

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1995-1996 8672

8569 HOUSE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

1-16-95

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Pubert

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

It was a pain carrying it around all the time

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

I couldn't go to a bowling league why?

How did being a parent change your life style?

I didn't get to do as many things

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married rather than a single parent?

yes

Explain your answer:

you could share the responsibility

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

none, it was all a big pain in the butt. What do you bring to your family?

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

It would have been harder

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed
- maternal instinct
- resentfulness
- trapped
- happiness
- love
- contentment
- possessiveness
- excitement
- smothered
- anger
- pride
- defensiveness
- fulfillment
- joy
- sadness
- fear
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

having a kid is a pain because it is heavy the burdens hit when it is desired + loved

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Jackie

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not? BECAUSE IT WAS SOMETHING THAT YOU HAD TO CARRY AROUND WHEREVER YOU WENT, AND IT WAS TIRING

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby. GOING ICE SKATING WITH FRIENDS

How did being a parent change your life style? I GOT TO DO LESS AND LESS ACTIVITIES WITH MY FRIENDS.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

no

Explain your answer: BECAUSE YOU COULD HAVE SHARED THE RESPONSIBILITIES WITH YOUR PARTNER

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

WHEN IT GROWS OLDER IT IS ALWAYS THERE FOR YOU LOPEFULLY

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

IT WOULD HAVE BEEN HARDER BECAUSE YOU WOULD HAVE HAD TO WATCH OVER 2 OR 3 NOT JUST ONLY ONE

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| overwhelmed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | contentment <input type="checkbox"/>    | defensiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| maternal instinct <input type="checkbox"/>      | possessiveness <input type="checkbox"/> | fulfillment <input type="checkbox"/>              |
| resentfulness <input type="checkbox"/>          | excitement <input type="checkbox"/>     | joy <input type="checkbox"/>                      |
| trapped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>     | smothered <input type="checkbox"/>      | sadness <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| happiness <input type="checkbox"/>              | anger <input type="checkbox"/>          | fear <input type="checkbox"/>                     |
| love <input type="checkbox"/>                   | pride <input type="checkbox"/>          | frustration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain: IT WAS SHOWN ME HOW HARD IT IS, AND THAT IT IS BEST TO WAIT UNTIL YOU'RE OLDER

best wishes

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Iron Mike (great name)

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time? YES \_\_\_

NO

Why or why not?

because he is heavy

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

base watching the AEC championship (why?)

How did being a parent change your life style?

It changed my sleeping pattern (why?)

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Explain your answer:

yes because 2 people would have the responsibility

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

to love your child & raise him

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

It would take 3 times the energy

Put a check by any of the emotions that as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |   |                    |                   |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| overwhelmed ___                                 | contentment ___    | defensiveness ___ |
| maternal instinct ___                           | possessiveness ___ | fulfillment ___   |
| resentfulness ___                               | excitement ___     | joy ___           |
| trapped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ___ | smothered ___      | sadness ___       |
| happiness ___                                   | anger ___          | fear ___          |
| love ___  | pride ___          | frustration ___   |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO \_\_\_

Explain:

It takes more energy than you think  
great

Final Student Response

My child is a BOY

GIRL

My child's name is Cassey-Batista

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time? YES X NO

Why or why not? I love my cabbage patch, so I'm carrying it.

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby: I would've had to give up bowling, but my mom watched.

How did being a parent change your life style? I didn't have much free hands! :)

mom watched :))

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

YES because I wouldn't be the only one taking care of it.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

I don't know yet what do you bring to your family?

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

U - god - I would die, its hard caring for one

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed \_\_\_\_\_
- maternal instinct \_\_\_\_\_
- resentful
- trapped
- happiness
- love
- contentment \_\_\_\_\_
- possessiveness
- excitement
- smothered
- anger
- pride \_\_\_\_\_
- defensiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- fulfillment
- joy
- sadness
- fear \_\_\_\_\_
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself? YES X NO

Explain: I'm now definitely waiting to have one Best wishes

Final Student Response

My child is a

80"

GIRL

My child's name is

Sugar gent

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

cause it was a lot of work

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

Swimming,

going to the mall, movies (most were still options)

How did being a parent change your life style?

it made my

weekends boring

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married rather than a single parent?

yes

Explain your answer:

then there are 2 people

and not just a so there are more people to care for it

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

love and affection when they are older

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

you would need more energy

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed
- maternal instinct
- resentfulness
- trapped
- happiness
- love
- contentment
- possessiveness
- excitement
- smothered
- anger
- pride
- defensiveness
- fulfillment
- joy
- sadness
- fear
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

I already knew it

and about it but I didn't know it

Final Student Response

My child is

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

SNOOP

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

IT WAS TO HEAVY

just the beginning

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

none

How did being a parent change your life style?

It changed my sleeping

pattern (how?)

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

yes

Explain your answer:

cause we would have been able

to take turns watching h.m.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

to love your child

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

more energy

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |   |                |               |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| overwhelmed                                 | contentment    | defensiveness |
| maternal instinct                           | possessiveness | fulfillment   |
| resentfulness                               | excitement     | joy           |
| trapped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | smothered      | sadness       |
| happiness                                   | anger          | fear          |
| love  | pride          | frustration   |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

more than you think

more actual?

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Clairica. nice!

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES /

NO

Why or why not?

It wasn't as interesting as

I thought. I couldn't believe how expensive things were

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

I couldn't

do much of anything over the weekend, except stuff I had to do.

How did being a parent change your life style?

We decided not to become a parent (I will be a great parent some day)

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Yes

Explain your answer:

You would have double - hopefully the income and you'd have help.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

There isn't any rewards. You give everything to them and get nothing in return (at first - sort of)

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

It would be harder to care for two.

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed \_\_\_\_\_
- maternal instinct \_\_\_\_\_
- resentfulness \_\_\_\_\_
- trapped
- happiness \_\_\_\_\_
- love \_\_\_\_\_
- contentment
- possessiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- excitement \_\_\_\_\_
- smothered \_\_\_\_\_
- anger
- pride \_\_\_\_\_
- defensiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- fulfillment \_\_\_\_\_
- joy \_\_\_\_\_
- sadness \_\_\_\_\_
- fear \_\_\_\_\_
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES /

NO

Explain:

LOL! NOT GIRL GOING TO HAVE KIDS. YOU DON'T GET NOTHING OUT OF IT. TWO MUCH

... the "much" thing

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Michael Jr

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

Because it was expensive

expensive

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

none

How did being a parent change your life style?

You had to focus mostly on the baby

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

yes

Explain your answer:

You would be hard help for me; for it

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

You have a child to support you when you get old maybe <sup>seems</sup> will you be supporting your parents? to be changing

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

Your life would be even more hectic and focused on the children

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| overwhelmed <input type="checkbox"/>       | contentment <input type="checkbox"/>    | defensiveness <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| maternal instinct <input type="checkbox"/> | possessiveness <input type="checkbox"/> | fulfillment <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| resentfulness <input type="checkbox"/>     | excitement <input type="checkbox"/>     | joy <input type="checkbox"/>                    |
| trapped <input type="checkbox"/>           | smothered <input type="checkbox"/>      | sadness <input type="checkbox"/>                |
| happiness <input type="checkbox"/>         | anger <input type="checkbox"/>          | fear <input type="checkbox"/>                   |
| love <input type="checkbox"/>              | pride <input type="checkbox"/>          | frustration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

I found it to expensive.

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Alexander

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

it's a good thing to start now and not know how later.

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

SNOW BOARDING

How did being a parent change your life style?

I learned I became more mature about it.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

No

Explain your answer:

Because you have two people to take care of the baby then one person

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

having a wonderful family. yes.

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

I would be easier to the baby, I would already know how to parent a baby after the first one

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed
- maternal instinct
- resentfulness
- trapped
- happiness
- love
- contentment
- possessiveness
- excitement
- smothered
- anger
- pride
- defensiveness
- fulfillment
- joy
- sadness
- fear
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

to my self I feel I could possibly have more responsibility, great!

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Charley

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

Because the job was  
the way of things

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

Bowling with  
my friends

How did being a parent change your life style?

It didn't

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married rather than a single parent?

yes

Explain your answer:

Because I could have had  
my partner take care of the baby.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

My own larger family tree.

ha!

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

It would have been harder

especially at school.

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

overwhelmed   
maternal instinct  
resentfulness  
trapped   
happiness  
love

contentment  
possessiveness  
excitement  
smothered  
anger   
pride

defensiveness  
fulfillment  
joy  
sadness  
fear  
frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

Because now I now to wait  
till I get out of school to have  
kids. I want to have  
kids.

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Kaylea

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO X

Why or why not?

because it was a hassle

I like to be free

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby:

The Mall and JESSICA'S

How did being a parent change your life style?

My life was so dull boring, stupid. I like to be free to make my choices

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Yes

Explain your answer:

Because it wouldn't be just me taking care of the baby by myself

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

You're not free to make your own choices

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

VERY HARD = you have no life

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |                   |                |               |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| overwhelmed       | contentment    | defensiveness |
| maternal instinct | possessiveness | fulfillment   |
| resentfulness     | excitement     | joy           |
| trapped X         | smothered X    | sadness X     |
| happiness         | anger X        | fear          |
| love              | pride          | frustration X |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO X

Explain:

I am still the same but now I am free again

Final Student Response

1/6/12

My child is a BOY GIRL

My child's name is M. L. C.

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time? YES NO

Why or why not? I did not

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby? I had to

give up my sleep (there were options)

How did being a parent change your life style? I had to include

the baby in everything.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

YES  
Explain your answer: I could + the spouse

help me get out.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

After a ~~while~~ time you will  
realize you did love you <sup>very much</sup> hopefully

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

YES. I would have ~~been~~ gone  
insane.

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed
- maternal instinct
- resentfulness
- trapped
- happiness
- love
- contentment
- possessiveness
- excitement
- smothered
- anger
- pride
- defensiveness
- fulfillment
- joy
- sadness
- fear
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself? YES X NO

Explain: This was + helpful in my  
life, only 30's. great!

Final Student Response

My child is a BOY  GIRL

My child's name is Dr. [unclear]

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time? YES  NO

Why or why not? It was hard to carry & a bit noisy.  
I would not want it.

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby. Nothing - - - - -  
Great!

How did being a parent change your life style? You had to include it  
where every you went and couldn't leave it out.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?  
Yes

Explain your answer: It would help out & carry for her,  
if I wouldn't have to do anything.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting? The love they will give you later on in life. Seeing  
the child grow up.

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby? It would be very difficult to care for all the  
children while trying to take care of a baby

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| overwhelmed <input type="checkbox"/>        | contentment <input type="checkbox"/>    | defensiveness <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| maternal instinct <input type="checkbox"/>  | possessiveness <input type="checkbox"/> | fulfillment <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| resentfulness <input type="checkbox"/>      | excitement <input type="checkbox"/>     | joy <input type="checkbox"/>                    |
| trapped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | smothered <input type="checkbox"/>      | sadness <input type="checkbox"/>                |
| happiness <input type="checkbox"/>          | anger <input type="checkbox"/>          | fear <input type="checkbox"/>                   |
| love <input type="checkbox"/>               | pride <input type="checkbox"/>          | frustration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself? YES  NO

Explain: It taught me my responsibilities of being a  
parent, that you won't always have a babysitter  
to take care of it when you go out. Great!

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Mary Jane

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

Just most of it because I think babies are cute.

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

None

How did being a parent change your life style?

I couldn't have as much fun as I wanted to.

*after happens early*

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

YES

Explain your answer:

You can't take things to your care of it.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

Respect, love & Trust & Cookies.

*ha!*

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

It make me tired.

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed
- maternal instinct \_\_\_\_\_
- resentfulness \_\_\_\_\_
- trapped
- happiness \_\_\_\_\_
- love \_\_\_\_\_

- contentment \_\_\_\_\_
- possessiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- excitement \_\_\_\_\_
- smothered \_\_\_\_\_
- anger
- pride \_\_\_\_\_

- defensiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- fulfillment \_\_\_\_\_
- joy \_\_\_\_\_
- sadness \_\_\_\_\_
- fear \_\_\_\_\_
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

It's harder than I thought,

*Just!*

Final Student Response

My child is a BOY

GIRL

My child's name is the irakotic like i.e. dsl

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time? YES  NO

Why or why not? It was not worse than the  
unit of dirty let clean. <sup>time</sup>

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby work

How did being a parent change your life style? It changed my  
life because I had to get to  
school 20 minutes at school.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

no  
Explain your answer: because I had my friends  
help me.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

There are not many rewards  
to parenting. Just watching your  
child grow.

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

I would have had lots more to  
carry and responsibility.

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| overwhelmed <input type="checkbox"/>        | contentment <input type="checkbox"/>          | defensiveness <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| maternal instinct <input type="checkbox"/>  | possessiveness <input type="checkbox"/>       | fulfillment <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| resentfulness <input type="checkbox"/>      | excitement <input type="checkbox"/>           | joy <input type="checkbox"/>                    |
| trapped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | smothered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | sadness <input type="checkbox"/>                |
| happiness <input type="checkbox"/>          | anger <input type="checkbox"/>                | fear <input type="checkbox"/>                   |
| love <input type="checkbox"/>               | pride <input type="checkbox"/>                | frustration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself? YES  NO

Explain: because I got a pretty good  
idea of what crimping around  
being cut the time is like. <sup>great!</sup>

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

because it was very interesting

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

Could go to the Mall or I would get laughed at (not a problem for many)

How did being a parent change your life style?

Learned more respons, abilities

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Yes

Explain your answer:

because she could take care of it

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

Watching it grow up and having someone to talk to

beginning around two years - you have a lot about "winning the Pro" etc.

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

it would be different

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

overwhelmed   
maternal instinct   
resentfulness   
trapped   
happiness   
love

contentment   
possessiveness   
excitement   
smothered   
anger   
pride

defensiveness   
fulfillment   
joy   
sadness   
fear   
frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

now I know what they have to go through

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Mara Jade

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO ✓

Why or why not?

It was embarrassing. People looked at you weird. In fact I think...

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

None

How did being a parent change your life style?

It really didn't. I just had to drag it around.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Yes

Explain your answer

I wouldn't have had to spend the entire time taking it along only half the time. good luck

children often prefer one parent over the other

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

Eventually, with a real child you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you made a difference.

yes.

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

You would have to spend less time tending to the children & the baby

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed \_\_\_\_\_
- maternal instinct \_\_\_\_\_
- resentfulness /
- trapped \_\_\_\_\_
- happiness \_\_\_\_\_
- love \_\_\_\_\_
- contentment \_\_\_\_\_
- possessiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- excitement \_\_\_\_\_
- smothered \_\_\_\_\_
- anger /
- pride \_\_\_\_\_
- defensiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- fulfillment \_\_\_\_\_
- joy \_\_\_\_\_
- sadness \_\_\_\_\_
- fear \_\_\_\_\_
- frustration /

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO ✓

Explain:

I did this in 6th grade. It's still the same. I always knew a child would be a bit of trouble.

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Lorenzo

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

Because there wasn't much to do and it was funny.

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby.

Not really any

activity I had to give up.

How did being a parent change your life style?

Not much but having to

carry it around and people looking at me.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

YES

Explain your answer.

because you wouldn't have to care for all the time just half the time.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

That when these older they could help around

the house, etc.

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

would of changed alot because there would be more responsibilities.

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| overwhelmed <input type="checkbox"/>       | contentment <input type="checkbox"/>    | defensiveness <input type="checkbox"/> |
| maternal instinct <input type="checkbox"/> | possessiveness <input type="checkbox"/> | fulfillment <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| resentfulness <input type="checkbox"/>     | excitement <input type="checkbox"/>     | joy <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| trapped <input type="checkbox"/>           | smothered <input type="checkbox"/>      | sadness <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| happiness <input type="checkbox"/>         | anger <input type="checkbox"/>          | fear <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| love <input type="checkbox"/>              | pride <input type="checkbox"/>          | frustration <input type="checkbox"/>   |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

I don't think I want to take care of a baby until I have the money to care for it and older.

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Fakons Grant!

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not?

because it was fun  
I enjoyed it

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

hobby, going with  
friends

How did being a parent change your life style?

didn't see time for  
myself

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Yes

Explain your answer:

because you would have  
help on taking care of a child

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

having a child to take around and  
love to death  
Grant!

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

it probably would be alot harder because  
you'd have to look after more children

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed
- maternal instinct
- resentfulness
- trapped
- happiness
- love
- contentment
- possessiveness
- excitement
- smothered
- anger
- pride
- defensiveness
- fulfillment
- joy
- sadness
- fear
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain:

it isn't very fun - actually it can be under  
the right circumstances

Final Student Response

My child is a BOY

GIRL

My child's name is Gretta Grace Bisson

nice name - interesting

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time? YES  NO

Why or why not? Because it was fun! how

people stare at you like your soul is sad

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby I had to give

up going to G-250

How did being a parent change your life style? Well I had to take it

everywhere and ha - kinda changed my life

because I'm not use to carrying it.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

NO Explain your answer: Because I want to depend

on Jon - one else doing my bag of sugar

answers interesting

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

watching your child grow into

an adult, you!

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby? Well I dont know

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed
- maternal instinct
- resentfulness
- trapped
- happiness
- love
- contentment
- possessiveness
- excitement
- smothered
- anger
- pride
- defensiveness
- fulfillment
- joy
- sadness
- fear
- frustration

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself? YES  NO

Explain: Well ha - ~~but I don't want to~~ Well I most

definitely want him to tell I am

great!

Final Student Response

My child is a BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Sheely nice

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES ✓

NO

Why or why not?

I think it was almost cool?

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

swimming and a lot of stuff

How did being a parent change your life style?

I can't do so much stuff.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married rather than a single parent?

No!

Explain your answer:

well, I don't. No, I mean if it well

Some-one I trust, ok, but

I wouldn't know what we would be doing

interesting  
could be doing

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

See them grow

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

more money and more of the hard times

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- overwhelmed ✓
- maternal instinct
- resentfulness ✓
- trapped ✓
- happiness
- love X
- contentment
- possessiveness
- excitement ✓
- smothered
- anger ✓
- pride X
- defensiveness
- fulfillment
- joy X
- sadness
- fear
- frustration ✓

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES ✓

NO

Explain:

I well always had my first well I'm (21)

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Katie

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES

NO

Why or why not? Because it was kind so I'm  
telling my friends that they can't play with her - ha!

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby: L'lelyrill.

Shopping

How did being a parent change your life style? I couldn't go shopping

as much as I wanted to. sorry

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Yes

Explain your answer: I wouldn't have to be

worried the baby the whole time.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting? You are able to watch your

child grow up!

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby? I would have been harder

to pay attention to everybody

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| overwhelmed <input type="checkbox"/>        | contentment <input type="checkbox"/>               | defensiveness <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| maternal instinct <input type="checkbox"/>  | possessiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | fulfillment <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| resentfulness <input type="checkbox"/>      | excitement <input type="checkbox"/>                | joy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>         |
| trapped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | smothered <input type="checkbox"/>                 | sadness <input type="checkbox"/>                |
| happiness <input type="checkbox"/>          | anger <input type="checkbox"/>                     | fear <input type="checkbox"/>                   |
| love <input type="checkbox"/>               | pride <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>          | frustration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES

NO

Explain: I think I am going to adopt

kids

ha!

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Mikal  
*interests*

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time?

YES X NO

*Kinda*

Why or why not?

Too Heavy.

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

Gymnastics,

Dance,

*sorry!*

How did being a parent change your life style?

Can't do anything  
without a ten pound thing  
coming along with you.

*it is limiting*

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

YES

Explain your answer:

If you were married  
you would have more help.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting?

?

what do you bring to  
your family

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby?

You would have more to take care of.

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |   |                |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| overwhelmed                                   | contentment    | defensiveness                                   |
| maternal instinct                             | possessiveness | fulfillment                                     |
| resentfulness                                 | excitement     | joy   |
| trapped                                       | smothered      | sadness   |
| happiness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | anger          | fear  |
| love  | pride          | frustration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself?

YES  NO

Explain:

Not to have twins!

*Ja!*

*18/20*

Final Student Response

My child is a BOY

GIRL

My child's name is April Evans

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time? YES \_\_\_ NO

Why or why not? because it was interesting  
Sorry

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby N/A

How did being a parent change your life style? just a little more of you.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Yes  
Explain your answer: You could give it to the other parent  
to raise.

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting? I do 4 rewards, social + to make and  
it a R?  
just a beginning

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby? be more tired

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |                       |                    |                   |   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| overwhelmed ___       | contentment ___    | defensiveness ___ | <u>care</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| maternal instinct ___ | possessiveness ___ | fulfillment ___   | <u>care</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| resentfulness ___     | excitement ___     | joy ___           | <u>weak</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| trapped ___           | smothered ___      | sadness ___       |   |
| happiness ___         | anger ___          | fear ___          |   |
| love ___              | pride ___          | frustration ___   |   |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself? YES \_\_\_ NO

Explain: because we did this in 5th grade so  
I learned it already. it affected me my  
attitude in 6th grade.  
good

Final Student Response

My child is a

BOY

GIRL

My child's name is

Djabs

Did you enjoy your assignment most of the time? YES

NO ✓

Why or why not? I didn't like it because it restricted

to my play time.

List any activities you had to give up in order to take care of your baby

None

How did being a parent change your life style? It didn't really change

my lifestyle.

Do you think your experience would have been different if you had been married, rather than a single parent?

Yes

Explain your answer: It would be much different

because there would be someone else

to take care of the baby part of the time

also there is a possibility of 2 incomes

You experienced some of the restrictions of being a parent. What do you think are some of the rewards of parenting? You would have a child to love

yes!

How do you think your experience would have differed if you had been a parent to other children in addition to your baby? It would be overwhelming because

there are many papers around

Put a check by any of the emotions that, as a "parent", you felt during this five day period:

- |                   |                |                        |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| overwhelmed       | contentment    | defensiveness <u>X</u> |
| maternal instinct | possessiveness | fulfillment            |
| resentfulness     | excitement     | joy                    |
| trapped           | smothered      | sadness                |
| happiness         | anger          | fear                   |
| love              | pride          | frustration            |

Has this assignment affected your attitude toward being a parent yourself? YES

NO ✓

Explain: Carrying around the weight is nothing

like having a real baby.

yes!

*hopeful*

**HCR**

**30**

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: February 12, 1996

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary  
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3/21/96

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered:

HCR 30

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 30

STUDENT RIGHTS

Relating to rights of public school students.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute CS HCR 30 (HES)  the same title  a new title

additional referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee  
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) \_\_\_\_\_ APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) \_\_\_\_\_  
 fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_  fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) DOE  zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Nancy Rokeby</i>			✓	
<i>Car Beude</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>				✓
<i>Caren Robinson</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Car Beude*

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCR 30

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Affected: Education

Title: Student Rights

BRU: Executive Administration

Component: Commissioner's Office

Sponsor: Representative Joe Green

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 185

Requester: House HESS

**Expenditures/Revenues:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES</b>						
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE**

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY96) impact: \$ 0.0

**ANALYSIS:**

Prepared by: Kimberly Homme, Special Assistant

Phone: 465-2803

Division: Commissioner's Office

Date: March 18, 1996

Approved by Commissioner: *Richard S. Cross*

Richard S. Cross, Deputy Commissioner

Agency: Education

Date: March 18, 1996

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# Alaska State Legislature

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FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES:  
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DEPT. OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

## Representative Joe Green

District 10

### SPONSOR STATEMENT

#### HCR 30 - Student Rights

House Concurrent Resolution 30 was introduced to send a strong message to students, parents and schools that education and school safety are top priorities with the 19th Legislature. Children are one of the state's most valuable resources for the future economic and social well-being of our state. We, as elected leaders have the responsibility to safeguard their future to the best of our ability.

Education should be the key concern of a parent sending a child to school, yet the issue of safety has surpassed this concern. In 1940, the major problems in public schools identified by teachers were talking out of turn, chewing gum, making noise in the classroom, running in the halls, cutting in line, littering, and disobeying the dress code. Educators now consider the top problems to be assaults by students on teachers and other students, weapons in school, racial or ethnic attacks, gang disruptions, shootings, knifings, and drive-by shootings. While schools should be a safe haven for learning, many students are burdened with intimidation and fear of violence.

This resolution declares that our children have a right to be provided with a safe, orderly, and drug free environment in which they can learn, and that they have a right to high academic standards in order to prepare them to meet the challenges they will encounter in the future. Our present system, programs, and attitudes need to be changed. The conditions that allow students to become disenfranchised need to be identified and reworked. With the cooperation of parents, educators, and elected officials, we can all work together to provide our children the quality they will need and education they deserve.

12825 Lindsey Circle  
Anchorage, Alaska 99516  
March 17, 1996

Representative Joe Green  
State Capitol, Room 24  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Green:

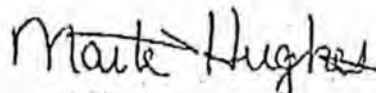
As a parent of two teenagers, I thank you for introducing House Concurrent Resolution No. HCR 30 relating to the rights of public school students. How unfortunate it is that we must take steps to insure the rights of our children in the public schools, but your resolution is indeed timely and necessary.

HCR 30 focuses on several areas that I have great concerns for: safe schools; clearly written, fair and consistent enforcement of discipline policies; the right for students to be treated by school staff members in the same manner the staff members wish students to treat them; high academic standards; and teachers knowledgeable of the subject matter they teach.

I trust this resolution will pass from Committee without hesitation and look forward to seeing it pass in the House in the immediate future.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help.

Sincerely,



Marti Hughes  
(345-8337)

SUPPORT

# ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

316 West 11th Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801-1510 • Tel. (907) 586-1033 • Fax (907) 586-2995

*Advocates for Alaska's Youth*

March 13, 1996

Representative Joe Green  
State House District #10  
State Capitol Building  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Green:

Thank you for sponsoring a House Resolution which speaks to the rights of Alaska's public school students.

The Association of Alaska School Boards (AASB) agrees with the tenets of this resolution. Education is a key component to teaching our children to be responsible members and positive forces in the Alaskan community and economy.

Today's societal problems are being carried into our schools. Because of this, AASB has established child advocacy as one of our top priorities. Our mission to promote parental, public, and social service commitment to the shared responsibility of educating all children empowers us to address issues that deal with the health and safety of Alaska's children.

During the 1995 AASB Annual Conference our membership adopted several resolutions which recommend giving local boards the tools to reduce violence and keep our kids free of tobacco and other harmful and addictive drugs. We ask for the tools to provide our students a top quality education which will prepare them for the challenges of tomorrow. We ask for the tools that are necessary to build community wide support for the shared responsibility of educating all of Alaska's children.

AASB supports resolutions which guarantee our children the right to a "world class" education. Thank you for your commitment to the education and well-being of Alaska's children.

Sincerely,



Carl F.N. Rose

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Carl F.N. Rose

***Kathleen Gillespie***  
***2741 Seafarer Loop***  
***Anchorage, Alaska 99516***  
***Phone 345-5335 / FAX 345-9891***

---

To: The Members of the House HESS Committee  
Date: March 19, 1996  
RE: HCR 30

I support the adoption of HCR 30 as a statement of support for the students in our schools. In many instances, the rights of students to an environment free of fear and intimidation and based on the respect of all members of the school community is not emphasized as it should be. There are a lot of good kids in our schools who need our support and our recognition of their rights to a quality education. I hope you will pass this resolution.

AMENDMENT #1

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE TO

BY: Robinson, Brice

HCR 30

Page <sup>1</sup>2, line <sup>17</sup>15

Delete: “.”

Insert: ; <sup>3</sup>~~and~~ (11) the right to available resources to attain a

physically and mentally healthy lifestyle.

**CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 30(HES)**

**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**

**NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY THE HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE**

**Offered:**

**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE GREEN**

**A RESOLUTION**

1 **Relating to rights of public school students.**

2 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 **WHEREAS** the State of Alaska spends 2.6 times the national average on public  
4 education spending per capita; and

5 **WHEREAS** education is a key component in teaching our children to be responsible,  
6 productive adults; and

7 **WHEREAS** a well-educated workforce is necessary for the continued growth of  
8 Alaska's economy; and

9 **WHEREAS** Alaska students' efforts to achieve academic excellence are increasingly  
10 hampered by, among other things, violent and chronically disruptive behavior in the classroom  
11 and on campus, a lack of funding directed to basic academics, and instructors who need more  
12 training and support;

13 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature declares that students in Alaska  
14 have the following rights:

15 (1) the right to schools that are safe, orderly, and drug free;

16 (2) the right to learn in schools that have clear discipline codes with fair and  
17 consistently enforced consequences for misbehavior;

- 1                   (3) the right to available resources to attain a physically and mentally healthy  
2 lifestyle;
- 3                   (4) the right to learn in schools that are free of violent and chronically  
4 disruptive behavior;
- 5                   (5) the right to be treated with courtesy and respect by teachers and staff;
- 6                   (6) the right to learn in classrooms that have clearly stated and rigorous  
7 academic standards;
- 8                   (7) the right to learn in well equipped schools that have the instructional  
9 materials needed to carry out a rigorous academic program;
- 10                  (8) the right to learn in schools where teachers know their subject matter and  
11 how to teach it;
- 12                  (9) the right to learn in schools and classrooms where high grades stand for  
13 high achievement and promotion is earned;
- 14                  (10) the right to learn in schools where getting a high school diploma means  
15 having the knowledge and skills essential for college or a good job; and
- 16                  (11) the right to be supported by parents, the community, public officials, and  
17 business in their efforts to uphold high standards of conduct and achievement.

**HJR**

**17**

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 17

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Amendment to the Constitution RE: Control and Funding of Public & Private Schools  
Sponsor: Representative Vezay  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Affected: Office of the Governor  
BRU: Division of Elections  
Component: General and Primary Elections  
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 22

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	2.2*	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND &	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2.2*	0	0	0	0

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

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

FUNDING:

1002 Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0
1003 OF Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004 GF	0	0	0	0	0	0
1005 GF/Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2.2*	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 (FY95) impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) \*This figure covers cost of inclusion of information about this issue in the Official Elections Pamphlet as required by AS 15.58, and programming for counting of votes cast on the measure. However, only 4 measures can be printed on a single ballot card. Should this measure require printing an additional ballot card, the fiscal impact would be 53.4.

Prepared by: David Kolvanemi, Acting Director Phone: 485-4611  
Division: Division of Elections Date: 12-24-95

Approved by Commissioner: Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer  
Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 17

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Affected: Education

Title: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to education.

BRU: K-12 Support

Sponsor: Representative Vezev

Component: Foundation Program

Requestor: Representative Vezev

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 141

**Expenditures/Revenues:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUNDING:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY95) impact: \$ 0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary.) This House Joint Resolution places a ballot proposition on the next state general election which will ask voters to decide on two prohibitions related to public education, which currently exist in Article VII, Section 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska. The first is that public schools established and maintained by the state shall be free from sectarian control and the second prohibits payment of public funds which provide for direct benefit of any religious or other private educational institution.  
(Please see attached)

Prepared by: Duane Guildy  
 Division: School Finance  
 Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency: Education

Phone: 465-8679  
 Date: January 31, 1995  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jerry Covey  
 Date: January 31, 1995

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# FISCAL NOTE

continued

BILL NO. HJR 17

STATE OF ALASKA

1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Affected: Education

Title: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to education.

BRU: K-12 Support

Component: Foundation Program

Sponsor: Representative Vezey

Requestor: Representative Vezey

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 141

There is no direct financial impact to the State Department of Education or the system of public schools, as a result of this resolution, that does not already exist. The department has collected some data related to students who do not attend public schools and can provide some analysis of the potential long range impacts should the amendment receive voter approval. Generally, the state system of public schools exempts private and religious schools from statutory and regulatory control as well as from state aid.

If current statutes or regulations are interpreted or amended to provide funding for private school students similar to that provided to public schools, then the impact can be approximated based on the current reporting of private school students within each existing school district. Utilizing current district average daily membership counts per instructional unit generated by the individual district, it is estimated that additional foundation support of \$21,001,629 may be required (Schedule Attached). Additional costs may be incurred related to support services such as, pupil transportation and school construction.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION											2/15/94 FILE: PRIV.XLS
2	FY94 FOUNDATION PROGRAM											
3												
4												
5	DISTRICT	AVERAGE	ACTUAL	K-12	AREA				K-12	K-6	7-12	
6		ADM/Unil	FY94 ADM	UNITS	DIFF.	K-12	K-6	7-12	Total	Total	Total	Adjusted Total
7												
8	ADAK	10.51	495.20	47.10	1.27	9.00			\$66,490	\$0	\$0	\$73,139
9	ALASKA GATEWAY	8.21	525.55	63.99	1.19	5.00			43,920	0	0	48,312
10	ALEUTIAN REGION	2.94	16.00	5.44	1.31	5.00			136,030	0	0	149,633
11	ALEUTIANS EAST	8.07	369.00	45.73	1.31	2.00			19,520	0	0	21,472
12	ANCHORAGE	14.97	45,645.36	3,049.52	1.00		1,001.00	325.00	0	4,079,070	1,324,310	5,943,718
13	ANNETTE ISLANDS	12.28	407.00	33.13	1.03	19.00			\$5,990	0	0	106,689
14	BERING STRAIT	8.41	1,539.15	183.07	1.39	1.00			10,370	0	0	11,407
15	BRISTOL BAY	10.35	271.60	26.24	1.27	3.00			22,570	0	0	24,827
16	CHATHAM	7.46	326.55	43.79	1.03	2.00			17,080	0	0	18,788
17	COPPER RIVER	9.01	596.75	66.24	1.14	27.00			208,620	0	0	229,482
18	CORDOVA	12.92	511.15	39.56	1.11	7.00			36,600	0	0	40,260
19	CRAIG	12.04	367.00	30.47	1.03	2.00			10,370	0	0	11,407
20	DELTA/GREELY	13.40	989.70	73.87	1.16		50.00	55.00	0	264,130	290,360	609,939
21	DENALI	9.37	375.15	40.02	1.23			2.00	0	0	15,860	17,446
22	DILLINGHAM	12.65	485.50	38.37	1.27	3.00			18,300	0	0	20,130
23	FAIRBANKS	14.63	15,408.00	1,053.26	1.04		836.00	634.00	0	3,625,230	2,749,270	7,011,950
24	GALENA	8.95	133.10	14.87	1.30	2.00			17,690	0	0	19,459
25	HAINES	11.60	409.05	35.27	1.05	52.00			287,310	0	0	316,041
26	HOONAH	11.22	267.00	23.80	1.08	21.00			123,220	0	0	135,542
27	JUNEAU	14.68	5,394.45	367.35	1.00		96.00	18.00	0	398,940	75,030	521,367
28	KENAI	12.57	9,846.05	783.49	1.00		139.00	60.00	0	674,660	290,970	1,062,193
29	KETCHIKAN	14.34	2,735.38	190.74	1.00		128.00	9.00	0	544,730	38,430	641,476
30	KODIAK	12.49	2,747.82	220.06	1.09		214.00	36.00	0	1,139,480	191,540	1,464,122
31	LAKE AND PENN.	6.08	497.40	81.82	1.31	3.00			39,650	0	0	43,615
32	LOWER YUKON	9.53	1,585.25	166.41	1.35	1.00			8,540	0	0	9,394
33	MATSU	13.48	11,336.70	841.18	1.00		262.00	124.00	0	1,185,840	561,200	1,921,744
34	NENANA	10.09	184.95	18.33	1.20	2.00			14,640	0	0	16,104
35	NORTH SLOPE	10.97	1,623.05	147.97	1.45		1.00	0.00	0	7,930	0	8,723
36	SITKA	13.80	1,873.38	135.71	1.00		36.00	6.00	0	159,210	26,230	203,984
37	SKAGWAY	9.21	143.00	15.53	1.05	1.00			6,710	0	0	7,381
38	SOUTHEAST	5.71	413.75	72.41	1.04	4.00			44,530	0	0	48,983
39	UNALASKA	11.99	358.60	29.91	1.27	4.00			25,620	0	0	28,182
40	VALDEZ	13.71	896.90	65.41	1.11	4.00			19,520	0	0	21,472
41	YAKUTAT	9.38	150.00	16.00	1.08	8.00			56,120	0	0	61,732
42	YUKON FLATS	6.72	398.90	59.40	1.46	9.00			119,560	0	0	131,516
43												
44	TOTALS		109,323.39	8,125.46		196.00	2,763.00	1,269.00	1,449,970	\$12,079,220	\$5,563,200	\$21,001,629

# CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)  
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO  
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services  
Department of Education  
State of Alaska

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION											2/15/94 FILE: PRIV.XLS
2	FY94 FOUNDATION PROGRAM											
3												
4									((F/B)*E)*61.000	((G/B)*E)*61.000	((H/B)*E)*61.000	SUM(I:K)*1.1
5	DISTRICT	AVERAGE	ACTUAL	K-12	AREA	K-12	K-6	7-12	K-12	K-6	7-12	Adjusted Total
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# Alaska State Legislature



While in Session:  
State Capitol Building  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
907-465-3719

Interim:  
119 N. Cushman  
Suite 211  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
907-456-5081

Representative Al Vezey

## ***SPONSOR STATEMENT***

Some private schools have received funds from their respective public school districts for pupil transportation.

Two years ago the Kenai Peninsula Borough requested a route extension, to serve a non public school. The Department of Education would not allow this extension. DOE cited two court cases; Matthews vs. Quinton, (1961), Sheldon Jackson vs. the State of Alaska (1972) and two Attorney General's opinions; Ron Lawrencson (1978) and Avrum Gross (1979), which stated that public money cannot be spent for the purposes of benefiting private or religious schools or those schools which are under sectarian control. The Supreme Court cited Article VII, sec. 1. Constitution of the State of Alaska, in these rulings and the Attorney General opinions reaffirmed the courts decision.

Attorney Charlie Cole issued a verbal ruling which agreed with the DOE, previous Attorney General rulings and court cases.

The action precipitated transportation funding being withdrawn from Monroe Catholic High School in Fairbanks.

Monroe Catholic High School then sued the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District. Judge Richard Savell has issued an opinion in the case upholding the pupil transportation cost coming from the school district budget.

The Attorney General's office has stated that the Alaska Supreme Court verbally stated that if this issue were to be brought to their attention again, they may rule differently than the ruling that was given in the ruling for Matthews vs. Quinton. So far, all we have is this verbal statement, the court has not acted.

We have a statewide problem that needs to be addressed. If the Attorney General opinions and past court decisions are allowed to stand upon appeal, many students now attending private or religious schools may have to leave these private schools and return to the public school system. This influx of children will only exacerbate the funding problems that already exist in a time of decreasing state revenues.

Private schools in the State of Alaska make a significant contribution to quality education. This allows the limited financial resources available for public education to be spread among fewer students. We cannot afford to lose this valuable resource.

The essence of this subject is whether we, as a legislature, are going to allow the courts to determine how we allocate limited educational resources or if the people would prefer that elected officials determine how education is funded. I have submitted HJR-17 in an attempt to solve this problem. This bill seems to me, to be a reasonable solution to a constantly occurring problem.

SPONSOR STATEMENT

**HJR**

**18**

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
BILL VERSION: HJR 18  
PUBLISH DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Relating to medical savings account  
legislation.  
Sponsor: Representative Kott  
Requestor: House HESS

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency  
BRU: All  
Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
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						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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: \_\_\_\_\_

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852  
Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/13/95

Approved By: Pamela A. Vami, Executive Director *Pamela Vami*  
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 2/13/95

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

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 20, 1995

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/14/95

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered:

HJR 18

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18

SUPPORT MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCT LEGISLATION

Relating to medical savings account legislation.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute \_\_\_\_\_  the same title  a new title

additional referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee  
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) LAA

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Ann Rokeby</i>	✓			
<i>Car Blend</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Car Blend*

# Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

LABOR & COMMERCE, CHAIRMAN  
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS, CHAIRMAN  
COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
RESOURCES  
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INTERIM:  
10928 EAGLE RIVER ROAD, SUITE 141  
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577  
PHONE (907) 694-8944  
FAX 694-8949

SESSION:  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182  
PHONE (907) 465-3777  
FAX (907) 465-2819

## HJR 18 SPONSOR STATEMENT

As medical costs nationally and in Alaska continue to rise, the need for innovative approaches to health care cost containment becomes more acute. The concept behind Medical Savings Accounts is to encourage employees to shop more carefully for medical services. It recommends the purchase of high deductible coverage by employers. The savings realized by this effort results in reduced health insurance premiums. These savings are then placed by the employers in individual employee Medical Savings Accounts.

Employee Medical Savings Accounts then may be used by employees to purchase additional, more specific insurance coverage and to pay deductibles incurred under employer provided or employee purchased medical coverage plans.

Medical Savings Accounts belong to the individual employee and move with the individual to purchase health insurance when between jobs or for coverage when re-employed, even when with a different employer.

The additional benefit to Medical Savings Accounts is that they allow the individual to select and purchase coverage at reduced cost without a new federal bureaucracy and would be revenue neutral to employers. It is compatible with the free market in that it protects individual freedom and rewards prudent decision making.

HJR 18 urges Congress to enact legislation that will make Medical Savings Accounts a viable option in the national effort to reduce and contain health care costs.

I urge your support for this legislation.



Representative Pete Kott

Sponsor Statement



**Wesley Pruden** Editor in Chief  
**Josette Shiner** Managing Editor  
**Ronald S. Godwin** Senior Vice President  
**Michael R. Mahr** Director of Advertising



America's Newspaper

**Tod Lindberg** Editorial Page Editor  
**Woody West** Associate Editor  
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**Arnaud de Borchgrave** Editor at Large  
Assistant Managing Editors:  
**P.E. Innerst** **Michael Keating**  
**Ted Agres** **Barbara Taylor**  
**Joseph W. Scopin**

## A proposal for medical savings

**T**he sense of anticipation in the air is palpable. The administration is gearing up its publicity campaign to sell Hillary Rodham Clinton's health care plan, and congressional Democrats tremble at the thought of having to vote for a new round of taxes to pay for it. Meanwhile, the Republicans have been quietly putting together some ideas of their own that could come in handy if the Clinton plan turns out to be so unwieldy and expensive that it sinks under its own weight.

One proposal that holds out a good deal of promise is the medical savings account. According to the National Center for Policy Analysis, which has been working with Republican senators and representatives, the medical savings account plan would have the virtue of cutting costs, simplifying the system and giving consumers more independence in their choice of health care. Here is how it would work:

Currently, the average cost of employment-based family medical insurance plan runs to \$4,500 a year. Part of that is paid by the employer and part by the employee. Instead of the money going to an insurance company as a premium, under this proposal, it would be paid into a tax-free medical saving account, to be spent on health care at the discretion of the consumer. Some people would want to buy into the company plan; others might choose a health maintenance organization (HMO); and others again might want simply to buy a catastrophic health-insurance plan, which can make a lot of financial sense.

Currently, such catastrophic insurance policies cost about \$1,500 to \$1,700 a year. Catastrophic insurance covers most of the costs of hospitalization, which accounts for the majority of the real big-ticket items — major surgery, broken limbs, etc. — that people tend to worry about. By definition, these plans have a high deductible — generally \$2,500 to \$3,000 for the family. That may sound like a lot, but it more or less corresponds to the amount in the medical saving account when the premium has been paid.

It is in that \$3,000 category that real savings can take place. Insurance companies currently find that the vast majority of their claims, over 90 percent, fall into this area. It would be up to the individual consumer to spend the money as each sees fit. If the money is really yours, then chances are you'd want to shop around and compare prices. You would also want to make sure you got the best value for your money. And you would weigh more carefully whether a visit to the doctor is really necessary. An element of competitiveness and accountability would be introduced into the system that is currently lacking, which is one reason that health care costs are zooming out of sight. And, not insignificantly, paperwork for the vast number of minor expenses currently billed directly from the doctor's office to the insurance company would be reduced.

Perhaps the best part for the consumer is that the money not spent would stay in the account from year to year, earning interest. Few people have health care expenses of \$3,000 in a year, so most folks would find their balances growing. At retirement, the final sum would be paid out and possibly rolled over into a pension plan.

But how about those who are currently without insurance? An element of tax fairness could be introduced by making health care premiums tax-deductible for the self-employed. In the lower income ranges, a refundable tax credit could help pay for insurance, and those without incomes could be given health care vouchers, much as they are given food stamps today, to pay for catastrophic insurance and out-of-pocket expenses. That would take them out of the vastly expensive Medicare system.

Right now, it does not seem that Mrs. Clinton's task force has much interest in practical and common-sense approaches such as this. But when the dust settles after the health care battle that will surely come, perhaps the medical savings account will look like an idea whose time has come.

SUPPORT

# **Medical Savings Accounts: Putting People First in Health Care**

By  
Victoria C. Craig  
Director of Research  
The Council for Affordable Health Insurance  
February, 1993

## Executive Summary

Each of us is mortal — we get sick and we die. And when we do get sick, it is the health care system that reaches out to heal and to comfort us. The health care system will touch each of us at our most vulnerable and intimate moments. How to reform that system is not an abstract exercise, it is a decision that will affect us personally for the rest of our lives. And it is a decision that must put people -- patients -- first, because the only purpose of this or any other health care system must be the care and comfort of the patient.

The Council for Affordable Health Insurance has carefully reviewed the numerous health care reform proposals in the states and at the Federal level. The Council believes that they are all fundamentally flawed because they do not address the real problem in the health care delivery system today — the difference between the person who receives the care, and the person who pays the bill. The Council supports something truly revolutionary for our health care system — a return to market principles through the establishment of medical savings accounts.

Medical savings accounts (MSAs) are tax-deferred accounts set up to pay for routine medical care and to allow for the build-up of savings to pay for future medical expenses. MSAs would allow employers, self-employed individuals, and others to purchase a high-deductible policy and put the premium savings into a medical savings account to pay for routine medical care. The funds in the MSA belong to the insured, and if not spent, accumulate over time as savings, pre-funding future health care expenses.

MSAs have many unique advantages.

- MSAs is the one idea that has the potential to actually reduce health care costs without resorting to rationing.
- MSAs restore the patient/physician relationship, making the patient a buyer as well as user of care.
- MSAs will create a demand for information about the quality and price of health care.
- MSAs will reduce administrative costs,
- MSAs will put insurance companies back in the business of providing real insurance.
- MSAs will end the struggles over state mandated benefits.

By incorporating medical savings accounts with other concepts that have always been the strength of our country — individual freedom and responsibility, a free market for goods, services, and ideas, a robust competitive environment, and limiting government's involvement to protecting those who are incapable of caring for their own needs; we can fix the current health care delivery system instead of destroying it.

This will in turn best accomplish the purpose of a health care system reform — an optimal balance of quality, affordability, and accessibility.

## **Overall Costs of an MSA**

**Question:** Will administrative costs of the insurance company increase because they will be writing more individual policies? How will this affect the price of the policy?

**Answer:** It is not clear that there will be more individual policies since we anticipate joint participation between the employer and employee. In fact, if there were an increase in individual policies, that would probably mean that the cost of administering an individual policy would be less than that of a group policy. It must be recognized that administrative costs of the insurance companies will fall since they will not be handling the small dollar claims. And every dollar saved in administrative expenses is a dollar directly available to increase MSA contributions or reduce the cost of the entire insurance program.

**Statement:** Proponents claim that insurance costs would go down under their plan because consumers would buy their insurance directly from insurers and not through employers. They claim that getting rid of the "third party in the transaction" would greatly reduce administrative red tape and cost. It could be argued, however, that eliminating the employer would lead to increased administrative costs.

**Answer:** The statement misses the point. We would encourage employers to incorporate the MSA concept into their program. No one is trying to get rid of the employer, but rather to advocate individual responsibility. That is why we envision joint participation, as it is the most efficient and cost effective way to reduce health care costs over a period of time.

**Question:** Would health insurance premiums be reduced substantially enough to cover the deductible of a catastrophic policy as the medical savings account concept proposes?

**Answer:** Our actuaries have developed the following estimates based on some of the largest sources of claims data available in the country. These premiums are based on a plan which pays 80 percent of the first \$5,000 of expenses after the deductible and 100 percent thereafter, and assumes a 75 percent loss ratio, and a 40-45 year old head of household.

<u>Deductible</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Annual Premium</u>
		<u>Family of 4</u>
\$ 250	\$2,108	\$6,223
<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,132</u>	<u>3,106</u>
Difference	976	3,117

The MSA arrangement is naturally more attractive for families since children's costs are more heavily weighted toward first-dollar expense than those for adults. For about a 40% increase in premiums, the per person \$2,500 deductible can be changed to a per family deductible of \$2,500. In this example, the \$6,223 currently being spent for the \$250 deductible plan could be split as follows:

Premium for a \$2,500 per family deductible	\$4,348
Contribution to the MSA	\$1,875

The maximum out-of-pocket exposure under the \$2,500 deductible plan is \$3,500 or  $(\$2,500 + (.20 \times \$5,000))$ . The maximum out-of-pocket exposure under the \$250 deductible plan assuming a maximum imposition of three deductibles and three stop-loss expense amounts per family is \$3,750 or  $(3[\$250 + (.20 \times \$5,000)])$ . Thus the maximum potential out-of-pocket is actually \$250 less under the \$2,500 family deductible even before we consider the amount in the MSA. With the MSA contribution, the financial protection for the family has actually increased by \$2,125. In this example, the individual may want to increase the deductible further to, say, \$5,000. The annual premium for a \$5,000 family deductible would be \$3,135 and the maximum out-of-pocket expense would be \$6,000. Thus, the \$6,223 premium for the \$250 deductible plan could be split with \$3,135 going towards insurance and \$3,088 to the MSA. In this case, the increase in maximum out-of-pocket expense would be  $(\$6,000 - \$3,750)$  or \$2,250 which is more than covered by the MSA contribution.

**Question:** Would raising the deductible from their typical levels of \$100 or \$250 up to \$3,000 really reduce the premiums by 66 percent, thereby assuring that employees would assume no risk of making out-of-pocket expenses with their own money other than out of the MSA?

**Answer:** It could be as much as two-thirds, but the \$4,500, \$3,000, and \$1,500 figures are meant to be illustrative only. In some cases, they may be

pretty close to the mark, but they will vary widely depending on location and demographics of a particular group. If we use instead numbers based on the same claims data from above, we get a table:

<u>Deductible</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Family</u>
\$ 100	\$2,236	\$6,726
<u>3,000</u>	<u>1,039</u>	<u>2,844</u>
Premium Savings	\$1,197	\$3,882
% Reduction	54%	58%

**Question:** The reduction in health premiums by 66 percent appears to be implausibly large. It implies that employers currently spend \$3,000 in premiums to reduce each employee family's deductible by at most \$2,900 (from \$3,000 to \$100). Because many families spend less than \$2,900 per year on covered care, the cost of providing low deductible policies (\$3,000 per employee) would be far in excess of the expected cost of the extra care the additional premiums cover, right?

**Answer:** This is precisely the irony. At lower deductible levels, employers may spend more than one dollar for every dollar of added coverage. This is largely due to the increasing certainty of use of benefits as deductible amounts get lower, combined with the administrative add on of processing these small claims through the insurance mechanism. While a typical health insurance loss-ratio is 75 percent (meaning 25 cents of every premium dollar is spent on taxes, administration, and marketing costs), the distribution of these expenses is much heavier in the handling of small claims where third party involvement is both unnecessary and inefficient.

The cost effect is particularly true for family coverage. For instance, using the numbers above, the cost to reduce the deductible for a family of four from \$3,000 per person to \$100 per person is (\$6,726 - \$2,844) or \$3,882. If we adjust the \$3,000 deductible premium so that it applies on a per family basis, we get (\$2,844 x 1.40) or \$3,982 and the cost of the deductible reduction becomes (\$6,726 - \$3,982) or \$2,744.

This \$2,744 of savings realized by increasing the deductible to \$3,000 will not be diminished by expense loads — every penny is available to spend on health care services or left in the MSA for the future. Another way to look at it is that the premium savings represent average health care expenses of (.75 x \$2,744)

or \$2,058, and an average increase in the MSA of \$686, which makes the option even more attractive to the consumer.

**Question: Is it realistic to think that insurers would be willing to sell high-deductible policies? Would policies be affordable?**

**Answer:** Low-cost, high-deductible policies are available today. What is not available is the ability to invest the premium savings in a tax-free account for the purpose of offsetting medical expenses below the deductible amount. Below the table shows some of the annual premiums for policies available in June, 1992. The premiums are based on a family with two adults, age 35, with one child.

Individual Health Insurance Annual Family Premiums With \$2,500 Deductible (June, 1992)					
		Washington National	Pyramid Life	Time Insurance	American Community
Cincinnati	City	\$1,369	\$1,622	\$1,310	\$1,083
	Suburb	1,369	1,622	1,310	1,032
Indianapolis	City	1,369	1,537	1,404	1,259
	Suburb	1,213	1,451	1,216	1,135
Peoria	City	1,542	1,622	1,572	1,032
	Suburb	1,542	1,622	1,572	1,032
Portland	City	N/A	1,878	1,253	N/A
	Suburb	N/A	1,878	1,164	N/A
Des Moines	City	1,369	1,451	1,123	N/A
	Suburb	1,213	1,281	1,123	N/A
Dallas	City	1,836	2,135	1,872	N/A
	Suburb	1,680	1,281	1,123	N/A
Richmond	City	1,525	1,622	1,497	N/A
	Suburb	1,525	1,537	1,497	N/A
<i>(Cents have been truncated to make the chart easier to read)</i>					

**Some observations about these figures:**

1. These policies are on the market today.
2. They are sold individually, not in groups. Medical savings accounts are intended chiefly as a group insurance program and may save additional premiums through economies of scale and the administrative advantages of mass purchasing.
3. These policies contain a per-person deductible, not a family deductible. Going from a per-person to a single family deductible would raise the premium cost by approximately 40 percent.
4. There are extremely wide variations in health care costs and utilization patterns in the United States. These are somewhat reflected on this table in the premium differences between Des Moines and Dallas, but the truly high cost areas (New York, Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco) are not included here. Premiums that are appropriate in Des Moines would be far too low for New York (as would deductible levels), and it is important that any legislation allow for the dramatic differences in regional costs.



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January 20, 1994

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For further information about the survey,  
contact Sid Groeneman: (202) 429-6990

Golden Rule Employees  
Enthusiastic About Medical Savings Account

An early-January survey demonstrates that employees of Golden Rule, an Illinois-based life and health insurer, are very pleased with their new Medical Savings Account (MSA) plan, are using the funds to pay for services not covered previously, and are saving money for themselves and their company. Sixty-five percent of the employees enrolled in the MSA rate their new form of health insurance as "excellent," and another 32% rate it as "good." Only 2% rate it "only fair," and no one rated it "poor." The employees overwhelmingly prefer the MSA to their former plan, by a margin of 82% to 1%.

"By any standard of comparison, these numbers represent a strong endorsement of the Medical Savings Account," according to Sid Groeneman, a Research Manager for Market Facts, Inc., the firm that conducted the January 7-13 survey for Golden Rule.

The Medical Savings Account is a new form of employer-provided health coverage which uses financial incentives to encourage consumers to purchase health care services more carefully, promoting efficient utilization. With "first-dollar coverage" provided by the MSA, employees can minimize their deductibles and copayments, or avoid them entirely. Under Golden Rule's plan, employees not exhausting the money in their account can choose to receive an end-of-year refund or retain the money in an interest-bearing account to pay for next year's expenses. Golden Rule's MSA plan also offers employees more choice in how they can spend their benefits, as the funds can be used for products and services not covered by most traditional plans such as dental care, eye care, and preventive care.

Most Golden Rule employees chose the MSA originally, at least in part, because they believed it might save them money. As it turned out, they were correct: 93% of enrolled employees received a refund check, averaging \$602. The refunds applied to the period from May through the end of 1993, and likely would have been higher for a full calendar year.

-- MORE --

# MARKET FACTS

2

The few MSA-plan employees who didn't receive a refund are just as pleased with the plan as those who did receive a check in December: 19 of the 28 who didn't receive a refund rated the MSA plan as "excellent" (68%), and the remaining nine rated it as "good."

"The thing I'm most pleased about with the Medical Savings Account is the benefit it represents for the single mother," said John M. Whelan, president and chief executive officer. "If she has a child that needs to go to the doctor, she now has first dollar coverage, and she isn't penalized with either a deductible or copayment. It makes it easy for her to take her child to a doctor."

The popularity of the plan extends beyond sheer economics, as 29% also gave a coverage-related reason for choosing the MSA. Most of them mentioned that the MSA pays for routine medical care or miscellaneous expenses not covered by traditional insurance, some noted dental expenses or vision care, and a few mentioned prescription drugs or other items. And about 15% of the employees opting for the MSA mentioned choosing it because they think it helps reduce health/medical expenses for the company or the country.

If it becomes more widely adopted, the MSA form of health coverage should make use of health and medical care services more efficient system-wide. And, while saving money, its proponents believe that it can also promote wellness by expanding consumers' options.

Since Golden Rule's Medical Savings Account went into effect in May 1993, one-fifth of enrolled employees started using a medical service they hadn't used before *because of the plan*, while only 3% indicated they stopped using some service they had been using earlier. Looking toward the future, over half (51%) of the employees think they or their family might use a service they hadn't used before, such as vision or dental care, because of the plan; 4% think they might stop using some medical service or health product.

Twenty-one percent reported "shopping around" or "comparing prices" *more* since the plan went into effect; 9% reported shopping or comparing prices *less*.

Since the Medical Savings Account went into effect, employees have changed their patterns of purchasing health care. One employee said she liked the plan because she now has an incentive "to check on the surgeons' fees before any surgery and even with the regular doctors."

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# MARKET FACTS

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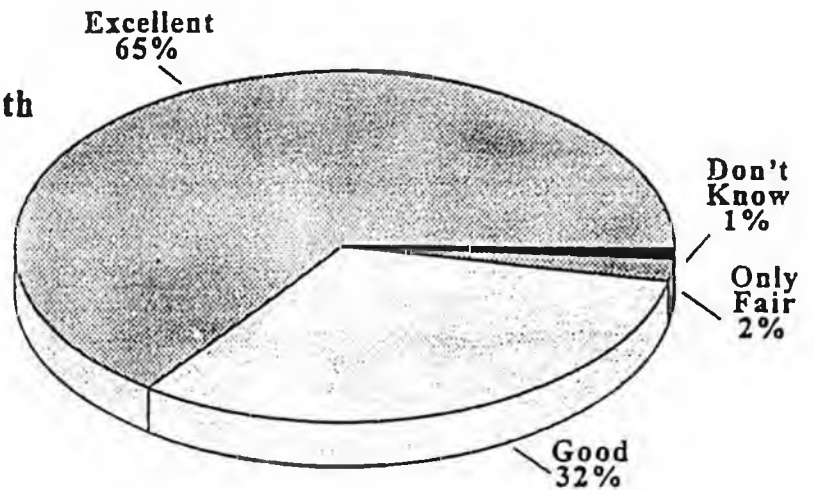
The telephone survey of Golden Rule Insurance employees was conducted by the Washington and Chicago-area offices of Market Facts, Inc., an international survey and market research firm headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Market Facts made three attempts during the week of the survey to reach and interview the 708 Golden Rule employees for whom phone numbers were available. Five-hundred twenty employees were interviewed (73% completion rate). Only 28 employees refused to be interviewed (5% of the eligible employees contacted).

Market Facts conducts research for many of the country's leading corporations, associations, non-profits, and government organizations at all levels. The company recently completed its second personnel survey for the U.S. Postal Service (Summer, 1993), and is about to begin a third USPS survey in 1994. This series includes all USPS employees (over 716,000 in 1993) and represents the largest civilian employee surveys ever conducted.

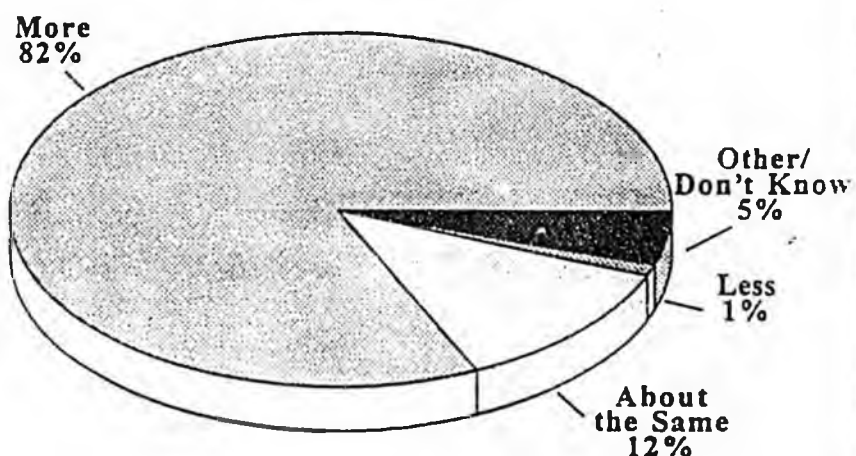
-- GRAPHS ON NEXT PAGE --

## Key Findings from Jan. 7-13 Survey of Golden Rule's Employees Enrolled in the Medical Savings Account Plan

"How would you rate the Medical Savings Account health insurance plan overall -- excellent, good, only fair, or poor?"



"Overall, do you like the Medical Savings Account more, less, or about the same as the former Golden Rule plan?"



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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1994

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## REVIEW & OUTLOOK

### Consumer-First Health Care

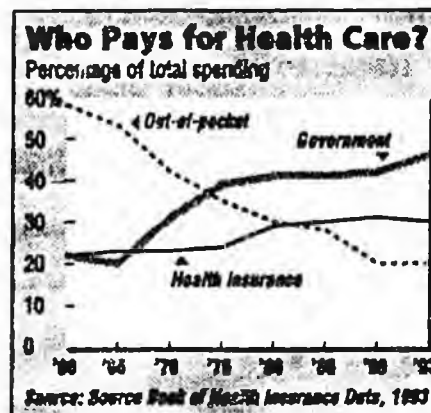
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Now President Clinton is going back and forth on "universal coverage," always a quizzical lodestone. In this society, we do not have any meaningful problem of people dying in the street for want of medical care; in that sense we already have something approaching "universal access" to care, whether or not through insurance "coverage." Even in terms of insurance, remember, we already have Medicare and Medicaid, so the uninsured are by definition neither elderly nor poor.

There are problems with portability and pre-existing conditions, as Martin Feldstein discusses nearby, but the big problem is exploding costs. These problems, in turn, relate to the historical accident that linked medical care and employment; health insurance benefits proliferated when wage increases were limited by World War II price controls. The result was that employees pay for health care with what seems to be Other People's Money, a sure-fire recipe for exploding spending and higher prices.

In recent years this trend has been intensified by government programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Today, 80% of medical expenses are paid by somebody other than the patients themselves. The graph nearby shows how out-of-pocket expenditures have declined from some 60% of the total health bill in 1960 to 20% today, while government's share has doubled to 46%. This problem is not likely to be solved by yet bigger government programs. The way to control costs and make insurance affordable for more people is to reverse the trend, making patients part of the solution. The trick to a more competitive, economical system is to figure out ways to let patients be both the consumer and the purchaser of more medical services.

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The remaining part of the employer's health contribution would allow the company to buy a catastrophic health care policy to cover all of the employee's medical bills over, say, \$3,000 a year. All of an employee's health concerns would be covered, but the employee would have an incentive to comparison shop. Anything left in his \$3,000 annual medical savings account would be his to keep tax-free, so long as it was used for insurance premiums between jobs or long-term care.

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The reason is that since 85% of Americans spend less than \$3,000 a year on medical care, and 73% have less than \$500 a year in claims, Golden Rule allows employees to keep any balance left in their medical savings account. Today, the total medical bill for Golden Rule employees is about 60% of what it used to be under a conventional insurance program.

That's because many Golden Rule employees made dramatic changes in their health-care purchases. Melanie Woodcock reports that a local hospital offered to perform surgery on her for \$6,046 after she offered to pay up front in cash. Otherwise, the total bill would have been \$9,843. Deanna Irick says she would rarely go to the doctor when sick because she didn't want to pay the \$250 deductible. Last year, she used her medical savings account for six-month checkups and treatment for a throat infection, visits she "normally would have skipped." She was able to spend the company's money, which had been put into her savings account, rather than her own. One out of five Golden Rule employees report they used their savings accounts for a medical service they would not have used under their old plan.

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## FORUM / LETTERS

# Medical Savings Accounts reward wise choices

By THOMAS SENTER, M.D.  
and WILLIAM A. BARNES SR.

In November 1945, three months after World War II ended, President Harry S. Truman addressed Congress and stated that the United States spent 4 percent of the gross national product on health care and that we could afford to spend more.

The amount of 4 percent had remained the same from 1865 to 1945, except for the Depression when expenditures fell because people had little money. Despite Truman's proposal, the 4 percent level of expenditures on health care was not exceeded until 1950.

The situation had remained static because the person who received the medical treatment usually paid for it directly. Blue Cross was started in Dallas in 1929 as a prepaid hospital plan for public school teachers. Growth of such plans was slow during the Depression. By 1940 only a few people were covered by these plans.

Then during the Second World War, the U.S. government imposed wage and price controls. However, there were no limitations on fringe benefits such as health insurance.

Tax law provided that payments to Blue Cross and other medical insurance plans were tax deductible to the corporation and the benefits received not considered income to the recipient. So there was an expansion of Blue Cross and other similar plans during WW II as health care benefits became linked to employment. We are the only major industrial country where this is the case.



The unions quickly recognized that it was better to bargain for increases in benefits rather than higher wages which would be taxed.

Then, in 1950, the Chrysler Corp. agreed to pay one-half of Blue Cross premiums for its work force. In the steel industry after a strike which lasted 118 days, the companies agreed to pay all health insurance premiums.

In 1963, General Motors adopted a similar plan. With low deductibles and little copayments, participants with such lavish coverage had what amounted to free health care. Governmental bodies copied these plans and we now have them in state and municipal governments as well as school districts. For example, Alaska state employees enjoy a generous medical plan administered by Aetna. There are 13,500 participants and if dependents were included there would be about 30,000 in the plan.

In this type of plan participants will not usually question the cost or extent of the services provided. The person who receives the treatment does not pay for them and thinks that some benevolent organization such as Aetna or Blue Cross is picking up the bills. The patient will often demand and receive the most costly and elaborate services available. The physician

*The money belongs to the participant and accumulates year by year if not used for medical services.*

and other providers will furnish these services because they will increase their income.

In 1985 the state employees made 338,899 claims for an average of 25 claims per participant. In 1992 there were about the same number in the plan and they filed 685,000 claims. This is 52 claims per participant. Not surprisingly, costs doubled.

Aetna charges the state \$10.50 to process a claim. This is \$7,192,000 for paper shuffling. A third-party administrator will process medical and dental claims for \$12 per participant per month, including dependents. This is \$1,620,000. If the state used a third-party administrator, \$5,572,000 could be saved.

However, the real savings in the state group health plan can come about by changing the plan design. At present the person who makes no claims and lives a healthy lifestyle receives no reward for their behavior.

Medical Savings Accounts are a way to help control costs by changing incentives for those in group health insurance plans. In a group health plan, 94 percent of the claims are for less than \$3,000. Typically, an employer might be paying a premium of \$5,000 per year for a male participant with a family.

This would be for a deductible of \$700 and 80% coinsurance for the next \$2,500 in expense. In contrast, an insurance policy with a deductible of \$3,000 can be obtained for an annual premium of \$2,000. The \$3,000 difference between the low deductible premium of \$5,000 and the high deductible premium of \$2,000 is placed in a separate medical savings account. The participant pays his small health care expenses out of the medical savings account. There are no deductibles, no coinsurance and complete choice of doctor.

The money belongs to the participant and accumulates year by year if not used for medical services. The sum at age 62 or 65 can be used to purchase an annuity which will provide a life income in retirement.

The Golden Rule Insurance Co. in May of 1993 offered such a plan to its employees as an alternative to its traditional low deductible insurance plan. Of the participants, 80.5 percent chose Medical Savings Accounts.

In 1994, 90 percent of the employees took the Medisave alternative. In eight months, the employees saved an average of \$602 per participant. This is the same as an increase in wages of \$50 per month.

With medical savings accounts, people will reduce their medical expenses by shopping wisely. If the Anchorage School District had offered such a plan to its employees in 1994, about \$4,000,000 in premiums could have been saved. That money could have been used to give merit increases and to hire more teachers. The strike could have been avoided.

Interestingly, the school district was offered a Medisave Plan in 1984, but it was rejected by the benefits manager who said that "It wouldn't work." If such a plan had been adopted in 1984, the savings in group health and dental premiums would have amounted to \$40 million.

Thus with the collapse of the Clinton health plan and the lack of support for a single payor system in Alaska, the medical savings account is a viable alternative to schemes involving heavy government intervention.

Medical savings accounts do not require a new bureaucracy and are an inexpensive way to help control health care costs for those who are participants in group health plans.

The next legislature should require that all state employees be offered the medical savings account plan as an alternative. Private employers would do the same and the premium savings could run into millions of dollars.

□ Thomas Senter is a physician in private practice in Anchorage. William A. Barnes Sr. is an insurance broker.

# CORRECTION

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## REVIEW & OUTLOOK

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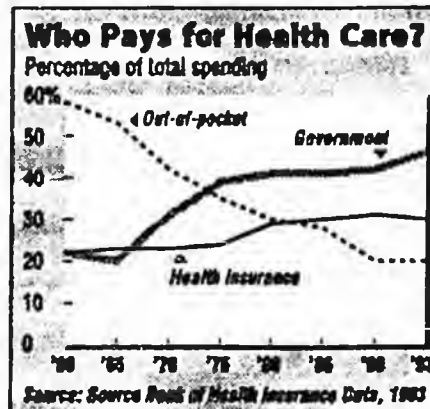
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Dominion Resources, a Virginia utility holding company, deposits \$1,620 a year into a bank account for the 80% of its employees who choose a \$3,000 deductible plan rather than a lower deductible. Since 1989, Dominion's health care costs have

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risen less than 1% a year. The average number of claims filed per employee has declined by nearly half, and paperwork costs have been cut dramatically. All three companies use wellness programs to encourage employees not to skimp on spending for physicals and other preventive medical techniques.

Support for medical savings accounts is growing. Six states — Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri and Michigan — have changed their tax laws to accommodate medical savings accounts. The United Mine Workers union has signed a new five-year contract with a health plan that includes a \$1,000 bonus that workers can use to pay for their medical plan's \$1,000 annual deductible. Mine workers still have first-dollar coverage, but the first \$1,000 they now spend will be their own money rather than their company's.

Many companies currently offer flexible health spending accounts, but under current tax law the money reverts to the employer if it isn't spent at year's end because it would then be taxable income to the employee and not deductible to the employer. There is broad bipartisan support for changing the tax law to level the playing field and give medical savings accounts the same tax advantages as group insurance. Even the bill that passed Senator Kennedy's Labor Committee included a provision urging the adoption of medical savings accounts. Rep. Andy Jacobs of Indiana, the Democrat who won Ways and Means approval of medical savings accounts, says they "could be the most effective medical cost containment measure ever passed by Congress."

Most of the health bills now before Congress remind us of Henry Ford's philosophy behind the Model-T car: "You can have any color you want as long as it's black." Health care reform that includes medical savings accounts would represent real consumer sovereignty; patient self-interest would be harnessed to keep costs down, and workers would build up their own tax-free health care funds for when they were between jobs. Health care security would be enhanced, but not at the cost of quality or freedom of choice. In its current mood, however, Congress may very well not advance health care innovation, but smother it in desperate haste.

05

## FORUM / LETTERS

## Medical Savings Accounts reward wise choices

By THOMAS SENTER, M.D.  
and WILLIAM A. BARNES SR.

In November 1945, three months after World War II ended, President Harry S. Truman addressed Congress and stated that the United States spent 4 percent of the gross national product on health care and that we could afford to spend more.

The amount of 4 percent had remained the same from 1865 to 1945, except for the Depression when expenditures fell because people had little money. Despite Truman's proposal, the 4 percent level of expenditures on health care was not exceeded until 1950.

The situation had remained static because the person who received the medical treatment usually paid for it directly. Blue Cross was started in Dallas in 1929 as a prepaid hospital plan for public school teachers. Growth of such plans was slow during the Depression. By 1940 only a few people were covered by these plans.

Then during the Second World War, the U.S. government imposed wage and price controls. However, there were no limitations on fringe benefits such as health insurance.

Tax law provided that payments to Blue Cross and other medical insurance plans were tax deductible to the corporation and the benefits received not considered income to the recipient. So there was an expansion of Blue Cross and other similar plans during WW II as health care benefits became linked to employment. We are the only major industrial country where this is the case.



The unions quickly recognized that it was better to bargain for increases in benefits rather than higher wages which would be taxed.

Then, in 1950, the Chrysler Corp. agreed to pay one-half of Blue Cross premiums for its work force. In the steel industry after a strike which lasted 118 days, the companies agreed to pay all health insurance premiums.

In 1963, General Motors adopted a similar plan. With low deductibles and little copayments, participants with such lavish coverage had what amounted to free health care. Governmental bodies copied these plans and we now have them in state and municipal governments as well as school districts. For example, Alaska state employees enjoy a generous medical plan administered by Aetna. There are 13,500 participants and if dependents were included there would be about 30,000 in the plan.

In this type of plan, participants will not usually question the cost or extent of the services provided. The person who receives the treatment does not pay for them and thinks that some benevolent organization such as Aetna or Blue Cross is picking up the bills. The patient will often demand and receive the most costly and elaborate services available. The physician

*The money belongs to the participant and accumulates year by year if not used for medical services.*

and other providers will furnish these services because they will increase their income.

In 1985 the state employees made 338,899 claims for an average of 25 claims per participant. In 1992 there were about the same number in the plan and they filed 685,000 claims. This is 52 claims per participant. Not surprisingly, costs doubled.

Aetna charges the state \$10.50 to process a claim. This is \$7,192,000 for paper shuffling. A third-party administrator will process medical and dental claims for \$12 per participant per month, including dependents. This is \$1,620,000. If the state used a third-party administrator, \$5,572,000 could be saved.

However, the real savings in the state group health plan can come about by changing the plan design. At present the person who makes no claims and lives a healthy lifestyle receives no reward for their behavior.

Medical Savings Accounts are a way to help control costs by changing incentives for those in group health insurance plans. In a group health plan, 94 percent of the claims are for less than \$3,000. Typically, an employer might be paying a premium of \$5,000 per year for a male participant with a family.

This would be for a deductible of \$200 and 80% coinsurance for the next \$2,500 in expense. In contrast, an insurance policy with a deductible of \$3,000 can be obtained for an annual premium of \$2,000. The \$3,000 difference between the low deductible premium of \$5,000 and the high deductible premium of \$2,000 is placed in a separate medical savings account. The participant pays his small health care expenses out of the medical savings account. There are no deductibles, no coinsurance and complete choice of doctor.

The money belongs to the participant and accumulates year by year if not used for medical services. The sum at age 62 or 65 can be used to purchase an annuity which will provide a life income in retirement.

The Golden Rule Insurance Co. in May of 1993 offered such a plan to its employees as an alternative to its traditional, low deductible insurance plan. Of the participants, 80.5 percent chose Medical Savings Accounts.

In 1994, 90 percent of the employees took the Medisave alternative. In eight months, the employees saved an average of \$602 per participant. This is the same as an increase in wages of \$50 per month.

With medical savings accounts, people will reduce their medical expenses by shopping wisely. If the Anchorage School District had offered such a plan to its employees in 1994, about \$4,000,000 in premiums could have been saved. That money could have been used to give merit increases and to hire more teachers. The strike could have been avoided.

Interestingly, the school district was offered a Medisave Plan in 1984, but it was rejected by the benefits manager who said that "it wouldn't work." If such a plan had been adopted in 1984, the savings in group health and dental premiums would have amounted to \$40 million.

Thus with the collapse of the Clinton health plan and the lack of support for a single payor system in Alaska, the medical savings account is a viable alternative to schemes involving heavy government intervention.

Medical savings accounts do not require a new bureaucracy and are an inexpensive way to help control health care costs for those who are participants in group health plans.

The next legislature should require that all state employees be offered the medical savings account plan as an alternative. Private employers would do the same and the premium savings could run into millions of dollars.

□ Thomas Senter is a physician in private practice in Anchorage. William A. Barnes Sr. is an insurance broker.



# Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DATE: Feb 14, 1994

PLACE: Capitol Room 106

SUBJECT OF MEETING:  
HJR 18  
Confirmation Hearings

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Burlan Rich	AARP					Y N	
Merritt C. Olson	"					Y N	
Christine Merrin	(PTPC) Dept of Ed	801 W. 10th Street Juneau, AK 99801				Y N	
Bob Moulton	Rep Kott					Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	

**HR**

**12**

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: February 12, 1996

FURTHER REFERRALS: Labor and Commerce

Date of Committee Action: 3/21/96

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered:

HR 12

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 12

UNIV. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CONTRACT

Supporting the collective bargaining agreement between the University of Alaska and the Alaska Community Colleges' Federation of Teachers.

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute \_\_\_\_\_  the same title  a new title

additional referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee  
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) \_\_\_\_\_

fiscal note(s) University

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Nancy Tolstoy</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Car Bueche</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>John Bueche</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>John Bueche</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>John Bueche</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Car Bueche*

# Alaska State Legislature



Representative William K. Williams

## Committees:

House Resources  
Co-Chairman  
World Trade &  
State Federal Relations  
Transportation  
Rules  
Oil & Gas

During Session:  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1102  
(907) 465-3424  
Fax (907) 465-3793

In Ketchikan:  
352 Front Street  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
(907) 247-4672  
Fax (907) 225-8546

## Sponsor Statement

### House Resolution Number 12

I introduced House Resolution 12 on behalf of the Alaska Community College Federation of Teachers.

It is my understanding that on May 8, 1992 the University of Alaska Board of Regents approved a Collective Bargaining Agreement between the University of Alaska and the ACCFT.

In June of 1993, through a change in University policy, the Collective Bargaining Agreement was compromised. An April 1995 arbitration decision ruled the original Collective Bargaining Agreement should be fulfilled.

I am asking that the legislature support the ruling of the arbitrator.

**FISCAL NOTE**

**STATE OF ALASKA  
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

**BILL NO. HR 12**

Revision Date:  
Title: Supporting the collective bargaining agreement between  
UA and ACCFT  
Sponsor: Rep. Williams  
Requestor:

Department Affected: **University of Alaska**  
BRU: All  
Component: All

**COMPONENT SERIAL NO.**

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES	499.1	499.1	499.1	499.1	499.1	499.1
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>

<b>CAPITAL</b>						
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<b>REVENUE FD SOURCE</b>						
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**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

1002 FEDERAL FUNDS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
1003 GF MATCH						
1004 GENERAL FUND	466.2	466.2	466.2	466.2	466.2	466.2
1006 GF/MHTIA						
OTHER	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>499.1</b>

<b>POSITIONS:</b>						
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: \$998.2

**ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)**

This resolution states that the University should be held obligated to pay a 3% salary increase for ACCFT for fiscal year 1995. The total cost of this increase is estimated to be \$499.1/year. Since the pay increase is retroactive to FY95, the FY96 impact would be twice that amount, or \$998.2.

Prepared by: Marylou D. Burton  
Division: Statewide Budget Office

Phone: 463-3086  
Date: 3/20/96

Approved by: Marylou Burton, Director  
Agency: Statewide Budget Office

Date: 3/20/96

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

March 21, 1996

Dear HESS Committee Member:

Please support HR 12 (The three percent raise bargained for by ACCFT with the University of Alaska) the university refuses to pay this agreed to compensation. Since you know that there are no "stop" increases for faculty this represents a grave injustice in that there have been no raises for several years. It also means that the university has not bargained in "good faith".

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE



Gerard J. Peters, Jr., C.P.A.  
Assistant Professor, Accounting  
School of Business

3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Bus: (907) 786-4143  
Res: (907) 272-8881  
Fax: (907) 786-4119

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7571		# of pages > 1	
To	Con Bunde	From	Terry Peters
Co.		Co.	
Dept.		Phone #	(907) 786-4143
Fax #	(907) 465-3817	Fax #	

FAX # (907) 465-2137

3910 McMahon Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99516

March 16, 1996

Representative Cynthia Toohey  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Subject: House Resolution 12

Dear Representative Toohey:

A contract is a contract is a contract! The Legislature last year never rejected ACCFT's 3% negotiated cost of living raise that the University negotiated with ACCFT on the last contract. The Legislature simply took no action on the issue. The Legislature's lawyer has written an opinion that unless the Legislature specifically rejects funding for a contract, the unit must pay it out of their personnel services allotment. The University has misled the public regarding this issue and is legally bound to pay that 3%.

House Resolution 12 is now before the HESS Committee, of which you are co-chair. If the University were a good-faith partner in education, HR 12 should never have been necessary. At this point, however, the Legislature is going to have to rescue the University's reputation, despite their kicking and screaming, by passing HR 12.

By supporting HR 12, you show your support for good faith bargaining in Alaska. Please use your influence and vote to secure ACCFT members what they bargained for in good faith.

Sincerely,



Barbara Mishler

PLEASE COPY THIS LETTER FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HESS COMMITTEE AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

WR

MAR 15 1996

March 14, 1996

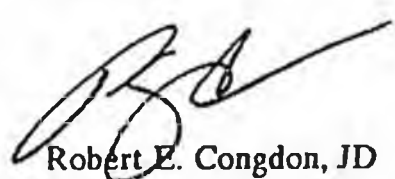
Representative Cynthia Toohey  
Co-Chair HESS Committee  
Alaska State Legislature

FAX NO: 1-907-465-2137

Dear Representative Toohey:

Please support **HOUSE RESOLUTION 12** encouraging the University of Alaska to honor its contracts with faculty. Those of us teaching under a collective bargaining agreement have not received past salary increases while our colleagues have. Three increases have been bargained for, upheld in arbitration, and at least one has been funded by the legislature, yet the University refuses to pay. My salary is under the national average for similarly situated faculty.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Congdon, JD  
Professor, Business Law and Paralegal Studies  
University of Alaska Anchorage

MAR 17 1996

March 17, 1996

Cynthia Toohey, Co-Chair  
HESS Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Legislator Toohey:

We urge you to support House Resolution # 12. A **YES** vote will send a message to the University Administration, that they are expected to honor contractual obligations made with the Alaska Community Colleges' Federation of Teachers (ACCFT.) This contract was approved by the Board of Regents and the Legislature in 1992.

For the past two years, the University has chosen not to honor all the terms and conditions of this contract. The fact that we are in litigation because the University has failed to comply with an arbitrator's binding decision, supports our allegation that the University has not actively tried to comply with the terms of this contract and they have chosen to waste University personnel time and State funds on lawsuits and attorney fees. We believe that the University was fully aware of the consequences of their decision not to comply with the contract back in 1994.

As ACCFT members, we have honored our contractual obligations with the University; and believe that the University should honor its obligation. The passage of HR #12 will help clarify that the Legislature funds existing contracts as part of the regular budget for state agencies; and therefore, will show support of continuation of this contract.

The support of the HESS Committee is needed now. Thank you for your support.

*Prince William Sound Community College Faculty*

**FAX COVER PAGE--3 pages total**

**DATE:** March 15, 1996

**TO:** Representative Cynthia Toohey and  
Representative Con Bunde  
  
Co-Chairs of HESS COMMITTEE

**FROM:** Kodiak College Faculty  
University of Alaska Anchorage

**RE:** HOUSE RESOLUTION 12

**Request---(Please copy this for all members of the  
HESS COMMITTEE...Thank you.)**

**Attached are reasons for supporting HR 12.**

**Also attached are the signatures of all our faculty at  
Kodiak College urging your support for HR 12.**

University Of Alaska Faculty  
Kodiak Campus  
Urging Your Support for  
House Resolution 12

The UA faculty members listed below ask your support for House Resolution 12 because the University of Alaska has failed to honor its contractual obligations to us.

Your YES vote on HR 12 will send a message to the University's administration that it is expected to honor their contractual obligations just like other state agencies. Our 1992 Collective Bargaining Agreement was approved by the University's Board of Regents, and the Legislature, and was fully funded. However, the University has chosen to not to honor all of the terms of the contract during the past 2 years. We teachers have honored our obligations under the contract and believe the University should honor its obligations as well. We hope you agree that contractual obligations should be honored -- even by the University.

**Reasons for supporting HR 12**

- ✓ Arbitrator's ruling: This cost of living increase was awarded to teachers as part of a binding arbitration decision. The University has refused to comply with this binding ruling.
- ✓ University knew consequences. Grave concerns are raised when a governmental agency chooses not to honor provisions of a negotiated contract for no valid reason. We believe that the University was fully aware of the consequences of their decision not to comply with the contract back in 1994. The University has dealt with contract labor law for 20 years and is well aware of what it can and cannot do. The University claims to have tried to comply, but insists that it is the Legislature that has prevented it from honoring the Contract. The facts however, show that the University's administration has not actively tried to comply with terms of the contract and is compounding the problem by wasting University personnel time and increasingly scarce state funds on needless lawsuits and attorneys' fees.
- ✓ Existing personnel services contracts are funded by Legislature: We understand that the Legislature funds existing contracts and the provisions of those contracts as part of the Personnel Services budget for each governmental agency. The University is claiming that the Legislature must provide funding for each part of the ACCFT contract each year. This line of reasoning does not hold water. For example, the Legislature funds the University's instructional budget and the University then decides how to expend those funds to satisfy its mission. Passage of HR 12 will help clarify that the Legislature funded our existing contract as part of the University's FY95 Personnel Services budget.
- ✓ Benefits of passing HR 12: The sooner HR 12 is passed, the sooner the University's administration will recognize that it must comply with our Collective Bargaining Agreement and should stop needlessly wasting State of Alaska and University resources.

Please Vote YES on HR 12.



**Ronald and Marjorie Illingworth**  
**3046 Taxi Lane C**  
**North Pole, AK 99705**  
**907-488-0446**

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Cynthia Toohey  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Toohey:

I am writing you to urge your full and active support of House Resolution No. 12: a resolution supporting the collective bargaining agreement between the University of Alaska and the Alaska Community Colleges' Federation of Teachers (ACCFT).

While the resolution speaks for itself, a few words are in order. The University continues to use the Legislature as a cash cow capable of bailing them out of any predicament. I'm sure your knowledge of recent funding requests will bear this out. This is another example of the University having made an agreement, subsequently deciding not to honor it, finding themselves on the losing end of yet another externally imposed arbitration, and once again, coming to you to provide the funds to pay for their mistakes. It is time that the Legislature held the University accountable for their actions and their failures.

I am not asking that the Legislature provide additional funding to the University. Instead, this resolution simply states that the House of Representatives holds the University responsible for paying the arbitrator's award. This is funding which should have come from previously appropriated University personnel funds. I believe that it is time for the Legislature to wean the University from its continued reliance on the Legislature as their very own bank. Make them pay this award. It is not that great for any single unit within the University.

I urge you to support this resolution and to encourage your fellow legislators to support it as well. I also urge you to pass this resolution out of committee and to bring it to the floor of the House where it can be affirmed by your fellow legislators. Your support of this resolution will be appreciated.

Ronald D. Illingworth,  
Ass't Professor  
University of Alaska Fairbanks  
Interior-Aleutians Campus



# federation of teachers

Eric Leegard, Juneau Campus Rep., University of Alaska Southeast,  
11120 Glacier Highway, Juneau, Alaska 99801, (907) 465-8778

Representative Cynthia Toohy  
Alaska State Legislature, Co-chair, HESS Committee  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

March 13, 1996

MAR 27 1996

Subj: Support for HR 12

Please find attached, support for House Resolution 12 from our ACCFT members on the Juneau campus.

The University unilaterally opted to drop its 3% COLA policy, and has stalled the negotiations on its effect. The University is obligated to continue contractual obligations until a successor contract is negotiated according to the arbitration findings of William Corbett, April 14, 1995. It is clear the University is playing the legislature with ACCFT funding.

Wages for bargaining unit members are a known cost. It logically should be in the University's Personal Services budget. The University refuses to include this figure as part of the ongoing operating costs in the budget, then requests the Legislature for supplemental money as if ACCFT somehow costs extra.

Very Respectfully,

Eric Leegard

alaska community colleges'

University Of Alaska Faculty  
JUNEAU Campus  
Urging Your Support for  
House Resolution 12

The UA faculty members listed below ask your support for House Resolution 12 because the University of Alaska has failed to honor its contractual obligations to us.

Your YES vote on HR 12 will send a message to the University's administration that it is expected to honor their contractual obligations just like other state agencies. Our 1992 Collective Bargaining Agreement was approved by the University's Board of Regents, and the Legislature, and was fully funded. However, the University has chosen to not to honor all of the terms of the contract during the past 2 years. We teachers have honored our obligations under the contract and believe the University should honor its obligations as well. We hope you agree that contractual obligations should be honored -- even by the University.

**Reasons for supporting HR 12**

- ✓ Arbitrator's ruling: This cost of living increase was awarded to teachers as part of a binding arbitration decision. The University has refused to comply with this binding ruling.
- ✓ University knew consequences: Grave concerns are raised when a governmental agency chooses not to honor provisions of a negotiated contract for no valid reason. We believe that the University was fully aware of the consequences of their decision not to comply with the contract back in 1994. The University has dealt with contract labor law for 20 years and is well aware of what it can and cannot do. The University claims to have tried to comply, but insists that it is the Legislature that has prevented it from honoring the Contract. The facts however, show that the University's administration has not actively tried to comply with terms of the contract and is compounding the problem by wasting University personnel time and increasingly scarce state funds on needless lawsuits and attorneys' fees.
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- ✓ Benefits of passing HR 12: The sooner HR 12 is passed, the sooner the University's administration will recognize that it must comply with our Collective Bargaining Agreement and should stop needlessly wasting State of Alaska and University resources.

Please Vote YES on HR 12.



Jerah Chadwick, Associate Professor/Coordinator  
University of Alaska Fairbanks  
College of Rural Alaska  
Interior-Aleutians Campus  
Aleutian/Pribilof Regional Center  
P.O. Box 248  
Unalaska, AK 99685  
3-13-1996

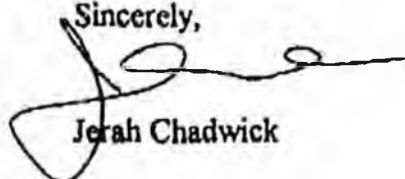
Cynthia Toohey, Co-Chair  
House Health, Education and Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Toohey:

Attached is a petition bearing my signature and urging you to support House Resolution Number 12. As the holder of the only faculty position in the Aleutian region, union or non, I also request that you distribute this letter and petition to members of your committee.

I very much appreciate your support of me and my fellow faculty around the state.

Sincerely,



Jerah Chadwick



Representative Mark Hanic,  
February 6, 1995  
Page 4

AS 23.40.250(4).) Before the state may spend money, the legislature must appropriate it. Therefore, it is probable that the legislature will act on some aspect of a monetary term of a state employee contract, as part of a general budget item, even though the legislature has not specifically addressed the particular contract term. For example, as happened in the facts in the Local 71 case, a collective bargaining contract may call for a salary increase. By appropriating money for personal services for positions in that bargaining unit, the legislature is acting on that contract term. Unless the legislature also states its disapproval of the salary increase, the increase will take effect, even if the amount appropriated is insufficient to fully fund all of the positions in the department at the increased salary levels. The agency to which the money was appropriated must make other reductions (perhaps by reducing the number of its employees) in order to live within its budget but must comply with the contract terms.

If there were a monetary term of a contract that required a separate appropriation, unrelated to other budget items, then, given the language in AS 23.40.215, that monetary term would be considered to have failed unless the legislature made an appropriation for that purpose. However, I believe that this is an unlikely factual situation. The safer course for the legislature, if it wishes to disapprove a monetary term, is to state its disapproval specifically.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

TC:pl  
95-031.plm