

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 8672

9446 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

Clients Served by Region - FY97

ISSUE / CLIENT TYPE	Anchorage/ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Total
CRISIS INTERVENTION							
CLIENT ADULT	12	57	0	15	20	77	181
MINOR	7	0	2	3	50	29	91
PERPETRATOR	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
VICTIM	370	15	6	12	52	10	465
UNKNOWN	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
TOTAL CI CLIENTS	392	72	8	31	123	116	742
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE							
CLIENT ADULT	24	38	10	14	32	160	278
MINOR	892	213	269	255	458	371	2,458
PERPETRATOR	986	12	342	116	113	1	1,570
VICTIM	1,924	958	641	709	951	357	5,540
UNKNOWN	6	0	3	0	3	2	14
TOTAL DV CLIENTS	3,832	1,221	1,265	1,094	1,557	891	9,860
INCEST							
CLIENT ADULT	39	16	7	0	20	1	83
MINOR	24	5	11	2	9	7	58
PERPETRATOR	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
VICTIM	190	59	16	25	95	6	291
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL IN CLIENTS	255	81	34	27	124	15	536
SEXUAL ASSAULT							
CLIENT ADULT	265	36	4	4	43	63	415
MINOR	149	9	5	10	56	46	275
PERPETRATOR	0	2	0	15	1	0	18
VICTIM	573	97	73	87	198	124	1,152
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
TOTAL SA CLIENTS	987	144	82	117	298	234	1,862
UNKNOWN							
CLIENT ADULT	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
MINOR	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
PERPETRATOR	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
VICTIM	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
UNKNOWN	25	1	1	9	2	4	43
TOTAL UNK CLIENTS	31	2	1	12	3	8	57
TOTAL CLIENTS	5,497	1,520	1,390	1,281	2,105	1,264	13,057
NIGHTS SAFETY	16,348	5,147	7,394	6,285	10,816	4,007	49,997
SERVICES PROVIDED	50,538	61,953	17,684	76,113	31,881	14,948	253,117
FUNDING LEVEL	\$1,609,220	\$1,052,880	\$615,550	\$642,500	\$1,216,350	\$991,630	\$6,128,130

Services Provided by Region - FY96

Region / Service Provided	Anchorage/ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Total
FUNDING LEVEL	\$1,581,372	\$1,033,086	\$604,900	\$631,379	\$1,192,887	\$960,777	\$6,001,401
CONTACTS	31,563	19,745	11,442	13,022	22,464	6,678	104,914
NIGHTS SAFETY	18,808	6,085	6,256	3,961	11,689	4,216	51,015
ADVOCACY							
EMPLOYMENT	48	654	5	107	310	240	1,364
HOUSING	352	1,586	63	107	462	356	2,926
DAY CARE	17	153	3	36	47	47	303
SOC. SERV.	87	365	27	19	113	62	673
MED. ACCOMP.	132	155	10	61	52	68	478
OTHER MED.	66	883	15	91	296	81	1,432
FINANCIAL	244	1,028	12	134	297	229	1,944
EDUCATION	98	546	15	126	155	112	1,052
OTHER	227	1,361	50	21	306	100	2,065
TOTAL	1,271	6,731	200	702	2,038	1,295	12,237
LEGAL ASSISTANCE							
LEGAL EDUCATION	348	591	580	299	291	784	2,893
TRO	627	862	647	134	464	362	3,096
DIVORCE	177	475	157	37	81	121	1,048
CHILD CUST.	213	580	260	62	153	166	1,434
LAW ENF. ADV.	166	379	172	120	159	117	1,113
LEGAL ADV.	268	610	318	201	298	219	1,914
COURT SERV.	134	369	234	130	374	196	1,437
CRIME COMP.	187	101	11	15	27	10	351
OTHER	64	323	202	53	69	40	751
TOTAL	2,184	4,290	2,581	1,051	1,916	2,015	14,037
COUNSELING							
INDIVIDUAL	13,891	12,946	3,151	8,831	9,535	3,610	51,964
GROUP	15,454	2,358	2,484	1,335	6,174	1,222	29,027
CRISIS	2,982	1,084	1,094	1,317	947	350	7,774
PARENTING	456	501	887	351	551	112	2,858
FAMILY	220	757	241	539	307	119	2,183
OTHER	650	1,555	2,890	441	1,104	83	6,723
TOTAL	33,653	19,201	10,747	12,814	18,618	5,496	100,529
COUNSULTATION							
TOTAL	1,339	12,491	850	6,673	3,819	2,155	27,327
OTHER							
TRANSPORT	1,079	496	69	730	1,111	1,354	4,839
CHILD CARE	239	186	1,337	1,818	1,569	1,935	7,084
DFYS REPORT	218	129	157	126	68	48	746
FOLLOW-UP	1,358	4,696	34	701	405	302	7,496
SAFETY CHECK	1,746	1,021	127	7,696	309	152	11,051
OTHER	294	616	180	409	153	27	1,679
TOTAL	4,934	7,144	1,904	11,480	3,615	3,818	32,895
GRAND TOTAL	43,381	49,857	16,282	32,720	30,006	14,779	187,025

Services Provided by Region - FY97

Region / Service Provided	Anchorage/ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Total
FUNDING LEVEL	\$1,609,220	\$1,052,880	\$615,550	\$642,500	\$1,216,350	\$991,630	\$6,128,130
CONTACTS	33,570	22,816	13,138	39,169	20,724	6,595	136,012
NIGHTS SAFETY	16,348	5,147	7,394	6,285	10,816	4,007	49,997
ADVOCACY							
EMPLOYMENT	107	1,290	6	245	251	150	2,049
HOUSING	416	2,156	39	308	620	327	3,866
DAY CARE	24	168	5	40	45	33	315
SOC. SERV.	99	362	29	80	118	101	789
MED. ACCOMP.	234	179	40	218	79	69	819
OTHER MED.	140	1,833	16	731	354	72	3,146
FINANCIAL	325	1,299	25	232	216	225	2,322
EDUCATION	460	841	5	388	215	104	2,013
OTHER	202	3,731	45	84	614	101	4,777
TOTAL	2,007	11,859	210	2,326	2,512	1,182	20,096
LEGAL ASSISTANCE							
LEGAL EDUCATION	601	539	344	435	275	822	3,016
TRO	581	989	482	389	471	352	3,264
DIVORCE	287	363	65	72	78	65	930
CHILD CUST.	387	495	170	141	109	160	1,462
LAW ENF. ADV.	220	656	100	134	161	118	1,389
LEGAL ADV.	367	912	468	239	303	261	2,550
COURT SERV.	307	418	259	241	249	250	1,724
CRIME COMP.	188	193	13	18	24	27	463
OTHER	136	445	48	51	121	63	864
TOTAL	3,074	5,010	1,949	1,720	1,791	2,118	15,662
COUNSELING							
INDIVIDUAL	12,682	15,078	3,846	18,436	10,527	2,898	63,467
GROUP	17,919	2,396	3,542	1,670	4,234	1,663	31,424
CRISIS	3,588	1,042	1,206	1,180	951	490	8,457
PARENTING	542	991	558	515	916	231	3,753
FAMILY	542	607	421	939	988	205	3,702
OTHER	826	1,135	2,723	448	1,622	80	6,834
TOTAL	36,099	21,249	12,296	23,188	19,238	5,567	117,637
COUNSULTATION							
TOTAL	2,186	16,911	1,153	9,960	4,340	2,085	36,635
OTHER							
TRANSPORT	811	415	50	1,455	2,075	1,360	6,166
CHILD CARE	56	116	1,396	4,701	1,175	2,048	9,492
DFYS REPORT	213	77	126	91	63	44	614
FOLLOW-UP	2,379	4,007	32	407	174	306	7,305
SAFETY CHECK	3,392	1,502	288	31,417	313	204	37,116
OTHER	321	807	184	848	200	34	2,394
TOTAL	7,172	6,924	2,076	38,919	4,000	3,996	63,087
GRAND TOTAL	50,538	61,953	17,684	76,113	31,881	14,948	253,117

Appendix C

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ALASKA LAWS

Through the years, the Legislature and Executive Branch have enacted innovative legislation and policies to address domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. Following is a summary of many of the laws enacted in Alaska that are related to domestic violence and sexual assault.

AS 18.66.010-18.66.90. COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT.

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault was established in the Department of Public Safety to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and perpetrators, and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs. The Council was established through the efforts of many dedicated parties, particularly the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, which is a professional organization of domestic violence/ sexual assault agencies.

The Council's mandates are to:

- develop, implement, maintain and monitor domestic violence, sexual assault and crisis intervention and prevention programs, including educational films and school curricula on the cause, prevention and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault;
- coordinate services provided by the Departments of Law, Education, Public Safety, Health and Social Services and other State and community agencies and provide technical assistance as requested;
- develop and implement a standardized data collection system;
- conduct public hearings and studies on issues relating to violence and crisis intervention and prevention;
- receive and dispense State and federal money and award grants and contracts from appropriations for the purpose to qualified local community entities for domestic violence, sexual assault and crisis intervention and prevention programs;
- oversee and audit domestic violence, sexual assault and crisis intervention and prevention programs that receive money from the Council;
- provide fiscal and technical assistance to plan, organize, implement and administer domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis intervention and prevention programs; and
- adopt regulations to carry out the purposes of the law.

SUMMARY OF LAWS PERTINENT TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT 1997

AS 09.10.060 and AS 09.10.140. RECOVERY OF DAMAGES FOR SEXUAL ABUSE. A victim of sexual abuse may take action for recovery of damages for an injury or condition suffered as a result of the sexual abuse against the perpetrator within three years after the injury. If the victim is under the age of majority or incompetent due to mental illness, the time of disability or minority is not part of the time limit. If a disability exists, the time period an action may be brought is extended no longer than two years after the disability ceases. An action may be brought more than three years after the victim reaches the age of majority if the action is brought within three years after the victim discovered that one act of sexual abuse or the series of acts caused the injury or condition.

AS 09.60.070. ATTORNEY FEES FOR VICTIMS OF SERIOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES. A person who has been injured or damaged, or the estate of a person who has died, may sue the offender for full reasonable attorney fees in a civil action or a wrongful death action if the injury, damage, or death resulted from a serious criminal offense. Sexual assault in any degree, sexual abuse of a minor in any degree, and a crime involving domestic violence, as defined in AS 18.66.990 are included in the list of serious criminal offenses.

AS 11.41.100. MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. A person commits murder in the first degree when he/she intentionally causes the death of any person. It is also first degree murder if a person knowingly and with extreme indifference to the value of human life, engages in a pattern or practice of assault or torture of a child under the age of 16 that results in the death of the child. A person "engages in a pattern or practice of assault or torture" by inflicting serious physical injury to the child in at least two separate acts, and one of the acts results in the death of the child. Murder in the first degree is an unclassified felony.

AS 11.41.110. MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE. A person commits second degree murder when he/she intends to cause serious physical injury to another person that results in death. It is also second degree murder if a victim is killed as a result of arson, kidnapping, or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Murder in the second degree is an unclassified felony.

AS 11.41.130. CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE. Criminally negligent homicide is a result of a person causing another's death through criminal negligence. It is a class C felony.

AS 11.41.200. ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE. A person commits assault in the first degree when that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another by means of a dangerous instrument. It is also considered first degree assault if the person intends to cause the serious physical injury, or the person knowingly engages in behavior that shows extreme indifference to human life and the action results in serious physical injury. Assault in the first degree is a class A felony.

AS 11.41.210. ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE. A person commits assault in the second degree when that person causes physical injury to another by means of a dangerous instrument. It is also considered third degree assault if the person recklessly causes the serious physical injury both either a single act or repeated assaults. Assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

AS 11.41.220. ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE. A person commits assault in the third degree when that person recklessly places someone in fear of imminent fear of serious physical injury by means of a dangerous instrument, or causes physical injury to another by means of a dangerous instrument. It is also considered second degree assault if the person intends to place another person in fear of death or serious physical injury to the person or the person's family member through repeated threats to cause death or serious physical injury. Assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

AS 11.41.220. ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE. A person commits assault in the fourth degree when that person recklessly causes physical injury to another, or by words or other conduct recklessly places another person in fear of imminent physical injury. Assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

AS 11.41.260. STALKING IN THE FIRST DEGREE. A person commits the crime of stalking in the first degree if the person commits stalking in the second degree as a violation of a protective order, or a condition of release. It is also stalking in the first degree if the victim is under 16 years of age, or the defendant possessed a deadly weapon at the time of the offense. Stalking in the first degree is a class C felony.

AS 11.41.270. STALKING IN THE SECOND DEGREE. A person commits the crime of stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly engages in a course of conduct that recklessly places another person in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family member. Stalking in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

AS 11.41.410. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE. Sexual assault in the first degree can be committed in one of three ways: 1) engaging in sexual penetration without consent of the victim; 2) attempting to engage in sexual penetration without consent of the victim and causing serious physical injury; 3) engaging in sexual penetration with someone the defendant knows is mentally incapable and is legally entrusted to the defendant's care; or, 4) engaging in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and the offender is a health care worker; and the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim. First-degree sexual assault is an unclassified felony.

AS 11.41.420. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE. Sexual assault in the second degree can be committed in one of four ways: 1) engaging in sexual contact without consent; 2) engaging in sexual contact with someone who the offender knows is mentally incapable and is legally entrusted to the offender's care; 3) engaging in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is mentally incapable or incapacitated or unaware that a sexual act is being committed; or 4) engaging in sexual contact with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed, the offender is a health care worker, and the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim. Second-degree sexual assault is a class B felony.

AS 11.41.425. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE. A person commits sexual assault in the third degree by engaging in sexual contact with a person the offender knows is mentally incapable,

incapacitated or unaware that a sexual act is being committed. Sexual assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

AS 11.41.432. DEFENSES. It is a defense to a crime charged under AS 11.41.410 (a)(3), 11.41.420 (a)(2), 11.41.420(a)(3), or in 11.41.425 that the offender is mentally incapable or married to the person and neither party has filed with the court for a separation, divorce, or dissolution of the marriage. Except as provided in the above, it is not a defense that the victim was, at the time of the alleged offense, the legal spouse of the defendant.

AS 11.41.434-440. SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR. There are four degrees of sexual abuse of a minor. Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree can be committed in one of three ways: 1) a person who is 16 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with someone under 13 years of age or aids, induces, causes or encourages a person under 13 to engage in sexual penetration with another person; 2) a person 18 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with a person under 18 years of age and the offender is the victim's natural parent, step-parent, adopted parent or legal guardian; or, 3) a person 18 years of age or older, engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 16 years of age and who is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim or the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim. Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree is an unclassified felony.

Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree can be committed in one of five ways: 1) when a person who is 16 or older engages in sexual penetration with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 and at least 3 years younger than the offender, or aids, induces, causes or encourages such a person to engage in sexual penetration with another; 2) sexual contact between a person 16 or older and a person under 13 or a person 16 or older induces, causes or encourages a person under 13 years of age to engage in sexual contact with another; 3) sexual contact between a person 18 or older and a person under 18 and the offender is the victim's natural parent, step-parent, adopted parent or legal guardian; 4) a person 16 or older aids, induces, causes or encourages a person under 16 to engage in prohibited sexual acts to produce child pornography (as defined in AS 11.41.455 (a)(2)-(6)); or 5) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 16 years of age and the victim is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim or the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim. Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree is a Class B felony.

Sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree is sexual contact between an offender 16 or older and a victim 13, 14, or 15 who is at least 3 years younger than the offender or sexual penetration between an offender who is at least 18 years old and occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim who is at least three years younger than the offender and is 16 or 17 years old. Sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree is a class C felony.

Sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree is sexual penetration or contact between an offender under 16 and victim under 13 who is at least 3 years younger than the offender or sexual contact between an offender who occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim and is at least 18 years of age with a person 16 or 17 who is at least three years younger than the offender. Sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

AS 11.41.445. GENERAL PROVISIONS. In a prosecution under AS 11.41.434-440 it is a defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the victim was the legal spouse of the defendant, unless the offense was committed without the consent of the victim.

AS 11.41.450. INCEST. A person commits incest if, being 18 or older, the person engages in sexual penetration with a person who is related, either legitimately or illegitimately. Incest is a class C felony.

AS 11.41.455. UNLAWFUL EXPLOITATION OF A MINOR. Exploitation includes using a child under 18 as the subject of pornographic material. It is also unlawful exploitation if a parent, legal guardian, or

person having custody or control of a child under 18 permits the child to engage in the conduct that is defined as pornography. Unlawful exploitation of a minor is a class B felony.

AS 11.41.460. INDECENT EXPOSURE. If the offender intentionally exposes his or her genitals to another with reckless disregard for the effect that act has on others, it is considered indecent exposure. Indecent exposure before a person under 16 years of age is a class A misdemeanor. Indecent exposure before a person 16 years of age or older is a class B misdemeanor.

AS 11.46.320-330 and AS 11.46.350. CRIMINAL TRESPASS. A person commits the crime of criminal trespass by entering or remaining upon premises or in a propelled vehicle in violation of a domestic violence protective order.

AS 11.56.740. VIOLATING A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER. The crime of violating a protective order occurs when the person subject to the order containing provisions listed in AS 18.66.100(c)(1)-(7), knowingly commits or attempts to commit a violation of that provision. Violations are a class A Misdemeanor.

AS 11.56.745. INTERFERING WITH A REPORT OF A CRIME INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A person, other than the victim, commits the crime of interfering with a report of a crime involving domestic violence if the person knowingly interferes with another person who is reporting or attempting to report a crime involving domestic violence to a law enforcement agency. This offense is a class A misdemeanor.

AS 11.56.840. FAILURE TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDER. A person required to register under AS 12.63.010 who knowingly does not register, file written notification of a change of address, or does not file an annual statement concerning changes to information given at the time of registration is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

AS 11.61.127. POSSESSION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY. It is a class A misdemeanor to possess materials that visually or aurally depicts conduct described in AS 11.41.455(a) if the person possessing the materials knows that it was produced using a child under 18 years of age who engaged in the conduct. This does not apply to persons providing plethysmograph assessments in the course of a sex offender treatment program meeting minimum standards of the Department of Corrections.

AS 11.61.200. MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS IN THE FIRST DEGREE. Among other things, a person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the first degree if the person trespasses by entering or remaining unlawfully on premises or in a propelled vehicle in violation of a domestic violence restraining order and during the violation is in possession of a deadly weapon other than an ordinary pocketknife. The crime of misconduct involving a weapon in the first degree is a Class C felony.

AS 11.81.335. USE OF DEADLY FORCE IN SELF DEFENSE. A person may use deadly force on another person when the use of nondeadly force is justified under AS 11.81.330; and the person reasonably believes the use of deadly force is necessary for self defense against death, serious physical injury, kidnapping, sexual assault in the first degree, sexual assault in the second degree, or robbery in any degree.

AS 12.10.020(c). TIME LIMITATIONS ON PROSECUTION. Even if the general time limitation has expired, a prosecution under AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.455, AS 11.66.110-130, or former AS 11.41.430, for an offense committed against a person under the age of 18, may be commenced at any time.

AS 12.25.030. GROUNDS FOR ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSON OR PEACE OFFICER WITHOUT A WARRANT. A peace officer without a warrant may arrest a person when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has either in or outside of the presence of the officer, committed a crime, whether a

misdemeanor or felony, involving domestic violence; has committed the crime of violating a protective order; or has violated a condition of release for cases involving stalking or domestic violence. An officer may also arrest if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed a crime under or violated conditions imposed as part of that person's release conditions before trial on misdemeanor stalking charges. However, unless there is a lawful reason for further detention, if the person is under the age of 18, the person will be cited for the offense and released to the person's parent, guardian, or legal custodian.

AS 12.30.027. RELEASE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES. Before ordering release prior to or after trial, or pending appeal, of a person charged with or convicted of a crime involving domestic violence, the court shall consider the safety of the alleged victim or other household member. A court may not order or permit a person released to return to the residence of the alleged victim or the residence of a petitioner who has a protective order. When a person is released from custody, efforts must be made to provide the victim with a copy of the conditions of release. A person arrested for a crime involving domestic violence may not be released from custody until the person has appeared in person or telephonically.

AS 12.40.110. HEARSAY EVIDENCE IN PROSECUTIONS FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES. In a prosecution for an offense under AS 11.41.410-440 or AS 11.41.455, hearsay evidence of a statement made by a child who is the victim of the offense may be admitted into evidence before the grand jury if: 1) circumstances indicate its reliability; 2) the child is under 10; 3) additional evidence is introduced to corroborate the statement; and 4) the child testifies at the grand jury proceedings or will be available to testify at the trial.

AS 12.45.045. EVIDENCE OF PAST SEXUAL CONDUCT. In trials of sexual assault in any degree, sexual abuse of a minor in any degree, unlawful exploitation of a minor, or an attempt to commit any of these crimes, evidence of the alleged victim's previous sexual conduct is not admissible nor will reference be made to it unless a defendant applies for an order of the court. The court shall conduct a hearing in camera to determine if value of evidence outweighs the probability of undue prejudice, confusion of the issues or invasion of the victim's privacy. Sexual conduct of the alleged victim occurring more than one year before the date of the offense charged, is considered inadmissible, unless there is pervasive showing to the contrary.

AS 12.45.046. TESTIMONY OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. In a criminal proceeding under AS 11.41 that involves the prosecution of an offense committed against a child under the age of 16 or witnessed by a child under the age of 16, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the child and/or may order that the child's testimony be taken by closed circuit TV or through one-way mirrors if the court determines that the testimony by the child would result in the child's inability to effectively communicate. The law lists the factors to be considered in determining whether to use closed circuit TV or one-way mirrors, who may be in the room with the child testifying and who may question the child. The law also discusses other ways to safeguard the child testifying in a courtroom from emotional harm or stress.

AS 12.45.0 PRIVILEGE RELATING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT COUNSELLING. Confidential communications between a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault and a victim counselor are privileged under AS 18.66.200 - 18.66.250.

AS 12.45.120. AUTHORITY TO COMPROMISE MISDEMEANORS FOR WHICH A VICTIM HAS CIVIL ACTION. Although compromising a misdemeanor by civil remedy is allowed in certain instances, it is prohibited when the crime was committed against a spouse, former spouse, certain relatives, a member of the social unit comprised of those living together in the same dwelling, or a person who previously lived in a spousal relationship with the defendant.

AS 12.55.045. PAYMENT OF CRIMINAL FINES AND RESTITUTION. Restitution may be paid to a victim or other person injured by the offense, to a public, private or non-profit organization that has is or will be providing counseling, medical or shelter services to the victim or other persons injured by the offense.

AS 12.55.101. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF PROBATION FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES. Before granting probation to a person convicted of a crime involving domestic violence, the court shall consider the safety and protection of the victim and any member of the victim's family.

AS 12.55.148. JUDGMENT FOR SEX OFFENSES. When a person is convicted of a sex offense, the written judgment by the Court must include the requirements to register under AS 12.63.010.

AS 12.55.155. FACTORS IN AGGRAVATION AND MITIGATION. The court will consider in sentencing if the offense was a felony and was committed against a spouse, a former spouse, or a member of the social unit comprised of those living together in the same household; or as specified in AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.455 involving the same or another victim. In a conviction for assault or attempted assault or for homicide or attempted homicide, if the defendant acted in response to domestic violence perpetrated by the victim against the defendant and the domestic violence consisted of aggravated or repeated instances of assaultive behavior, the court may consider this in sentencing and may mitigate the presumptive term.

AS 12.61.010 - 12.61.020. CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS. These sections delineate victims' rights regarding presence at trials, notices of pending hearings and actions, presentence reports, sentencing, protection from harm and threat of harm, compensation, medical assistance, notification and comment upon prisoner parole and release, notification to victim of prisoner's escape, and sets out duties of prosecuting attorneys to victims. Victims have the right to be present during any proceeding in the prosecution and sentencing of that the defendant has the right to be present, including being present during testimony, even if the victim is likely to be called as a witness. This right of the victim to be present also includes all hearings and procedures where the offense was alleged committed by a juvenile.

AS 12.61.050. AUTOMATED VICTIM NOTIFICATION SYSTEM. The Department of Corrections is to establish a victim notification system that automatically provides crime victims with notice by telephone when there is a change in the status of their offender. The system must also allow crime victims to initiate phone calls to the notification system.

AS 12.61.100-150. CONFIDENTIALITY OF VICTIM AND WITNESS INFORMATION. These sections prohibit the unnecessary disclosure of the identities, addresses and telephone numbers of victims of or witnesses to crimes. Documents related to a crime in the custody of a public official may not be made available unless the residence, business address and telephone numbers of victims and witnesses have been deleted. When a defendant is represented by counsel, a victim's or witnesses' telephone number and address may be released to counsel, but the court will order the defendant's counsel not to disclose the information to the defendant. If the defendant is proceeding without counsel, and the court finds the defendant may pose a continuing threat to the victim, the court shall specify a person to receive the information about the address and phone number of a victim or witness. This person shall be ordered not to disclose the information to the defendant and the defendant shall meet or speak with the victim or witness in the presence of that person. A person representing the defendant when contacting the victim, must clearly inform the victim of the person's identity and association with the defendant. The person must also inform the victim the he/she does not have to talk to the person unless the victim wishes and that the victim may have a prosecuting attorney or other person present during an interview. Unless the court determines the information is relevant, a victim or witness may not be required to provide addresses or telephone numbers in response to questioning in open court. This law also provides for other protection of a victim's identity, address or phone numbers during and after the court process.

AS 12.63.010. REGISTRATION OF SEX OFFENDERS AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS. A convicted sex offender physically present in Alaska must register within seven days after being released from a State correctional facility or after conviction for a sex offense if there is no jail term. A convicted sex offender from out of state must register within 14 days after coming to Alaska, but has only seven days to register if the State is serving as the probation or parole officer for another state or was released from an out-of-state prison where they were serving a term for a sex offense conviction in Alaska.

Convicted sex offenders are required to register at the State Trooper post or municipal police department closest to where they are living at the time of registration. Registration information includes the offender's name, address, place of employment, date of birth, sex offense convictions for which the registration requirements have not expired, the dates of those convictions, the place and court of sex offense convictions, all aliases used, and driver's license number. Law enforcement officials will take a complete set of the offender's fingerprints and a photo.

If the offender moves within the state after having registered, they must give written notice of the new place of residence to the nearest Trooper post or municipal police department within ten days of having moved. Convicted sex offenders required to register must also provide an annual written statement to the Department of Public Safety as to changes to the registry information or stating that there are no changes to that information.

AS 12.63.020. DURATION OF SEX OFFENDER DUTY TO REGISTER. A person convicted of two or more sex offenses must register for their lifetime. Persons with one sex offense conviction must register for 15 years following their unconditional discharge from that conviction.

AS 14.30.360. PERSONAL SAFETY CURRICULUM. Each school district in the state shall be encouraged to conduct a program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. Among other things, the program should include instruction in personal safety, including the identification and prevention of child abuse, abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence. The State Board shall establish guidelines for a health and personal safety education program. Personal safety guidelines shall be developed in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

AS 18.05.037. FETAL HEALTH EFFECTS. The Department of Health and Social Services shall make information about fetal alcohol effects and the fetal health effects of chemical abuse and battering during pregnancy available to public hospitals, clinics and other health facilities for distribution to their patients.

AS 18.65.087. CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SEX OFFENDERS. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for maintaining a central registry of convicted sex offenders. Information received for the registry shall be forwarded to the central registry within five working days. The information contained in the registry is confidential, and may not be publicly disclosed except the offender's name, photo, place of employment, date of birth, the crime for which they were convicted, date of convictions, place and court of conviction, and the length of sentence. If the conviction is for an offense identified as "incest", the offense may only be disclosed as "felony sexual abuse of a minor".

AS 18.65.300. ORDER FOR BLOOD TEST; DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS. This statute permits victims of sexual assault to petition the court for blood testing of the alleged perpetrator to determine the communicable disease status of the perpetrator. The law also establishes guidelines for how the testing occurs and how the test results are conveyed to the victim. It provides for counseling and information for the victim on the status of her/his potential for exposure to communicable diseases. A court may not order a test under this section; 1) before seven days after the defendant or minor's arrest; 2) after the entry of a disposition favorable to a defendant; or 3) if the defendant is convicted or adjudicated delinquent or in need of aid, after 90 days after the issuance of the judgement and sentence or of the judgement in a juvenile action.

AS 18.65.510. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING. All law enforcement training programs must include training in domestic violence. The training must cover: 1) laws relating to cases involving domestic violence; 2) techniques for handling domestic violence incidents to promote the safety of the victim and the officer and reduce the likelihood of recurrence; 3) the investigation and management of cases involving domestic violence and report writing for those cases; 4) organizations in the state that offer aid or shelter to victims of domestic violence; 5) procedures applicable in the prosecution of cases involving domestic violence; 6) protective orders; 7) victim notification requirements; and (8) the subjects set out in AS

18.66.310 (d). The training program must be developed in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and interested individuals and organizations assisting victims of domestic violence.

AS 18.65.515. DUTIES OF PEACE OFFICER IN A CRIME INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence will protect the victim and any member of the victim's family and prevent further violence by providing various types of assistance to victims. This may include transportation to safety and obtaining medical treatment, and/or assisting the victim in removing personal belongings. Law enforcement officers will provide victims with a notice of their rights and services that are available to victims of domestic violence. If a peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence determines that it is necessary to protect the victim or the victim's family from domestic violence or to protect the officer or the public during the investigation, the officer may seize a deadly weapon in plain view. If the alleged offender possessed or used a deadly weapon in the domestic violence, the peace officer may seize all deadly weapons owned, used, possessed, or within the control of the alleged perpetrator. If the weapon is not needed as evidence in a criminal case, the law enforcement agency will make the weapon available for pickup by the owner of the weapon within twenty-four hours.

AS 18.65.520. NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS. A peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence will orally and in writing inform the victim of the rights of victims of domestic violence and the services available to them. If the victim of domestic violence does not understand English, the police officer is to make efforts to inform the victim of the services and rights specified in a language the victim understands.

AS 18.65.530. MANDATORY ARREST FOR CRIMES INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, VIOLATION OF PROTECTIVE ORDERS, AND VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS OF RELEASE. A peace officer, with or without a warrant, will arrest a person if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has, within the previous 12 hours, committed a crime involving domestic violence, violated a protective order or a condition of release. If a peace officer receives complaints of domestic violence from more than one person arising from the same incident, the officer shall evaluate the conduct of each person to determine who was the principal physical aggressor. If the officer determines that one person was the principal physical aggressor, the other person or persons need not be arrested. In determining whether a person is a principal physical aggressor, the officer shall consider prior complaints of domestic violence; the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person; the likelihood of future injury from domestic violence to each person; and whether one of the persons acted in defense of self or others. A peace officer is not required to make an arrest if the officer has received authorization not to arrest from a prosecuting attorney within that jurisdiction. When investigating a crime involving domestic violence, a peace officer may not threaten or suggest the possible arrest of all persons involved in the same incident in a way that would discourage requests for intervention by law enforcement in domestic violence incidents. A peace officer who does not make an arrest after investigating a complaint of domestic violence, or who arrests two or more persons based on the same incident, will describe in writing the reasons for not making an arrest or for arresting more than one person.

AS 18.65.540. CENTRAL REGISTRY OF PROTECTIVE ORDERS. The Department of Public Safety will maintain a central registry of protective orders. The registry will include the names of the petitioner and respondent, their dates of birth, and the conditions and duration of the order.

AS 18.65.705. QUALIFICATIONS TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO CARRY A CONCEALED HANDGUN. A person is not qualified to receive and hold a permit to carry a concealed handgun if the person has been convicted within the last five years, or is currently charged under a complaint, information, indictment, or presentment of a crime involving domestic violence, or is currently the respondent to a protective order.

AS 18.65.735. SUSPENSION OF PERMIT. The department shall immediately suspend a permit to carry a concealed handgun if a permittee is arrested for or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify the permittee under AS 18.65.705.

AS 18.65.755. PLACES WHERE A PERMITEE MAY NOT CARRY A CONCEALED HANDGUN. Included in this list of prohibited places are facilities providing services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault.

AS 18.66.010 – 18.66.060. COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT. The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is within the Department of Public Safety. The purpose of the council is to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims, their families and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault, as well as to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs.

AS 18.66.100. PROTECTIVE ORDERS: ELIGIBLE PETITIONERS; RELIEF. A person who is or has been a victim of a crime involving domestic violence may file a petition in the district or superior court for a protective order against a household member. If the court finds by a preponderance of evidence that the respondent has committed a crime involving domestic violence against the petitioner, regardless of whether the respondent appears at the hearing, the court may order any relief through a variety of provisions. The provisions are in effect until further order of the court. Any of the following may be included in a protective order: prohibits the respondent from communicating directly or indirectly with the petitioner; remove and exclude the respondent from the residence of the petitioner; direct the respondent to stay away from the residence, school, or place of employment of the petitioner or any specified place frequented by the petitioner or any designated household member; prohibit the respondent from entering a propelled vehicle in the possession of or occupied by the petitioner; prohibit the respondent from using or possessing a deadly weapon if the court finds the respondent was in the actual possession of or used a weapon during the commission of domestic violence; direct the respondent to surrender any firearm owned or possessed by the respondent if the court finds that the respondent was in the actual possession of or used a firearm during the commission of the domestic violence; request a peace officer to accompany the petitioner to the petitioner's residence to ensure that the petitioner safely obtains possession of the petitioner's residence, vehicle, or personal items; and is able to safely remove a vehicle or personal items from the petitioner's residence; award temporary custody of a minor child to the petitioner and may arrange for visitation with a minor child if the safety of the child and the petitioner can be protected; if visitation is allowed, the court may order visitation under the conditions provided in AS 25.20.061; give the petitioner possession and use of a vehicle and other essential personal items, regardless of ownership of the items; prohibit the respondent from consuming controlled substances; require the respondent to pay support for the petitioner or a minor child in the care of the petitioner if there is an independent legal obligation of the respondent to support the petitioner or child; require the respondent to reimburse the petitioner or other person for expenses associated with the domestic violence, including medical expenses, counseling, shelter, and repair or replacement of damaged property; require the respondent to pay costs and fees incurred by the petitioner in bringing the action under this chapter; order the respondent, at the respondent's expense, to participate in a program for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence that meets the standards set by the Department of Corrections under AS 44.28.020 (b), or treatment for the abuse of alcohol or controlled substances, or both; order other relief the court determines necessary to protect the petitioner or any household member.

If the court issues a protective order under this section, it will make reasonable efforts to ensure that the order is understood by the petitioner and by the respondent, if present; and have the order delivered to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for expedited service

AS 18.66.110. EX PARTE AND EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ORDERS. A person who is a victim of a crime involving domestic violence may file a petition under AS 18.66.100, and request an ex parte

protective order. If the court finds that the petition establishes probable cause that a crime involving domestic violence has occurred and it is necessary to protect the petitioner from domestic violence, the court shall issue a protective order. An ex parte protective order expires 20 days after it is issued unless dissolved earlier by the court at the request of either the petitioner or the respondent and after notice and, if requested, a hearing.

A peace officer, on behalf of and with the consent of a victim of a crime involving domestic violence, may request an emergency protective order from a judicial officer. The request may be made orally or in writing based upon the sworn statement of a peace officer, and in person or by telephone. If the court finds probable cause to believe that the victim is in immediate danger of domestic violence based on an allegation of the recent commission of a crime involving domestic violence, the court ex parte shall issue an emergency protective order. An emergency protective order expires 72 hours after it is issued unless dissolved earlier by the court at the request of the petitioner. A court may not deny a petition for an ex parte protective order filed under this section solely because of a lapse of time between an act of domestic violence and the filing of the petition.

AS 18.66.120. MODIFICATION OF PROTECTIVE ORDERS. Either the petitioner or the respondent may request modification of a protective order. If a request is made for modification of an ex parte protective order under AS 18.66.110, the court will schedule a hearing in three days' notice or less. The court shall schedule a hearing within 20 days after the date the request is made, unless the court finds that the request is without merit and denies the request without further hearing. If a request for a modification is made under this section and the respondent raises an issue not raised by the petitioner, the court may allow the petitioner additional time to respond.

AS 18.66.130. SPECIFIC PROTECTIVE ORDERS. If a respondent in a protective order is prohibited from communicating with the petitioner, excluded from the residence of the petitioner, or ordered to stay away from the petitioner, an invitation by the petitioner to communicate, enter the residence or vehicle, or have other prohibited contact with the petitioner does not waive or nullify any provision in a protective order. A court may not grant protective orders against the petitioner and the respondent in the same action; may not order parties into mediation or refer them to mediation for resolution of the issues arising from a petition for a protective order.

AS 18.66.140. FILING AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTIVE ORDERS ISSUED IN OTHER STATES. A certified copy of an unexpired protective order issued in another jurisdiction may be filed with the clerk of court in any judicial district in this state. These protective orders have the same effect and must be enforced in the same manner as a protective order issued by a court of this state. When such a protective order is filed with the court, the court will have the order delivered to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for entry into the central registry of protective orders under AS 18.65.540.

AS 18.66.150. FORMS FOR PETITIONS AND ORDERS, FEES. The Alaska Court System, after consulting with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and other interested persons and organizations, will prepare forms for petitions, protective orders, and instructions for their use by a person seeking a protective order under this chapter. The forms must conform to the Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, except that information on the forms may be filled in by legible handwriting. The office of the clerk of each superior and district court will make available to the public the forms a person seeking a protective order may need and instructions for the use of the forms. The clerk will provide assistance in completing the forms and filing the forms. Filing fees may not be charged in any action seeking only the relief provided in this chapter.

AS 18.66.170. NOTIFICATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. The court will send a copy of the protective order to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. Each law enforcement agency will establish procedures to inform peace officers of protective orders. Peace officers will use every reasonable means to enforce a protective order issued or filed under this chapter.

AS 18.66.200 – AS 18.66.220. DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION EXCEPTIONS AND WAIVERS. A victim or victim counselor may not be compelled, without appropriate consent, to give testimony or to produce records concerning confidential communications for any purpose in a criminal, civil, legislative, or administrative proceeding. A victim or victim counselor may not be compelled to provide testimony in a civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding that would identify the name, address, location, or telephone number of a safe house, abuse shelter, or other facility that provided temporary emergency shelter to the victim, or the name, address, or phone number of the victim's counselor, unless the court or hearing officer determines it is relevant and necessary to the case.

The privilege does not apply to reports of suspected child abuse or neglect; evidence that the victim is about to commit a crime; a proceeding that occurs after the victim's death; a communication relevant to an issue of breach by the victim or victim counselor of a duty arising out of the victim-victim counselor relationship; a communication that is determined to be admissible hearsay as an excited utterance under the Alaska Rules of Evidence; a child-in-need-of-aid proceeding; a communication made during the victim-victim counselor relationship if the services of the counselor were sought, obtained, or used to enable anyone to commit or plan a crime or to escape detection or apprehension after the commission of a crime; or a criminal proceeding concerning criminal charges against a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault where the victim is charged with a crime under AS 11.41 against a minor; or in which the physical, mental, or emotional condition of the victim is raised in defense of the victim.

AS 18.66.300. STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR HEALTH CARE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES. The Department of Health and Social Services will adopt standards and procedures for the delivery of services to victims of domestic violence by health care facilities and practitioners of the healing arts and personnel in those facilities. The standards and procedures will be formulated in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, private agencies that provide services for victims of domestic violence, and persons with expertise in providing health care and other services to victims of domestic violence. The Department of Health and Social Services will make available to health care facilities and practitioners of the healing arts and personnel in those facilities a written notice of the rights of victims of domestic violence and the services available to them. The notice shall be substantially similar to the notice provided in AS 18.65.520(a).

AS 18.66.310. CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, COURT SYSTEM EMPLOYEES AND FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. Employers of state or local public employees, including employees of public schools, will, in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, provide continuing education in domestic violence for the public employees who are required by law to report abuse or neglect of children under AS 47.17.020. The administrative director of the Alaska Court System will, in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, provide continuing education in domestic violence for judicial officers and court clerks who have contact with parties involved in domestic violence. The Department of Law and other prosecuting authorities in the state will, in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, provide continuing education in domestic violence for prosecuting attorneys and other employees who have contact with persons involved in domestic violence. The continuing education must include information on: the nature, extent, and causes of domestic violence; procedures designed to promote the safety of the victim and other household members; resources available to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence; and the lethality of domestic violence.

AS 18.66.990. DEFINITIONS. Domestic violence and a crime involving domestic violence mean one or more of the following offenses or attempted offenses by a household member against another household member: all crimes against the person under AS 11.41, burglary, criminal trespass, arson or criminally negligent burning, criminal mischief, terroristic threatening, violating a domestic violence order, or harassment. Household members include: current and former spouses; people who have or currently are

living together; people who have been or are in a dating relationship; people who have been or are engaged in a sexual relationship; relatives to the fourth degree of consanguinity by blood, adoption; people who are currently or formerly related by marriage; or persons who have a child together, minor children of the above listed relationships.

AS 18.67.010 -180. VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD. This statute permits payment of compensation to victims of crimes that caused personal injury or death. Among other requirements, the applicant must have cooperated with law enforcement to further prosecution in order to receive compensation. In addition, the applicant must submit reports, if reasonably available, from all physicians or surgeons who have treated or examined the victim in relation to the injury for which compensation is claimed. Identifying information about the applicants is confidential, and may not be released by the board.

AS 18.68.010-030. SEXUAL ASSAULT EXAMINATION KITS, INVESTIGATION PROTOCOLS AND TRAINING. The Departments of Public Safety and Law will develop and distribute uniform sexual assault examination kits, develop a manual of protocols governing the distribution and use of the examination kits, and develop and implement training in the use of protocols and kits. This does not prohibit the introduction in court of evidence obtained without the use of a sexual assault examination kit.

AS 22.15.100. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF DISTRICT JUDGE AND MAGISTRATE. Each district judge and magistrate has the power to issue a protective order in cases involving domestic violence as provided in AS 18.66.100 - 18.66.180.

AS 25.20.061. VISITATION IN PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING DOMESTIC. If visitation is awarded to a parent who has committed a crime involving domestic violence, against the other parent or a child of the two parents, within the five years preceding the award of visitation, the court may set conditions for the visitation.

AS 25.20.065. VISITATION RIGHTS OF GRANDPARENTS. When determining whether to grant rights of visitation between a grandparent and grandchild, the court will consider whether there is a history of child abuse or domestic violence attributable to the grandparent's son or daughter who is a parent of the grandchild.

AS 25.20.080 and AS 25.24.060. MEDIATION OF CHILD CUSTODY AND DIVORCE. The court may not order or refer parties to mediation in a proceeding concerning divorce, custody or visitation of a child if a protective order is in effect. The court may not order or refer parties to mediation if a party objects on the grounds that domestic violence has occurred between the parties unless the victim of the alleged domestic violence agrees to the mediation; and the court advises the parties that each party has the right to not agree to mediation and that the decision of each party will not bias other decisions of the court.

A mediator who receives a referral or order from a court to conduct mediation section will evaluate whether domestic violence has occurred between the parties. A mediator may not engage in mediation when either party has committed a crime involving domestic violence unless: 1) mediation is requested by the victim of the alleged domestic violence, or proposed by the court and agreed to by the victim; 2) mediation is provided by a mediator who is trained in domestic violence in a manner that protects the safety of the victim and any household member, taking into account the results of an assessment of the potential danger posed by the perpetrator and the risk of harm to the victim; and 3) the victim is permitted to have in attendance a person of the victim's choice, including an attorney.

AS 25.20.090(8) and AS 25.24.150. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN MAKING CHILD CUSTODY DETERMINATIONS. Evidence of domestic violence, child abuse, or child neglect in the proposed custodial household or a history of violence between the parents are factors that the court must consider in making child custody determinations.

AS 25.20.110. MODIFICATION OF CHILD CUSTODY OR VISITATIONS. In a proceeding involving the modification of an award for custody of a child or visitation with a child, a finding that a crime involving domestic violence has occurred since the last custody or visitation determination is a finding of change of circumstances under this section.

AS 25.23.180. TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OF PERPETRATORS OF CERTAIN SEXUAL OFFENSES. The relationship of parent and child may be terminated by a court order on grounds that the parent committed an act constituting sexual assault or sexual abuse of a minor under the laws of this state or a comparable offense under the laws of the state where the act occurred that resulted in conception of the child and that termination of the parental rights of the biological parent is in the best interests of the child.

AS 25.24.140. ORDERS DURING ACTION. During divorce or dissolution proceeding, a spouse who is a victim of domestic violence is entitled to necessary protective orders.

AS 25.24.150(7). JUDGEMENTS FOR CUSTODY. The court shall determine custody in accordance with the best interests of the child. In determining the best interests of the child the court shall consider any evidence of domestic violence, child abuse, or child neglect in the proposed custodial household or a history of violence between the parents;

AS 25.24.210 and AS 25.24.220. HEIGHTENED JUDICIAL SCRUTINY IN DISSOLUTIONS WHEN THERE IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. The petition must state whether any of the following has been issued or filed during the marriage by or regarding either spouse as defendant, participant, or respondent: a criminal charge of a crime involving domestic violence; a protective order. During the dissolution hearing, the court shall use a heightened level of scrutiny of agreements if there is evidence that the couple has a history of domestic violence.

AS 28.05.048. SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION. Notices of sex offender registration requirements are to be displayed at offices where the public may apply for a driver's license, identification card, or vehicle registration.

AS 28.15.046. LICENSING OF SCHOOL BUS DRIVERS. A school bus drivers license may not be issued to an applicant who has been convicted of any of the following offenses within 20 years of the time of application: sexual abuse of a minor in any degree under AS 11.41.434 - 11.41.440; sexual assault in any degree under AS 11.41.410 or 11.41.420; incest under AS 11.41.450.

AS 33.16.120. RIGHTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS IN CONNECTION WITH PAROLE. The parole board will inform a victim of a crime involving domestic violence at least 30 days in advance of a scheduled hearing to review or consider discretionary parole for a prisoner. The board will inform the victim of any decision to grant or deny discretionary parole or to release the prisoner under AS 33.16.010 (c). If the prisoner is to be released, the victim will be notified of the expected date of the release, the geographic area in which the prisoner will reside, and any other information concerning conditions of parole that may affect the victim. The victim will also be informed of any changes in the conditions of parole that may affect the victim. The board will send the notice required to the last known address of the victim.

AS 33.16.150. CONDITIONS OF PAROLE. In addition to other conditions of parole imposed under this section, the parole board may impose as a condition of special medical, discretionary, or mandatory parole for a prisoner serving a term for a crime involving domestic violence: any of the terms of protective orders under AS 18.66.100 (c)(1) - (7); (2) a requirement that, at the prisoner's expense, the prisoner participate in and complete, to the satisfaction of the board, a program for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence that meets the standards set by the department under AS 44.28.020 (b); and any other condition necessary to rehabilitate the prisoner. The board will establish procedures for the exchange of

information concerning the parolee with the victim and for responding to reports of nonattendance or noncompliance by the parolee with conditions imposed under this subsection.

AS 33.20.080. BOARD OF PAROLE INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR CLEMENCY.

If requested by the victim of a crime against a person, a crime involving domestic violence, or arson in the first degree, the board will send notice of an application for executive clemency submitted by the state prisoner who was convicted of that crime. The victim may comment in writing to the board on the application for executive clemency. The board will send the notice required under this section to the victim's last known address. The victim's address may not be disclosed to the applicant for executive clemency or the applicant's attorney.

AS 33.30.011. SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN PRISON. This establishes minimum standards for sex offender treatment programs offered to persons who are committed to the custody.

AS 33.30.012. NOTICE OF RELEASE, PAROLE, COMMUNITY PLACEMENT, WORK RELEASE PLACEMENT, FURLOUGH, OR ESCAPE OF SEX OFFENDER. The Department of Corrections will complete registration of sex offenders no later than 10 days before the offender's release from an Alaska correctional facility. The Department of Corrections will send a written notice of the release, parole, community placement, work release placement, or furlough to law enforcement officials in the community or area in which the inmate will live. If a convicted sex offender escapes from a correctional facility, the Department of Corrections will immediately notify municipal police and State Troopers closest to where the inmate lived prior to their arrest and conviction.

AS 33.30.013. NOTIFICATION TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS. A domestic violence victim is to be notified by the Department of Corrections if the offender escapes from custody or is released to the community on a furlough, on an early release program, or for any other reason. As part of the notice under this section, the commissioner will send the victim a photograph of the offender if the victim has specifically requested it in writing. The photograph must have been taken within three weeks of the offender's release or, if the offender escapes from custody, must be the most recent photograph in the commissioner's possession. The photograph is for the victim's personal use, and the victim may not make copies of the photograph for distribution to others. An offender who is released will be notified that a photograph has been sent to the victim under this subsection.

AS 33.30.101. FURLOUGHS. A prisoner convicted of a crime involving domestic violence may be released on furlough only under conditions that would protect the victim of domestic violence or other household members.

AS 33.30.111. PRERELEASE FURLOUGHS. If a prisoner convicted of a crime involving domestic violence is being considered for a prerelease furlough, notice will be sent to the last known address of the victim. The victim may comment in writing on the commissioner's intention to release the prisoner on a prerelease furlough. The notice must include the expected date of the furlough and any other information concerning the furlough that may affect the victim.

AS 33.30.161. ELIGIBILITY TO SERVE TIME IN A CORRECTIONAL RESTITUTION CENTER. Prisoners are not eligible to serve time in a correctional restitution center if they have been convicted or are serving a sentence for any crime involving violence or the use of force, custodial interference in the first or second degree, or violating a protective order.

AS 44.28.020. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BATTERERS STANDARDS. The department will, with the approval of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, adopt standards, by regulation, for rehabilitation programs for perpetrators of domestic violence as defined in AS 18.66.990.

For purposes of AS 12.55.101, AS 18.66.100 (c), and AS 33.16.150, and the department will determine whether a program meets the standards.

AS 47.17.020. PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE. The following persons are immediately required to report suspected harm, by other than accidental means, through physical injury or neglect, mental injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or maltreatment of children to the nearest office of the Department of Health and Social Services if, in the performance of their occupational duties, they have reasonable cause to suspect a child has suffered harm: practitioners of the healing arts; school teachers and school administrative staff members of public and private schools; social workers; peace officers, and officers of the Department of Corrections; administrative officers of institutions; child care providers; paid employees of domestic violence and sexual assault programs and crisis intervention programs; paid employees of an organization that provides counseling or treatment to individuals seeking to control their use of drugs and alcohol.

If it is not possible to report harm to the Department of Health and Social Services and immediate action is necessary for the well-being of the child, the report of harm shall be made to a peace officer.

AS 47.17.022. TRAINING. A person employed by the State or by a school district is a mandated child abuse reporter and must receive training on the recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect. Each department and school district that must comply will file a copy of its training curriculum and materials with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

AS 47.17.023. REPORTING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY. A person who, in the course of processing or producing visual or printed matter, suspects that the matter depicts a child engaged in prohibited sexual acts to produce child pornography shall immediately report this to the nearest law enforcement agency.

AS 47.24.010. REPORTS OF HARM TO VULNERABLE ADULTS. The following persons are required to report to the Department of Administration's central information and referral service for vulnerable adults (the Division of Senior Services) within 24 hours if in the course of their professional duties they believe that such a vulnerable adult is suffering from abandonment, exploitation, abuse, neglect, or self-neglect: licensed health care provider; mental health professional; pharmacist; administrator of a nursing home, residential care or health care facility; caregiver; guardian or conservator of the vulnerable adult; police officer; village public safety officer; village health aide; social worker; member of the clergy; staff of a project funded by the Department of Administration for the provision of services to older Alaskans, the Department of Health and Social Services, or the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; an employee of a personal care or home health aide program; EMT or paramedic in a mobile intensive care program; or a caregiver of a vulnerable adult. If the person making the report cannot immediately contact the Division of Senior Services and there is imminent risk of serious physical harm, the report may be made to a police officer or village public safety officer.

AS 47.27.015. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXCEPTION TO THE ALASKA TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. Current or recent victims of domestic violence may receive ATAP benefits beyond the sixty month limit if the physical, mental, or emotional well-being of the victim would be endangered by a strict application of the time limit.

I'm free from the man
who once battered my face.

Free from the fear,
that quickened its pace.

Free from the pain,
that was burning inside.

Free from the hurt,
I thought would never subside.

Free from his anger,
his fist that was strong.

Free from the wondering,
of where I went wrong.

Free from his power, his control,
night and day.

Free from me thinking,
he'll change, so I'll stay.

Free everlasting, free evermore,
I'm free from the man,

When I walked out the door.

Anonymous survivor - Sitkans
Against Family Violence
newsletter

Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
Alaska Department of Public Safety
PO Box 111200
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1200

Representative Kim Elton
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 400
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182

CORRECTION

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



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Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education
State of Alaska

Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
Alaska Department of Public Safety
PO Box 111200
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1200

Representative Kim Elton
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 400
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182

REPRESENTATIVE KIM ELTON

MEMORANDUM

March 3, 1998

TO: Rep. Jeannette James, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Rep. ~~Kim Elton~~

RE: HB 303, extending the sunset date for the Council on Domestic
Violence and Sexual Assault.

I would like to request a hearing for HB 303, extending the sunset date for the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, before the House State Affairs Committee. Currently, the council is scheduled to sunset on June 30, 1998. HB 303 extends that date to June 30, 2002.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

*ask Gail -
Mike said OK
4/3/98
See Jud for comparison -
Carmel said OK 1/10.*

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 303

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: _____
 Title: _____ BRU: _____
 _____ An Act extending the termination date of the _____ Component: _____
 Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual _____
 Sponsor: _____ Assault; and providing for an effective date. _____
 Requester: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY97) cost: \$ _____

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Alaska State Affairs
 Division: Legislation
 Approved by Commissioner: _____
 Agency: _____

Phone: _____
 Date: _____
 Date: 4/30/98

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HB

304

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: January 12, 1998

FURTHER REFERRALS: Labor and Commerce
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 1/29/98

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 304

HOUSE BILL NO. 304

MOVE LEGISLATURE TO ANCHORAGE

“An Act relating to the location of the convening of the legislature in regular session; repealing provisions relating to student guests of the legislature; and providing for an effective date.”

recommends it be replaced the same title
with the following committee substitute _____ 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) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Jeannette James</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>		✓		
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>		✓		

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

Jeannette James



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Sponsor Statement

HB 304 - Legislative Move

By Representatives Joe Green and Norman Rokeberg

House Bill 304 calls for the legislature to convene in the Municipality of Anchorage beginning in 2001. HB 304 does not propose to move the capital; it only addresses where the legislature meets.

The majority of Alaska's population lives well away from the committee hearings, floor sessions, and daily business of the legislature. Access to legislators is limited only to those Alaskans who can afford the expensive and irregular travel to Juneau. Special interest groups, lobbyists, and individuals with the financial means can access the legislature in its current remote location, but representative government demands that legislators hear from all citizens, not just the wealthy. The statewide teleconference system is a necessary improvement, but insufficient solution, to this problem.

The Anchorage area offers the advantages of access, including superior transportation access by rail, road, or air; superior commercial office space available at competitive rates; larger and more varied residential space for legislators and staff; and a larger labor pool from which to draw professional and clerical staff. There are also outstanding visitor facilities for individuals and groups doing business with the legislature. Both the private and public section will realize savings from such a move.

The legislature is presently housed in an obsolete building, constructed in 1931. The State Capitol and surrounding parking, are grossly inadequate and were not constructed for the primary purpose of conducting today's legislative activities. The building is clearly unsafe as it violates numerous life-safety and building codes. It does not have an automatic sprinkler system for fire suppression, has antiquated electrical service, fails to meet structural requirements for earthquakes, contains countless fire code violations, does not provide adequate access for the disabled community, and is inefficiently laid out and expensive to maintain and operate.

In Anchorage, where the bulk of the legislators are from and where they conduct their business during the legislative interim, a leased building provides year-round offices for 19 House members, 10 Senate members, the Ethics Committee, and the Anchorage Legislative Information office. It contains five conference rooms and various other rooms used by the Legislature. All in all, the Legislature leases 22,792 square feet in this building at the rate of \$1.63 per foot or a total cost during FY '97 of \$444,841.33. The Legislature's lease expires on May 31, 1998, and the lease has five 1-year renewal options.

Sponsor Statement
HB 304 - Legislative Move
Representatives Green & Rokeberg

Suitable premises for the chambers and associated office premises are readily available in the Anchorage commercial real estate market. The dimensions of the current House chamber are 60 feet by 52 feet; space is readily available in the Anchorage market. A minimum of cost would be necessary to refit the premises, and given current market conditions could be bargained for as part of the leasehold obligation. Additionally, the need for larger office space and chamber space would also allow the legislature to relocate what are now the offices of the Anchorage Legislative Information office and the associated interim offices. Economies of scale could be gained by this.

There is concern regarding the potential loss of jobs in Juneau. This could be offset by Juneau's economy becoming more dependent on private businesses: tourism, timber, fishing, mining, etc., together with the continued presence of the Executive branch of government could fill those jobs. In the short term, the economy in Juneau may feel the effects of a legislative move, but a majority of Alaskans would benefit during the long term.

Session per diem rates would be impacted as well as the legislature's travel budget. With more than three legislators being paid at the lower per diem rate and with less moving costs for the Anchorage-based legislators, savings could definitely be accomplished. Currently, the Municipality of Anchorage is home to approximately 9 senators and 15 representatives.

We have both recently asked our constituents in House Districts 10 and 11: "Should legislative sessions be held in Anchorage rather than in Juneau?". Overwhelming, they said "yes."

Moving the legislature to Anchorage would: (1) increase citizen access; (2) save money; and (3) provide a safer, more efficient premises to conduct the people's business.

We would appreciate your support of this bill.

expenses, or any other purpose, by a person employing, retaining, or contracting for the services of the lobbyist separately or jointly with other persons;

(B) a payment in support of or assistance to a lobbyist or the lobbyist's activities, including but not limited to the direct payment of expenses incurred at the request or suggestion of the lobbyist;

(C) a payment that directly benefits a public official or a member of the immediate family of that official;

(D) a payment, including compensation, payment, or reimbursement for the services, time, or expenses of an employee for or in connection with direct communication with a public official;

(E) a payment for or in connection with soliciting or urging other persons to enter into direct communication with a public official;

(F) a payment or reimbursement for expenses in the categories set out in AS 24.45.051(2);

(11) "person", in addition to the terms set out in AS 01.10.060 includes a labor union; and

(12) "public official" or "public officer" means a public official as defined in AS 39.50.200(a), a member of the legislature, or a legislative director as defined in AS 24.60.990(a); however, it does not include a judicial officer or an elected or appointed municipal officer. (§ 2 ch 167 SLA 1976; am § 39 ch 37 SLA 1986; am § 39 ch 127 SLA 1992)

Effect of amendments. — The 1992 amendment, legislature, or a legislative director as defined in AS effective January 11, 1993, inserted ", a member of the 24.60.990(a)" in paragraph (12).

Sec. 24.45.181. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the Regulation of Lobbying Act. (§ 2 ch 167 SLA 1976)

Chapter 50. Student Guests of Legislature.

- Section 10. Annual student guests
- 20. Selection by schools

- Section 30. Arrangements
- 40. Essay contest

Sec. 24.50.010. Annual student guests. The legislature may each year while in session serve as host to one member of each high school in the state for a stay of one week in the capital to observe and learn the legislative process. (§ 1 ch 130 SLA 1962)

Sec. 24.50.020. Selection by schools. Each high school of the state may annually and before the end of the calendar year select one member of its student body as a legislative guest. (§ 2 ch 130 SLA 1962)

Sec. 24.50.030. Arrangements. When the representative has been selected under AS 24.50.020, the principal of the school shall certify the selection to the legislative council. The legislative council is responsible for making all necessary administrative and fiscal arrangements for the transportation and housing of the selected students in coordination with the principals. Funds for the transportation, housing, and meals of the students shall be included in the general appropriation for legislative expenses as budgeted for by the legislative council. (§ 3 ch 130 SLA 1962)

Sec. 24.50.040. Essay contest. Before leaving the state capital, each legislative guest shall prepare and submit to the director of the Legislative Affairs Agency a paper of not less than 1,000 words entitled "The Legislature Should". Each paper

Repeated

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shall be examined and judged as to content by the governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the minority leader of the senate, and the minority leader of the house. The author of the paper determined best by majority vote shall receive a one-year scholarship to the University of Alaska. (§ 4 ch 130 SLA 1962; am § 40 ch 53 SLA 1973)

Chapter 55. Office of the Ombudsman.

Article

1. Organization (§§ 24.55.010 — 24.55.090)
2. Jurisdiction and Initiation of Investigations (§§ 24.55.100 — 24.55.140)
3. Investigations (§§ 24.55.150 — 24.55.170)
4. Procedure and Reports After Investigation (§§ 24.55.180 — 24.55.220)
5. Miscellaneous (§§ 24.55.230 — 24.55.290)
6. General Provisions (§§ 24.55.300 — 24.55.340)

Legislative history reports. — For conference 1975 (FCCS HCS CSSB 1), see 1975 Senate Journal, committee letter of intent and analysis of ch. 32, SLA pp. 601-603.

Article 1. Organization.

Section

10. Office of the ombudsman
20. Appointment of the ombudsman
30. Qualifications; prohibition against political activity
40. Term of office

Section

50. Removal
60. Compensation
70. Staff and delegation
80. Office facilities and administration
90. Procedure

Sec. 24.55.010. Office of the ombudsman. There is created in the legislative branch of the state the office of the ombudsman. (§ 1 ch 32 SLA 1975)

Sec. 24.55.020. Appointment of the ombudsman. (a) A candidate for appointment as the ombudsman shall be nominated by the ombudsman selection committee composed of three members of the senate appointed by the president of the senate and three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house. One member of the minority party caucus in each house shall be appointed to the selection committee.

(b) The ombudsman selection committee shall examine persons to serve as ombudsman regarding their qualifications and ability and shall place the name of the person selected in nomination. The appointment is effective if the nomination is approved by a roll call vote of two-thirds of the members of the legislature in joint session and approved by the governor. However, the governor may veto the appointment and return it, with a statement of objections, to the legislature. Upon receipt of a veto message the legislature shall meet immediately in joint session and reconsider approval of the vetoed appointment. The vetoed appointment becomes effective by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the legislature in joint session. The vote on the appointment and on reconsideration of a vetoed appointment shall be entered in the journals of both houses.

(c) The appointment of the ombudsman becomes effective if, while the legislature is in session, the governor neither approves nor vetoes it within 15 days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery to the governor. If the legislature is not in session and the governor neither approves nor vetoes the appointment within 20 days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery to the governor, the appointment becomes effective. (§ 1 ch 32 SLA 1975)

Sec. 24.55.030. Qualifications; prohibition against political activity. (a) A person may not serve as ombudsman

1994 GENERAL ELECTION CAPITAL MOVE VOTES:

<u>SENATE DISTRICT</u>	<u>FOR MOVE</u>	<u>AGAINST MOVE</u>
A (Taylor)	623 (5%)	11,494 (95%)
B (Duncan)	853 (5%)	15,304 (95%)
C (Zharoff)	1,596 (17%)	7,609 (83%)
D (Torgerson)	6,128 (55%)	5,072 (45%)
E (Salo)	6,589 (61%)	4,260 (39%)
F (Pearce)	6,694 (61%)	4,220 (39%)
G (Leman)	6,220 (59%)	4,357 (41%)
H (Ellis)	4,708 (60%)	3,173 (40%)
I (Rieger)	7,285 (59%)	5,068 (41%)
J (Donley)	6,917 (62%)	4,246 (38%)
K (Kelly)	6,694 (60%)	4,408 (40%)
L (Phillips)	5,048 (64%)	2,830 (36%)
M (Halford)	8,529 (73%)	3,181 (27%)
N (Green)	10,001 (74%)	3,572 (26%)
O (Frank)	3,441 (31%)	7,752 (69%)
P (Sharp)	2,991 (37%)	5,114 (64%)
Q (Miller)	4,069 (38%)	6,690 (62%)
R (Lincoln)	3,738 (38%)	6,184 (62%)
S (Adams)	2,141 (24%)	6,844 (76%)
T (Hoffman)	2,133 (30%)	4,900 (70%)
TOTAL:	96,398	116,277

1994 GENERAL ELECTION CAPITAL MOVE VOTES:

HOUSE DISTRICT		FOR MOVE	AGAINST MOVE
1	Williams	251 (4%)	5,367 (96%)
2	Grussendorf	372 (6%)	6,127 (94%)
3	Elton	497 (6%)	7,879 (94%)
4	Robinson	356 (5%)	7,425 (95%)
5	Mackie	392 (7%)	4,920 (93%)
6	Austerman	1,204 (31%)	2,689 (69%)
7	Phillips	2,979 (51%)	2,853 (49%)
8	G. Davis	3,149 (59%)	2,219 (41%)
9	Navarre	2,856 (62%)	1,750 (38%)
10	Green	3,733 (60%)	2,510 (40%)
11	Rokeberg	3,309 (62%)	2,052 (38%)
12	Hanley	3,385 (61%)	2,168 (39%)
13	Toohey	3,699 (56%)	2,915 (44%)
14	Martin	2,521 (64%)	1,442 (36%)
15	Brown	2,690 (58%)	1,931 (42%)
16	Finkelstein	2,018 (62%)	1,242 (38%)
17	Parnell	3,232 (63%)	1,892 (37%)
18	Bunde	4,053 (56%)	3,176 (44%)
19	Sanders	3,463 (63%)	2,053 (37%)
20	Porter	3,454 (61%)	2,193 (39%)
21	B. Davis	2,990 (60%)	1,990 (40%)
22	Barnes	3,704 (61%)	2,418 (39%)
23	Mulder	1,641 (64%)	915 (36%)
24	Kott	3,407 (64%)	1,915 (36%)
25	Willis	3,892 (69%)	1,736 (31%)
26	Korbing	4,637 (76%)	1,445 (24%)
27	Ogan	4,840 (71%)	1,992 (29%)
28	Masek	5,161 (77%)	1,580 (23%)
29	Davies	1,831 (29%)	4,561 (71%)
30	Brice	1,610 (34%)	3,191 (66%)
31	Kelly	1,692 (35%)	3,106 (65%)
32	Vezey	1,299 (39%)	2,008 (61%)
33	Therriault	2,214 (36%)	3,907 (64%)
34	James	1,855 (40%)	2,783 (60%)
35	Kubina	2,029 (25%)	2,965 (75%)
36	Nicholia	1,709 (35%)	3,219 (65%)
37	MacLean	1,160 (25%)	3,396 (75%)
38	Foster	981 (22%)	3,448 (78%)
39	Ivan	1,241 (28%)	3,133 (72%)
40	Moses	892 (34%)	1,767 (66%)
TOTAL:		96,398	116,277

January 28, 1998

Honorable Senators and Representatives
State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been listening to the radio and reading the paper lately about things that have happened, including your travels to Juneau. A couple of things I want to mention to you:

When you live in the state of Alaska, there are some adventures that you will have to encounter. That's why we live here. It is always exciting. If you don't want adventures, then go where there aren't any. When you travel to Juneau to be here for the session, it is a very big adventure. And when there are a couple of people that don't make it as fast as you did to the ferry terminal, what's wrong with being polite and waiting for those people? It's like a kind gesture - holding the door open for someone else. There were comments made that a lot were held up for a few. Be polite to each other.

It is also adventurous to fly in and out of Juneau. We all know we need to plan ahead for weather sometimes. Other places in Alaska have weather problems, it's not just Juneau.

If you feel the capital is too far away, then move to a state where the capital is near. That's another part of being in Alaska. It's not good to compare us to other states - we're not fond of that.

The capitol you preside in is an old building; however, it has been kept up to very good standards. Most people think it is a beautiful, old

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. hb 304

Revision Date (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected All
 Title Relocate the legislature to Anchorage BRU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor Green and Rokeberg
 Requester State Affairs Component Serial No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	2,736.5	2,805.0	2,875.1	2,947.0	3,020.6	3,096.1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	2,736.5	2,805.0	2,875.1	2,947.0	3,020.6	3,096.1

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Consolidated fiscal note for Executive Branch. Utilizes same methodology as SB 19 (1995 Session, Phillips) with an annual inflation adjustment of 2.5%.

Prepared by
Division

Claudia McInnes
OMB

Phone 465-4660

Date 1/23/98

Approved by Commissioner

J. Rasmusen

Date _____

Agency

Office of the Governor

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January 28, 1998

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State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

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If you feel the capital is too far away, then move to a state where the capital is near. That's another part of being in Alaska. It's not good to compare us to other states - we're not fond of that.

The capitol you preside in is an old building; however, it has been kept up to very good standards. Most people think it is a beautiful, old

building. Thinking that it is going to fall down soon is absurd. We have taken very good care of that building. Again, it is an adventure.

I was born and raised in Juneau. The legislative session and politics have been a major part of our lives for those of us who live here. We do take an interest in what's going on, and we do care that you are here. It is an adventure for us as well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Florence E. Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Florence E. Johnson
P.O. Box 240175
Douglas, Alaska 99824

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. hb 304

Revision Date (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected All
 Title Relocate the legislature to Anchorage BRU _____
 _____ Component _____
 Sponsor Green and Rokeberg _____
 Requester State Affairs Component Serial No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	2,736.5	2,805.0	2,875.1	2,947.0	3,020.6	3,096.1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FIJND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	2,736.5	2,805.0	2,875.1	2,947.0	3,020.6	3,096.1

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 Consolidated fiscal note for Executive Branch. Utilizes same methodology as SB 19 (1995 Session, Phillips) with an annual inflation adjustment of 2.5%.

Prepared by *Chanelle McDaniel*
 Division *OMB*
 Approved by Commissioner *J. Ransaw*
 Agency *Office of the Governor*

Phone *465-4060*
 Date *1/23/98*
 Date _____

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FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

HB 304
Relocating the Legislature to Anchorage
Consolidated Fiscal Note for Executive Branch*

Department	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Governor	773.9	793.2	813.1	833.4	854.2	875.6
Administration	76.6	78.5	80.4	82.5	84.5	86.6
DCED	107.7	110.4	113.2	116.0	118.9	121.9
DCRA	46.6	47.8	49.0	50.2	51.5	52.8
Corrections	61.4	62.9	64.5	66.1	67.8	69.5
Education	95.0	97.4	99.8	102.3	104.9	107.5
DEC	88.9	91.1	93.4	95.7	98.1	100.5
ADF&G	211.9	217.2	222.6	228.2	233.9	239.7
DH&SS	572.4	586.7	601.3	616.4	631.8	647.6
Labor	56.8	58.2	59.7	61.2	62.7	64.2
Law	326.7	334.8	343.2	351.8	360.6	369.6
DMVA	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.3
DNR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Safety	72.5	74.3	76.1	78.0	80.0	82.0
DOR	149.0	152.8	156.6	160.5	164.5	168.6
DOTPF	89.1	91.3	93.6	95.9	98.3	100.8
Total	2,736.5	2,805.0	2,875.1	2,947.0	3,020.6	3,096.1

*Uses same departmental totals as SB 19 (1995 Session) with an inflation rate of 2.5%/yr.

OMB/BP
1/23/98 15:56

HB

309

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: January 12, 1998

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 1/20/98

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 309

HOUSE BILL NO. 309

NAMING ATWOOD BLDG IN ANCHORAGE

“An Act naming the Robert B. Atwood Building.”

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) LGA, GOV zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Jeanette James</i>	✓			
<i>Ken Smith</i>	✓			
<i>Robert</i>	✓			
<i>Martha</i>	✓			
<i>Fred Dymally</i>	✓			
<i>Ed Perry</i>	✓			
<i>Tom Miller</i>	✓			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE _____

HB 309
“An Act Naming the Robert B. Atwood Building”

Sponsor Statement

HB 309 allows for the State's recently acquired Bank of America Building in Anchorage to be renamed in the honor of one of Alaska's great leaders, Robert B. Atwood.

Bob Atwood lived in Alaska for over 61 years. He began his career in the newspaper business. Atwood spent over fifty continuous years, as publisher of The Anchorage Times. His endeavors, accomplishments and influence reached all corners of Alaska. His priorities were not focused on himself, but on the bettering of the community and state.

Atwood was emerged in many facets of the state. He was instrumental in the battle for statehood. He worked hard to promote infrastructure development, not only in his community but the entire state. He tirelessly promoted the presence of the military in Alaska. Atwood was an advocate for education, promoting the Journalism and Media Departments at Alaska Pacific University and University of Alaska. From the "Statehood Era" to present-day education, Atwood has left his mark and impression in the minds of all generations.

Some people talk about other people. **Some** people talk about things. **Great** people talk about ideas! A man full of ideas and dreams for the state he loved! Robert B. Atwood never stopped doing good for Alaska. His spirit remains! This Great Man, Bob Atwood, has earned the honor for a State building to hold his name.

From the office of . . . **Representative John J. Cowdery**

716 West 4th Ave., Suite 320

Anchorage, AK 99517

907-258-8188 phone

907-258-8727 fax

OK

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative James

FROM: Representative Cowdery

DATE: January 13, 1998

RE: HB 309

CC:

J.C.

Notes:

I would like to request a State Affairs Committee Hearing be held for HB 309, titled "An Act naming the Robert B. Atwood Building".

A hearing date set for your earliest convenience would be appreciated.

Subs
Jan 20
8:00 a.m.

From the office of . . . **Representative John J. Cowdery**

State Capitol Bldg., Room 416

Juneau, AK 99801

907-465-3879 phone

907-465-2069 fax

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative James office, Barbara

FROM: Representative Cowdery *J.C.*

DATE: January 16, 1998

RE: HB 309

CC:

Notes:

Names of individuals testifying on behalf of HB 309, "An Act Naming the Robert B. Arwood Building."

Through Anchorage LIO Teleconference:

Dr. Doug North
Chancellor Lee Gorsuch
Auggie Hiebert
Mr. Bill Tobin
Mrs. Gloria McCutcheon
Mr. Ed Rasmusson
Mr. Vic Fisher
Fuller Cowell
Ms. Katie Hurly (telephone hook-up)

Through Ketchikan LIO Teleconference:

Mr. Lew Williams

At Hearing in Juneau:

Judge Tom Stewart

Proposed Amendment to House Bill No. 309

Section 1 is amended to read: **Sec.35.40.110. Robert B. Atwood Building** The state office building at 550 West Seventh Avenue in Anchorage is named the Robert B. Atwood Building (.) subject to the termination or expiration of existing name and signage provisions contained in the lease between the Bank of America and the State of Alaska

1
Moved by Rep Elton
Defeated 3-2

FAREWELL



What advice would he give young people today who are beginning their careers in Alaska?

Robert Atwood's answer to the question came with simple words from a complex man. Do it. Have the courage to persist in what you believe. Overcome the obstacles that rise from those who challenge change.

Before a roomful of young journalists, Robert Atwood spoke the essence of his success. He did it.

His career in Alaska is that of legends. He built the Anchorage Times, making it a voice of Alaska, one unafraid of challenging presidents, senators and the common man alike.

He believed Alaskans deserved the benefits of statehood and he let no one, absolutely no one, impede that dream. He believed a strong military presence was good for Anchorage and good for Alaska. He let no one forget.

He saw benefit in the development of Alaska's natural resources and he never let that belief wither from lack of voice. He was a journalist who found it his duty to be that voice.

He believed in keeping that voice alive, and founded the Atwood Chair of Journalism at the University of Alaska Anchorage so professionals can teach young minds the ways of the field.

Last September, he spoke at a luncheon meeting of the Alaska Press Women. His hands shaking, his gait unsteady, his viewpoint rock solid. The secret to his success, he said, is that he found the courage to do, to follow through on his beliefs of right and wrong.

Robert Atwood's legacy is best measured by not only what he did, but why he dared to try, and how he persevered.

He was born to will and determination. He lived in the hope and promise of this great land. He carved his dreams in bold idea.

Doing, he knew, was the soul of thought.


Robert Atwood

March 31, 1907

January 10, 1997



Anchorage Daily News



Fuller A. Cowell
Publisher

Kent Poillock
Editor

Michael Carey, Editorial Page Editor

Gerald E. Grity, Publisher, 1964-1968
Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1971-1983
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1967-1971
Founded in 1948 by Norman C. Brown

Fitting tribute

Lawmakers propose Atwood building

Lawmakers in both houses have proposed legislation to rename the Bank of America building, which the state bought last year, after the long-time publisher of the Anchorage Times, Robert Atwood. The suggestion is both timely and appropriate.

Mr. Atwood, who died last January, had a major role in transforming Anchorage from a dusty country town into a serious city. His name is synonymous with civic service. At the state level, he was a leader in the fight for statehood and figured prominently in the development of Alaska's oil industry.

Robert Atwood left his mark all over Alaska. Now the state building will mark his achievements.

STATEMENT TO THE STATE HOUSE AND SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEES ON:

HB 309 and SB 222

An act naming the Robert B. Atwood Building.

My name is Lew M. Williams, Jr. I began running Alaska newspapers in Wrangell in 1946. I retired as publisher of the Ketchikan Daily News after owning and/or running newspapers in Juneau, Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka and Ketchikan over a period of 44 years. I currently serve on the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska.

I have known Robert (Bob) Atwood since 1946. I am currently editing a history of Alaska newspapers authored by his late wife, Evangeline.

Bob Atwood was chairman of the Alaska Statehood Committee in the 1950s which successfully lobbied for the legislation that created the State of Alaska. For that reason alone there is justification for naming the building at 550 West Seventh Avenue, Anchorage, for the man. We already have named state facilities for the other prominent fighters for Alaska statehood such as Gruening, Bartlett, Egan. It's appropriate to commemorate Atwood's contribution.

In addition, Atwood was a major contributor to the economy and to education in Alaska. He editorially supported development of resources and made a school of journalism and communications at the University of Alaska Anchorage possible with annual endowments of \$50,000 to \$100,000 for the past 17 years.

He similarly contributed to Alaska Pacific University, was one of its founders and served on its board of trustees. He also supported other public and private organizations for the benefit of the state and community.

He was one of the founders, with this retired publisher, of the Alaska Newspaper Association in an effort to improve newspaper performance in Alaska. He was recognized nationally as a leader in the newspaper field by his service as a judge for Pulitzer Prizes and as an officer in various national organizations.

Although the newspapers I operated may have disagreed with Atwood and his Anchorage Times on Alaska issues on occasion, I always found Atwood a true Alaska statehood pioneer. And unlike some who made their fortune in the state and left, Atwood maintained his home in Alaska and continued to contribute to the betterment of the state after he retired from the newspaper business.

Renaming the Bank of America Building in Anchorage the Robert B. Atwood Building is very appropriate.

**THE FOLLOWING PAGE~~S~~ MAY NOT
FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF THE
POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL**



261

The members of the 11th Alaska Legislature will today
celebrate fifty years as writer and publisher of one of the oldest
and largest newspapers, "The Anchorage Times."

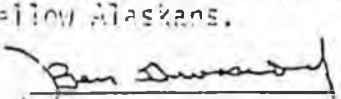
Members of the Allied Daily Newspapers will gather in
conjunction with members of the Alaska Newspaper Association
later this week. A highlight of the event will be a special
tribute to the man who is known to nearly every Alaskan for his
battles on behalf of the people of the 49th State. There is little
question that Bob Atwood is revered among a wide cross-section
of Alaskans who have made contributions toward progress of the
settlement, development and growth of our state.

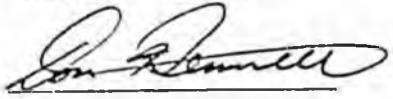
Indeed it might be said that without the untiring efforts of
Bob Atwood Alaska might never have become a state. It is his
battle for statehood in the 1930s and his "Anchorage Times"
that led the way, gathering and over 100,000 signatures and
newspapers for residents of the Territory and for the entire nation.

In addition, over the past fifty years, it has almost always
been Bob Atwood single-handedly produced what is today a thriving
and most respected daily in Alaska. He inspired the people of
Anchorage to battle for a day hospital, to support that now is often
thought of as a crossroads to the world. He fought for hospitals,
for highways, higher education and for a variety of other beneficial
projects.

Bob began his career in the newspaper business, as have many
before him, as a reporter. Very few, however, have ever been
honored for fifty continuous years as publisher of a major daily
newspaper. Fewer still, at age 78, continue to put in 10-hour days,
six days a week at their desk.

We applaud the members of the Allied Daily Newspapers
Association for their recognition of Robert B. Atwood and extend to
our friend and occasional worthy opponent our congratulations,
commendations and sincere best wishes. Surely he has earned the
praise of his peers and his fellow Alaskans.


SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE


PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Date: May 12, 1985

Requested by: Senators Ziegler, Ray, V. Fischer,
Murgulewski, Josephson, Kelly, Rodey, Halford, Fajks, Abood, Zharoff, Paul Fischer,
Hill & Eliason; Representatives Pearce, Hanley, Jenkins, Furnace &
Lyman



* HONORING *

* ROBERT B. ATWOOD *

It is all too rare in our day and age that a private citizen, by his own courage and instinctive readiness to act against impending peril, can overcome a life-threatening crisis and perform an act of heroism without regard to his own life.

One of Alaska's most honored and respected leaders, Robert B. Atwood, did precisely that in the face of an armed and deranged gunman who entered the offices of The Anchorage Times on the morning of October 21, 1986. Igniting grenades, firing an automatic weapon and terrifying employees, the assailant turned his rifle on Elaine Atwood, assistant publisher of The Times, spraying her office and an adjacent reception area with bullets.

Mr. Atwood, without regard to personal safety, charged into the field of fire and wrestled the assailant into submission. In the melee, he suffered burns on his fingers from the hot barrel of the automatic weapon and cuts on his fists from blows he struck while bringing the gunman under control.

The members of the Fifteenth Alaska State Legislature, in recognition of this distinctive example of Alaskan courage, are pleased to honor Bob Atwood for the bravery he displayed and to salute him for action that represents the finest possible example of heroes who set aside their own well-being in order to aid others in danger.

By his fearless response, Bob Atwood quelled a terrifying incident that otherwise might have resulted in the tragic injury or death of a number of his fellow workers and employees. His action added new luster to a long and distinguished career and a lifetime of service to the State of Alaska.

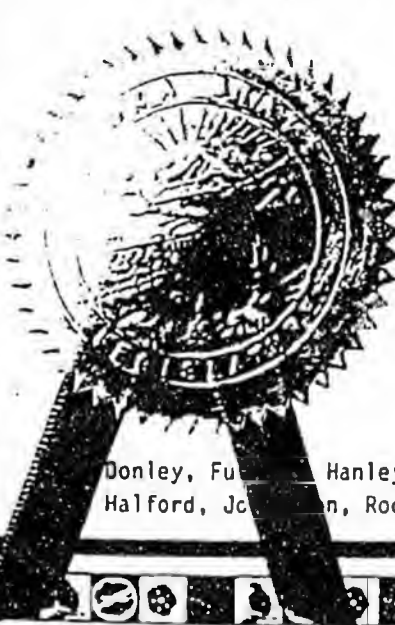
The Legislature proudly salutes a courageous friend.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Date: January 30, 1987

Requested by: Representatives Boucher, Barnes, Collins, Donley, Fulkerson, Hanley, Martin, Menard, Pearce and Zawacki; Senators Faiks, Bennett, Uehling, Halford, Johnson, Rodey, Sturgulewski and Abood



* HONORING *
* THE ROBERT B. ATWOOD FAMILY *

The members of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature honor the Robert B. Atwood family for their long-standing commitment to the State of Alaska.

Mr. Atwood began his newspaper career while a student at Clark University in Massachusetts. Following graduation, he worked as a reporter in Massachusetts and in Springfield, Illinois.

Robert Atwood married Evangeline Rasmuson Atwood in 1932 and moved to Alaska with her in 1934. The two purchased the Anchorage Times the following year.

A longtime champion for statehood, Mr. Atwood served as the chairman of the Alaska Statehood Commission from 1949 to 1959. He served as President of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and received an honorary Doctorate of Literature from the Alaska Methodist University and a Doctorate of Journalism from the University of Alaska in 1979. Mr. Atwood also established the Atwood Chair of Journalism at the University of Alaska Anchorage.

A daughter of pioneer missionaries, Mrs. Atwood was born in Southeast Alaska and later moved to Anchorage. A recognized contributor to her community and all of Alaska before her death in 1987, Mrs. Atwood was named Historian of the Year in 1975 by the Historical Society and Alaskan of the Year in 1981. She was one of Alaska's best known historians and an author of many books on politics and history. Among some of her outstanding accomplishments, Mrs. Atwood founded the Alaska World Affairs Council, the first League of Women Voters chapter in Alaska and the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Atwoods have two daughters, Elaine and Marilyn. Elaine has served as the Assistant Publisher of the Anchorage Times and was the first woman president of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce. Marilyn Atwood served as the Anchorage Times' Washington, D.C. correspondent.

Indicative of his commitment to Alaska, Mr. Atwood only recently sold the Anchorage Times after a search for an Alaskan buyer who would continue the paper's pro-development focus.


The members of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature commend the entire Atwood family for their untiring dedication to the betterment of life in Alaska through their work at the Anchorage Times and their outstanding personal contributions to the State of Alaska.



Sam Guste *Tim Kelly*
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Date: January 29, 1990

Proposed by: Senators Pearce, Faiks, Sturgulewski, Binkley,
Uehling, Fischer, Kerttula, Rodey, Fahrenkamp, Jones, Kelly, Szymanski, Halford, Coghill,
Zhanoff, Elias, and Frank; Representatives Barnes, Boucher, Leman, Martin, Zawacki, Brown,
Collins, Cotten, Hanley, Furnace, Gruenberg, Hanley, Hudson, Larson, Menard, Pettyjohn, Phillips,
Rieger and Ulmer



In Memoriam

* ROBERT B. ATWOOD *

The Twentieth Alaska State Legislature pays tribute to Robert B. Atwood, a man who stood tall, not only in stature, but in his unsurpassed influence on the direction of his state and the Anchorage community. Bob Atwood looms large in what Alaska was, what it is and what it will become.

Bob Atwood lived in Alaska for more than 61 years and was a community leader whose sphere of influence reached from east to west and north to south. He loved his community and state with a fervor that continued until his death. He was a force with which to be reckoned.

Among his many endeavors, Bob will be remembered as the driving force in the battle for statehood. He was certainly the chief cheerleader and one of the main strategists. Bob Atwood and his beloved *Anchorage Times* were instrumental in developing much of our state and community infrastructure. Anchorage International Airport became a reality because of Bob and his editorial leadership. Alaska's enviable relationship with the Department of Defense is due largely to Bob's relentless crusade to get the military to commit to a large, permanent operation in our state. He convinced the oil industry to explore the Swans on River area and was the founding father and a major benefactor of Alaska Methodist University and its successor, Alaska Pacific University.

Atwood also expended himself greatly in promoting the Department of Journalism & Public Communications at the University of Alaska Anchorage. He contributed his tremendous Alaskan wisdom, and gave generously to create an endowed chair that so appropriately bears his name. Owing largely to Atwood's efforts, the educational horizon is much brighter for Alaskan scholars, particularly those who want to follow Atwood's footsteps into the world of media.

Atwood was one of the most ardent and vocal advocates of moving the state capital from Juneau. His ardent aspirations to relocate the seat of government to somewhere farther north, most likely Anchorage, won Bob Atwood numerous friends and enemies. As this controversial issue continues to inspire Alaskans to speak their minds, Bob's energy and enthusiasm are recalled in fond memory.

To those of us who knew Bob Atwood on a personal level, we knew a man who gave his all to those things about which he cared deeply; who would cajole us for our opposition to a stand he had taken; who always had a ready handshake, a smile and some word of wisdom to offer.

The Alaska State Legislature honors the memory and accomplishments of Robert B. Atwood and extends its most sincere condolences to his family and friends, especially to his daughter Elaine. Our lives are richer for his having been among us.



Laird Phillips *Mike Miller*
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Date: January 13, 1997

Irue Peace
PRIME SPONSOR

Cosponsors: Senators Leman, Miller, Sharp, Donley, Adams, Kelly, Taylor, Lincoln, Phillips, Green, Don, Ranney, Barnes, Phillips, Cowdery, Berkowitz, Austerman, Brice, Bunde, Croft, Davies, Davis, Dyson, Elton, Foster, Nicholas, Porter, Roka, Hudson, Ivan, James, Joule, Kelly, Kempen, Kohring, Kookesh, Kott, Kuhina, Martin, Masek, Moses, Mulder, Swan, Sanders, Therriault, Vezey, Williams

VICTOR FISCHER

PO Box 201348

Anchorage, Alaska 99520 USA

home (907) 276-7626 * work 786-7718

email afvf@uaa.alaska.edu * fax 786-7739

Testimony on HB 309 and SB 222, for "An Act naming the Robert B. Atwood Building" January 20, 1998

I am testifying on behalf of the three living Anchorage delegates to the Alaska Constitutional Convention, each of whom also served in the Alaska territorial legislature: Seaborn J. Buckalew, Jr., Steve McCutcheon, and myself, Victor Fischer. The three of us enthusiastically support naming the new office building for Bob Atwood.

As you know, the state constitution was written as part of Alaska's fight for statehood. And statehood was Bob Atwood's biggest cause. There was not one person who so fervently and outspokenly argued for statehood as Bob Atwood. As an individual, as a publisher, and as Chairman of the official Alaska Statehood Committee, Atwood devoted endless energy to bringing self-governance to Alaska. He fully deserves to be remembered and honored for this tremendous contribution to Alaska.

Statehood was an overriding, non-partisan goal, and the fight was waged together, on a completely bi-partisan basis. Bob Atwood, a Republican, worked shoulder to shoulder with Democrats Bob Bartlett, Alaska Delegate to Congress, and Ernest Gruening, our Territorial Governor, in providing the leadership and drive for statehood, in which each of us participated. It was a long, tough battle, and it was glorious when we finally did become a state. And Bob Atwood was there all the way.

In addition to acknowledging Bob Atwood's contribution to statehood and his total dedication to Anchorage, Steve McCutcheon, Judge Buckalew, and I also considered Bob a good friend. We were sad when he left us, but we will be glad to see his name emblazoned on Anchorage's state office building.

Thank you.

2864
ATTN:
Marty

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT
HAS NOT BEEN FILMED
BUT IS AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE**

The Atwood Times

Vol. 1, No. 1 Anchorage, Alaska, Sunday, November 6, 1994 FREE



FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 309

Revision Date: (Note if correction)
Title: "An Act naming the Robert B. Atwood Building...."
Sponsor: Rep. Cowdery
Requestor: (H) STA

Department Affected: Administration
BRU: Centralized Administrative Services
Component: Leasing and Facilities
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 81

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY 98) cost: \$ none

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

The building located at 550 West Seventh Avenue in Anchorage is currently named the Bank of America Center in accordance with specific lease provisions entered into 1993 between the Bank of America and the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The State of Alaska (through AHFC) became the successor in this lease upon purchase of the building in July of 1997. The terms of this lease are now incumbent upon the state.

This fiscal note assumes that the bill will be amended as recommended by the Department of Administration to make the new building name become effective upon termination of existing exclusive rights to the name contained in the lease between the State of Alaska and the Bank of America, or expiration of the lease in March of 2002, whichever comes first.

Prepared by: Duqan Petty
Division: General Services

Phone: 465-2250
Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Mark Boyer
Agency: Department of Administration

Date: 1/16/98

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: HB 309
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act naming the Robert B. Atwood Building."
Sponsor: Representative Cowdery
Requestor: House State Affairs

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

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
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						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

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						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-3852
Date: 1/16/98

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Pamela A. Varni

Date: 1/16/98

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

HB

312

Alaska State House of Representatives
House District 39

Session

Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-4942
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Fax: (907) 465-4589
www.akrepublicans.org/Ivan.htm



Interim

P.O. Box 137
Akiak, Alaska 99552
Phone: (907) 765-7526

Representative Ivan M. Ivan

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Jeannette James, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Ivan M. Ivan *Ivan*
House District 39

DATE: February 6, 1998

RE: Deferred Maintenance

You probably have a copy of this letter from my constituent, Mr. Nels Anderson Jr., of Dillingham. Mr. Anderson is soliciting support to include job training for unemployed people and those on welfare in the Deferred Maintenance program.

I agree with Mr. Anderson's thoughts to make this a jobs bill for local unemployed Alaskans. Please include this letter as part of the record on the Deferred Maintenance bill.

Quyana.

822-3234
supplementant.

Dr. Patrick Doyle
or

for more
info.

822-3717

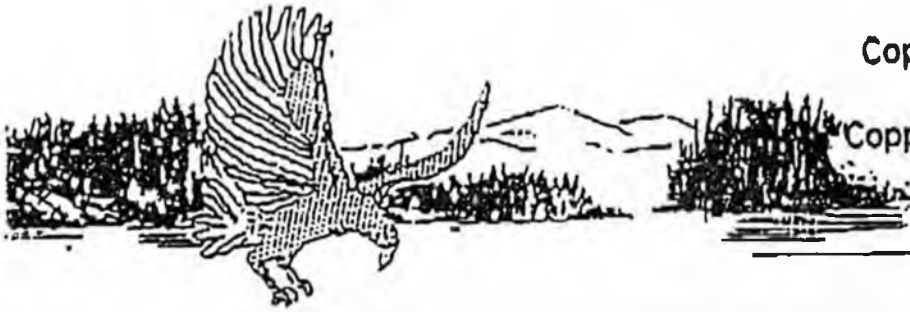
Case
Jude Knutson

To: Rep. James, Chair-House State Affairs
Fm: Nels Anderson, Jr.*Naa*
Subject: Deferred Maintenance
Date: 2-5-98

You probably remember that I wrote to you last year about including training for unemployed and welfare to work personnel to be a part of the Deferred Maintenance program. It seems to make sense that we should use this opportunity to place as many Alaskans into the work force as possible. I hope that you will make training for the jobs that open under the Deferred Maintenance program an integral part of the overall project. Thank you for listening.

cc: Sen. Hoffman
Rep. Ivan

Nels Anderson, Jr.
Box 234
Dillingham, Alaska 99576



Kenny Lake School
Copper River School District
HC60, Box 224
Copper Center, Alaska 99573
Reed Carlson, Principal
907 822-3870
FAX: 907 822-3794

February 4, 1998

Dear Barbara:

Thank you very much for your help.

We are trying to get the message to all who need to hear. We have tremendous needs here.

Thank you again as you distribute these letters to all committee members.

Sincerely,

Reed Carlson, Principal
Kenny Lake School

HC 60 Box 156
Copper Center, AK 99573
February 4, 1998

House State Affairs Committee
State of Alaska Legislature
Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Committee Members,

The Kenny Lake Elementary School in the Copper River School District is in dire need of a new facility. Our children attend school when outside temperatures plummet to -49 degrees. Water freezes in the sewer and water pipes, doors open directly to the outside. When temperatures warm, ice damming in the roof causes the roof to leak. Light fixtures in the ceilings have actually fallen because of the water.

In the last year, the Elementary School Students have been without restroom facilities and running water for washing and preparing lunches for 23 school days. They must walk 1,000 feet to the High School after being fully clothed in outerwear. This is taking away from valuable classroom time.

We live in an unincorporated areas that is unable to bond or tax itself. We are dependent upon the State to meet our needs.

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force has disregarded several years of research and input from the Department of Education and has created a new prioritization that can only be interpreted as a political tool for members on the Task Force. I would hope that the Committee could look at the greatest needs for the children in our State rather than the needs of the politicians.

Kenny Lake has been identified as the sixth greatest need for funding for this upcoming fiscal year by the Department of Education. It has been identified as one of the top three priorities by our Representative Gene Kubina. Please take our needs into consideration when you discuss and prioritize school funding issues.

Sincerely,



Arlene Davis Rosenkrans

Feb. 3, 1998

TO: House State Affairs Committee
 FAX: 1-907-465-2381
 ATTN: BARBARA
 PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

RE: Republican Task Forces Deferred Maintenance List

I am concerned about the Deferred Maintenance List. I understand the schools first on this list are in districts that are able to assist in the funding of new construction and/or maintenance or have the political clout to vote in a bond proposal. However, not all districts in Alaska that need schools replaced can be financially or politically helpful.

Within the Copper River School District, our school, Kenny Lake Elementary, is one such school. Our elementary children are in desperate need of better facilities. We are thankful that we made the Deferred Maintenance list, but please consider inter-mixing some of the C.I.P. list's most needy schools into the first year (FY 99) of the Deferred Maintenance List. Don't make the "needy" districts wait behind the "already have" districts.

I am also concerned about the C.I.P. list that the legislature commissioned the Dept. of Ed. to create. This list should not be disregarded since it was painstakingly put together to rank the needs of Alaska's schools.

Sincerely,

Rand H. Carlson

Rand Carlson

Signature

2/3/98

Date

H.C. 60 Box 227F

Copper Center AK

*99573
 mile 5 1/2 near Edgerton Hwy.*

Address

To whom it may concern,

In a small community the school is the center - where all the action takes place. The school becomes such a necessary building and used by all, we have Funerals in the school, when the arctic Chamber Orchestra comes they play in the school & spend the night in the school, Community Easter Service takes place in the school, Harvest Dinners, sports events etc. Our building is so well used. We are not saying that we don't appreciate our present school but there are so many serious maintenance problems that have become major safety concerns for our own students as well as visitors that spend the night in our school. The location of the school is great as this area is coming more

and more to life each year with up rivers from
who get their supply of Salmon from the Copper River in Clifton,
and numerous tourists on their way to Kennicott or McCarthy
at the Wrangell St. Elias National Park. If the road to Cordova
ever becomes a reality that will even bring more tourists
and more potential community members. I only see this
area growing. Many people from Anchorage who come to
go dip netting end up looking at land and/or buying
land in the area. You may contact our Realtor
Brad Honopetter for the facts 822-3974.

Anyway the bottom line is we do have serious
needs - we have a great spirited and helpful community.
Please consider us and look at all the facts and
all our needs here. If anyone would like to observe
the school first hand you are always welcome
and you may spend the night at our house & and
we would be honored to have you & feed you.
Thank you for your consideration I know you
have a hard job. We appreciate your work.

Sincerely

Jan Carlson

February 4, 1998

To: House State Affairs Committee

From: M. Beth Betts; District 36
P.O. Box 344
Copper Center, AK 99573 (907)822-5094

Subject: Task Forces Deferred Maintenance List

Att.: Barbara

Please Distribute to all committee members.

As a mother and recent resident to this state I am appealing to this committee to help our school children and our future. Last year my family and I were thrilled to move into the scenic and friendly Copper River Valley. Much to my dismay, however, I discovered the schools in Alaska are nowhere near what I was led to believe. Many of the teachers are excellent but some of the schools are in poor condition. My five year old spent many days in 30-48 below weather walking across a road and parking lot of 50 yards just to go to the bathroom. They are not allowed to play outside in such severe weather but must endure this trek often when the water system freezes or when they need to use the gym. One teacher told me she can't allow herself to drink during the day when the bathroom is so far away and she feels dehydrated at the end of the day. When they do have water the cold water in my daughter's classroom does not work. I can only stand agape at all the problems Kenny Lake faces on a regular basis.

Therefore you can imagine my disappointment when I was informed that the Capital Improvement Project list, placing Kenny Lake as 6th, was replaced by the Deferred Maintenance List placing Kenny Lake 17th below schools that appear to have far superior facilities already. I realize that power politics play a roll in your decisions but we are asking for a compromise to consider mixing some of the C.I.P's most needy schools with the Deferred Maintenance List to satisfy all parties.

I realize that part of your justification relates to our inability to contribute funds to our school district. I am not personally opposed to contributing my share but I look around and I wonder what that would do to this community. I see families that must get their caribou or moose to even eat during the winter. A group of parents and PTO contribute food items to the school to help children who come without breakfast and/or lunch. We have some genuinely poor folks around here, couple that with the highest electric/heating costs and very low temperatures it is tough. I just don't see a steady tax base in this valley.

I came up to Alaska to the envy of many of my friends. So far I have strongly advised all who ask me about possible opportunities up here not to come. The business possibilities are endless but it is not worth worrying what may befall your children every day in school. Please ignore politics and see this situation for what it really is, a chance to improve the central hub of a rural community and in turn encourage economic growth in Alaska by showing others there are more than just a handful of cities to move to.

January 23, 1994

Dear Legislature,

Kenny Lake needs a new school because we have leaky, moldy roofs that could fall down and hurt the students.

The frozen water pipes aren't good either. We kids walk in freezing, below zero weather just to go to the bathrooms, and we can catch a cold too. We disturb class for bathroom emergencies and get headaches from dry throats.

Our coat hangers are over crowded with winter gear. Our coats fall on the floor and the people coming in with skates and no skate guards step on them and rip them!

Half the time we can't hang them up and people trip over them. We need lockers!

The temperature in class is all mixed up. Sometimes we fall asleep because it's too hot, or we put our coats on because it's too cold.

Sometimes the heat just turns
off. It's not safe.
PLEASE HELP!

Sincerely,
Jade Devens

We need a new school in Kenner Lake. Now, let's get down to business. Our school is really old & leaky. For instance the walls are dripping water. We have to put pails out so the floor doesn't get wet.

The temperature is sometimes too hot and sometimes too cold. So we are too chilly to think or so warm we're sleepy.

We need some more storage for our gear. We need lockers. We really need storage because we get mixed up with other people's stuff.

Since our gym isn't wooden floored like Glenora, we need a new one because our gym has bumps in it and people could trip over them.

When it's cold, we have to go to the high school where our drains are frozen so we can't use the bathroom. It takes up time when we could be doing work.

Kenneth Maxwell
4th Grade

HC60 box 241
Copper Center Ak. 99577
January 23, 1998

Dear Legislature,

We need a new school because we have very little space here at Kinross Lake.

The toilets are always over flowing and when that happens, we have to go to the high school to go to the bathrooms and that wastes our work time.

The roof always leaks and there's a whole bunch of bricks around. All the kids are miserable.

Sincerely,
Joseph Nicholson
5th Grade

We need a new elementary school at Kenny Lake!

We need a new elementary school because our temperature is either too hot or too cold & the other class is the opposite temperature ours is. We also need lockers because our coats fall off the hooks. We need a new playground because it's old & boring.

We need a heater by our pizza because they freeze up. Then we have no restrooms or drinking fountains. So then we have to go to the high school to use the restrooms & to get drinks. Then if we're learning something we'd miss out on it.

Andrea Hand
5th Grade

Feb. 3, 1998

TO: House State Affairs Committee
FAX: 1-907-465-2381
ATTN: BARBARA
PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

RE: Republican Task Forces Deferred Maintenance List

I am concerned about the Deferred Maintenance List. I understand the schools first on this list are in districts that are able to assist in the funding of new construction and/or maintenance or have the political clout to vote in a bond proposal. However, not all districts in Alaska that need schools replaced can be financially or politically helpful.

Within the Copper River School District, our school, Kenny Lake Elementary, is one such school. Our elementary children are in desperate need of better facilities. We are thankful that we made the Deferred Maintenance list, but please consider inter-mixing some of the C.I.P. list's most needy schools into the first year (FY 99) of the Deferred Maintenance List. Don't make the "needy" districts wait behind the "already have" districts.

I am also concerned about the C.I.P. list that the legislature commissioned the Dept. of Ed. to create. This list should not be disregarded since it was painstakingly put together to rank the needs of Alaska's schools.

Sincerely,

Jan Morehouse
Signature

Feb. 4, 98
Date

JAN MOREHOUSE
HC-60 Box 146
COPPER CENTER, AK. 99573
822-3445
Address

Is anybody out there?

Please, someone hear this! Our school is in bad shape, Health + LIFE SAFETY issues are too numerous to be counted. Please, listen!
We need help!!!

Feb. 3, 1998

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FAX: 1-907-465-2381
ATTN: BARBARA
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Sincerely,



Signature

2-4-97

Date

Kim A. Barndo-Nicholson
HC (A) Box 241
Cooper Center, AK 99573
Kenny Lake
Address

Feb. 3, 1998

TO: House State Affairs Committee
FAX: 1-907-465-2381
ATTN: BARBARA
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Sincerely,

Linda Rutledge
Signature

2-4-98
Date

Box 91
Copper Center
AK 99573

Address

Feb. 3, 1998

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FAX: 1-907-465-2381
ATTN: BARBARA
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Sincerely,


Signature

2-4-98
Date

P.O. Box 231
Copper Center
Alaska
99577
Address

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Sincerely,


 Signature

2-4-98
 Date

HC 60 Box 227
Copper River, AK
99573
 Title S. J. Edgerton
 Address Hdsy.

Feb. 3, 1998

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Sincerely,

Susan Moore

Signature

2/4/98

Date

SUSAN MOORE

HC 60 BOX 227

Copper Center, AK

99573

Address

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Sincerely,

Linda Alexander
 Signature

2-2-98
 Date

LINDA ALEXANDER
P.O. BOX 112
CHITINA ALASKA
99566
 Address

Feb. 3, 1998

TO: House State Affairs Committee

FAX: 1-907-465-2381

ATTN: BARBARA

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