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HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

NEXT COMMITTEE: FINANCE

BILL: HB 309

CURRENT VERSION:

SCHEDULED: MARCH 16, 1988

SPONSOR: ZAWACKI

PHONE NO: 2719

CONTACT FILE: _____

BILL SUBJECT: RELATING TO CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERMANENT FUND DIVIDENDS FOR THE ALASKA SPECIAL OLYMPICS

SPONSOR BACKUP: IN FILES

AFFECTED AGENCIES:

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>CONTACT/PHONE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
REVENUE	ROYCE WELLER/2300	

FISCAL NOTES

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>REQUESTED</u>	<u>DATED</u>	<u>FY 88 AMT</u>	<u>FY 89 AMT</u>
REVENUE		3/15/88	-0-	28,600

ACTION

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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3/16/88	CS HB 309 PASSED FROM HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS; EFFECTIVE DATE CHANGED TO 1/1/89
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STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y. STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

House State Affs:

March 16, 1988

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 5/12/87

FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

DATE: 3-16-88

The State Affairs Committee has considered HB 309

"An Act relating to contributions from permanent fund dividends for the Alaska Special Olympics; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with CS HB 309 (SA) the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

 Chairman's signature

Original sponsor: Zawacki

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 309 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

4 A BILL

5 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to contributions from permanent fund
6 dividends for the Alaska Special Olympics; and pro-
7 viding for an effective date."
8

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 43.23 is amended by adding a new section to read:

11 Sec. 43.23.016. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DIVIDENDS. (a) The depart-
12 ment shall prepare the permanent fund dividend application to allow an
13 applicant to elect to have money subtracted from the dividend check
14 and contributed to the official organizing committee for the Alaska
15 Special Olympics.

16 (b) The amount of each contribution elected under (a) of this
17 section is \$5. Contributions shall be deposited in a special dividend
18 contribution account and allocated by the department in accordance
19 with the contribution elections made by applicants except that the
20 department shall use money in the account to pay administrative costs
21 incurred under this section.

22 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 1989.
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TESTIMONY TO
HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
BY REPRESENTATIVE JIM ZAWACKI
March 16, 1988

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am here to ask your consideration on House Bill 309 which would allow an individual to contribute \$5.00 from their Permanent Fund Dividend check for the Alaska Special Olympics.

We are all aware there are many fine programs that are requesting the same consideration and together as a legislative body we will come to an agreement as to which programs will be considered.

I have included in your packet information forwarded to me by Judy Meidinger, the Executive Director of Special Olympics that explains the Special Olympics Program in Alaska. I would like to touch on only a few examples of what the Special Olympics Program is about:

Who Special Olympics are: They are a volunteer nonprofit organization serving individuals with mental retardation, ages 8 and above, at any level of skill ability.

What Special Olympics do: They provide a year-round sports training and conditioning program for over 400 athletes, in 30 areas of our State under the direction of over 800 volunteers of coaches, trainers, assistants and event organizers.

Special Olympics Sports Activities: They have a year-round sports training and competition in the following sports: Aquatics, Basketball, Bowling, Frisbee, Gymnastics, Ice Skating (speed & figure), Skiing (nordic & alpine), Soccer, Swimming, Track & Field, Volleyball, and Wheelchair Events.

Please take a look at the articles that were in the Anchorage Times and Anchorage Daily News on Sunday, March 13, 1988. The articles address the 1988 Special Olympics State Winter Games. I would like to mention some of the comments relating to these special children, volunteers and parents.

These are quotes from the articles:

"It's built up so everybody wins."

"We acclaim last place as much as first."

"This is a chance to show the skills they've learned for us to acknowledge their dedication."

"To come here they have to take part in local competitions. They don't have to place, just compete," she continued. "The events give our athletes an opportunity to develop their physical skills, their level of physical fitness. A lot of time, special education students don't get the same level of phys-ed as regular students, so this helps them develop self-confidence."

"Everyone gets an award."

"Cecelia's mother cringes at the words mentally retarded. She prefers to say he has a learning disability."

"The idea is to improve fitness while giving people with mental handicaps goals to shoot for and the chance to be around other people."

Last but not least: "It's like the (Special Olympics) oath says: Let me win but if I can't win, let me be brave (in the attempt)."

"These people don't back off. They put their heart out to do it."

I have been involved with the Special Olympics Program in the past and what it is really about is the children. These children give their hearts and souls. If you have watched or been involved in a Special Olympic event you come away humbled.

If you recall, not too many years ago society denied the existence of these same children. I can not speak for the rest of the state, but in Anchorage where I was involved, those parents and volunteers learned what love, caring and real dedication meant just by being part of these children's dreams and goals.

I believe the Alaska Special Olympics should be THE or one of the programs that are deserving of a permanent fund check-off. With this I am asking this committee to support HB 309.

Madam chairman and members thank you for your time and consideration.



Special Olympics

Alaska

Chuck Melick - Director Emeritus

PO Box 190955 • Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0955 • 19071 561-607

OVERVIEW

Special Olympics is an international program of physical fitness, sports training and athletic competition for children and adults with mental retardation. It was created in 1968 by the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation and currently serves more than one million athletes in all 50 states and over 70 foreign countries.

The year round training and competition program provided by Special Olympics, builds the skills, confidence and self-esteem of the athletes involved, which in turn, prepares them to be independent, productive students, employees, family members and caring citizens. Through successful experience in sports, they gain confidence and build a positive self-image associated with success rather than failure.

In Alaska, training is offered in 12 sports (nationally there are 22), including basketball, bowling, gymnastics, track and field, swimming, soccer, alpine and nordic skiing, speed and figure skating, cycling and equestrian events. Competition is held according to ability level, not just age. Local competitions are held throughout the year, with 3 state events being held annually (bowling tournament, winter games and summer games).

Participation in Special Olympics programs is open to any individual who is eight years of age or older, who has a primary diagnosis of mental retardation. Individuals with fetal alcohol syndrome, fragile X, a combination of deafness and blindness, and autism are also eligible for participation.

Alaska Special Olympics currently has programs in 31 communities which also includes 4 military bases, within the State. All of our coordinators, except in Anchorage, are volunteers, as are the over 200 coaches and their assistants who help to train our athletes. The rest of our combined statewide organization consists of only 3 full time paid employees and about 700 more volunteers who serve the needs of over 400 athletes. Our operating budget for this fiscal year is \$154,518; \$72,000 of which is a state grant administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The balance of our budget is made up from private sources within the communities.

NEEDS

There is still so much to do in communities that have active programs. Because these special olympic programs are supported solely by volunteer activity, the volunteers, who often have full time jobs and are parents of some of our athletes as well, need all of the encouragement and technical assistance that we can give them. It is the job of the statewide office to do that. Help is always needed for their fund raising efforts, other volunteer recruitment, orientation and training for these volunteers, events coordination, and more importantly, the outreach efforts to recruit potential athletes and their families to special olympics. There is not another non-profit organization in the State of Alaska that can boast the statistics that Alaska Special Olympics can in terms of low operating costs, clients served and the largest volunteer force available.

The enclosed map of Alaska shows the communities and population areas that are currently served by a special olympics program. What is more apparent, however, are the vast areas of the state with large communities which do not have any activity at all.

The other unserved "communities" are the schools - everywhere. Ideally, Alaska Special Olympics should be actively outreaching and assisting the development of special olympics programs in all of the schools that have a need for such or which have students who would benefit. Every high school student with mental retardation who currently benefits from our program outside of the school system, or could benefit from special olympic training within the school system should be able to participate in a school sanctioned special olympics program and thus be able to earn a letter. As everyone knows, this is not possible for any of our mentally retarded and should be changed. School programs for sports involvement for students automatically, and by their very nature eliminates and discriminates against the mentally retarded.

We were dismayed, for example, when a track and field coach in one of Anchorage's high schools refused to allow one of our long distance runners to join the cross country running team. Our athlete was competitive, capable, and had a daily training regimen through Alaska Special Olympics and his running family, yet he was firmly refused by the coach, despite attempts by his teacher, family and special olympics coaches, citing as the reason, the possibility of the need for additional supervision.

The attached reference prepared by the President's Committee on Mental Retardation for state planning on "The Prevention of Mental Retardation and Related Disabilities" provides some baseline data regarding the numbers of mentally retarded in this country and also provides statistics on a state by state basis according to 1982 census figures on the numbers of mentally

retarded in our country. According to these statistics, Alaska has more than 4000 mentally retarded persons. A number of conclusions can be drawn from these figures, however they serve to illustrate that just in our case, Alaska Special Olympics serves just under 10% of this special population, which also means that these remaining 90% haven't any means of accessing any sports or training program because they aren't available to the mentally retarded.

Alaska Special Olympics has the organizational structure, the methodology, the commitment, the skills and the motivation, but not the full complement of staff nor the financial capability to meet the needs outside of the communities that we already are. This is an unfortunate circumstance that we wish to correct. Our goal is to do that by increasing the use and effectiveness of our volunteer force and to add one more professional position during this fiscal year. We have one full time, in the office, volunteer coordinator and only need to increase our working space and equipment to utilize more. Many are waiting in line to be used but they cannot be accommodated just yet. We are in the process of seeking better accommodations so that we can accomplish some of our organizational goals and outreach plans which include more efficient use of our volunteers with expanded office space.

An example of our plans to expand our programs is illustrated by the fact that the planning committee for the board of directors of Alaska Special Olympics has determined that the next permanent position to existing staff will be an Area Development Coordinator whose task it will be to assist communities and schools to develop programs where there are none; to help in the expansion and outreach for existing programs; to assist in local and State-wide fundraising projects, and to develop strategies and outreach plans specifically related to the school districts for more involvement as a matter of statewide and local school policy. This staff addition will increase our operating budget to approximately \$206,000.

Outside of our operational costs, we also raise all of the money needed to send our athletes to State and international competitions, which in 1987 for the International Summer Games in Notre Dame cost about \$40,000. Our 1988 projected costs for the International Winter Games at Lake Tahoe will be about \$30,000, and our fundraising goals reflect these costs.

If we can provide more information and documentation, please call or write. Our telephone is 561-6070.

President's Committee on Mental Retardation

A Guide for State Planning
for
**The Prevention of Mental Retardation
And Related Disabilities**

Endorsed by:

The American Academy of Pediatrics

The American Association of University
Affiliated Programs for Persons
with Developmental Disabilities

The American Association on Mental
Deficiency

The Association for Retarded
Citizens of the United States

Introduction

More than six million Americans of all ages experience mental retardation. One out of every ten persons in our country has a family member who has mental retardation. Every five minutes another child is born with mental retardation. Mental retardation presents a major social, educational, health, and economic problem for our nation.

More than fifty per cent of all cases of mental retardation can be prevented through known intervention strategies such as: proper nutrition, immunization, control and early treatment of disease, management of maternal illness, genetic counseling, identification and treatment of inborn errors of metabolism, high-risk pregnancy identification and care, early identification and treatment of learning problems, early childhood stimulation, child abuse prevention, childhood accident and injury prevention, and avoidance of harmful drugs and environmental chemicals. Effective prevention programs will reduce the personal loss, grief, and anxiety to the individuals and their families who are affected by this disability and will result in cost savings to our nation.

The President's Committee on Mental Retardation (PCMR) was established by Executive Order 11280 by President Lyndon B. Johnson in May 1966. This executive order established Committee responsibilities to include advising and assisting the President and the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Department of Health and Human Services) regarding the adequacy of the national effort to combat mental retardation and to develop and disseminate information to reduce the incidence of mental retardation and ameliorate its effects. A specific goal "to reduce the occurrence of mental retardation by half before the end of the century" was cited in Executive Order 11776 issued by President Richard M. Nixon in November 1974.

For more than twenty years the PCMR has continued its commitment to improve the lives of persons with mental retardation and to emphasize prevention. Since 1982, the Committee has focused on assisting states and territories by encouraging planning and collaboration for prevention programs. PCMR sent a letter to each governor in 1983 asking for information about the planning activities and prevention programs

in the individual state or territory. Many of the responses showed that effective planning was in place or was in process; however, the results of this survey also pointed out that many states needed assistance.

In order to reach the presidential goal to reduce the incidence of mental retardation by fifty per cent by the end of this century, the resources of the governmental and private sectors must be mobilized. This will require the coordination of efforts at the federal, state, local and community levels in concert with professional and advocacy groups.

The PCMR has published a number of documents highlighting effective prevention activities identified throughout the United States and its territories for use as resources in prevention program planning. These publications are referenced in the bibliography under the General section. The PCMR has now developed this Guide for use by the individual states and territories as they write or review existing plans for the prevention of mental retardation and related disabilities. These efforts are a part of the federal prevention initiative within the Department of Health Services in conjunction with the Surgeon General as directed by the President. "Developmental disabilities" may be substituted for "mental retardation" throughout the text.

The information in this Guide for State Planning is intended to augment existing programs and should be used as a baseline for states as they evaluate their role in this national effort. Many publications have focused on only biomedical factors or on environmental and psychosocial factors; however, there is so much overlap, it is almost impossible to separate these influences. The Guide includes sections which discuss major areas for consideration, as well as planning strategies, a program checklist, a glossary of terms (to assist in discussion of the materials), reference tables, and a bibliography. Reference to "State" includes the fifty States and the political jurisdictions (American Samoa, District of Columbia, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau).

Glossary

The following definitions are provided to assure clarity and consistency in understanding the terms used in this Guide.

Mental Retardation. Refers to significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period.

- **General Intellectual Functioning** is defined as the results obtained by assessment with one or more of the individually administered general intelligence tests developed for the purpose of assessing intellectual functioning.
- **Significantly Subaverage Intellectual Functioning** is defined as approximately IQ 70 or below.
- **Adaptive Behavior** is defined as the effectiveness or degree with which individuals meet the standards of personal independence and social responsibility expected for age and cultural group.
- **Developmental Period** is defined as the period of time between birth and the 18th birthday.

Primary Prevention. Represents the attempt to eliminate the occurrence of the problem in the individual and to reduce the prevalence in the community. Classical examples of this include: addressing the medical and social factors, including poverty, which predispose to mental retardation; improving prenatal and perinatal care and factors within these time frames which directly lead to mental retardation; prevention of postnatal causes including catastrophic illnesses, accidents, poisonings, abuse, and neglect which lead to abnormal development.

Secondary Prevention. Attempts to identify a problem early so that intervention at the outset will eliminate the potential for abnormality or alter the circumstances which create the condition. Traditional examples of these include early identification of high-risk conditions and early medical, social, and educational, or other therapeutic interventions.

Tertiary Prevention. Aimed at minimizing the long-term disability or at least mitigating some of its effects. This usually takes the form of case finding and provision of specific and/or comprehensive services for individuals or populations at large.

Developmental Disability. The Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (Public Law 95-602) defines the term "developmental disability" to mean a severe, chronic disability of a person which:

- is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- is manifested before the person attains the age twenty-two;
- is likely to continue indefinitely;
- results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: (i) self-care, (ii) receptive and expressive language, (iii) learning, (iv) mobility, (v) self-direction, (vi) capacity for independent living, and (vii) economic sufficiency; and
- reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of life-long or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

Cerebral Palsy. A general descriptive term referring to a nonprogressive motor deficit of early onset. The motor deficit may be in one or more limbs with paralysis, spasticity or problems of motor control. The type of cerebral palsy is determined by the location of the lesion(s) within the central nervous system, by the nature and perhaps timing of its occurrence, and by the relative ability of the nervous system to compensate for the deficit. Although by definition the lesion is nonprogressive, it may evolve as myelination and other factors occur (for example, athetosis may not be noted in the newborn but becomes apparent in later months or early years of life).

Epilepsy. (Convulsive or seizure disorder) A clinical disorder characterized by recurrent paroxysmal episodes of central nervous system dysfunction which may be manifested by loss of consciousness, convulsive movements, and/or disturbances of feeling or behavior.

Autism. A syndrome first appearing in the very early years of life, which is characterized by extreme withdrawal, language disturbance, inability to form affective ties, frequent lack of responsiveness to other peo-

DATA ON NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

TOTAL POPULATION (1983 U.S. CENSUS ESTIMATE)	238,648,000
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL RETARDATION (1% OF TOTAL POPULATION)	2,386,480
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH MILD MENTAL RETARDATION (80-89% OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL RETARDATION)	2,123,967
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH MODERATE MENTAL RETARDATION (6% OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL RETARDATION)	143,189
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH SEVERE MENTAL RETARDATION (3.5% OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL RETARDATION)	83,527
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH PROFOUND MENTAL RETARDATION (1.5% OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL RETARDATION)	35,797
TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS (1983 U.S. CENSUS ESTIMATE)	74,270,000
NUMBER OF YOUTH WITH MENTAL RETARDATION (1% OF TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS)	742,700
NUMBER OF YOUTH WITH MENTAL RETARDATION RECEIVING SPECIAL SERVICES BY SCHOOLS (EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS, 1986)	717,785
NUMBER OF YOUTH WITH MENTAL RETARDATION BELOW SCHOOL AGE OR NOT RECEIVING SPECIAL SERVICES BY SCHOOLS	24,915
TOTAL POPULATION OVER 21 YEARS (1983 U.S. CENSUS ESTIMATE)	162,378,000
NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION (1% OF TOTAL POPULATION OVER 21 YEARS)	1,623,780

CHAPTER	1967 CENSUS	'79 CENSUS	'79 CENSUS	'83 CENSUS	SO ATHLETES		'04-'05 \$ OF MR SERVED IN SCHOOLS **	(1982) \$ OF MR IN RESID. FACILIT.
					FY '06 NO./% ELIG. *	FY '07 NO./% ELIG. *		
AL	3,954,013	118,620	79,080	39,540	19,700/49.6%	19,900/50.3%	34,313	1,943
AK	425,157	12,755	9,503	4,252	365/00%	302/08.9%	591	248
AR	2,312,992	69,307	46,250	23,129		7,937/34.3%	14,329	1,695
AZ	2,091,731	85,752	57,825	27,917		13,000/45.0%	5,666	1,733
CA	24,901,888	747,057	498,038	249,019	42,129/16.9%	16,025/06.4%	20,501	27,666
CO	3,062,197	91,066	61,244	30,622	7,123/23.2%	5,409/17.6%	5,109	2,829
CT	3,173,093	95,193	63,452	31,731	5,000/15.7%	4,200/13.2%	5,611	4,553
DE	603,801	18,124	12,075	6,038	900/14.9%	774/12.8%	1,796	764
DC	623,517	18,709	12,472	6,236	2,220/35.5%	2,200/35.3%	1,374	886
FL	10,732,217	321,967	214,644	107,322		12,000/11.2%	27,317	9,060
GA	5,720,415	171,512	114,403	57,204	10,455/18.2%	10,800/18.9%	24,958	3,557
HI	1,002,876	30,096	20,050	10,029	900/08.9%	950/09.5%	1,206	857
ID	976,377	29,291	19,528	9,764	2,200/22.0%	1,330/13.6%	2,763	860
IL	11,531,517	345,946	230,630	115,315	17,340/15.0%	15,878/13.8%	31,859	12,808
IN	5,454,033	163,621	109,081	54,540	19,092/36.4%	17,003/31.2%	23,463	3,961
IO	2,087,906	65,637	57,758	28,979	14,850/51.4%	13,287/46.0%	12,206	4,541
KS	2,411,767	73,353	48,235	24,118	7,000/29.0%	8,000/36.5%	6,190	2,075
KY	3,672,612	110,160	73,440	36,720	12,000/32.6%	11,000/30.0%	20,119	1,860
LA	4,440,079	133,226	88,810	44,409	19,461/43.8%	15,536/35.0%	12,755	5,055
MA	1,145,561	34,370	22,913	11,457	4,300/37.5%	4,787/41.0%	4,622	1,464
MD	4,329,367	129,051	85,557	43,204	10,141/23.4%	9,224/21.3%	7,317	3,246
ME	5,029,530	174,009	116,593	58,296	6,000/10.2%	6,000/10.3%	30,071	6,722
MI	9,155,742	274,672	183,115	91,557	27,000/29.4%	27,000/29.5%	26,188	11,102
MN	4,125,229	123,757	82,505	41,352	6,500/15.7%	6,500/15.9%	12,956	7,069
MO	2,549,374	75,481	50,997	25,494		10,000/39.2%	12,412	2,678
MT	6,981,757	149,454	99,636	49,818	14,983/30.0%	17,623/35.4%	18,353	6,251
NC	802,445	24,073	16,049	8,024	1,345/16.7%	1,200/15.0%	1,549	761
ND	1,599,299	47,679	31,705	15,093	3,000/18.8%	3,000/18.9%	5,098	1,722
OH	900,535	27,016	18,011	9,005	1,041/11.5%	800/08.9%	953	301
OK	956,688	28,701	19,134	9,567	1,300/18.8%	1,156/12.1%	1,146	944
OR	7,468,532	224,056	149,371	74,685	4,336/06.4%	5,298/07.1%	10,061	8,731
PA	1,351,332	40,940	27,227	13,613	2,465/13.1%	2,222/16.3%	2,695	846
RI	17,595,936	530,078	353,919	176,959	22,000/12.4%	20,000/11.3%	33,009	25,317
SC	6,052,492	181,575	121,050	60,525	20,530/34.0%	20,517/33.9%	25,015	4,441
SD	655,869	19,976	13,317	6,659	2,101/31.5%	2,156/32.4%	1,023	1,234
TN	10,786,307	323,509	215,726	107,863	24,000/22.2%	25,000/23.2%	53,983	10,072
TX	3,197,091	95,913	63,942	31,971		9,500/29.7%	12,025	3,012
VA	2,670,749	80,362	53,575	26,787	6,700/02.5%	6,800/25.4%	4,816	2,480
VT	11,907,395	357,219	230,146	119,073	21,661/18.1%	22,680/19.0%	43,350	15,567
WA	962,233	28,067	19,245	9,622	1,800/18.7%	900/09.4%	1,662	1,012
WI	3,229,593	96,351	64,351	32,337	10,527/32.6%	11,489/35.6%	19,672	3,713
WV	691,846	20,455	13,637	6,818	3,120/45.7%	3,280/48.1%	1,692	1,215
WY	6,447,916	139,437	92,958	46,479	14,500/31.1%	14,500/31.2%	16,933	3,520
Y	15,446,315	463,389	308,921	154,463	21,000/13.5%	22,000/14.2%	20,027	15,763
Z	1,590,000	47,702	31,802	15,901	2,396/15.0%	2,417/15.2%	3,650	1,350
	522,653	15,680	10,453	5,227	800/15.3%	750/14.3%	2,370	798
	5,542,565	165,200	110,853	55,427	8,000/14.4%	5,525/10.0%	14,766	4,220
	4,329,693	129,857	85,578	43,209	5,463/12.6%	6,400/14.8%	8,783	3,734
	1,959,435	58,783	39,189	19,594	6,000/30.6%	6,000/30.6%	10,132	1,031
	4,795,555	143,909	95,932	47,967	5,792/12.0%	5,847/12.2%	12,731	5,685
	520,155	15,605	10,403	5,202		770/14.8%	897	625

Percentages computed by dividing the number of participants by 1% of the 1983 census.

* Source of Data: Eighth Annual Report to Congress

CHAPTER	Special Foster	Small Group Residence 1-15 Clients	Private Group Residence 16+ Clients	Public Group Residence 16+ Clients	Semi-Independent Living	Boarding Home	Personal Care	Special Nursing Home
AL	58/10	216/33	89/5	1,470/4	27/3	20/3	0/0	63/2
AK	30/20	82/20	0/0	88/1	10/2	0/0	8/1	30/3
AR	39/20	112/12	74/4	1,354/6	39/3	0/0	0/0	77/3
AZ	213/124	597/100	173/7	572/1	9/2	6/3	137/7	26/1
CA	6,098/1,729	4,411/740	5,074/144	7,924/8	228/9	456/64	720/127	2,155/32
CO	60/40	700/95	690/17	1,264/3	88/11	0/0	5/1	2/1
CT	204/97	645/74	370/0	3,161/14	82/5	11/7	30/3	50/1
DE	138/71	17/3	93/4	513/1	0/0	0/0	3/1	0/0
DC	54/27	158/28	60/2	611/1	0/0	0/0	3/1	0/0
FL	598/191	1,686/226	2,084/57	3,334/9	146/11	5/2	108/11	19/1
GA	405/247	367/68	226/4	2,263/7	7/3	14/3	54/17	221/2
HI	107/49	87/29	3/2	379/1	0/0	11/4	253/109	17/2
ID	55/11	160/21	143/7	350/1	3/1	3/1	99/8	47/2
IL	150/91	430/72	4,402/74	5,243/15	193/18	35/5	353/20	2,082/26
IN	231/84	410/72	265/4	2,373/9	69/9	1/1	21/3	578/8
KS	5/1	756/94	937/17	2,146/42	44/4	0/0	482/25	171/4
IO	59/15	561/69	624/11	1,371/4	37/6	29/6	3/1	191/3
KY	59/59	85/22	800/6	797/5	30/4	2/2	0/0	87/2
LA	0/0	205/35	1,271/15	3,514/11	5/1	0/0	0/0	0/0
ME	179/74	317/52	154/8	364/2	2/1	213/30	112/18	123/7
ND	1/1	464/112	277/5	2,421/9	33/11	0/0	0/0	0/0
MA	297/188	1,668/268	675/14	3,931/11	151/17	0/0	0/0	0/0
MI	1,706/641	3,418/538	1,422/70	3,173/12	26/3	36/4	569/71	752/7
MN	12/2	2,308/251	1,873/36	2,417/8	190/14	0/0	54/1	215/6
MS	0/0	183/22	615/6	1,756/5	73/8	0/0	51/4	0/0
MO	451/191	1,368/190	1,467/33	2,015/10	27/4	140/14	74/10	709/86
MT	39/6	439/61	0/0	273/2	0/0	8/1	2/1	0/0
NE	16/7	714/129	398/5	582/3	4/1	0/0	0/0	8/1
NV	67/32	53/10	0/0	160/2	6/1	0/0	0/0	15/1
NH	77/26	173/31	27/2	621/1	0/0	5/1	41/10	0/0
NJ	752/399	587/94	621/16	6,299/10	134/16	108/14	221/27	9/3
NM	30/16	248/39	49/2	503/2	16/2	0/0	0/0	0/0
NY	3,686/1,556	5,765/690	2,400/39	12,837/27	212/23	9/5	113/40	265/15
NC	11/3	642/115	292/8	3,433/3	6/1	0/0	22/3	35/1
ND	0/0	148/15	123/6	941/2	10/1	10/2	2/1	0/0
OH	544/191	2,216/332	1,797/46	4,630/23	209/23	6/2	93/5	1,377/33
OK	0/0	92/10	346/5	1,803/3	0/0	0/0	0/0	771/7
OR	6/2	439/40	205/8	1,627/2	0/0	11/2	50/5	142/3
PA	393/237	2,931/803	4,239/47	7,117/18	374/56	7/1	51/5	455/9
RI	0/0	381/60	18/1	613/3	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
SC	0/0	194/23	161/4	3,190/9	36/1	0/0	0/0	132/1
SD	0/0	471/50	81/4	601/2	62/5	0/0	0/0	0/0
TN	103/52	943/121	268/8	2,163/5	42/7	0/0	0/0	9/1
TX	0/0	1,079/112	3,276/52	10,761/18	85/6	0/0	2/1	560/7
UT	2/2	182/25	192/3	742/1	0/0	10/1	8/2	214/4
VT	88/32	189/32	0/0	314/2	0/0	60/4	141/34	6/1
VA	0/0	427/55	181/4	3,569/7	43/4	0/0	0/0	0/0
WA	0/0	635/79	854/37	1,910/7	32/3	48/3	22/3	233/5
WV	0/0	47/9	84/3	894/6	6/2	0/0	0/0	0/0
WI	102/34	1,436/209	796/22	2,138/3	24/4	0/0	52/7	1,136/12
WY	2/1	108/15	78/3	441/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0

Source of Data: National Census of Residential Facilities (FY 1982)

NUMBER OF YOUTH WITH MENTAL RETARDATION BY SCHOOL SETTING (1986)

AGE	REGULAR CLASS	SEPARATE CLASS	SPECIAL SCHOOL	OTHER	TOTAL
PRESCHOOL (3-5 YRS)	3,742	13,222	10,833	1,137	= 28,934
ELEMENTARY (6-11 YRS)	71,966	129,808	23,025	983	= 225,782
SECONDARY (12-21 YRS)	136,031	257,771	63,482	2,665	= 459,949
TOTAL	211,739	400,801	96,540	4,785	= 713,865

NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION BY ADULT SETTING (1982)

FOSTER HOME	10,752
SMALL GROUP RESIDENCE	33,657
LARGE GROUP PRIVATE RESIDENCES	27,436
LARGE GROUP PUBLIC RESIDENCES	95,917
SEMI-INDEPENDENT LIVING	2,652
BOARDING HOME	1,189
PERSONAL CARE	3,646
SPECIAL NURSING HOME	8,023
TOTAL	183,272

GOALS OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS

BY AGE:

60% OF YOUTH WITH MENTAL RETARDATION (UNDER 21 YEARS)	445,620
60% OF ADULTS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION (OVER 21 YEARS)	974,268
TOTAL	1,419,888

BY SEVERITY OF MENTAL RETARDATION

60% OF PEOPLE WITH MILD MENTAL RETARDATION	1,274,380
80% OF PEOPLE WITH MODERATE MENTAL RETARDATION	114,551
80% OF PEOPLE WITH SEVERE MENTAL RETARDATION	66,822
30% OF PEOPLE WITH PROFOUND MENTAL RETARDATION	10,739
TOTAL	1,466,492

BY SCHOOL SETTING

30% OF ELEMENTARY REGULAR CLASS	21,590
80% OF ELEMENTARY SEPARATE CLASS	103,846
80% OF ELEMENTARY SPECIAL SCHOOL	18,420
50% OF ELEMENTARY OTHER ENVIRONMENTS	492
SUBTOTAL	144,348

30% OF SECONDARY REGULAR CLASS	40,809
80% OF SECONDARY SEPARATE CLASS	206,177
80% OF SECONDARY SPECIAL SCHOOL	50,786
50% OF SECONDARY OTHER ENVIRONMENTS	1,333
SUBTOTAL	299,105

SUBTOTAL SCHOOL AGE 443,453

BY ADULT SETTING:

50% OF TOTALLY INDEPENDENT	?
80% OF SHELTERED WORKSHOPS	?
50% OF FOSTER HOMES	5,376
80% OF SMALL GROUP RESIDENCES	26,926
80% OF LARGE GROUP PRIVATE RESIDENCES	21,949
80% OF LARGE GROUP PUBLIC RESIDENCES	76,734
50% OF SEMI-INDEPENDENT LIVING	1,326
50% OF BOARDING HOME	592
50% OF PERSONAL CARE	1,823
50% OF SPECIAL NURSING HOME	4,012
SUBTOTAL	950,000

GRAND TOTAL 1,400,355



**Special
Olympics**

Alaska

Chuck Melick - Director Emeritus

PO Box 190955 · Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0955 · (907) 561-607

February 10, 1988

Representative Fran Ulmer
Chairman
House State Affairs Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Fran:

Hi again...as you can see, I have a new job...just get tired of working for a paycheck, you know what I mean. Hope you're fine and I'll stop by when I'm next in Juneau.

Regarding HB 309, I realize that it may be the same uphill battle that was faced by all of the other worthy checkoff causes in last years session but it may be worth another try. While I understand that it can turn into a monumental headache, I personally believe that its a good way for people to contribute to worthy causes in more-or-less painless fashion.

A word on Alaska Special Olympics; through our sports training and competition events, we work with 400 special athletes and their families. I believe that we have the largest volunteer force, over 800 coaches, trainers, assistants, and events volunteers in the State of Alaska. We serve 20 areas throughout the state but are not everywhere that we need to be. No program on the north slope, and very limited in western Alaska. We need to be there. It may interest you to know that Alaska Special Olympics has only 4 paid staff members within the state and we operate very efficiently on a limited budget. Just a few facts.

I am enclosing a letter ASO received from you last year. I do hope that we can have a chance to provide some testimony in support of this legislation. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Judy Meidinger

cc: Representative Jim Zawacki

Created by The Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation

Authorized and Accredited by Special Olympics International for the Benefit of Citizens with Mental Retardation

STATE OF ALASKA



REPRESENTATIVE
FRAN ULMER

P.O. Box V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4947

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 6, 1987

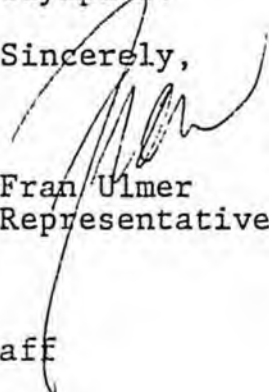
Ms. Pepper Miller
Executive Director
Alaska Special Olympics
P.O. Box 190955
Anchorage, AK 99519-0955

Dear Ms. Miller:

Thank you for your letter.

I would be happy to support your request for a check-off program for the Alaska Special Olympics.

Sincerely,



Fran Ulmer
Representative

/Rb

cc: State Affairs Committee Staff

City/State

B



Samantha Baker, 11, celebrates her 1st-place medal during the gymnastics events.

Times photo by Al Griffin

Athletic courage

Special Olympics end today, but the pride may never wind down

By Bob Ortega
Times Writer

His skis scrunch in the tracks as he surges forward with quick, short steps. Somewhere he broke a strap and lost one pole. Now, with each choppy stride, he leans over, balancing with his left arm as he plants and pushes off with the tightly-gripped pole in his right hand.

At the Nordic skiing finish line, knots of people cheer, but as Stacy Stewart draws closer, he doesn't seem to hear them. His concentration is fixed on the track before his feet, on keeping his balance as he chunks his pole into the snow.

Then, as he glides through the finish and slows to a halt, Stacey's head comes up, and a beaming smile lights his face.

He doesn't ask his time or if he's won the race, but he'll get a medal or a ribbon. So will Shelly Bonneau, who just lost her footing in the soft, treacherous snow and plopped onto her back, and who is laughing too hard to get back up again. So will Brady Hanson, who lifts his arms in triumph as he slides to a stop. So will Scott Orvik, and Bill Crain, and every one of the 91 athletes from around Alaska taking part in the Special Olympics State Winter Games.

"It's built up so everybody wins," Nancy Peterson had said a few hours earlier. She's the state-wide program and training director for the Special Olympics, summer and winter games for children and adults with mental retardation.

This year's winter games, the sixth annual, wrap up today at Elmendorf Air Force Base. Events Saturday and today include Alpine and Nordic skiing, speed and figure skating, and gymnastics. At the nondescript barracks building where the athletes are staying, Peterson took a few minutes Saturday morning to explain what the Special Olympics mean.

"We acclaim last place as much as first," Peterson said. "These athletes have been training since September, a lot of them. This is a chance to show the skills they've learned, for us to acknowledge their dedication.

"To come here they have to take part in local competitions. They don't have to place, just compete," she continued. "The events give our athletes an opportunity to develop their physical skills, their level of physical fitness. A lot of time, special education students don't get the same level of phys-ed as regular students, so this helps them develop self-confidence."

Self-confidence is not a problem for Fairbanks' Scott Orvik, an exuberant 19-year-old who's tried his hand at almost every event in the six years he's

See Victories, page B-3

Management, labor back comp reforms

By Yereth Rosen
Times Writer

Nine injured workers gathered Wednesday night in a meeting room at the Northway Mall and spoke darkly about a conspiracy of big busi-

Proposed system amendments

By Yereth Rosen
Times Writer

Rep. Dave Donley, the committee's chairman and the sponsor of the House version of the work-

ments recently in both Anchorage newspapers to proclaim their support for the legislation.

But workers' compensation is an emotional issue.

"It's an emotional subject anytime we talk about somebody's personal



Victories

Continued from page B-1

competed. Orvik says he spends at least one day a week on each of his sports, which include swimming, skiing and gymnastics.

"And I'm thinking about horseback riding," he says, grinning.

Bill Crain, a big friendly Eagle River man, says he'll try the cross-country races this year but skip the downhill.

"I tried it," he laughs, "but I always slide down on my butt or on my face."

Crain also plays basketball and runs in several track and field events in the summer games. He loves sports, but he's particularly proud of his friends among the athletes.

"It's like the (Special Olympic) oath says: 'Let me win, but if I can't win, let me be brave (in the attempt).' These people don't back off," he explains. "They put their heart out to do it."

He's talking about people like Donna Lewis, a shy 18-year-old from North Pole who won four gold medals Saturday in gymnastics.

"She's been working really seriously the last three years," said Jim Orvik, one of her team's coaches. "She's getting more and more control and really putting it together."

Lewis can look to people like Tammy Kveen, a past Special Olympics competitor who gave only a demonstration this year — because she's now competing on the East High School gymnastics team.

"Their success in participating really carries over into other parts of their lives," Peterson said.

The emphasis on participating instead of winning seems to make it fun for everyone. Volunteer Sharon Reed explains that the athletes competing in each event are split up into groups according to skill level.

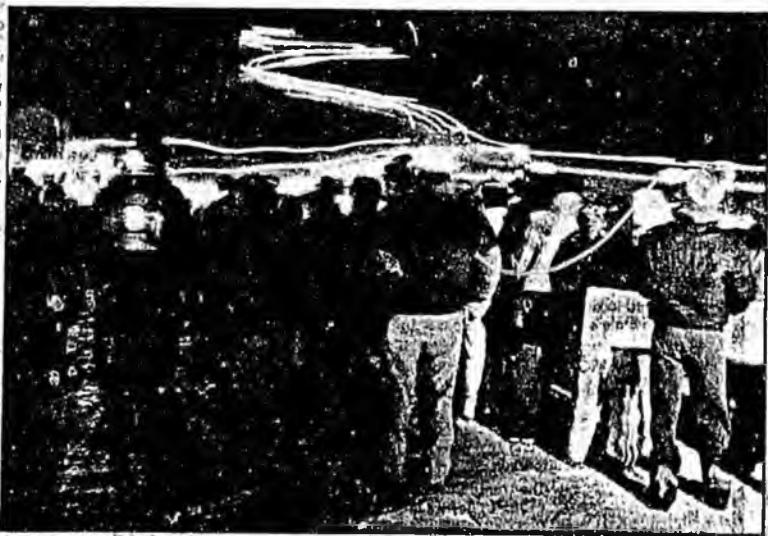
"I don't have any fear of competing," she said, adding that the first three in each group do get medals. "In fact, the other athletes win ribbons, so everyone gets an award."

Back on the Nordic ski track at Elmendorf's Eagle Glen golf course, another special Olympian approaches the finish line to the shouts of his friends, coaches — and competitors.

"All right Eric!" shouts another finisher. "Lookin' good!"



Brian Carey, top, receives a congratulatory hug from his brother, Mac, after finishing a floor exercise at Clark Junior High School. Above, teammates Shara Taylor, left, and Samantha Baker share a moment after competing on the beam. Above right, University of Alaska Anchorage ski team member Lynn Radostits helps 11-year-old Travis Ferry up the slopes of the Hillberg ski area on Elmendorf Air Force Base. Far right, Travis Ferry heads down the hill during the giant slalom. Right, skiers come down the Hillberg slope with torches as part of Friday's opening of the Special Olympics.



Times photos by Al Grillo

Force for Child Survival and former head of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Scientists attending the task force's three-day international symposium here agreed that new projections from developing countries show that the birthrate should stop growing nearly a half century earlier than demographers previously thought possible.

"That would be followed by the stabilization of the entire population," said Foege, an epidemiologist who conducted the birthrate study. The birthrate is the number of births per 1,000 population.

Dr. Kenneth Warren, a vaccines expert and head of the health unit of the Rockefeller Foundation, said: "People have considered that world

population growth would continue indefinitely. The question has been, is man going to overrun and destroy the whole planet? It's something people have been despairing about."

The Task Force for Child Survival is a coalition that includes UNICEF, the U.N. Children's Fund, the World

See Back Page, BIRTHRATE

Bambi

Exercise, fleas ergic reaction

is unknown, but the suggest they probably are more common than once it, especially among with common allergens such as sensitivity to household dust and such as peanuts and sh.

ere are all kinds of triggers to allergies," Dr. Robert Bush, a University of Wisconsin allergist chief of allergy at the Wisconsin Administration Hospital in Madison. Bush co-authored the study of 12 deer-hunting Wisconsin hunters Dr. David Schroecken-

his may not be real common," Bush said of the hunt-

See Back Page, ALLERGIES



Anchorage Daily News/Fran Durner

Special Olympian Chris Vance on the hill

A special day for Olympians

By DAVID HULEN
Daily News reporter

Sixteen-year-old Chris Vance saw his parents for the first time in more than 24 hours Saturday afternoon and broke into an ear-to-ear grin, delighted to see the familiar faces.

Hugs and friendly words were exchanged, but within seconds, his father, Jim, noticed something wasn't right.

"Where's your hat?" he asked.

"I lost it," Chris said slowly, looking down at the snow. They had been through this sort of thing before.

It didn't much matter. Saturday afternoon was clear and bright in Anchorage, warm enough to ski the little Hillberg slope on Elmendorf Air Force Base in short sleeves and get a sunburn doing it.

About 90 mentally handicapped children and adults were at the slope and at two other locations on the base Saturday participating in the annual winter games of the

See Page A-9, SPECIAL

Continued from Page A-1

Alaska Special Olympics

Participants are spending the weekend living in dormitories on the base and will continue competing today in events that include downhill and cross-country skiing, figure skating and gymnastics.

Chris Vance, skis propped up on his shoulder and goggles on his hatless head, was one of them.

Like most 16-year-olds, Chris has a messy room, likes rap music, has experimented with cigarettes and has a huge appetite. Sometimes, he's just a little slower than most kids his age. He talks deliberately and gets distracted pretty easily. Although he's 16, his folks say his mental capacity is more like 12.

His mother, Cecelia, cringes at the words mentally retarded. She prefers to say he has a learning disability. "No one really could figure it out why it happened," she said. "It's not like it was Down's syndrome or cerebral palsy or something like that. Something, somewhere was just off a little bit."

Within a couple months of his birth, she realized something was wrong, that Chris wasn't developing like other infants. At 18 months, he still hadn't learned to walk. A year later, he was making baby noises while other kids were talking.

His motor skills weren't good, but he wasn't as impaired as some other disabled children, just slower than most. Chris finally learned to ride a bike at the age of 9 and after several years of physical therapy, mastered tasks like putting on his shoes.

"All the time, you're crying and wondering, 'What's happening here? What's wrong?'" said Cecelia, 38, a teacher's aide with the Anchorage School District. "But you set goals, little goals. You take it one day at a time and you're thankful for the little good things that happen. The good days make it all worthwhile."

As he reached his teens, Chris' physical coordination began to improve. But his parents were concerned that he needed something more to do with his time than watching TV and hanging around the yard.

They heard about the Special Olympics, the national program aimed at giving mentally disabled children and adults the opportunity to participate in various sports.

The idea is to improve fitness while giving people with mental handicaps goals to shoot for and the chance to be around other people. There are about 30 chapters in Alaska.

Chris joined the Anchorage Special Olympics swim club four years ago. His father, Jim, 37, who works for a ground-support company at Anchorage International Airport, became a volunteer swim coach.

The next winter, when swimming had ended for the season, Chris wanted something else to do, so he joined the Special Olympics downhill ski group. Within a few lessons, he found he was good at it and saved money and bought his own skis. The child who only a year or two earlier had no interest or patience in sports was now hooked.

"You could see the change," said Jim. "With the skiing, he's just so proud to be able to do something his dad can't and won't do. It's given him confidence that he can do

something and do it well."

Although the idea of Special Olympics is to stress sportsmanship and learning skills more than competition, Chris began to accumulate his share of ribbons and trophies in various swimming and ski events around the state. They cover two walls of his bedroom along with the picture of him and Susan Butcher taken at the Special Olympics in Valdez last summer.

Last weekend, in games for Anchorage participants, Chris won a couple of gold medals in downhill events, and his excitement increased as the weekend approached. On Friday morning, he left, as usual, for East High School, where he is in the special education program, learning skills like how to count money. After school he caught a bus for Elmendorf, where he met up with other Olympians.

"The first year he went away for the weekend we were terrified," said Cecelia. "We didn't leave the house. We were afraid we would get a call that something terrible had happened."

Said Jim, "It gets lonely around the house when he's gone. When he's around, it can get frustrating. But when he's gone, it's terrible."

Chris smiled at his mom as they walked into the ski lodge to put on his boots, pick up a number bib and get ready to ski.

"Who's your skier?" he asked, drooping his arm over his mom's shoulder.

"You're my skier," she said.

Inside, Chris met his "buddy" for the day, John Krems, an Air Force sergeant who is one of a couple of hundred volunteers to work at the games this weekend. He would spend the afternoon riding with Chris on the ski-lift, skiing behind him down the slope and keeping him company between runs.

Jim and Cecelia took turns sitting at a table in the lodge, one handing out schedules and brochures to parents while the other walked outside and watched Chris do warm-up runs down the hill. They chatted with a couple dozen parents, mostly from Anchorage and the Matanuska Valley, who have become friends after seeing each other at the events and practices.

After a half-hour, it was time for the racing to start. On this day, Chris would participate in one event, the expert-level giant slalom. His practice runs were nearly flawless with Chris weaving gracefully between the poles and posting one of the fastest practice times. His mother and 12-year-old brother, Tim, stood at the bottom of the slope and hollered as he sailed past the finish line.

It wasn't so smooth in the actual competition. Three poles into his run, Chris slipped and flipped off his feet. He struggled for a moment on the ground as his mom gasped, "Oh, that's Chris up there." Jim, watching through the lodge window, came running outside in his T-shirt.

Within seconds, Chris gained his footing and completed the rest of the course. He and his buddy stopped across the finish line, where his folks were waiting.

"Did you see me fall down?" Chris asked his mother and father, looking like he wasn't

sure whether to laugh the whole thing off or start crying. "Did you see me?"

"I saw you," Jim said, wrapping his arms

around Chris in bear hug. "I saw you get back up and finish your run. We're so proud of you."

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Chris Vance goes up the slope with his his buddy John Krams. Anchorage Daily News/Fran Durner



Cec Vance ties a scarf around Chris' forehead just before his race. Anchorage Daily News/Fran Durner



Tim and Cec Vance watch the action on the hill as Chris takes a tumble in his event. Anchorage Daily News/Fran Durner



Chris' parents, his brother and John Krams admire the bronze medal Chris received despite his fall in the giant slalom. Anchorage Daily News/Fran Durner



**Special
Olympics**

International Headquarters

MAR 15 1988

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Washington, D.C. USA 20005

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9/24
JW
(202) 628-3630
telex 650 • 284 • 1739 MCI

March 11, 1988

Mr. Chuck Melick
Alaska Special Olympics
P O Box 190955
Anchorage AK 99519

Dear Mr. Melick:

You will be pleased to know about a special event that took place in Calgary during the Winter Olympics.

On Monday afternoon, February 15, in the Alberta Room of Calgary's Palliser Hotel, Mrs. Shriver and I joined in an agreement with Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, that serves as "official recognition" of Special Olympics International by the IOC.

The official protocol of agreement between the IOC and SOI is attached, so I won't recite chapter and verse about what the three-page document contains, but the most important aspect of the agreement is contained in Article 2: "--The recognition of SOI by the IOC is granted by the IOC as supreme authority governing the Olympic Movement." Thus, for the first time since Baron de Coubertin founded the Olympics in 1896, the world's most prestigious sports governing body has seen fit to allow a separate and independent organization--Special Olympics--to use the word "Olympics."

Why is this so?

I believe it is because the IOC has recognized what's "special" about Special Olympics. The IOC sees we are an organization that seeks to involve every person with mental retardation regardless of athletic ability. We are not elitist--we welcome white, black, yellow, capitalist, communist, rich, poor, old and young, the slow and the fast, the weak and the strong. We are 100% amateur.

We charge no dues, impose no fees. We transcend nationalities and nation-state politics. We involve families and volunteers by the hundreds of thousands. We develop, authorize and publish our own sports rules, but we enjoy the expert help and approval of sports and governing bodies. We seek out individuals with mental retardation and organize training programs for them and their coaches all over the world. We rejoice in the success of Special Olympics athletes in sports, but we also aid and abet their progress in all skills necessary for independent living and human dignity.

Special Olympics has become the world's largest amateur sports organization by extolling the value of sports and by using sports to reveal the intrinsic merit and worth of every man/woman. Even those historically most rejected--the "morons," "imbeciles," and "idiots" of earlier generations--have become the "stars" of Special Olympics, lighting and guiding our way to a deeper appreciation of human life.

The endorsement of Special Olympics by the IOC is extraordinary and encouraging approval for our organization and our philosophy. For our million participants whose commitment to sports is no less deep than that of Alberta Tomba, Katharina Witt, Matti Nykanen, or Bonnie Blair, the IOC action will be an incentive for further progress. And the credit for this historic affiliation goes to Maurice Herzog of France, a member of our Board of Directors. He carried the water, as we like to say in Washington, on the agreement from its inception to its passage before the IOC board to the actual signing last week. Please send him your congratulatory letters or telegrams.

When the full ramifications of this agreement become clearer, I'll communicate them to you. Until then, please pass the word within "Special Olympics land" and to any who may yet doubt the athletic achievements of our Special Olympians. As John Williams, the famous composer says in his Special Olympics anthem, "WE'RE LOOKIN'GOOD!"

Best,


Sargent Shriver

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

Revision Date: 3-15-88
Title: Contributions from PFD's to
Alaska Special Olympics Committee
Sponsor: Zawacki
Requestor: House State Affairs

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Permanent Fund Dividend Division
Components: Permanent Fund Dividend
Division

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	17.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
SUPPLIES	-0-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MISCELLANEOUS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	28.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	28.6	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OTHER	-0-	-0-	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
TOTAL	-0-	28.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	-0-	3	2	2	2	2
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

ANALYSIS: See attached.

Prepared By: Ervin Jones
Division: Permanent Fund Dividend Division

Phone: 465-2323
Date: 3-15-88

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone
Agency: Revenue

Date: 3/16/88

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Department of Revenue
Permanent Fund Dividend Division
Fiscal Note Analysis
HB 128
3/15/88

Assumptions:

1. The bill will take effect for the 1989 permanent fund dividend year and application. The 1988 dividend application has already been printed.
2. There are 18 other bills which if signed into law, would result in some form of "check-off" on the 1989 dividend application. The Department of Revenue has no insight as to which, and how many, of these bills will become law. This fiscal note, and all related fiscal notes, is prepared on the assumption that the subject bill is the only bill of this nature which will become law. The passage of multiple bills with varying formulas (\$5, half of dividend, all or part of dividend, etc.) will inevitably have a compounding effect. Whereas there may be savings in some areas, there will be increased costs in others.
- 3) Income from the account will not be available until FY90, and a general fund appropriation will be required in FY89. The costs of administering this law will be borne by the Alaska Special Olympics Fund in FY90 and subsequent years.
- 4) The incremental cost of computer resources will result in a chargeback by the Department of Administration.
- 5) Whereas the cost of programming changes will be a one-time cost, the cost of document review, data capture, data processing chargeback, and the extra page in the dividend booklet will be continuing.
- 6) Contributions will only be honored to the extent of available funds. Garnishments and assignments will take precedence in the order established by statute. Contributions and elections will then be honored in the order listed on the form schedule, which will be in the order they become law.

Program Summary:

The provision of a new contribution decision on the dividend application will cause additional administrative cost in several areas:

- a) An additional page added to each application, a schedule of contribution decisions
- b) The computer system will need to be changed to account for the change in the program, to establish new accounting controls and to provide for the transfer of funds to the Alaska Special Olympics account (see Attachment A).
- c) Each of approximately 540,000 PFD applications will need to be visually reviewed and coded as to decision on the contribution decision. Each application will be data captured with additional attention and keystrokes expended on each positive decision.

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1. Positions

1 PPT Analyst/Programmer IV, R19
@ \$4,302.28/Mo including salary
and benefits for 2 months = \$8.6

Ongoing maintenance of new programs
would be accomplished by existing staff.

1 PPT Document Processor I, R7
@ \$2,212.37/Mo, including salary and
benefits for 2 months = \$4.2

This position would assist in the manual
review and coding of 370,000 applications
for the new contribution decision. This
position represents the equivalent of the
additional time and effort.

1 PPT Data Processing Clerk I, R8,
@ \$2,317.72/Mo, including salary and
benefits for 1-1/2 months = \$4.6

This position would assist in the data
capture of the additional contribution
decision. The position represents the
equivalent value of the additional time
and effort.

TOTAL Personal Services \$17.4

2. Other Expenditures:

a) Travel: \$0.0

b) Contractual:
Data Processing Chargeback \$5.0
Add a page to the PFD Booklet \$6.0

c) Supplies: \$0.2

d) Equipment: Use existing equipment 0.0

TOTAL COST \$28.6

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3. Funding: General Fund in FY90, thereafter from the Special Olympics Account.

4. Section Cost Analysis: N/A.

Computations: N/A.

Economic Impact: N/A.

Impact on Local Government: N/A.

Suggested Amendments: None.

Attachments: Attachment A: "Summary of DP Needs"

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Summary of Data Processing Requirements
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Wang data entry processing	75.0 hours
Includes:	Data entry Batch lists Corrections Wang to IBM transfer
IBM Update jobs	30.0 hours
Includes:	Edits Batch listings Log sheets
DMS Online programs for lookup and changes	37.5 hours
Nightly Update of Changes	22.5 hours
Warrant Jobs	90.0 hours
Includes:	Printing warrants with different amounts. Include check stub messages. Modify warrant registers as needed for balancing. Create new program(s) for transferring accumulated decisions to the Alaska Education Trust Fund, and to account for the reserve necessary due to returned and cancelled PFD warrants.
Miscellaneous	45.0 hours
Includes:	Setting up test files on IBM Systems testing Administrative functions, i.e. paper work required by Admin. DP to add files and programs to tables.
TOTAL HOURS	300.0 hours