



State of Alaska
Primary Election

Ballot Measures Pamphlet

Vote!
August 24, 2010

Division of Elections

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Help Your Community!

If you'd like to get paid to serve your community

If you enjoy spending time with your neighbors and meeting new people

If you like helping people exercise their right to vote

Sign up to be a poll worker!

Each election cycle the regional election offices appoint hundreds of poll workers.

If you would like to be a poll worker, contact the regional office closest to you.
(Office locations are on the back of this pamphlet)

This publication was prepared by the Division of Elections, produced at a cost of \$.48 per copy to inform Alaskan voters about issues appearing on the 2010 Primary Election Ballot per AS 15.58.010 and printed in Portland, Oregon.

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STATE OF ALASKA
Division of Elections
Office of the Lieutenant Governor

August 2010

Dear Alaska Voter:

The Division of Elections is pleased to provide you with the 2010 Primary Election Ballot Measures Pamphlet.

This pamphlet has been prepared to provide you with information about ballot measures appearing on the Primary Election ballot. For each ballot measure, this pamphlet provides:

- The ballot language
- A neutral summary prepared by the Legislative Affairs Agency
- A statement of costs
- The full text of the proposed law as submitted by the initiative committee
- A statement in support of the measure
- A statement in opposition of the measure

There will also be candidates appearing on the ballot, according to state law, this pamphlet is to contain only information pertaining to ballot measures and voting.

My staff and I hope this pamphlet will be helpful to you in preparation of voting in the Primary Election. Voting is a privilege and I hope you exercise that privilege on August 24th.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gail Fenumiai".

Gail Fenumiai
Director

Voting Information

Primary Election Day is August 24, 2010

Polling Places

The polls will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. **To locate your polling place please call 1-888-383-8683. In Anchorage, please call 269-8683.**

Bring Identification to the Polls

You **MUST** be prepared to show one form of identification. You may use the following ID:

- Voter ID Card
- Driver's License
- State ID Card
- Birth Certificate
- Passport
- Military ID Card
- Current and valid photo ID Card
- Hunting or Fishing License

or, you may use an original copy of one of the following documents if it contains your name and current address:

- Current Utility Bill
- Government Check
- Bank Statement
- Pay Check
- Other Government Document

If you do not have identification when voting, you will be asked to vote a questioned ballot.

What Happens if Your Name is not on Register

If your name does not appear on the precinct register, you may vote a questioned ballot. Before receiving a ballot, you must complete a questioned ballot envelope. Your voted ballot will be placed in a secrecy sleeve and then the secrecy sleeve will be sealed inside the completed questioned ballot envelope. All questioned ballots are returned to the Election Supervisor for review and counting by the Questioned Ballot Review Board.

Marking the Ballot

When voting the ballot, completely fill in the oval next to the candidate or issue you wish to vote for. Fill in the oval like this: 

You only have to mark the races or issues you choose to vote for. If you mark more than one choice in a race or issue, that section of the ballot will **NOT** be counted. The sections of the ballot that are properly marked will be counted.

If you make a mistake marking your ballot, **DO NOT** erase or correct the ballot. You may return the spoiled ballot to an election worker and request a new ballot. If you attempt to correct a mistake on the ballot, the corrected vote may not be counted. **Note:** *You may only receive a replacement for a spoiled ballot 2 times.*

Campaigning Prohibited Near Polls

Alaska law prohibits political persuasion within 200 feet of any entrance to a polling place during the hours the polls are open. This means you may not discuss or display campaign items for candidates or issues appearing on the ballot at that polling place.

Voter Rights, Assistance and Concerns

Questioned Voting

If your name is not listed on the precinct register or if you do not have identification, you have the right to vote a questioned ballot. The information you provide on the outside of the questioned ballot envelope will be used to determine your voting eligibility and to update your voter registration information. If for any reason your questioned ballot is not fully counted, you will be notified in writing.

Language or Other Assistance While Voting

If you need assistance during the voting process, you may have a person of your choice provide any needed assistance as long as that person is not a candidate for office in the election, is not your employer, agent of your employer or agent of a union you belong to. Assistance may be provided during each step of the voting process, including assistance inside the voting booth with reading or marking the ballot. You may also receive assistance from the election board. This is your right under federal law.

The Division of Elections provides for language assistance for Alaska Native and Filipino (Tagalog) voters who have limited English proficiency through the use of bilingual election workers and interpreters. Alaska Native language assistance is available on Election Day in many rural polling places throughout the state. Filipino (Tagalog) language assistance is available on Election Day in Kodiak. If you need language assistance, please contact the Division of Elections. Yup'ik language assistance is available by calling, toll-free, 1-866-954-8683.

Touch Screen Voting Option

There will be one touch screen voting unit in each polling place. Touch screen voting is intended for the blind, disabled, and for voters who do not read well. Alaska's touch screen voting unit allows disabled voters to vote unassisted through the use of magnified, high contrast and audio ballots. If you need to vote using the touch screen voting unit, let the election board know.

Visually Impaired Voters

Magnifying ballot viewers for the visually impaired will be available at all polling places and absentee voting sites.

Audio recording of this Pamphlet is available at each Regional Election Office or from the Alaska State Library, Talking Book Center, located in Anchorage. Telephone the library at (907) 269-6575 for information.

Hearing Impaired Voters

The Division of Elections has a TTY telecommunications device, which allows hearing impaired voters to obtain general information about elections by calling (907) 465-3020.

Physically Disabled Voters

If you have difficulty gaining access to your polling place, or if you have accessibility questions about your polling place, please let the Division of Elections know. We make every effort to ensure that polling places are accessible to all Alaskans.

Concerns, Comments, Questions

If you have any concerns or comments about voting, if you have questions, or if you would like more information about our special services, please contact any regional elections office.

Region I Juneau: (907) 465-3021 Toll free: (866) 948-8683	Region III Fairbanks: (907) 451-2835 Toll free: (866) 959-8683
Region II Anchorage: (907) 522-8683 Toll free: (866) 958-8683 Mat-Su: (907) 373-8952	Region IV Nome: (907) 443-5285 Toll free: (866) 953-8683

Yup'ik Language Assistance, Toll-free 866-954-8683

Director's Office, Toll-free 866-952-8683

Primary Election Ballot Choices

There are three ballot types – you may vote ONE

Your party affiliation listed on the precinct register will determine the ballot type you are eligible to vote.

Ballot Type	Candidates on Ballot	Who Can Vote This Ballot
Alaskan Independence Democrat and Libertarian Candidate and Ballot Measures	Alaskan Independence Democrat Libertarian	Any registered voter Party affiliation listed on register is: (A – D – G – L – M – R – N – U – V)
Republican Candidate and Ballot Measures	Republican	Voters registered as: Republican, Undeclared and Nonpartisan Party affiliation listed on register is: (R – U – N)
Measures Only	No Candidates This ballot contains ballot measures only.	Any registered voter

If you request a primary ballot type that you are not eligible to vote, you must vote a questioned ballot.

If you would like to vote for just the ballot measures and not vote for any candidates, you may request the measures only ballot.

Absentee Voting

Early / In Person / By Mail / By Fax / Special Needs Voting

There are several absentee voting options available during each election. You may vote absentee in person, by mail, by fax or vote a special needs ballot through a personal representative.

Voting Early or Absentee In Person

Beginning **August 9, 2010**, you may vote at an absentee voting site. Ballots for all 40 districts are available at all Regional Elections offices. In addition to the Regional Elections offices, there are many other voting sites throughout Alaska that will have ballots for their house district. For more information or for a list of absentee voting locations visit our website or contact a Regional Elections office.

Special Needs Voting

If you are unable to go to the polls due to age, serious illness or a disability, you may have a personal representative pick up and deliver a ballot to you beginning 15 days before an election at an absentee voting site or on Election Day at the polling place. Your personal representative can be anyone, except a candidate for office in the election, the voter's employer, an agent of the voter's employer, or an officer or agent of the voter's union.

Voting By Mail or By Fax

The Division of Elections Absentee Office in Anchorage handles all absentee by mail and fax applications. To vote by mail or by fax, you must submit an application.

Absentee By Mail

Absentee ballot applications can be submitted after January 1st of each election year. You can request a ballot for a specific election or for all elections in the year. **Absentee by mail ballot applications for the Primary election must be received by August 14, 2010.** Apply early to ensure timely delivery of your ballot. Your voted ballot must be postmarked on or before Election Day.

Absentee By Fax

Voting by fax should be your last alternative for casting a ballot. You may apply for fax voting **August 9, 2010 through 5:00pm Alaska Time on August 23, 2010.** You may return your voted fax ballot by mail or by fax. **If you return your voted ballot by fax, it must be received no later than 8:00pm Alaska Time on Election Day.** If you return your voted ballot by mail, it must be postmarked on or before Election Day.

If you have questions about voting by mail or fax, please contact the Absentee Office by Fax Section at (907) 375-6400 or Toll Free (877) 375-6508.

For more information about absentee voting, contact any Division of Elections office or visit our website at:

www.elections.alaska.gov



**State of Alaska
Primary Election
August 24, 2010
Official XXX Party Ballot**

Instructions: To vote, completely fill in the oval next to your choice, like this: ●

United States Senator (vote for one)	Ballot Measure No. 1 Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions 07ANCO Ballot Measure No. 1 - 07ANCO This bill would ban the use of public funds for political campaigns and lobbying by state and local government agencies, and school districts. Public funds could not be used to support or oppose ballot measures, lobby to pass a law, or ask for public funding. Any entity that lobbies or campaigns would be barred from receiving public funds. It would ban political contributions by government contract holders and members of their families. It would ban legislators and their staff from being employed by government contract holders for two years after leaving state service. The bill has criminal and civil penalties. Should this initiative become law? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> US Senator Candidate	
United States Representative (vote for one)	
<input type="radio"/> US Representative Candidate	
Governor (vote for one)	
<input type="radio"/> Governor Candidate	
Lieutenant Governor (vote for one)	
<input type="radio"/> Lieutenant Governor Candidate	
State Senator (vote for one)	
<input type="radio"/> State Senator Candidate	
State Representative (vote for one)	
<input type="radio"/> State Representative Candidate	

Ballot Measure No. 2

**Abortion for Minor Requires Notice to or Consent
from Parent or Guardian or Through Judicial Bypass
09PIMA**

Ballot Measure No. 2 - 09PIMA

This bill would change the law to require notice to the parent or guardian of a female under the age of 18 before she has an abortion. Currently, a female under 18 may have an abortion with no notice to her parent or guardian. The bill includes detailed requirements for the notice, including that the minor's doctor must provide the notice at least 48 hours before the procedure. This waiting period would be waived if a parent or guardian gives consent.

The bill also allows the minor to go to court to authorize an abortion without giving notice to her parent or guardian. The minor could ask the court to excuse her from school to attend the hearings and to have the abortion. The court could direct the school not to tell the minor's parent or guardian of the minor's pregnancy, abortion, or absence from school.

The bill allows a minor who is a victim of abuse by her parent or guardian to get an abortion without notice or consent. To do this, the minor and an adult relative or authorized official with personal knowledge of the abuse must sign a notarized statement about the abuse.

The bill would make it a felony for a doctor to knowingly violate the statutory notice provisions for giving the minor's parents notice of the minor's intent to have an abortion. The bill sets out a doctor's defense for performing an abortion without first providing notice or obtaining consent where the minor faces an immediate threat of death or permanent physical harm from continuing the pregnancy.

Doctors who perform abortions on a minor would have to submit reports.

This bill amends a law passed by the legislature in 1997 that is on the books but which may not be enforced because of a Court decision. The 1997 law was known as the "Parental Consent Act." This bill makes changes to the 1997 law to address concerns in the Court decision and seeks to make the law, as amended, enforceable.

Should this initiative become law?

Yes

No

2010 Primary Election Ballot Measures

Ballot Measure No. 1

Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions

Ballot Measure No. 2

Abortion for Minor Requires Notice to or Consent from Parent or Guardian or Through Judicial Bypass

Ballot Measure 1

Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions

BALLOT LANGUAGE

Ballot Measure No. 1

Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions (07ANCO)

This bill would ban the use of public funds for political campaigns and lobbying by state and local government agencies, and school districts. Public funds could not be used to support or oppose ballot measures, lobby to pass a law, or ask for public funding. Any entity that lobbies or campaigns would be barred from receiving public funds. It would ban political contributions by government contract holders and members of their families. It would ban legislators and their staff from being employed by government contract holders for two years after leaving state service. The bill has criminal and civil penalties.

Should this initiative become law?

Yes No

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY

This Act bans the use of public resources and funds for a political purpose. It does not permit the use of public funds to support or oppose a ballot measure. A person that employs someone who has been a legislator or legislative staff person in the previous two years could not have a government contract. The Act defines “government contract” broadly. It includes contracts with some labor unions. It includes contracts of a public body that gets a state subsidy. Certain public officers or candidates for public office could not accept contributions from a government contractor or a contractor’s family. This Act requires the state to detail all contracts on its Website. The Act includes civil and criminal penalties. There are exceptions to some provisions of the Act.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

As required by AS 15.45.090(a)(4), the Alaska Public Offices Commission has prepared the following statement of costs to the State should the law proposed in Initiative 07ANCO be approved by voters.

This initiative prohibits public funds for campaign or lobbying purposes. The impact of this initiative will more substantially affect the activities of municipalities who frequently allocate funds to support school bonds and who also retain lobbyists. It is unclear whether or not it will ban all state employees from participating in the legislative process as part of their official duties. This proposition will result in additional enforcement activities for the Public Offices Commission. Thus, APOC will need another investigator III, another paralegal II and an administrative assistant. Additional funding is needed to support the new positions, including supplies, computer support services, and core services. One-time funding is required to provide office space and work stations, with standard equipment, for the new employees.

The Alaska Public Offices Commission, Department of Administration, expects that general funds will be required for the following:

Ballot Measure 1

Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions

One-Time Costs: \$ 56.2

One-time costs include office space for three employees including parts, labor, chairs, computers, workstation, filing cabinets, etc.

Personal Services Costs: \$ 229.0

Yearly Operations Costs: \$ 50.8

Total First Year Costs: \$ 336.0

Total On-Going Annual Costs: \$ 279.8

Department of Administration Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Procurement officers in these two departments have reviewed the initiative and have concluded that implementing the initiative will impose significant costs on their departments for developing a system to provide the information required by the initiative. However, based on the language of the initiative, it is not possible to predict these implementation costs with any certainty at this time.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW

AN INITIATIVE CREATING AN ALASKA ANTI-CORRUPTION ACT

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

Section (1) The laws of Alaska are amended to create a section to read as follows:

Public resources from any source not to be used or received to further any political agenda

(A) No public body, public officer, person in the employ of the state, any of its political subdivisions, any school district, or candidate for public office may, directly or indirectly, direct, permit, receive, require, or facilitate the use of tax revenues or any other public resources for campaign, lobbying, or partisan purposes, including payment of dues or membership fees of any kind to any person, league, or association which, directly or indirectly, engages in lobbying, campaigns, or partisan activity. No candidate, political committee, or political party may accept any contribution from any state, state agency, political subdivision of the state, foreign government, federal agency, or the federal government. A violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor.

(B) Any person who knowingly spends or receives funds in violation of this section shall pay full restitution for the greater of the public cost or for the market value of any misappropriated resources. The second or subsequent violation by a public officer or employee shall render that person ineligible to hold public office or employment with the state or any of its political subdivisions for ten years.

(C) The provisions of this section do not limit public officials in the performance of their constitutional duties, and do not apply to:

- (1) Communications among and between a member and a staff member of a legislative

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

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Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions

body;

(2) Comments by an elected official or communications from an elected official that are designated for constituents;

(3) Appearances by a public officer or employee pursuant to a specific request to appear before a public body to provide information;

(4) Communications between an elected or appointed public officer and a legislator or a legislative staff member;

(5) A public employee acting in an uncompensated personal capacity, undirected in any manner by, and who does not purport to represent the interests of, a public employer; and

(6) An authorized employee of the office of the Governor, the Supreme Court, or the Alaska Department of Revenue, whose responsibilities are to assess the impact of proposals which affect the administration of government.

(D) *Definitions.* Terms as used in this section mean:

(1) “Direct, permit, receive, require, or facilitate the use of tax revenues or any other public resources for campaign, lobbying, or partisan purposes,” includes (i) the use of public funds or credit, facilities, rights of access, equipment, supplies, or trademarks to influence any state, municipal, or school board election; (ii) undertaking, promoting, or distributing studies, surveys, analyses, descriptions, or other communications using public resources in a manner specifically calculated to induce support of, or opposition to, proposed legislation or ballot questions; and (iii) incurring any public administrative expenses or activities to allocate or designate portions of public employee income to entities that engage in lobbying activities, other than charitable organizations qualified as exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any other future tax code.

(2) “Campaign,” includes (i) communications or expenditures related to the pursuit of a public office, either electoral or appointive; (ii) all lobbying activity; or (iii) efforts paid in whole or in part by public revenues or resources to coordinate or induce members of the general public or any segment thereof to directly influence legislative activity by communicating with members of a legislative body, supporting or opposing legislation, or supporting or opposing a petition drive or ballot question.

(3) “Lobbying,” means attempts to directly influence legislative activity by communication with any member or employee of a legislative body, or with any government official or employee who may participate in the formulation of legislation.

(4) “Person,” includes any individual, business entity, governmental entity, organization, committee, political party, campaign fund, and association.

(5) “Public officer or person in the employ of,” includes any person who is elected, appointed, or employed by this state, or any political subdivision or school district in this

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

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state, including persons who are independent contractors or consultants hired by the state, a political subdivision, or school district in this state.

(E) This section applies to the State of Alaska, home rule and general law municipalities, and state, independent and municipal school districts, and State, municipal and school district officers, agents, and employees.

Section (2) The laws of Alaska are amended to create a section to read as follows:

Restrictions to reduce corruption relating to certain public contracts.

(A) No person may enter into a government contract if such person also employs, hires, or retains the services of a current or former legislator or legislative staff member who is less than two years removed from such public position. A person who knowingly violates this prohibition is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall, in addition to other penalties, forfeit any contractual rights to any payment or reimbursement, and shall make restitution to the state in the amount of funds accrued during the period of violation. This subsection shall not apply to a bona fide position, trade, occupation, or profession in which a person engaged or obtained certification within one year prior to becoming a legislator or legislative staff member.

(B) Beginning on the date a government contract is awarded and extending until two years following the conclusion of that contract, no holder of the public office with ultimate responsibility for the award of the contract, no candidate for that office, and no person acting on behalf of either may knowingly solicit, accept, or direct a contribution from the holder of the government contract or an immediate family member of the holder. No candidate or other person may knowingly accept or make a contribution that is solicited or directed in violation of this subsection. A person who knowingly violates this prohibition is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall, in addition to other penalties, make full restitution to the donor and shall pay restitution in a like amount to the state. If the person has previously been convicted of violating this prohibition, the person shall be ineligible to hold public office or employment with the state or any of its political subdivisions for two years,

(C) Any person entering into a no-bid government contract awarded by the State or any of its subdivisions shall be considered a holder of a government contract and shall contractually agree to cease making, inducing, or soliciting contributions or independent expenditures, directly or indirectly, through any officer, employee, immediate family member of any officer or employee, vendor, or agent, to or for the benefit of any candidates for any elected office of the state or any of its political subdivisions, or to persons who intend to make such contributions within the state or any of its political subdivisions, for the duration of the contract and two years thereafter. The contractual agreement shall provide that any violation of this provision by the holder of the government contract shall, in addition to other legal consequences, result in forfeiture of any contractual rights to payment under the contract, and in payment of restitution to the state in an amount of not less than twice the amount of the contribution. Any person who knowingly violates this provision, or accepts contributions on behalf of a candidate or other entity in violation of this provision, shall pay restitution to the state in an amount not less than twice amount of the contribution. If the treasurer of any entity subject to such agreement obtains knowledge of a contribution made or accepted in violation thereof by that entity, then liability for the violation shall be also attributable to the treasurer unless the treasurer notifies the

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

Ballot Measure 1

Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions

State of Alaska about the violation in writing within three business days of learning of such contribution. If a person has previously been determined responsible for violating this section, the person shall be ineligible to hold public office, any contract, or employment with the state or any of its political subdivisions for three years. The governor may temporarily suspend any debarment under this Subsection (C) during a declared state of emergency.

(D) A violation of Subsection (C) may be established and enforced by the filing of an action in the Alaska Superior Court. This action may be initiated by the State, any municipality or school district, any private group or entity, or any member of the public. If an action to establish and enforce the provisions of Subsection (C) is filed by a person acting in a private capacity, or any other non-governmental group or entity, the claim may be prosecuted by the State or the person or entity initiating the action. Any person, government, group or entity that initiates an action pursuant to the subsection shall be immune from any claim or legal action for doing so.

(E) *Definitions.* Terms as used in this section mean:

(1) “Contribution,” means a purchase, payment, promise or obligation to pay, loan or loan guarantee, deposit or gift of money, goods, or services for which a charge is ordinarily made and that is made for the purpose of influencing the nomination, election, or selection of a candidate for public office, either elective or appointive, or for the purpose of influencing an initiative, ballot proposition, or question, including payment to another person for the purpose of that person’s influencing the nomination, election, or selection of a candidate for public office, either elective or appointive, or for the purpose of influencing an initiative, ballot proposition, or question. “Contribution” does not include personal services rendered without compensation by individuals volunteering all or part of their time for these purposes.

(2) “Government contract,” includes any contract awarded by an agency or department of this state or any public body receiving state subsidy or authorized to levy taxes, for the purchase of goods or services for amounts greater than five hundred dollars, indexed for inflation per the Consumer Price Index after the year 2010. A contract for services includes collective bargaining agreements with a labor organization representing employees but not employment contracts with individual employees;

(3) “Holder of the government contract,” includes any party to the contract, including partners, owners of five percent or more interest, officers, administrators or trustees of any person who is a party to the contract, or, in the case of collective bargaining agreements, the labor organization and any political committees created or controlled by the labor organization;

(4) “Holder of the public office with ultimate responsibility for the award of the contract,” means any elected official who may award the contract or appoint an official responsible for awarding the contract, or any elected official of a public body where the contract is awarded by that public body;

(5) “Immediate family member,” includes any spouse, child, spouse’s child, son- daughter-in-law, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, step brother-sister, stepparent, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, guardian, and domestic partner;

(6) “No-bid government contracts,” includes all government contracts that do not use open, blind competitive bidding processes for procurement. Collective bargaining agreements qualify

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors.

Ballot Measure 1

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as no-bid government contracts if the contract confers an exclusive representative status to bind all employees to accept the terms and conditions of the contract;

(7) “Person,” includes any individual, business entity, governmental entity, organization, committee, political party, campaign fund, and association.

(F) This section applies to the State of Alaska, home rule and general law municipalities, and state, independent and municipal school districts, and State, municipal and school district officers, agents, and employees.

(G) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the State to suspend, debar, or otherwise sanction government contractors as authorized by Title 36 of the Alaska Statutes and implementing regulations.

(H) The State of Alaska shall promptly publish a summary of each government contract in a searchable website accessible from a conspicuous place on its official website. Any holder of a government contract shall promptly prepare and deliver to the State of Alaska a true and correct “Government Contract Summary”, in digital format as prescribed by the State, which shall:

- (1) identify the names and addresses of the holders and all other parties to the government contract,
- (2) briefly describe the nature of the contract, including whether the contract was awarded based on a competitive bidding procedure or was a contract awarded with no bid, and goods involved or services performed,
- (3) disclose the estimated duration and end date of the contract,
- (4) disclose the contract’s estimated amount, and apportioned sources of payment, and
- (5) disclose other relevant contract information as specifically required by the State of Alaska, including verbatim copies of all contract documents, to the extent disclosure would not violate federal or other state laws.

Section (3) Non-Applicability of Less Protective Laws

If any provisions of the Alaska Statutes or the Alaska Administrative Code conflict with this Act and are less restrictive or less protective of the public interest than this Act, then this Act shall apply.

Section (4) Severability

The provisions of this Act are independent and severable, and if any provision of this Act, or the applicability of any provision to any person or circumstance, shall be found to be invalid, the remainder of this Act shall not be affected and shall be given effect to the fullest extent practicable.

Ballot Measure 1

Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT

The truth of the matter is this; government at all levels must be reduced if we are to have a sustainable and healthy economic future. There is not a person, policy or politician in this state that can do more to curb the growth of government than a yes vote on proposition 1. We the people are the only ones who don't have to worry about being elected next year; therefore, it is up to us to make the collective decision to impose discipline on the process.

A Yes vote on Proposition will do three things.

First, passing proposition 1 will promote transparency by requiring an online searchable database of government contracts.

Second, it prevents recipients of sole source and NO-bid contracts including unions from making political contributions, this practice is commonly referred to as pay to play. It does NOT prohibit the union member or employees from making contributions. Family members are NOT prevented from contributing they are only prevented from being USED AS CONDUITS for making political contributions. It does NOT prevent free speech. Most seated legislators have received more campaign contributions tied to sole source government contracts than the legislators convicted in the VECO scandals received from Bill Allen. Allowing the holder of a contract to help finance the campaign of the officials who negotiate and approve the contract is inherently corrupting. Such a policy leads to favoritism in return for bribes, and scandals whenever the taxpayer's money is thrown around. Passing Proposition 1 will create a true arm's length relationship between government contract holders and the officials who approve their contracts.

The final item that proposition 1 will do is ban publically funded lobbying. Publically funded lobbying has become a multimillion dollar industry in Alaska, last year alone the state spent in excess of \$4 million dollars lobbying itself for more money. This number does not include trade organizations that maintain multi-million dollar budgets from state and local governments to lobby as well. One of the most common abuses of public funds under the category of lobbying is the practice of public dollars being used to support or oppose ballot measures and bonds. How can anyone on the opposing side to a bond or ballot initiative combat a bottomless pit of government advertising dollars? This disenfranchises the general public and turns the government into an economic engine for special interests. There is one important exception to banning the use of public funds to lobby. That exception is described in 1(c). This section explicitly describes that the initiative does NOT limit public officials (like the mayor) from communicating with other public officials like legislators. This section also does NOT apply to federal lobbying.

Currently there are 9 states with similar legislation, each recognizing the corrupting influence between no bid/sole source government contractors and campaign contributions. This is an extremely important issue that should focus on the substance of the initiative and not a collection of red herrings designed to distract and deceive.

Jason Cline, Spokesperson
Clean Team Alaska

Glenn Michael Prax

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Ballot Measure 1

Initiative Prohibiting the Use of Public Funds to Lobby or Campaign; and Prohibiting Holders of Government Contracts and Family Members from Making Political Contributions

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION

The stated goal of Ballot Measure #1 is to end publicly funded lobbying, which may sound appealing. But it is instead a deceptive attempt to **restrict political participation** in the name of open government. These restrictions go too far, limiting individuals involved in government contracting along with all of their **'immediate family,' which includes in-laws, step-relations, nieces and nephews, among many others.**

The initiative also focuses on government contracting practices. Proponents say it will stop **"pay-to-play,"** wherein holders of government contracts trade campaign contributions for more government contracts. There's no real evidence this is a problem, but even if it is, state procurement rules dictate all contracts worth more than \$5,000 be competitively bid. Local rules are similar. The "no bid" contracts cited by proponents are, for the most part, small contracts worth less than \$5,000 for things like catering a meeting.

Proponents openly acknowledge the initiative is flawed, but ask Alaska voters to "let the courts work it out." Given the length and complexity of the initiative as well as the many gray areas where the impacts are unclear, we urge Alaskans to VOTE NO.

Here are a few more reasons to vote no:

- Communities would be prohibited from reimbursing the travel expenses of a local official who travels to Juneau or Washington, D.C., to talk to lawmakers about local needs or speak to officials at the Department of Energy or the Department of the Interior, for example. Large corporations would face no such restrictions since most don't receive public money. **How does allowing corporations exclusive access to the halls of Juneau serve Alaskans?**
- The restrictions that apply to businesses would also apply to volunteers on non-profit boards that get municipal or state support. These grants are, in essence, "contracts," and fall under the same contracting provisions in the initiative that apply to businesses.
- Ballot Measure #1 is unconstitutional. Alaska's Attorney General has already issued an opinion that many of the provisions will not pass constitutional muster. If it passes, **the state will be forced to defend it in court at taxpayer expense.** A similar initiative was just ruled unconstitutional in Colorado.

Our opponents call this "Clean and Open Government." We call it ridiculous. Numerous statewide associations representing education, business, government, unions, political organizations, health care, public service and seniors have signed on to oppose Ballot Measure #1 because it is bad for all of us.

Please read all 1,967 words of Measure #1 below and ask yourself if you understand all of its potential impacts. It is a mess. **Please vote NO on Measure #1.**

Kathleen S. Wasserman
Executive Director, Alaska Municipal League

Rosemary Hagevig
President, AARP Alaska

Ballot Measure 2

Abortion for Minor Requires Notice to or Consent from Parent or Guardian or Through Judicial Bypass

BALLOT LANGUAGE

Ballot Measure No. 2
Abortion for Minor Requires Notice to or Consent
from Parent or Guardian or Through Judicial Bypass
(09PIMA)

This bill would change the law to require notice to the parent or guardian of a female under the age of 18 before she has an abortion. Currently, a female under 18 may have an abortion with no notice to her parent or guardian. The bill includes detailed requirements for the notice, including that the minor's doctor must provide the notice at least 48 hours before the procedure. This waiting period would be waived if a parent or guardian gives consent.

The bill also allows the minor to go to court to authorize an abortion without giving notice to her parent or guardian. The minor could ask the court to excuse her from school to attend the hearings and to have the abortion. The court could direct the school not to tell the minor's parent or guardian of the minor's pregnancy, abortion, or absence from school.

The bill allows a minor who is a victim of abuse by her parent or guardian to get an abortion without notice or consent. To do this, the minor and an adult relative or authorized official with personal knowledge of the abuse must sign a notarized statement about the abuse.

The bill would make it a felony for a doctor to knowingly violate the statutory notice provisions for giving the minor's parents notice of the minor's intent to have an abortion. The bill sets out a doctor's defense for performing an abortion without first providing notice or obtaining consent where the minor faces an immediate threat of death or permanent physical harm from continuing the pregnancy.

Doctors who perform abortions on a minor would have to submit reports.

This bill amends a law passed by the legislature in 1997 that is on the books but which may not be enforced because of a Court decision. The 1997 law was known as the "Parental Consent Act." This bill makes changes to the 1997 law to address concerns in the Court decision and seeks to make the law, as amended, enforceable.

Should this initiative become law?

Yes No

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY

Under current law, all women having abortions must give informed consent. Under current law, a minor may end her pregnancy without telling a parent. This Act would change parts of an old law that required a parent to consent to an abortion on a minor. The old law was unconstitutional. This Act requires a doctor to tell or try to tell a parent about an abortion on a minor at least 48 hours in advance. If a parent consents to the abortion, the abortion can be done sooner. The Act explains details of how to tell a parent or other adult. The doctor would face up to five years in jail if the doctor knowingly violates the law unless the doctor can prove that the minor faced a serious risk of death or

Ballot Measure 2

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permanent disability. If a minor is the victim of abuse by a parent, she can avoid telling the parent of the abortion but she must get a witness to write a statement about the abuse. The witness must be an adult sibling, grandparent, stepparent, police officer, or a state investigator. The minor must also give a written statement of abuse. The minor could also file a complaint with a court to avoid telling a parent about an abortion. The court could order that a minor may consent to end her pregnancy without parental notice or consent. If the court fails to hold a hearing or order the consent after five days, the doctor may rely on the minor's consent. A doctor is required to report abortions and to keep evidence of criminal abuse for use by the police. If a woman is 18 years old or older, married, or legally independent, the Act does not apply.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

As required by AS 15.45.090 (a)(4), the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services has prepared the following statement of costs to the State of implementing the law proposed by this ballot initiative.

The costs of implementing this initiative or any resulting savings are difficult to estimate, but are anticipated to be minimal.

There may be some cost savings within the Medicaid Services program. For any abortion to be covered under the federal Medicaid program, the pregnancy must be the result of rape or incest, or the life of the mother must be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term. In fiscal year 2008, the last year for which information is currently available, there were no qualifying abortions paid for through the federally funded Medicaid program. The Alaska Supreme Court has issued a decision requiring that the state provide funding for "medically necessary" abortions for low income women eligible for Medicaid. Because the state does not currently require consent documentation for abortions, there is no way to determine which minors enrolled in Medicaid had consent based upon existing claims data.

The Department of Health and Social Services' Office of Children's Services (OCS) has had court-ordered protective custody of approximately 2,000 children and youth on any given day for the past several years. While the demographics of the children in custody will fluctuate slightly, approximately 51% of those in protective custody are female and approximately 300 of those females are 12 years of age or older. Currently, approximately 20% of the parents of these 300 have had their parental rights terminated by the court and the state serves as the minor's legal guardian. The social work of supporting a pregnant child in state custody, locating and/or communicating with her parent(s) and potentially attending a court hearing to resolve the consent issue, would fall within the normal scope of an OCS caseworker's duties and would not substantially impact the agency's workload.

While one might assume a parental consent law could lead to fewer abortions and more teenage births, there is no statistical confirmation of the assumption. Therefore, the Office of Children's Services is unable to quantify the potential increase of newborns that might be ordered into the Department's protective custody as a result of a required parental consent and/or notification law.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW

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

* **Section 1.** AS 18.16.010(a) is amended to read:

(a) An abortion may not be performed in this state unless

(1) the abortion is performed by a physician licensed by the State Medical Board under AS 08.64.200;

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors and modified by court order.

Ballot Measure 2

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(2) the abortion is performed in a hospital or other facility approved for the purpose by the Department of Health and Social Services or a hospital operated by the federal government or an agency of the federal government;

(3) before an abortion is knowingly performed or induced on **a pregnant**, [AN] unmarried, unemancipated women under 18 years of age, **notice or consent have** [HAS] been given as required under AS 18.16.020 or a court has authorized the minor to proceed with the abortion **without parental involvement** under AS 18.16.030 and the minor consents; for purposes of enforcing this paragraph, there is a rebuttable presumption that a women who is unmarried and under 18 years of age is unemancipated;

(4) the woman is domiciled or physically present in the state for 30 days before the abortion; and

(5) the applicable requirements of AS 18.16.060 have been satisfied.

*** By Order No. 70 of The Alaska Supreme Court, dated June 2, 2010, the following subsections of existing law are set out here:**

AS 18.16.010(c) provides:

(c) A person who knowingly violates a provision of this section, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both.

AS 18.16.010(e) provides:

(e) A person who performs or induces an abortion in violation of (a)(3) of this section is civilly liable to the pregnant minor and the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian for compensatory and punitive damages.

*** Sec. 2.** AS 18.16.010(g) is amended to read:

(g) It is **a** [AN AFFIRMATIVE] defense to a prosecution or claim for violation of (a)(3) of this section that, **in the clinical judgment of the physician or surgeon**, compliance with the requirements of (a)

(3) of this section was not possible because, **in the clinical judgment of the physician or surgeon**, an immediate threat of serious risk to the life or physical health of the pregnant minor from the continuation of the pregnancy created a medical emergency necessitating the immediate performance or inducement of an abortion. In this subsection,

(1) "clinical judgment" means a physician's or surgeon's subjective professional medical judgment exercised in good faith;

(2) "defense" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900(b);

(3) "medical emergency" means a condition that, on the basis of the physician's or surgeon's good faith clinical judgment, so complicates the medical condition of a pregnant minor that

(A) [(1)] an immediate abortion of the minor's pregnancy is necessary to avert the minor's death; or

(B) [(2)] a delay in providing an abortion will create serious risk of **medical instability caused by a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant minor.**

*** By Order No. 70 of The Alaska Supreme Court, dated June 2, 2010, the following section of existing law (held unconstitutional in *State v. Planned Parenthood of Alaska*, 171 P.3d 577 (Alaska 2007)) is set out here:**

§ 18.16.020. Consent required before minor's abortion

A person may not knowingly perform or induce an abortion upon a minor who is known to the person to be pregnant, unmarried, under 17 years of age, and unemancipated unless, before the abortion, at least one of the following applies:

The text of this bill is presented as submitted by petition sponsors and modified by court order.

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- (1) one of the minor's parents or the minor's guardian or custodian has consented in writing to the performance or inducement of the abortion;
- (2) a court issues an order under AS 18.16.030 authorizing the minor to consent to the abortion without consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian, and the minor consents to the abortion; or
- (3) a court, by its inaction under AS 18.16.030, constructively has authorized the minor to consent to the abortion without consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian, and the minor consents to the abortion.

* **Sec. 3.** AS 18.16.020 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 18.16.020. Notice or consent required before minor's abortion. (a) A person may not knowingly perform or induce an abortion upon a minor who is known to the person to be pregnant, unmarried, under [17] **18** years of age, and unemancipated unless, before the abortion, at least one of the following applies:

(1) (A) one of the minor's parents, the minor's legal guardian, or the minor's custodian has been given notice of the planned abortion not less than 48 hours before the abortion is performed, or (B) the parent, legal guardian, or custodian has consented in writing to the performance or inducement of the abortion -- if a parent has consented to the abortion the 48 hour waiting period referenced in subsection (A) above does not apply;

(2) a court issues an order under AS 18.16.030 authorizing the minor to consent to the abortion without notice or consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian, and the minor consents to the abortion;

(3) a court, by its inaction under AS 18.16.030, constructively has authorized the minor to consent to the abortion without notice and consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian, and the minor consents to the abortion; or

(4) the minor is the victim of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or a pattern of emotional abuse committed by one or both of the minor's parents or by a legal guardian or custodian of the minor and the abuse is documented by a declaration of the abuse in a signed and notarized statement by

- (A) the minor; and
- (B) another person who has personal knowledge of the abuse who is
 - (i) the sibling of the minor who is 21 years of age or older;
 - (ii) a law enforcement officer;
 - (iii) a representative of the department of Health and Social Services who has investigated the abuse;
 - (iv) a grandparent of the minor; or
 - (v) a stepparent of the minor.

(b) In (a)(1) of this section, actual notice must be given or attempted to be given in person or by telephone by either the physician who has referred the minor for an abortion or by the physician who intends to perform the abortion. An individual designated by the physician may initiate the notification process, but the actual notice shall be given by the physician. The physician giving notice of the abortion must document the notice or attempted notice in the minor's medical record and take reasonable steps to verify that the person to whom the notice is provided is the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the minor seeking an abortion. Reasonable steps to provide notice must include

- (1) if in person, requiring the person to show government-issued identification along with additional documentation of the person's relationship to the minor; additional documentation may include the minor's birth certificate or a court order of adoption, guardianship, or custodianship;
- (2) if by telephone, initiating the call, attempting to verify through a review of published

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telephone directories that the number to be dialed is that of the minor's parent, legal guardian, or custodian, and asking questions of the person to verify that the person's relationship to the minor is that of parent, legal guardian, or custodian; when notice is attempted by telephone but the physician or physician's designee is unsuccessful in reaching the parent, legal guardian, or custodian, the physician's designee shall continue to initiate the call, in not less than two-hour increments, for not less than five attempts, in a 24-hour period.

(c) If actual notice is attempted unsuccessfully after reasonable steps have been taken as described under (b) of this section, the referring physician or the physician intending to perform an abortion on a minor may provide constructive notice to the minor's parent, legal guardian, or custodian. Constructive notice is considered to have been given 48 hours after the certified notice is mailed. In this subsection, "constructive notice" means that notice of the abortion was provided in writing and mailed by certified mail, delivery restricted to addressee only, to the last known address of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian after taking reasonable steps to verify the mailing address.

(d) A physician who suspects or receives a report of abuse under this section shall report the abuse as provided under AS 47.17.020.

(e) A physician who is informed that the pregnancy of a minor resulted from criminal sexual assault of the minor must retain, and take reasonable steps to preserve, the products of conception and evidence following the abortion for use by law enforcement officials in prosecuting the crime.

* **Sec. 4.** AS 18.16.030(a) is amended to read:

(a) A woman who is pregnant, unmarried, under 18 years of age, and unemancipated who wishes to have an abortion without **notice to or** the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian may file a complaint in the superior court requesting the issuance of an order authorizing the minor to consent to the performance or inducement of an abortion without **notice to or** the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian.

* **Sec. 5.** AS 18.16.030(b) is amended to read:

(b) The complaint shall be made under oath and must include all of the following:

(1) a statement that the complainant is pregnant;

(2) a statement that the complainant is unmarried, under 18 years of age, and

unemancipated;

(3) a statement that the complainant wishes to have an abortion without **notice to or** the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian;

(4) an allegation of either or both of the following:

(A) that the complainant is sufficiently mature and well enough informed to decide intelligently whether to have an abortion without **notice to or** the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian; or

(B) that one or both of the minor's parents or the minor's guardian or custodian was engaged in physical abuse, sexual abuse, or a pattern of emotional abuse against the minor, or that the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian otherwise is not in the minor's best interest;

(5) a statement as to whether the complainant has retained an attorney and, if an attorney has been retained, the name, address, and telephone number of the attorney.

* **Sec. 6.** AS 18.16.030(c) is amended to read:

(c) The court shall fix a time for a hearing on any complaint filed under (a) of this section and shall keep a record of all testimony and other oral proceedings in the action. The hearing shall be held at the earliest possible time, but not later than the fifth business day after the day that the complaint is filed. The court shall enter judgment on the complaint immediately after the hearing is concluded. If the hearing required by this subsection is not held by the fifth business day after the complaint is filed, the failure to hold the hearing shall be considered to be a constructive order of the court authorizing the complainant to consent to the performance or inducement of an abortion without **notice to or** the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian, and the complainant and any other person may rely on the constructive order to the same extent as if the court actually had issued an order under this section

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authorizing the complainant to consent to the performance or inducement of an abortion without such consent.

* **Sec. 7.** AS 18.16.030(j) is amended to read:

(j) If the complainant files a notice of appeal authorized under this section, the superior court shall deliver a copy of the notice of appeal and the record on appeal to the supreme court within four days after the notice of appeal is filed. Upon receipt of the notice and record, the clerk of the supreme court shall place the appeal on the docket. The appellant shall file a brief within four days after the appeal is docketed. Unless the appellant waives the right to oral argument, the supreme court shall hear oral argument within five days after the appeal is docketed. The supreme court shall enter judgment in the appeal immediately after the oral argument or, if oral argument has been waived, within five days after the appeal is docketed. Upon motion of the appellant and for good cause shown, the supreme court may shorten or extend the maximum times set out in this subsection. However, in any case, if judgment is not entered within five days after the appeal is docketed, the failure to enter the judgment shall be considered to be a constructive order of the court authorizing the appellant to consent to the performance or inducement of an abortion without **notice to or** the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian, and the appellant and any other person may rely on the constructive order to the same extent as if the court actually had entered a judgment under this subsection authorizing the appellant to consent to the performance or inducement of an abortion without **notice to or the** consent of another person. In the interest of justice, the supreme court, in an appeal under this subsection, shall liberally modify or dispense with the formal requirements that normally apply as to the contents and form of an appellant's brief.

* **Sec. 8.** AS 18.16.030(n) is amended to read:

(n) Blank copies of the forms prescribed under (1) of this section and information on the proper procedures for filing a complaint or appeal shall be made available by the court system at the official location of each superior court, district court, and magistrate in the state. The information required under this subsection must also include notification to the minor that

- (1) there is no filing fee required for either form;
- (2) no court costs will be assessed against the minor for procedures under this section;
- (3) an attorney will be appointed to represent the minor if the minor does not retain an

attorney;

(4) the minor may request that the superior court with appropriate jurisdiction hold a telephonic hearing on the complaint so that the minor need not personally be present;

(5) the minor may request that the superior court with appropriate jurisdiction issue an order directing the minor's school to excuse the minor from school to attend court hearings held under this section and to have the abortion if one is authorized by the court and directing the school not to notify the minor's parent, legal guardian, or custodian that the minor is pregnant, seeking an abortion, or is absent for purposes of obtaining an abortion.

* **Sec. 9.** AS 18.16 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 18.16.040. Reports. For each month in which an abortion is performed on a minor by a physician, the physician shall file a report with the Department of Health and Social Services indicating the number of abortions performed on a minor for that month, the age of each minor, the number of previous abortions performed on each minor, if any, and the number of pregnancies of each minor, if any, and the number of consents provided under each of the exceptions enumerated under AS 18.16.020(a)(1) - (4). A report filed under this section may not include identifying information of the minor other than the minor's age.

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STATEMENT IN SUPPORT

This ballot measure asks a simple question: should parents have the right to be involved when their minor daughter is considering an abortion? We take it for granted that parents are required to give their consent, or at least be notified, before their child can get an aspirin at school, have her ears pierced, get a tattoo, go to an R-rated movie, or attend a field trip.

Yet in Alaska today, a doctor can perform the surgical procedure of abortion on a female minor without even informing the girl's parents.

36 other states have laws requiring that a parent provide consent or receive advance notice before an abortion can be performed on their child. These laws have promoted the health and welfare of minors, and protected the constitutional right of parents to rear their children. Parents typically have the most knowledge of their child's medical history (e.g., drug allergies, previous illnesses, surgeries). Parental involvement laws ensure that parents have the opportunity to discuss their daughter's medical history with both their child and their doctor.

The proposed law contains exceptions for the very rare instances when notifying a parent might not be in the best interests of the minor – for example, when a teen comes from an abusive home. There is a “judicial bypass” procedure that allows judges to waive the requirement for parental notice on a case-by-case basis. In cases of abuse, a minor can also have another person with knowledge of the abuse sign an affidavit, which would also waive the parental notice requirement.

Opponents of the parental notification ballot measure argue it is a “government mandate.” But all laws are government mandates, from highway speed limits, to the rule that says you have to buckle your infant into a car seat when traveling on the road. The essential question is whether the law advances a proper interest. Parental involvement laws protect the rights of parents, and safeguard the health of their children. The record from 36 other states is clear: parental involvement laws work.

Ultimately, you must ask yourself - who do you trust more to make medical decisions for your child: yourself, or an abortion doctor who happens to make money by performing abortions? The opponents of this measure would have you believe that the staff of an abortion clinic are somehow better equipped than parents to help a teenage girl make a decision that potentially has life-changing consequences. We disagree.

Parental involvement laws are supported by most Americans, regardless of their positions on abortion.

The U.S. Supreme Court has consistently upheld parental involvement laws. Even the late Justice Harry Blackmun, the author of *Roe v. Wade*, found these laws to be constitutional as long as they include a judicial bypass procedure, which this measure does.

Voting YES will protect teen health and uphold the rights of parents to direct the upbringing of their children.

Mia Costello, Initiative Committee Member

Cherie M. Solie

Donald Olson

Ballot Measure 2

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STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION

Doctors, nurses, parents, teachers, school counselors, union members, ministers, the YWCA and Planned Parenthood all urge you to VOTE No on this dangerous new government mandate.

No law can mandate family communication and this law puts the health and safety of our most vulnerable teens at risk

Requiring new government intervention in the most private affairs of Alaska's families is not the answer. That's why so many voters have joined Alaskans Against Government Mandates.

Of course, parents rightfully want to be involved in their teenage daughter's lives. The good news is that, in Alaska, most teens do involve a parent or another trusted adult if they are faced with an unintended pregnancy. But **good family communication can't be mandated and forced on us by the government.**

Laws like this **put government bureaucrats and the courts right in the middle of family decisions.** We don't need this kind of bureaucracy. We don't need new government mandates intruding in our personal lives.

And not all teens in Alaska – or anywhere - live in homes where communication is possible. Think about it. She may not even live with her parents, there may be drug problems, abuse, or worse in the family. Scared, pregnant teens, with no where else to turn, often do dangerous things.

And, these teens are not going to be able to navigate a difficult and intimidating "court bypass" scheme. **They don't need a judge, they need counseling and good medical care without delay.** Teens in the middle of our winters, living miles from any courthouse, some not even with their parents aren't going to discuss the most personal aspects of their lives over the telephone to a judge hundreds of miles away, nor be able to travel back and forth to a court. It's these teens, and others like them, that may take matters into their own hands, look to the internet ...or worse.

Mandates and government aren't the solution – and this proposal isn't the answer. But we know what works and we know there are real solutions.

The real answer to teen pregnancy is education and prevention including abstinence and strong caring families, not new laws that put our teens at risk. Access to contraception and talking to our daughters *long before they are faced with an unplanned pregnancy* is the answer. That will help reduce teen pregnancy, not new mandates like this. That's why so many **URGE YOU TO VOTE NO.**

This isn't about aspirin. This isn't about field trips. **This is about an initiative that would put government right in the middle of Alaska's families at serious and difficult times.**

And it puts the health and safety of teens at risk, who, for whatever sad and dangerous reason, can't talk to their parents – **because no law can mandate that!**

It doesn't matter how many laws you pass. No law can mandate family communication. Alaskans don't need more government in our lives.

Join us. VOTE NO. Protect teens and keep government out of our lives.

Clover Simon, MSW Planned Parenthood

Janice Weiss, Executive Director YWCA

LaVerne Demientieff, Board Chair NASW Alaska

The statement printed on this page is the opinion of the author(s) and is presented as submitted to the Division of Elections.



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