitioners, school districts, or elected officials expressing their personal opinions. How far could this be interpreted? Unfortunately, you do not really know.
2. Same section, subsection (c)(1). The use of the term "whether intentional or unintentional" --rather broad a statement I'd say! In fact the whole subsection is rather broad.

3. The use of the term viability and its definition in (c)(4) is useless and misleading. Why bother to mention viability when you can go ahead and abort after it occurs? The phrase "to preserve the woman's life and health" is the standard boilerplate on most permissive abortion legislation. It does nothing to limit abortion and should not be in here. All it does is give false hope to the feeble minded.
4. Mixing contraception and abortion in the same piece of legislation is poor form. They are two very separate issues evoking very different responses. To mix them together leads to a confused response because objection to one issue will probably be confused with objection to the other or both. If you are going to have a contraception bill, have a contraception bill. If you are going to have an abortion bill, have an abortion bill.

Sec. 18.16.100 SHORT TITLE. This should be retitled as "The Abortion-on-Demand Bill."

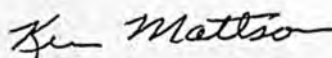
Sec. 3. AS 08.64.326(a) If this is saying what I think it is saying, it says that a hospital or doctor could have a license taken away if they interfere in an abortion "whether intentional or unintentional" (see page 2, lines 12-14 of this bill). The State Medical Board has the power to violate the freedom of speech and conscience of doctors, medical personnel, and even religiously based hospitals such as Providence Hospital if this bill goes into effect. Their choice seems to be to go along with the pro-abortion mentality in spite of deeply held convictions they might have, or suffer "sanctions" the Board "may impose" (page 3, line 3).

Sec. 47.25.197 PAYMENT FOR ABORTIONS. NOT ON YOUR LIFE!!!! YOU CAN USE YOUR OWN MONEY!!!!!! STATE MONEY IS PARTLY MY MONEY AND I REFUSE TO USE MY SHARE TO PAY FOR ABORTION!!!!!! IF YOU'RE SO COMPASSIONATE, DONATE YOUR OWN MONEY!!!!!! Also you will be putting thousands of your own citizens in deep and profound opposition to the State. Pro-life people, such as myself, will have a distrust, disgust and disrespect for any government that so violates our most deeply held convictions. You underestimate the enmity that we can hold toward so evil an organization that takes our money to do deeds we hold to be against our conscience. This certainly is no way to bring a State together.

Why wasn't this bill sent to the Judiciary Committee? Don't you believe in your own system? Why didn't you give more time for review of this bill?

Are you afraid someone might see it? Outside of this, I can't think of one good thing to say about this bill.

Sincerely,



Ken Mattson, President
Alaskans for Life

500,000 members in Alaska }!

Robert
Head

Just ~~was~~ recently ^I read in the latest issue of

Reader's Digest that "Poll after Poll" confirms:

- A) 9 of 10 Americans say they have never doubted the existence of God
- B) 7 of 10 believe in life after death
- C) 8 of 10 believe God still works miracles
- D) 9 of 10 say they pray

Now there are those who maintain that religious teachings or beliefs should play no part in the political process

Be that as it may, whether we like it or not, the very issue being addressed here today is in reality the direct contrast ~~and~~ between two diametrically opposed religions.

Specifically, ^{on one hand} ~~is~~ Traditional Christianity, which few would fail to recognize as a religion, teaching the existence and reality of a living God, the sanctity of human life, and a fixed standard ~~of~~ of ethics and morals, its teachings are bound in two volumes, the Old & New Testament, ~~and~~
~~the~~