

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1737 HT.C 1981 INTERIM PRESS RELEASES TELECOM. 1981

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
TERRY MARTIN

DISTRICT 8
CHAIRMAN—LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE
PHONE 465 3873



3960 REKA DRIVE—D6
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504
PHONE 333-6990

DURING LEGISLATURE
POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE 465-3784

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Ray Tyson
272-6922

November 6, 1981

MARTIN UNVEILS PLANS FOR UAA STUDENT HOUSING

The University of Alaska, Anchorage campus would get its first 300 units of student housing under plans disclosed today by Representative Terry Martin, vice chairman of the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee.

Martin said he will introduce legislation in January calling for \$15 million in housing construction that could begin as early as next summer.

The on-campus units could be leased, operated and maintained by the private sector, he said, eliminating the need to put more employees on the University payroll. The student dining area could be catered.

"The lack of student housing on the Anchorage campus is causing a multitude of problems in the community," Martin said.

High rent in the open market, for example, adds a great deal to a student's educational costs and, in many cases, forces him to attend a college or university outside the state, he said.

And students renting off campus place an additional burden on an already tight Anchorage housing market.

"So far this year, some 300 students have dropped out of UAA, and they cite a lack of programs and housing as primary reasons for leaving," Martin said. "It is impossible to calculate the number of prospective UAA students forced to enroll in other schools because of the lack of housing at the Anchorage campus."

-- More --

Students who attend the Fairbanks campus pay \$325 per semester (four months) while students who attend college in Alaska's largest city pay \$400 to \$450 per month for an apartment off campus.

"It costs a student nearly \$6,000 a year to attend the University's Anchorage campus, while at the Fairbanks campus, where there is student housing, it costs about \$3,600 a year," Martin said.

Martin said student housing would have additional benefits.

It would cut down on the automobile traffic in the University area. Students would save on fuel costs.

Reduced rental costs also would result in smaller student loans, freeing up loan money for students who need to borrow.

"Now is the time to appropriate funds for the long over due needs of student housing at the UAA campus," Martin said.

11/26/81

Rep. Martin warns of rebate fraud

Tues 11-26-81

Rep. Terry Martin warned Anchorage residents to be on guard against solicitors out to make a fast buck off the state of Alaska.

The state contribution rebate program is a lucrative target for hucksters masquerading as candidates, or for solicitors seeking cash for "worthwhile" political action groups, Martin said.

Refundable campaign contributions recently increased from \$50 to \$100 per individual. The state doled out nearly \$1 million in cash and tax credits to 22,284 claimants in 1979 and 1980. Although no statistics are available for this year, the state revenue department expects to pass out \$5 million in cash rebates to 50,000 claimants, about one quarter of Alaska's registered voters.

"Not only do we now have the state bank-rolling campaigns, but the entire rebate program lends itself to widespread fraud and abuse," Martin said. He also noted that next year will be a particularly "hot" political season, with the pending election of the governor, lieutenant governor, U.S. Representative and many state House and Senate members.

Not only can voters receive a refund from the state for up to \$100 for a political contribution, they can receive an additional \$25 from the federal government for the same contribution, making it possible to actually make a \$25 profit from a \$100 contribution.

CONTRIBUTORS

Martin noted that at a time when the public is critical of the high cost of campaigns, the state rebate program encourages prospective candidates to get into the race early for the sole purpose of "double-dipping" into the state treasury.

Double-dipping is a term used to describe candidates who file before Jan. 1 in order to collect \$100 from individuals in each of two calendar years. (Individuals are allowed a \$100 refundable contribution per year.) "This obviously ups the ante and encourages everyone to file early," Martin said.

Martin said he became concerned about the double-dipping after several prospective House candidates encouraged him to file early in order to take advantage of the rebate program.

He said there is strong support among House coalition members and Senate conservatives to repeal the rebate law.

Martin said that a contributor can claim a state refund only if the candidate or political action group receiving the funds is registered with the Alaska Public Offices Commission.

Before contributing, Martin said individuals should:

— Be sure the person you give to has officially filed for elective office and that the political action committee you give to is certified by the commission.

— Make sure the person you are contributing to is a serious candidate. Commission records show candidates have used political contributions for non-campaign expenses.

— Don't let anyone deceive you into believing that the state will refund more than \$100.

— Never give cash without a receipt if you expect a refund.

— Be wary of professionals.

— Don't give if you are opposed to state money being used to finance political campaigns.

4/20/81



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Lynn Denis
272-6922

December 7, 1981

HIGHWAY PROJECTS TO GET AIRING

Proposed highway and road projects for the Mountain View and Russian Jack Springs areas will be discussed during a community hearing at Clark Junior High School, Room 108, at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, December 8.

State Representative Terry Martin, who represents the area (District 8), said today community councils in the area have been invited to attend the meeting in an effort to reach consensus on construction projects to be considered in the up-coming legislative session.

"Residents in the area are urged to attend the meeting," Martin said. "This may be their final opportunity to publicly address these proposals prior to the session."

Projects to be discussed include upgrading of Glenn Highway, Bragaw Street, Mountain View Drive and the proposed Boniface interchange and other projects proposed in the Anchorage Metropolitan Area Transportation Study (AMATS).

Martin added that the State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities will be on hand to give a presentation and answer questions regarding the AMATS recommendations.

BUD
the circus

s to town

Outside in late April and would like to
circus if there is one in the western
en.

ould write to find the schedules of the

John Knight

nd the Earnum & Bailey circuses are
their schedule, write
num & Bailey Com-
Mexico Ave., N.W.,

Bud

a crystal ball

ystal ball and see if you can find out.
ystal ball like fortune tellers use?

EA

would come under "Magician Sup-
that heading in the yellow pages of the
ces were listed: Fast Cash Loans, 117
272-2318; Klondike Pal-
rth Ave., 276-3946; and
ourth Ave., 272-1031.

Bud

already sent

y from the Country Store, 117 Beaver
, 31407, from an ad I saw in the
onth ago. They cashed the check but
ecoy. I wrote to them, but no answer.
an help me find out what happened to

ML

try Store said your order was shipped
ou should have re-
ting to you to see if
him know and the com-
package with the post

Bud

problems

elp me. About seven months ago I
y son's social security number. I sent
te, too.

ending in the application, I got it
r the original birth certificate, not a
end it back. I complied, but never re-

ce and they told me they were behind,
n July. Still nothing.

y number before we can open a sav-
ould you see what you can do?

LML

istrict manager for the Social Secu-
orage, said a social security card
was a duplicate card. She said you
at apparently never

HOUSE COALITION
lists priorities
for new session

by Sean Hanlon 12-4-81
Times Writer

The coalition of Republicans, Democrats and Libertarians which took control of the Alaska House of Representatives last year will be dusting off some old bills — many in the crime prevention field — when the Legislature convenes in January.

The legislative program emerged from a caucus of about 20 coalition members held in Anchorage Wednesday. Specific priorities will be set the week before the session, when the coalition will caucus in Juneau.

House Speaker Joe Hayes, R-Anchorage, who replaced Jim Duncan, D-Juneau, as a result of the coup, said most of the coalition's legislative package is sitting in committee waiting for action.

Anti-crime legislation is a top priority of the coalition. Their program calls for election of the attorney general and consideration of bills now in the Judiciary Committee to toughen penalties for violent crime, sexual assault and drug abuse.

Ramona Barnes, R-Anchorage, who was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee after the coup, said the crime package urges many of the same reforms endorsed in the recent preliminary report of the Anchorage Crime Commission.

One bill, which Barnes said "has been around in some form or another for the past six years," involves a comprehensive overhaul of Alaska drug laws to bring them in line with federal laws. This bill does not, however, provide for the re-criminalization of marijuana, which the crime commission recommended.

Another crime bill would set specific minimum penalties of between five and 99 years for persons convicted of rape. A third bill would prevent the release on bail of persons awaiting appeal on their convictions of violent crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery.

"There's considerable public support for all these bills," Barnes said. "I would expect that you would see some action on these bills early in the session."

The coalition's outline of its legislative program also deals with tax relief, debt reduction, land disposal, tourism development and fisheries access abuse.

Property tax relief would be provided through revenue sharing or a direct grant program such as Senate Bill 168, which this year funded millions of dollars in capital projects and allowed cities to appropriate unspent money for tax relief, Hayes said.

The majority coalition's contin-

ued stability depends, in part, on the ability of the Republicans to keep the Libertarians and renegade Democrats in the fold. According to Hayes, some coalition legislation is designed to appeal to the interest of the rural Democrats who joined in the move to oust the Democratic leadership of the House.

"They're naturally interested in the improvement of the transportation infrastructure," Hayes said. "They're looking at economic development as opposed to the great number of social programs that may have been offered by the other leadership."

Al Adams, D-Kotzebue, who was named chairman of the Finance Committee after the coup, outlined the objectives of coalition Democrats.

"Our objective is we're still going to be working on basic needs in the rural areas — airports, schools, housing, education." Of particular interest, Adams said is the fate of Mt. Edgecumbe, a high school near Sitka which may soon be closed by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs for budget reasons.

Adams expressed his support for the coalition and said the Democrats plan to stay with the group until the end of the session.

"As far as I'm concerned, the Democrats in the coalition support the coalition because it is necessary and is looking out for the benefits and services of all Alaskans," Adams said.

Libertarian participation in the coalition resulted from a promise that several bills introduced by Dick Randolph, L-Fairbanks, which languished for months in committee would finally be sent to the floor.

"He's got several pieces of legislation that are his pets. As a member of the majority coalition, he has reason to expect that his issues will move out of committee and have the opportunity to be debated on the floor. Of course, that doesn't mean that everyone's going to vote for them," Hayes said.

Randolph wants the state to make interest-free loans of \$10,000 to every adult Alaskan and set up the permanent fund as a trust from which adult Alaskans receive yearly dividends.

Hayes hopes to limit the session to between 100 and 120 days but said the session could be extended under certain circumstances.

"The pattern which has been established of meeting for 140, 150 or 160 days is completely unacceptable, unnecessary, and unproductive," Hayes said.

Permanent fund trustees
cautioned about policy

Associated Press

In contrast, during the past year,



OUR
The Ne
wishes to
an error
2nd in th
for the
Dimes
Dec. 14
Dec. 4

Put
Christ
back
into
Christ
Monday - Fri
Saturday
1035 West
(907) 270



UA ills may prompt restructuring of board of regents

By STAN JONES
Daily News reporter

The structure of the University of Alaska Board of Regents should be altered to make it more responsive to the needs of individual campuses, students and legislators said Wednesday night at a public hearing on the university budget.

Representatives from student governments at Anchorage Community College (ACC) and the University of Alaska,

Anchorage (UAA) complained of inadequate facilities, overcrowded classrooms, and widespread course closures caused by the failure of local campus budgets to keep pace with the growth in enrollment.

Larry Smith, student body president at UAA, said funds programmed for the 1982 summer session had to be used to meet the enrollment demands for this fall's semester, and asked the legislators for a



\$150,000 supplemental appropriation to meet the looming shortfall.

Rep. Sally Smith, D-Fairbanks, suggested that such re-

quests should be channeled through the regents, but Rep. Terry Martin, R-Anchorage, disagreed. "The students are frustrated and I'm frustrated with the board of regents and the administration," he responded. "We shouldn't cop out. We have every right to tell the board of regents they're doing it wrong."

Martin said he planned to submit legislation that would shorten the regents' terms to

five years from the current eight and possibly require that they be appointed on a population basis.

Martin said he objected to some items in this year's university budget submitted by the regents, including a \$22 million building in Fairbanks for the statewide university staff and a \$24 million construction project at Tanana Valley Community College, also in Fairbanks. Martin said he also objected to

a \$55 million building program for the University of Alaska, Juneau, which he claimed has only 157 students.

Anchorage, he said, is in line for only one \$20 million in 1987.

Anchorage regent John Shively said he felt the eight-year terms probably had been adopted to insulate the regents from minor political pressures, but that switching to five-year terms probably would not make much difference.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

HOUSE LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
921 West 6th Avenue
Suite 250
Anchorage, Ak 99501
272-6922

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99813

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Ray Tyson
272-6922

November 24, 1981

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE SCHEDULES FINAL HEARINGS

The State House Labor and Commerce Committee will hold a final round of interim public hearings on government permits and workers' compensation next week in Anchorage.

Hearings will be held at the Legislative Affairs Office, 1024 West 6th Avenue.

Committee Chairman Terry Martin has scheduled a hearing on proposed legislation designed to streamline the governmental permitting process from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Wednesday, December 2.

The Committee also will take public testimony on House Bill 159 regarding proposed revisions of the state workers' compensation law from 9 a.m. to noon Thursday, December 3.

Written testimony and tapes of hearings held in Anchorage in September and in Fairbanks in October are available for public review at the Committee office, 921 West 6th Avenue.

For further information, feel free to stop by the Committee office, or call 272-6922.

NOT ALL THE FAVORABLE PUBLICITY ALASKA IS RECEIVING THIS YEAR COST \$150,000 PER ISSUE, AS DID THE CONTROVERSIAL SPREAD ON VOGUE MAGAZINE A FEW WEEKS AGO. THE JUST-RELEASED "RUNNER'S GUIDE TO THE U.S.A.", BY MARTINA D'ALTON, A 400-PAGE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL HANDBOOK, HAS AN EIGHT-SECTION ON ALASKA, FEATURING SEVERAL OF THE MORE POPULAR DISTANCE RACES HELD IN THE STATE.

REPRESENTATIVE TERRY MARTIN, HIMSELF AN AVID MARATHONER AND ORGANIZER OF THE POPULAR MAYOR'S MIDNIGHT SUN MARATHON IN ANCHORAGE, PROVIDED INFORMATION AND MAPS FOR THE PUBLICATION, WAS ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE PUBLICITY IT WOULD PROVIDE FOR ALASKA. "RUNNING IS THE FASTEST-GROWING SPORT IN AMERICA, AND HAS MORE DEVOTEES THAN NEARLY ANY OTHER ATHLETIC PASTIME. THIS BOOK WILL REACH UNTOLD THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE AND IT DIDN'T COST THE ALASKAN TAXPAYERS A DIME. THERE ARE NO GLACIERS OR POLAR BEARS OR SEXY GIRLS IN THE BOOK BUT THERE IS A LOT OF ATTRACTIVE AND WORTHWHILE INFORMATION IN IT WHICH WILL CERTAINLY DRAW RUNNERS TO ALASKA." MARTIN SAID THAT HE ALREADY HAS SOME THREE DOZEN APPLICANTS FOR THIS YEAR'S MAYOR'S MARATHON, THE FARTHEST AWAY FROM SAUDI ARABIA. HE SAID THERE IS CONSIDERABLE INTEREST AMONG RUNNERS IN COMBINING AN ALASKAN VACATION WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE SUMMERTIME RACES IN THE STATE. "THEY ESPECIALLY LIKE THE CLEAN ALASKAN AIR TO RUN IN, WHICH THEY CAN'T FIND IN MANY OTHER PLACES."

"THE RUNNER'S GUIDE" IS PUBLISHED BY SUMMIT BOOKS, 1230 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 10020, AT \$6.95.

State lawmaker lashes out at non-academic college courses

Associated Press

Fairbanks — Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has his "Golden Fleece" award for illustrating what he believes to be the wasteful practices in the federal government. State Rep. Terry Martin, R-Anchorage, has his "Who's Kidding Whom" award for Alaska.

And this year's winner is Tariana Valley Community College.

Martin is incensed by such course offerings as "Make-up For the Contemporary Woman," "Disco Partner Dancing," "Brandies, Liquors and Cordials," and "Seminar on Menopause."

But those courses barely edged out Matanuska-Susitna Valley Community College's "Furniture Ar-

raugement" and "Knives and Scissors, How to Sharpen;" Kodiak Community College's "Principles of Occult Theory," and Anchorage Community College's "Wines of the World," Martin said in a news release.

"I have presented this award only to demonstrate that post secondary institutions have gone to extremes to justify their existence," Martin said.

TVCC President Rod Enos said all non-credit courses at the school are self-supporting and wanted by the taxpayer.

"They pay for their own supplies and their own instruction" through fees and material charges, he said.

Martin said community colleges

should be offering courses "for students preparing for a four-year baccalaureate degree or those preparing for a career requiring technical skills."

The problem arises, Martin said, from a change in the law in 1978 that allowed schools to count persons taking non-credit courses when calculating entitlements.

It has "most offensively been misused — to gain more money to feed a bloated monster that seems to strive to reach all the citizens of Alaska under various disguises."

He said "entertainment-type" courses could be offered more appropriately through local schools or regional education systems.

Barnes seeks third term in new district

Rep. Ramona Barnes, R-Anchorage, filed Tuesday in East Anchorage's District 14 for a third term in the state House.

Barnes, 33, filed for seat A in the double member district. Barnes is the only incumbent living in that district. No one else has filed against her, or for seat B.

The only individual who has ever run from this newly carved House district was Cy Barker.

Barnes, who was first elected to the House in 1978, said she decided to get into next year's race early "because I feel it's necessary to inform other Republican hopefuls) thinking of running to they don't file against me."

There is growing speculation that Anchorage School Board member Walt Furnace, a Republican, will file

for seat B.

Barnes, who replaced Rep. Don Clocksin as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in the aftermath of the leadership shakeup June 12, said she intends to push for early action on the violent crime bills now before her committee, especially those dealing with sexual assault.

The Anchorage Republican gained some notoriety this year for her leadership roll in advocating the position of urban sportsmen on the hotly contested subsistence issue.

"The present leadership coalition is committed to conducting state business in a responsible and timely fashion," Barnes said. "And I hope to have the opportunity to bring that to pass in the next legislative session."



RAMONA BARNES
Trying for third term

General News

College courses win legislator's 'award'

Associated Press

Fairbanks — Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has his "Golden Fleece" award for illustrating what he believes to be the wasteful practices in the federal government. State Rep. Terry Martin, R-Anchorage, has his "Who's Kidding Whom" award for Alaska.

And this year's winner is Tanana Valley Community College.

Martin is incensed by such course offerings as "Make-up For the Contemporary Woman;" "Disco Partner Dancing;" "Brandies, Liquors

and Cordials," and "Seminar on Menopause."

But those courses barely edged out Matanuska-Susitna Valley Community College's "Furniture Arrangement" and "Knives and Scissors, How to Sharpen;" Kodiak Community College's "Principles of Occult Theory," and Anchorage Community College's "Wines of the World," Martin said in a news release.

"I have presented this award only to demonstrate that post secondary

institutions have gone to extremes to justify their existence," Martin said.

TVCC President Rod Enos said all non-credit courses at the school are self-supporting and wanted by the taxpayer.

"They pay for their own supplies and their own instruction" through fees and material charges, he said.

Martin said community colleges should be offering courses "for students preparing for a four-year baccalaureate degree or those preparing for a career requiring technical skills."

The problem arises, Martin said, from a change in the law in 1978 that allowed schools to count persons taking non-credit courses when calculating entitlements.

It has "most offensively been misused — to gain more money to feed a bloated monster that seems to strive to reach all the citizens of Alaska under various disguises."

He said "entertainment-type" courses could be offered more appropriately through local schools or regional education systems.

Martin says Mulcahy dome isn't what he had in mind

By JIM ERICKSON
Daily News correspondent

Representative Terry Martin (R-Anchorage) says he is the "culprit" behind the move to put a dome over Mulcahy Stadium, but he contends a dome isn't what he had in mind.

A May 15 story in the Anchorage Daily News reported on the confusion surrounding a \$25,000 grant made to the municipality of Anchorage during the final days of the legislative session by the Free Conference Committee. That funding called for a feasibility study on the shielding of Mulcahy Stadium from the elements, perhaps with a dome.

"I'm the culprit," Martin told the News May 16. "Basically what happened was, I had been keeping it quiet because I didn't want any opposition to it."

Martin, who was not a member of the Free Conference Committee, said that, while he had asked House minority leader Joe Hayes to put funding for the study on the special projects list, he was surprised to find it in the budget. "I had been told it was cut out... I didn't know it was there until I saw the final budget," he said.

"My main emphasis," he added, "wasn't to put a dome over Mulcahy, the baseball field... this has always been a participatory community. We did not want an elaborate stadium, we just wanted to protect it from the outside elements."

Martin stressed his intent was to provide a year-round playing field — "nothing fancy, just four walls and an arched roof" — for Anchorage residents, along the line of East coast fieldhouses.

"I don't know what it's gonna cost, but it's nowhere near the umpteen million they've talked about before," he said.

Martin said that while he probably "should have," he did not discuss the project with municipal officials before lobbying to have it put in the budget.

Free Conference Committee member Bill Sumner (R-Anchorage), who inserted the grant along with a \$50,000 appropriation to pave the parking lot at Mulcahy, could not remember talking to Martin specifically about the project. "He (Martin) has been all along a supporter of athletic programs... this particular interest had parallel support (among the Free Conference Committee members)," Sumner said.

Martin did request an estimate of preliminary costs of the project from Dick Holden, Deputy Commissioner for Planning and Research in the Department of Transportation.

Holden said his department provided Martin with two estimates, one for a cursory review — "a quick and dirty feasibility study," Holden said — detailing what kind of structure might be suitable for

the area. Holden said his department estimated the cost of such a study would be about \$25,000.

The second estimate was for a "full-fledged feasibility study," which would cost approximately \$60,000, including the cost of the cursory review, he said.

Holden added that a "schematic design" study, estimating actual cost of a specific building and

including structural, venting and seismic analysis, would about \$120,000.

Martin said he thinks the structure could be built for a "reasonable cost," and would like to building funds budgeted for year out of the state's general fund.

For that to happen "we can't have over one and one half, two million dollars," in building costs, he said.



Photo by Mark Kelley

Delta Rep. Pappy Moss with Anchorage Republican Rep. Terry Martin, left, and Eagle River Rep. Randy Phillips, also a Republican.

Help for Chrysler?

Moss proposes loan for automaker

By The Associated Press

Worried about Alaska's image as filthy rich "blue-eyed Arabs," state Rep. Pappy Moss has suggested the state loan \$400 million of its multi-billion dollar surplus to the ailing Chrysler Corp.

Moss says he's growing more and more concerned that the federal government is about to "stick its hands in our hip pocket" and grab some of Alaska's vast oil wealth.

"I want to let them know we're not blue-eyed Arabs and that we are concerned with the national interest," the Delta Junction Democrat said today. "I want to protect Alaska's image...and our future bankroll."

Moss said discussions about a possible loan are in the preliminary stages and that his staff plans to talk with Alaska's congressional delegation and legislative lawyers before deciding whether to go ahead and push for the loan.

An aide to Moss called Chrysler Corp. Wednesday to talk about a possible loan. "They're real interested," Moss said.

Chrysler Corp. isn't the only company under consideration. Moss said International Harvester or even a financially strapped city such as New York or Cleveland would be a possible borrower.

The 1981 Legislature is in the enviable position of having an unprecedented \$5.5 billion to spend — more than ever before, and at least \$3 billion more than is needed to run the state bureaucracy, according to Gov. Jay Hammond's budget proposal.

Moss acknowledges he is worried his suggestion will prompt a backlash of criticism from Alaskans who think the state's money should be invested in Alaska. He responds by arguing there's an increasing chance that many of the poorer states will convince Uncle Sam to reach into Alaska's treasury.

*Juneau Empire
front page
1/22/81*

House bill allowing district jump fails

Associated Press

Juneau — Amid debate that deteriorated into sharp partisan jabs, the House has defeated a bill that an Anchorage lawmaker said would create a new breed of "sleeping bag politicians" in Alaska.

Lawmakers voted 19-21 against a measure Wednesday which would have extended by one month the deadline for declaring candidacy for the 13th Legislature.

Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, said the bill (HB555 am) he introduced would let candidates review final recommendations for redistricting the state's legislative seats before deciding which area they want to represent and moving if necessary.

But Rep. Frank Halford, R-Chugiak, said cutting off from June 1, 1982 to July 1, 1982 the deadline for declaring candidacy for the next Legislature "allows political carpetbaggers to jump districts."

Rep. Terry Martin, R-Anchorage, said the bill "would be beneficial to the sleeping bag politician. This is a very selfish piece of legislation."

But Rogers strenuously objected to the charges, and pointed out that under proposed redistricting plans he is the only member of the Fairbanks delegation living in the district he plans to file for in 1982.

He said the reapportionment board has until June 10 to make final recommendations for redistricting legislative seats. Then Gov. Jay Hammond has 90 days to approve a final plan.

State law requires candidates to live in the districts they wish to represent for one year before filing for office. The existing deadline of June 1 would not give lawmakers enough time to review the recommended redistricting plan, and move if necessary, Rogers said.

Rep. Pappy Moss, D-Delta Junction, was one of three Democrats voting against the bill. He said the measure is "silly. If you can't fight it out in the district you are in, you shouldn't be down here."

Delaying the filing deadline also would shorten political campaigns, said Rep. Mike Miller, D-Juneau.

'Sleeping bag' politician bill defeated in House

By The Associated Press
Amid debate that deteriorated into sharp partisan jabs, the House has defeated a bill that an Anchorage lawmaker said would create a new breed of "sleeping bag politicians" in Alaska. Lawmakers voted 19-21 against a measure on Wednesday which would have extended by one month the deadline for declaring candidacy for the 13th Legislature.

Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, said the bill (HB555 am) introduced would let candidates review final recommendations for redistricting the state's legislative seats before deciding which area they want to represent and moving if necessary. But Rep. Rick Halford, R-Chugiak, said putting off from June 1, 1982 to July 1, 1982 the deadline for declaring candidacy for the next Legislature "allows political carpetbaggers to jump districts."

Rep. Terry Martin, R-Anchorage, said the bill "would be beneficial to the sleeping bag politician. This is a very selfish piece of legislation."

But Rogers strenuously objected to the charges, and pointed out that under proposed redistricting plans he is the only member of the Fairbanks delegation living in the district he plans to file for in 1982.

He said the reapportionment board has until June 10 to make final recommendations for redistricting legislative seats.

House kills abortion amendment

Associated Press

Juneau — House lawmakers killed an amendment Thursday night which would have blocked hospitals from receiving state funds if they perform elective abortions.

The amendment was proposed to a hospital aid bill, which won House approval following the abortion debate.

Rep. Terry Martin, R-Anchorage, proposed the amendment to prevent hospitals from collecting state funds unless the facility refused to perform abortions except when a mother's life is threatened, or if the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest.

But Rep. Don Clocksin, D-Anchorage, said the amendment would prohibit hospitals from performing abortions, a likely violation of the state constitution. Lawmakers voted 14-25 against the amendment.

The bill introduced by Rep. Ernie Haugen, R-Petersburg, would more than double revenue sharing money which pays part of the operating costs of nearly every hospital and health facility in the state.

Funding would be boosted from \$75,000 to \$250,000 for hospitals with more than 10 beds, and from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for facilities with less than 10 beds. Also, health facilities would receive double the current level of state funding.

The measure (CSHB131 HESS) would cost an estimated \$2.4 million in fiscal 1982.

Rep. Russ Meekins, D-Anchorage, said he "reluctantly" voted for

Martin's amendment because he objects to abortions in some cases. But in a speech from the House floor, he said "doctors should make decisions on a moral basis, not an economic basis . . . This kind of amendment works like a financial club."

Meekins said he would prefer to handle the abortion issue "head on" in legislation aimed at changing abortion laws.

Voting in favor of Martin's amendment were Reps. Meekins, Martin, Mitch Abood, R-Anchorage; Charles Anderson, R-Anchorage; Ramona Barnes, R-Anchorage; Mike Beirne, R-Anchorage; Bernie Bylsma, R-Anchorage; Jim Duncan, D-Juneau; Rick Halford, R-Chugiak; Joe Hayes, Anchorage; Vern Hurlbert, D-Sleetmute; Ray Metcalfe, R-Anchorage; Mike Miller, D-Juneau, and Pat O'Connell, R-Soldotna.

In other action, the House:

— Voted 27-12 in favor of a bill (CSSSHB43 Finance) introduced by Rep. Tnelma Buchholdt, D-Anchorage, which would make private, non-profit child care facilities eligible for state loans of up to \$50,000 for construction, renovation and equipment.

The bill also would allow grants to child care facilities of up \$50 per month for each child to fund operating expenses. The measure would cost an estimated \$1.7 million in fiscal 1982.

— Voted 36-2 for a bill introduced by Rep. Hugh Malone, D-Kenai, which would allow municipalities to exempt residential property from local taxes, when approved by voters. Existing law allows municipalities to exempt to \$10,000 of the value of a home from taxes.

Minority Leader Joe Hayes, R-Anchorage, gave notice of reconsideration on his vote on the bill (HB421), which means it may come up for another vote today.

Certain volunteer fire departments could get state grants of \$10 per person living in the area served by the department, under a bill introduced by Malone that was unanimously approved by the House.

Martin Optimistic Over New Bill On Moving Capital

As many as 24 members of the state House of Representatives may co-sponsor a bill which would allow the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to develop a new state capital city at Willow, according to Rep. Terry Martin.

Martin said legislators from Southcentral Alaska are to meet in Juneau today with Matanuska-Susitna mayor Don Larson to review legislation prepared by the borough.

Although the estimate of 24 co-sponsors may be high, Martin said he feels the necessary 21 votes to assure passage would be gained. Support has been expressed by representatives from Bush areas, who according to Martin are not opposed to moving the capital but who do not support large expenditures of state funds which would impact Bush projects.

In other matters discussed in a recap of legislature activities, Martin said a salary increase scheduled suggested by the state salary and emoluments commission is in for rough sailing. The bill has twice been sent back for additional committee work, Martin said.

Taxpayers were saved some money this week, Martin said, when a substitute solution was suggested for connecting South Naknek with North Naknek. An appropriation of \$22 million had been asked to build a bridge between the two islands. That state presently is paying \$32,400 per year to fly students from one location to schools in the other.

Martin said that House Speaker Terry Gardiner suggested that instead of a bridge, the state should purchase a Hovercraft at a cost of \$100,000. Such a craft is presently in use in the Ketchikan area, he said, to ferry passengers between populated areas which cannot be connected by bridge. Martin said the sponsor of the appropriation agreed with Gardiner's suggestion.

A request for \$619 million to implement disposal of 50,000 acres of state land has created a furor in the House, Martin said. A request for that amount was made Monday by the state Division of Lands to fund surveys, access improvements and water and sewer programs. An appropriation of \$13 million had been made last year and legislators were surprised to learn that the money had been expended in administrative work, Martin said, with no actual surveying of land accomplished.



Fresh peas should squeak when the pods are rubbed together. Store them unshelled in your refrigerator.

State House Gets Tougher On Gas Line Money Request

JUNEAU (AP) — The Alaska House has voted overwhelmingly to expand and strengthen its "wait and see" approach to state financial help for the Alaska Highway natural gas pipeline.

And the Monday action erupted into one of the legislative session's first public debates over whether to give any state financial assistance to Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co., sponsor of the Alaska portion of the stalled pipeline project.

With Resources Committee chairman Bill Miles saying it would be "absolutely irresponsible" to do otherwise, the House said more in-depth approval of any revenue bond financing plan, rather than letting the plan go into effect next year unless it was voted down.

Meekins cited increasing numbers of lobbyists and financing related advertising. He said his proposal would make sure that backers would have to seek traditional affirmative approval and "have to prove it's a good idea."

The House passed both a bill (HB438), after adding the affirmative action amendment, and a resolution (HCR20) on final votes of 37-17. Information is needed before the Alaska Gas Pipeline Financing Authority can move closer to issuing \$1 billion in tax-exempt revenue bonds for Northwest.

The House has previously said it doesn't have enough information to act on Northwest's request for \$500 million in direct state investment.

"We're still asking the same questions we were asking a year ago," Miles said.

House Finance Committee chairman Russ Meekins proposed — and House members overwhelmingly agreed — to change part of the proposal to require affirmative legislation (Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, voting against) and 24-5. The financing authority was required to report back to the Legislature this year, and the measures essentially would put the question off until next year.

Looming over the issue was whether Senate failure to pass the House proposals would actually kill the bonding authority.

Miles said it was an open question but added that the Legislature's top lawyer said he doubts Senate inaction would eliminate the body. But Rogers disagreed.

Meanwhile, Congress must approve the tax exemption on the revenue bonds before they can be issued.

Rogers said the House bill "puts roadblocks" in the path of the financing authority and could delay financing.

Meekins, D-Anchorage, said he was "ready to say no to both the

revenue bonding authority and the \$500 million . . . despite the . . . advertising campaign."

Anchorage Republican Terry Martin said all legislators opposed to a Canadian pipeline should quit "kidding" and vote against all measures having to do with a Canadian line. An all-Alaska project would provide jobs "all up and down the line," he said.

Fairbanks Democrat Charlie Parr said the revenue bonds were not like the proposed direct investment. With the bonds, the state wouldn't be risking any money, and issuing the bonds could include provisions for Alaska hire, he said.

He said he didn't think there were currently two votes in the House for direct investment.

Route Issue Delays Line

(Continued from Page 1)

id, adding that he felt there is a strong possibility the bureau could override Army complaints. "We're not going to make our recommendation until after we find out."

The military says alternative B would interfere with the helicopter landing practices in the foothills east of Muldoon. Two helicopter landing pads, the Army says, would be eliminated by the municipality's recommended route.

But the Bureau of Land Management, residents of Chugach Foothills and Pleasant Valley subdivisions, the Anchorage Assembly and Alaska residents. Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens have responded negatively toward alternative K.

The Army's route has been criticized by area residents the potential cause of property devaluation, safety and noise problems. "The facts revealed at this hearing and future hearings will show that the Army's route is not in the best interests of the country or the residents of any appreciable area."

This is to ADVISE the public that Howard Cooper's I.H. Truck Franchise only has been terminated effective with the opening of Business on 4/2/79. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause you.

International Harvester is endeavoring to obtain a new Dealer as soon as possible.

The Management of Howard Cooper Corp.

15th Avenue and extending Bragaw Street south of Northern Lights Boulevard to Tudor Road.

Local College Center Escapes Wrath Of Legislator

Absent in a report by Rep. Terry Martin which blasts non-credit course offerings at community colleges in the state is any reference to Chugiak-Eagle River College Center, an extension of Anchorage Community College which operates as an arm of the University of Alaska.

Omission of the local college is deserved, according to its director. Of a total of 52 course offerings listed in a brochure for the Fall '81 semester, only three are non-credit. Two are adult basic education classes designed to lead to an equivalency of high school graduation. The third is a class on wine tasting and liquor selection.

All other course offerings are classes with college credit. They include bookkeeping and accounting, vocabulary development, mathematics, psychology, government, introduction to criminal justice. Three less usual

classes are listed — dog mushing, fall and winter plant care and International Morse code. Credits range from one to three with the vast majority full three-credit classes.

Martin, a Republican from this district, served on a House Finance sub-committee on the University of Alaska budget. He charged that some community colleges in the state have "misused" changes in state laws to offer "creative" courses designed to lure more students

merely to increase enrollment counts in order to gain more state money. He said such courses as wine tasting, furniture arrangement and corn husk doll-making should be left to community schools programs which also operate in part on grants from the state but usually use volunteer instructors.

Dr. James Irany, director of the Chugiak - Eagle River College Center, asked not to be quoted in response to Martin's report.

He did say, however, that the

college center here does not compete with the local community schools program which is active. He said course offerings are coordinated between the two educational programs and "we have an excellent relationship. I find we're both doing better under that arrangement."

Irany defended the only non-credit course on his offering list, saying the wine tasting class has grown over the past years from 10 to 15 students and last year had more than 30. It is in demand, he said, as are many of the other offerings. He said this area has room enough for the dog mushing class which has drawn many students from Anchorage as well as local residents.

The Chugiak - Eagle River College Center, Irany said, is "a good example" of what a community college can do. He said it does not have the expense of a campus and offers "a good course offering" with most of those courses leading toward a degree.

Classes are offered during evening hours except for one ABE daytime class. Seven will be held at the college offices in the Parkgate Building, two will be held at Eagle River Correctional Center, two will be at Birchwood Elementary and the remainder will be in classrooms at Chugiak High School. The wine tasting class will be held at The Villa.

Registration for classes is now underway at the college office in the Parkgate Building from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Classes begin the week of Sept. 8.

Martin Hits Non-Credit Classes As College Raid On Funding

The 1981 "Who's Kidding Whom?" award in education for "the most imaginative courses strictly for survival of the institution" has been given by Rep. Terry Martin to Tanana Valley Community College.

Announcement of the award was coupled with a report issued by Martin which blasted what he called unnecessary competition among community colleges for students and money.

Martin, a member of the House Finance Sub-committee on the University of Alaska budget last session, said community colleges have "misused" a 1973 change in state laws which allow the university to count persons taking non-credit courses in its enrollment. Many have gone far afield, he indicated, to offer non-credit courses as a means to gain a higher count of students "to gain more money to feed a bloated monster that seems to strive to reach all the citizens of Alaska under various disguises."

As examples, he cited courses in "Fortune Telling" and "Corn

Husk Dolls" offered at Matanuska-Susitna Valley Community College during the 1979-80 school year. At Kodiak Community College, the legislator said course offerings included "Furniture Arrangement," "Knives & Scissors, How to Sharpen" and "Pinata Workshop." In Anchorage, he said, courses on "Principles of Occult Theory" and "Wines of the World" were offered.

It would be more appropriate, Martin said, to offer such "entertainment type" courses through the community schools system. The university's community college system, he said, "should be for students preparing for a four-year baccalaureate degree or for those preparing for a career requiring certain technical skills."

In singling out the Tanana Valley school, Martin cited "creative" courses offerings of "Make-Up for the Contemporary Woman," "Disco Partner Dancing," "Brandies, Liquors & Cordials," and a "Seminar on Menopause."

2 Campers Cut Short

Two campers who were

Auction Raises \$161 To Aid Production Scholarship Pageant

Cygnel Business and Professional Women's Club president Sandie Jackson was thrilled Saturday after an auction donated items brought a total \$1613. Proceeds of the auction will be used to help defray expenses in connection with the Mil Chugiak - Eagle River Scholarship Pageant.

The club, which is made up of local business and professional women, will take over sponsorship of the pageant this year. It will be held in mid-March during the annual Sourdough Day community celebration. The cygnel club was formed in October, 1980.

Mrs. Jackson said 101 items were offered at the auction which was presided over by Fred and Maxine Venke of Denton-Whigh Auction Co. in Anchorage. It was held at Jackson's Barbecue in Eagle River Shopping Center.

Care Of Game Meat

By Pat Aune

Extension Home Economist

The Hunter Returns is a publication written for the big game hunter. Field care of the animal (moose, deer or caribou) affects the quality of the meat. Gutting and cooling the carcass, casing the meat to protect it from insects, and field cutting for transportation are discussed.

Aging the carcass, letting it hang at temperatures between 35 degrees and 40 degrees, allows body enzymes to work on muscle tissue and tenderizes the meat. How long does an animal need to age? Large, older animals may need a week or two. Young, small animals from 36-48 hours.

Butchering at home is not easy. It requires advance planning so you have the right equipment and do a good job. Sharp meat saws and butcher knives are essential. A knife sharpener will also be needed during this process. A large flat surface at waist height



LEARN CPR

(Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation)
from Professional Nurses

694-4143

The best person to see about your LIFE INSURANCE may be your car, home and health agent!

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
TERRY MARTIN
DISTRICT 8



3960 REKA DRIVE—B6
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504
PHONE (907) 333-2432

DURING LEGISLATURE
POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, X 99811
PHONE (907) 465-4943

August 11, 1981

Dear Editor:

As a member of the state House Finance Subcommittee on the University of Alaska's budget last session, I feel compelled to point out a serious problem in our post-secondary educational system -- the unnecessary competition among our community colleges for students and money.

The most recent controversy springing from the closure of Chukchi Community College in Kotzebue provides a good example, a case where officials ignored two guidelines in establishing community colleges.

Senator Frank Ferguson of Kotzebue is absolutely correct in his efforts to close the college. He believes that Chukchi shouldn't be operated as a community college when the institution is not meeting the needs of the people in his area, especially when you consider Northwest Community College in Nome is nearby. When Chukchi opened, predictably, Northwest's enrollment dropped. Here you had two colleges competing for a limited number of students.

As Senator Ferguson suggests, it would be much more reasonable to return to the former system where practical extension courses were offered through the Northwest Arctic School District. Then those students who live in Kotzebue who want to go to a community college in preparation for a four-year baccalaureate degree can take a short flight to nearby Northwest Community College in Nome.

One wonders whether University of Alaska officials and the Board of Regents were so worried about competition they started Chukchi too soon, sacrificing the credibility of Northwest Community College and, in doing so, violated the two major guidelines -- that the community college should be established for an area of 12,000 residents and that community colleges should maintain at least 200 fulltime students to be viable.

A quick look at enrollment statistics at Northwest and Chukchi between 1978 and 1980 demonstrates the point. Between the Fall of 1978 and Fall of

1980, enrollment at Northwest dropped from 90 to 49 full-time students. During the same period, enrollment at Chukchi increased from 29 to 65 full-time students.

It is quite clear that Chukchi has been detrimental to Northwest's growth. It also is clear that recent statements made by Dr. Patrick O'Rourke, former chancellor of Alaska's community college system, demonstrates a double standard that has contributed to the problem.

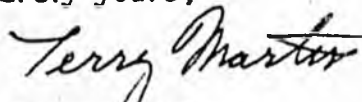
Before a House interim committee this year, Dr. O'Rourke said that for a state of 400,000 people "thirteen separately accredited institutions of higher education are too many" and that "students whose ultimate goal is a baccalaureate degree are probably better off enrolling from the start in universities if such is available to them."

Yet in a newspaper article, O'Rourke defends the community college system by laying the blame for lack of funding on the Legislature. "I find it somewhat frustrating," O'Rourke said in the interview. "We go forward each year with requests for resources for places like Kotzebue and have the Legislature turn down our requests, and then turn around and offer three or four or five times as much money to a school district to perform a similar service. That is just a political power play in my mind."

Such statements make me wonder just who it is that's playing politics. I feel the finger is pointed at the University of Alaska administration in fighting for survival of Chukchi Community College.

I really had no intention of saying anything on this matter, but when the "guilty" finger was pointed at the legislators then I felt compelled to let the public know the facts as I see them.

Sincerely yours,



Rep. Terry Martin

August 22, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION
"WHO'S KIDDING WHOM?"
BY
REP. TERRY MARTIN

While it is true that words are of human invention, they are not open to random use without the result of utter chaos.

Words do evolve, however, and their original meaning may become lost in subsequent use.

During the past legislative session, I was fortunate to serve on the subcommittee of the University of Alaska budget for the House Finance Committee. Although frustrated, as you will learn later, the experience in itself was quite an education.

I began this mission with an open and optimistic mind. But soon it became apparent that the system is not quite what the average person conceives a university system to be. As I progressed through the volumes of material and research papers available about the 14 institutions under the University of Alaska umbrella, I found myself in an Alice in Wonderland world, which reminds me of what Humpty Dumpty said about words.

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in a rather scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean -- neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," Humpty Dumpty said, "which is to be the master -- that's all."

Words and phrases are frequently used throughout various university and college reports to justify their existence (and quite often compete with other public and private institutions).

There are some 30 categories under the title of Post Secondary Education -- everything from university, college and community college, to extra-curricular activities, instructional television, educational innovation, senior citizens education, hobbies and leisure time activities.

There are enough of them to support a statement by Mr. Michael Moorman of Douglas, Alaska, in testimony to a committee on community colleges. He quotes a long-time observer of the university system:

"The growth of the University of Alaska into a statewide system had more to do with securing voter approval for more buildings at Fairbanks than any well thought out plan for delivery of higher education. To get massive support, the University of Alaska is trying to be everything to everyone."

Oh, how painfully true this becomes when one studies the University of Alaska operating and capital budgets for fiscal year 1982.

There are tremendous battles for the dollars -- each local area seems to want to justify a community college for the positive image it gives to a community. There seems to be a serious inferiority complex over other higher populated areas, so there is the very real emotional cries for more money for building, instruction and administrators. Then there is the battle to be different for self-preservation, to induce local citizens to come through their doors, to be head-counted to justify more money from the state.

Following are some of the community service courses and one-time programs offered at community colleges during the 1979-1980 academic year.

Aikido classes were offered at Tanana Valley Community College. At Ketchikan, Mat-Su and Prince William Sound, a student could take beginning belly dancing. In Ketchikan, you could move up to intermediate belly dancing if you so chose, but you had to travel to Prince William Sound to take advanced belly dancing.

A course in beginning boxing was offered at Kenai. Or how about a course in brandies, liquors & cordials -- tasting recipes, at Tanana Valley, or a course in childbirth and caesarean section, at the same school.

And the list goes on and on.

At Mat-Su: corn husk dolls, fortune telling; at Kodiak, furniture arrangement, knives & scissors sharpening, a neighborhood slide show, pinata workshop; in Anchorage, disco dancing, every woman her own historian, principles of occult theory, and wines of the world.

The community college system also seems to be getting into the day-care business. For example, introduction to preschool and songs and activities for 2-3 year olds were offered at Tanana Valley, as well as magic classes, monsters & mythical beasts and sewing for kids.

And there are courses for the teens, too, including aviation for juniors, dancing for young people, it's no fun being shy, and young teen modeling.

There are many good and meaningful courses taught at community colleges. But there are extremes.

Statistics show the Anchorage Community College produces the most credit hours for the fewest dollars. The public certainly gets its money's worth from this institution.

However, as any layman can readily see, the Tanana Valley Community College, for example, is really going to extremes to justify its existence.

In the fight for survival, we see that between FY 79 and FY 80 budget requests, community colleges received an 87 percent increase in general fund dollars, while the university, statewide administration, or research combined received a 65.4 percent increase, a difference of 21.4 percent.

The recent change in laws in 1978 that allows the university to count persons taking non-credit courses offered under its umbrella, only to obtain a higher count of "students," has most offensively been misused -- to gain more money to feed a bloated monster that seems to strive to reach all the citizens of Alaska under various disguises.

The prestige of the University of Alaska deteriorates in direct proportion as it becomes more involved with non-essential academic issues and activities. Common understandings of the term "university" and "community college" are severely strained when one re-evaluates the course offerings I mentioned earlier.

Post-secondary education to me means that higher level courses offered to one after completion of high school -- 12 years of formal education with the object of obtaining a baccalaureate degree or higher degree. To compete with the local community to serve the public in other entertaining or developing educational activities is detrimental to the University's image.

Alaska is five times above the U.S. average of dollars spent per credit hours earned.

Freedom of inquiry, freedom of discussion, and freedom of teaching -- without these a university cannot exist. A university exists to find and to communicate the truth.

I do believe in academic freedom, but not at the price of \$228 million coupled with low productivity in credit hours.

How afar has the University of Alaska strayed from the traditional concept of an institution of higher learning which grants degrees and offers instruction in arts and sciences and learned professions?

To demonstrate my point, I have decided to issue the annual "Who's Kidding Whom?" award in education to Tanana Valley Community College for the most imaginative community college courses strictly for survival of the institution.

Courses like: "An Adventure In Coffeeland"; "Decorating My Home - Where Do I Begin?"; "Disco Partner Dancing"; "Dungeons And Dragons"; "Expression Through Adult Excercise"; "Is Your Heart Killing You or Are You Killing Your Heart"; "Make-up For The Con-Temporary Woman"; and "A Seminar on Menopause."

In all, Tanana Valley Community College claimed an enrollment of 4,872 in FY 80. At Tanana, as well as at many other community colleges, such courses can be conducted through the REA or community schools.

I firmly believe the administration and Board of Regents should resist pressures from within and without and put major emphasis on building the university system and not compete with other regional educational agencies to rationalize expansion.

I also believe the University of Alaska has ignored its own guidelines for establishing community colleges: that a community college should be established for an area of at least 12,000 residents and that community colleges should maintain at least 200 full-time students to be viable.

No where is this more clearly demonstrated than at Chukchi Community College in Kotzebue and Northwest Community College in Nome.

Senator Frank Ferguson of Kotzebue was absolutely correct in his efforts to close Chukchi. He believes, as I do, that Chukchi shouldn't be operated as a community college, especially when you consider that Northwest in Nome is nearby. When Chukchi opened, predictably, Northwest's enrollment dropped. Here you had two colleges competing for a limited number of students.

As Senator Ferguson suggests, it would be much more reasonable to return to the former system where practical extension courses were offered through the Northwest Arctic School District. Then those students who live in Kotzebue who want to go to a community

college in preparation for a four-year baccalaureate degree can take a short flight to nearby Northwest Community College in Nome.

One wonders whether University of Alaska officials and the Board of Regents were so worried about competition they started Chukchi too soon, sacrificing the credibility of Northwest Community College, and, in doing so, ignored the two major guidelines.

A quick look at enrollment statistics at Northwest and Chukchi between 1978 and 1980 demonstrates the point. Between the Fall of 1978 and Fall of 1980, enrollment at Northwest dropped from 90 to 49 full-time students. During the same period, enrollment at Chukchi increased from 29 to 65 full-time students.

It is quite clear that Chukchi has been detrimental to Northwest's growth. It also is clear that recent statements made by Dr. Patrick O'Rourke, former chancellor of Alaska's community college system, demonstrates a double standard that has contributed to the problem.

Before a House interim committee this year, Dr. O'Rourke said: "In a state of only 400,000 people, thirteen separately accredited institutions of higher education are too many, and there are arbitrarily decided turf boundaries which, rather than assisting the delivery of higher education services, have a tendency to create too parochial a view, sometimes at the expense of students. Students whose ultimate goal is a baccalaureate degree are probably better off enrolling from the start in universities if such is available to them. Community colleges must provide students with options -- we should not try to hamper them in their goals by coercing them

into other institutions if their needs can be better served elsewhere."

Yet in a newspaper article, O'Rourke defends the community college system by laying the blame for lack of funding on the Legislature. "I find it somewhat frustrating," O'Rourke said in the interview. "We go forward each year with requests for resources for places like Kotzebue and have the Legislature turn down our requests, and then turn around and offer three or four or five times as much money to a school district to perform a similar service. That is just a political power play in my mind."

Such statements make me wonder just who it is that's playing politics. I feel the finger is pointed at the University of Alaska administration in fighting for survival of Chukchi Community College, as well as other like institutions.

I really had no intention of saying anything on this matter, but when the "guilty" finger was pointed at the legislators then I felt compelled to let the public know the facts as I see them.

PRESS

RELEASES

1982

Alaska State Legislature



MEMBERS:
TERRY MARTIN, CHAIRMAN
BERNARD BYLSMA, VICE CHAIRMAN
RICHARD RANDOLPH
TERRY GARDINER
BRIAN ROGERS

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE (907) 465-3783
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

House of Representatives LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Contact: Joan Mathews
465-3657/3783

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Radio PSA:

Regulation of contractors will be the subject of a teleconference scheduled by the House Labor & Commerce Committee. The teleconference hearing on HB 832 will be held at 1:00 p.m. PST on Tuesday, March 23.

HB 832 would expand registration requirements and would create a home construction surety account.

Those interested in participating should contact Representative Terry Martin, Chairman of the House Labor & Commerce Committee, or contact the local Legislative Information Office at _____.

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
TERRY MARTIN

DISTRICT 8
CHAIRMAN—LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE
PHONE 465-3873



3960 REKA DRIVE—D6
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504
PHONE 333-6990

DURING LEGISLATURE
POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE 465-3784

Contact: Joan Mathews
465-3657/3873

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 22, 1982

BILL COULD RESULT IN SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS STATEWIDE

Special legislative sessions could be held in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or anywhere else in the state if a bill introduced by State Representative Terry Martin becomes law.

House Bill 184 would authorize a statewide vote to decide whether legislators can conduct special sessions at any location in the state, rather than restricting the meeting place to Juneau.

The bill is scheduled for hearing before the House State Affairs Committee on Thursday, January 28, at 1:15 P.M. ^{PST} ~~EST~~.

"It is extremely costly for legislators to return to Juneau for special sessions," Martin said. "Most legislators have to travel to Anchorage or Fairbanks in order to connect flights to Juneau. The extra expense of traveling to Southeast Alaska is unnecessary. We could meet in Anchorage, conduct our business, and adjourn in a day."

The East Anchorage Republican stressed that special sessions are emergency meetings of the legislature. "Juneau could be the emergency," said Martin. "A major landslide or avalanche in Juneau might be the reason for calling a special session."

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE

TERRY MARTIN

DISTRICT 8

CHAIRMAN—LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE
PHONE 465-3873



3960 REKA DRIVE—R6
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504
PHONE 333-6990

DURING LEGISLATURE
FOUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE 465-3784

1/22/82

To: Legislative Information Offices

Fm: Joan Mathews

Sj: Press Release

Will you please release the attached press release to newspapers and broadcast media in your area. I can be contacted at 465-3657, or omnicom printer LJHY for more information.

Thanks for your help.

Release to Southcentral.
Anchorage
Kenai
Matanuska Valley

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Could result in Bill ~~would allow~~ special legislative sessions statewide



Special legislative sessions could be held in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or *anywhere else in the state* (even Willow,) if a bill introduced by State Representative Terry Martin becomes law.

House Bill 184 would authorize a statewide vote to decide whether legislators can conduct special sessions at any location in the state, rather than restricting the meeting place to Juneau.

The bill is scheduled for hearing before the House State Affairs Committee on Thursday, January 28, at 1:15 P.M. EST.

"It is extremely costly for legislators to return to Juneau for special sessions," Martin said. "Most legislators have to travel to Anchorage or Fairbanks in order to connect flights to Juneau. The extra expense of traveling to Southeast Alaska is unnecessary. We could meet in Anchorage, conduct our business, and adjourn in a day."

The East Anchorage Republican stressed that special sessions are emergency meetings of the legislature. ~~Weather conditions often delay flights to Juneau. Hotels are crowded during the summer tourist season, when most special sessions are held. Martin said special sessions could be handled much more quickly if the meeting place were not restricted to Juneau.~~ ^{limited}

"Juneau could be the emergency," said Martin. "There could be a ^{major} landslide or avalanche in Juneau could be the reason for calling a special session."

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Southcentral
Valley
Juneau
Anch

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS IN WILLOW?

Special legislative sessions ^{would} ~~might~~ be held in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or even Willow, if a bill introduced by State Representative Terry Martin becomes law. House Bill 184 would authorize a statewide vote to decide whether legislators can conduct special sessions at any location in the state, rather than restricting the meeting place to Juneau.

"It is extremely costly for legislators to return to Juneau for special sessions," Martin said. "Most legislators have to travel to Anchorage or Fairbanks ~~anyway~~ in order to connect flights to Juneau. ~~Why go to the extra expense of traveling to Southeast Alaska,~~ ^{IS UNNECESSARY} ~~when we could meet in Anchorage, conduct our business, and adjourn in a day?"~~ The East Anchorage Republican stressed that special sessions are emergency meetings of the legislature. ~~"And who knows?" said Martin, "What with mudslide and avalanche dangers, Juneau could be the emergency that calls us together."~~

The bill is scheduled for hearing before the House State Affairs Committee on Thursday, January 28, at 1:15 P.M. PST.

a bill that sponsored by TM that would allow the legislature to hold special sessions in Anchorage & other communities across the state will be considered by the HSAAC ~~at~~ 1:15 p.m. Thursday ~~on~~ ~~January 28~~

1958
Kilroy

HB 184

State Affairs (Metcalf)

Thurs Aug 1:15

re allowing special sessions
to be held ~~th~~ out state
(put on ballot)

There might be emergency - mudslide
available

not used

[special sessions as for emergencies
but normally aren't that crucial]

extremely costly for legislators
to come to June during interim
(having to travel to June or TX before
going (PT here). Why have to
come to June when can drive to
June in one day & be done; & a save
money

AG interpretation for territorial days

EMPLOY-
MENT

AGENCIES



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

465-3783

January 12, 1982

Gentlemen:

Recent federal budget cuts are forcing the closure of many of this state's Job Service employment offices. In view of Alaska's high unemployment rate, it is obvious to me that some type of employment referral is necessary to enable the unemployed to find work. I believe the private business sector can fill this need.

I am proposing legislation which would turn this function over, in part, to private employment agencies. This system is being utilized successfully in several other states. I have enclosed a packet of information you may find interesting in that regard.

I am extremely interested in your comments, and would also welcome your testimony when this bill comes to hearing. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terry Martin".

Representative Terry Martin
Chairman

jfm

enclosure



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

To: All Concerned with Unemployment

From: Representative Terry Martin, Chairman
House Labor & Commerce Committee

Subject: Potential Alaska Private Employment Voucher Program

Many of us are concerned about the recent federal cuts in public employment programs and the immediate affect it has upon the State of Alaska's unemployment problem. Most individuals or agencies directly responsible for helping the unemployed usually suggest increasing the staff and appropriations to meet the expected demands. Others suggest legislation and appropriations to "pick up" the federally-funded jobs and carry them under state or municipal agencies. Either solution would seriously hamper the administration's and legislature's efforts to hold the line on the state operating budget and state employment.

It has recently come to my attention that there is an alternative that is currently being used in Pennsylvania, California and Michigan which may well work for Alaska's unemployed. At least it seems worthy of consideration. Thus I have decided to send you the attached for your valued consideration and input.

At this time, I am also asking Mr. Bill Berrier to start a work draft for a bill titled:

"A bill to require State employment offices to use private employment services to locate jobs for unemployed individuals."

I would be most appreciative of any support and information you can give to this effort in trying to decrease our high rate of unemployed in Alaska.

Yours very truly,

Handwritten signature of Terry Martin in cursive.

Representative Terry Martin



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 97th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 127

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1981

No. 145

HELP FOR UNEMPLOYED

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to require that State employment offices use a portion of their existing budget to utilize the private sector of the employment service profession to locate jobs for unemployed individuals and public assistance recipients.

This legislation is vital to millions of Americans seeking jobs. Now that the Government is engaged in meeting the challenge of budget cutting to bring us to a hoped-for sound economic base, it is of pressing importance that we rely once again on free enterprise and the private sector to assume that which it historically does faster, better, and more cost effectively than government.

It is critically important that we deal promptly with the current annual unemployment rate of over 8 percent, a rate which forecasters predict will not diminish within the foreseeable future.

In proposing this bill, I ask that we consider all the various costs to the Nation when 8 percent of the work force is without jobs. An 8 percent rate of unemployment adds enormously to expenditures by Federal, State, and local governments for unemployment compensation, welfare, and other forms of public assistance. It reduces tax revenues and decreases business and industry productivity.

The greater cost to a nation, however, is what unemployment breeds—discouraged, aimless young people, rising crime and vandalism, and enormous social, economic, psychological, and physiological pressures on the jobless and their families. This suffering, and the loss of individual dignity and self-worth, cannot be measured in monetary terms. It is, in the ultimate, devastating to the entire social fabric of our country.

Unfortunately, the public agencies charged with finding jobs for the unemployed have been less than successful. Even more unfortunately, the private sector of the employment services profession has been virtually shut out of our Nation's efforts to reduce unemployment.

The bill I am introducing today would change that. It would require that States which receive money under the Wagner-Peyser Act set aside a specified portion of their funds for private employment service placement efforts. A private employment service

would be paid its customary charge, up to a reasonable amount specified in the bill, if it found a job for an individual referred by a State employment office. The private agency would not retain full payment of its charge unless the individual stayed on the job for at least 100 days. The private agency would have to return 1 percent of its compensation for each day, under 100, that the individual for whom it found a job failed to stay employed by the same employer.

Although it would be up to each State to decide how to implement this program, a minimum of paperwork should be necessary. I would urge that a simple voucher system be used. Under such a system, a State employment service would provide each eligible individual with a voucher to present to a private employment service. If and when that service found a job for the individual, the voucher would be presented for payment to the appropriate State agency.

In order to insure that State and private agencies fully cooperate, the bill requires that: First, a set percentage of the State agencies funds be used for the program and second, the State agencies refer individuals to the private service on a proportionately representative basis. In other words, the State agency must refer a fair sampling of its clientele, not just those whom the public agency cannot place.

The bill also makes clear that States are not limited to using Wagner-Peyser Act funds in making use of private employment services. A State may use any funds properly available to it for obtaining jobs for individuals who receive Government benefits or assistance to secure the aid of private employment services.

Mr. Speaker, the Wagner-Peyser Act was written in 1933, in the depths of the Great Depression, when the widespread unemployment of that era directly affected one-third of the population of the United States. This act created the U.S. Employment Service and a Federal-State partnership to establish what was in effect an emergency network of State-run employment offices to find jobs for the unemployed.

No one could foresee, in the dire straits of the Depression of 1933, that the U.S. Employment Service created by the Wagner-Peyser Act would prolong itself almost 50 years, involve itself in activities far exceeding its original mandate, and render its original purpose—to find jobs for the unemployed—one of its lesser activities.

In the past decade, the number of people actually placed in jobs by the

USES has declined drastically. Placements dropped from 6.6 million in 1966 to less than 4 million last year. Of perhaps equal significance is a Government Accounting Office report on USES which observes that the bulk of these placements were not permanent positions, and many were of a temporary nature.

In the mid-1970's, while job service files were filled with the names of millions of unemployed, USES turned to recruiting job candidates at managerial levels, using radio, television, newspapers, and the yellow pages, seeking to place attorneys at \$50,000 a year, engineers at \$40,000, machinists at \$20,000—all people then currently employed.

In the last decade the U.S. Employment Service opened offices in affluent suburbs, close to a skilled work force and managerial-level job candidates. Obviously, such actions fail to serve the jobless of the inner city. The State of Colorado Division of Employment came under fire in recent years for failing to help the jobless and disadvantaged. A former president of the Colorado Labor Council served as a consultant in an investigation of that State's employment service, and, according to the Rocky Mountain News, said that the Colorado Employment Service has been inefficient in helping minority and first-time applicants in finding jobs and training.

The investigation of the Colorado Job Service stemmed from a suit filed in 1973 by the AFL-CIO and several community organizations, among them the NAACP. The suit charged that the employment service obtained \$48.7 million in Federal money over 5 years to run a program for poor and disadvantaged persons but never seriously did so. This suit was settled out of court when the Labor Department promised to investigate, and several top Colorado Employment Service officials resigned.

Failure to place long-term unemployed in satisfactory numbers has led to the severe depletion of several States unemployment trust accounts.

The record just reviewed is not an indictment of the U.S. Employment Service per se, or of its staffs, which contain many earnestly committed and effective people. Rather, it is an example of a Government agency no longer able to perform the task for which it was originally established. Times have changed. Employers today view USES' job placement offices as unemployment offices and too often refuse to use them.

The failure of USES to find jobs for the unemployed led, in 1972, to the in-

volvement of the private sector employment services in California in a pilot program called the California Private Employment Project II. The State of California contracted with private employment services to find jobs for able-to-work welfare recipients—saving, in the process, \$300,000 in unemployment and welfare payments. Approximately 54 percent of the individuals placed by private employment services stayed on the job 90 days or more. This success gave the State of California a 3-to-1 return on its investment.

A similar program was successful in Michigan where six Oakland County private employment services were involved in a federally funded project to find jobs for State aid to dependent children clients. The purpose of this experimental project was to reduce the welfare rolls through utilization of private enterprise. Using private employment services to interview in depth, motivate and place these people in gainful employment, Michigan demonstrated that the service charge paid to the private employment offices saved vast sums when compared with monthly and yearly State public assistance payments.

Unfortunately, the pilot projects in Michigan and California met a predictable amount of resistance within State governments. State employees were not particularly cooperative with plans to enlist the help of the private sector. A scarcity of referrals to private employment services developed when the pilot projects were finally activated. States were slow in processing possible job candidates. When public assistance recipients were finally referred to private employment offices, the candidates were not well motivated, nor well informed about the project, even though many of them proved willing to have the private employment offices look for jobs for them.

In 1980, the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania studied the results of the Michigan and California pilot programs and started the Pennsylvania employables program to use private employment services to find jobs for able-to-work welfare recipients. The Pennsylvania program has been so successful that it was renewed for the year 1981. A bill in the Pennsylvania legislature now proposes to make the program permanent.

The private employment agencies in Pennsylvania placed, as of June 31, 1981, 20 percent of the candidates referred to them versus 11 percent for the State employment agencies, and were paid on a contingency basis a total sum of under \$300,000. The State saved over \$1.5 million in cash assistance payments.

Although the State of Pennsylvania had originally authorized over \$645,000 to pay the private sector employment services' charges in 1980, less than 10 percent of that sum was used that year due to delays in departmental processing, and the resulting low numbers of job applicants referred by the Department of Welfare. However, in a survey at the end of 1980, over 90 percent of the private employ-

ment services participating in the Pennsylvania employables program desired to continue.

The savings in these programs are not just in State and Government funds, but also in human values—in regular wages and restored dignity for the worker, in renewal of hope for individuals and families and alleviation of suffering.

Mr. Speaker, the Wagner-Peyser Act was our Nation's response 50 years ago to a major crisis in our history. We face a crisis again today as we seek to reduce Government in many areas, and to cut spending so that our Nation may not only survive—but grow. We truly should not and cannot continue to provide and pay for Government services where the private sector can do the job more effectively and at less cost. The challenge we face today is different—different in scope, different in quantity, and different in terms of the solution needed. The bill I have introduced today can meet today's employment problems in a realistic and cost-effective manner. I urge my colleagues to study it and I welcome their support.

Text of the bill follows:

H.R. 4738

A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to require State employment offices to use private employment services to locate jobs for unemployed individuals, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the Nation has suffered substantial and unacceptable unemployment and underemployment imposing numerous varied and escalating economic and social costs including—

(A) increased expenditures by Federal, State, and local governments for unemployment compensation, public assistance and other transfer payments as well as reduced tax revenues;

(B) decreased business and industry productivity and increased tax burdens; and

(C) exposure of many families to economic, social, psychological and physiological costs, including disruption of family life and loss of individual dignity;

(2) the private employment service profession has over 10,000 offices, many in locations not served by State employment offices, and over 50,000 professional employment counselors available on a contingency basis to assist the unemployed in quickly finding permanent employment;

(3) government at all levels has failed to use adequately the resources of private employment services in accordance with government policies to increase reliance on the private sector, including Office of Management and Budget Circular A-70, despite the proven cost-effectiveness of such services and the great need to find employment for the Nation's unemployed;

(4) the State programs which have used the resources of private employment services to find jobs for the unemployed have been proven successful; and

(5) government at all levels should make use of private employment services in order to aid unemployed persons and to reduce unemployment in the States.

PURPOSE OF THE ACT

SEC. 2. The purpose of this Act is to require States to use private employment services to aid the unemployed in finding jobs in the most cost-effective manner possible.

AMENDMENT

SEC. 3. Section 8 of the Act of June 3, 1933

(29 U.S.C. 498), popularly known as the Wagner-Peyser Act, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 8."; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) Any State desiring to receive funds under this Act for any fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 1982, shall, by the agency designated to cooperate with the United States Employment Service, submit to the Director such amendments to the plan submitted under subsection (a) as may be necessary to insure that not less than 25 percent of the funds made available under this Act during any such year will be used for the purpose of securing the assistance of private employment services to obtain jobs for unemployed individuals in accordance with the requirements of this subsection. The amendments submitted by the State agency shall insure that individuals referred by that agency to private employment services proportionately represent, on the basis of job skills and experience, the individuals served by such agency. If such amendments are reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out such purposes, they shall be approved by the Director and due notice of such approval shall be given to the State agency. The Director shall, to the extent feasible, take final action on all amendments within 60 days of the date of their submission.

"(2) The amendments submitted by the State agency shall describe the nature of the contracts into which it intends to enter for the purposes of this subsection. Such contracts shall provide for compensation to private employment services on the basis of the success of such service in obtaining employment for unemployed individuals. Such compensation shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of—

"(A) that employment service's normal placement charge, or

"(B) a rate of one percent per thousand dollars of the first year's earnings of the individual so placed in employment, not to exceed 25 percent.

"(3) An employment service shall be entitled to full payment of the compensation computed under paragraph (2) only if the individual for whom such service has secured a job remains in the employ of the employer to whom the individual was referred for at least 100 calendar days. If an eligible individual leaves such employ after less than 100 calendar days, the private employment service shall be entitled to an amount equal to one percent of such compensation for each day the individual remained on the job.

"(4) No payment made in accordance with a contract which complies with the requirements of this section shall be deemed to violate section 211 of title 18, United States Code.

"(5) Such placements as shall be made by private employment service under this subsection may be statistically credited, for employment purposes, to the State agency.

"(6) A State may use funds properly available to it for obtaining jobs for individuals who receive government benefits or assistance to secure the assistance of private employment services for such purpose.

"(7) For the purpose of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'private employment service' means any person or entity regularly undertaking for compensation to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer and includes an agent of such person or entity; but shall not include any agency or service of the United States, any State, or political subdivision thereof; and

"(B) the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 4. The provisions of this Act shall take effect 30 days after the date of its enactment.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

November 19, 1979

Area Code 717
Tel. 783-2874

DEAR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY:

Thank you for expressing interest and agreeing to participate in the Department of Public Welfare's Private Employment Agency Voucher Program.

I am enclosing for your information the instructions we have developed for the use of the voucher as well as the name, address, and telephone number of those County Assistance Offices involved in the initial distribution of the voucher.

Vouchers have been distributed to the counties, and the screening process of clients has begun. The first clients will be receiving vouchers within the week.

We have high hopes that this cooperative venture between the Department of Public Welfare and the Private Employment Industry will prove to be of significant benefit to our Public Assistance clients.

The Voucher Program is an experiment; as such, we are interested in any comments which will help it work more efficiently. Please feel free to contact me with any suggestions or questions.

Sincerely,

Craig E. Ford, Staff
Employment Programs Unit
Office for Family Assistance

Enclosures

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYABLES PROGRAM (PEP)

(FOR GA CLIENTS ONLY)

The Pennsylvania Employables Program represents two elements as legislated in 1976: (1) it requires the registration of all non-exempt recipients (other than those already provided for under WIN), and (2) mandates the Department of Public Welfare to conduct pilot programs to explore various methods of moving clients into employment and training. It is this second element which is known as the PEP program as currently operated. Following are the 3 major components which may be translatable to other states:

1. Private Employment Agencies

The law creating PEP specified that among the pilot programs to be conducted must be a linkage with private employment agencies, based on the premise that the private market will be more successful in placing hard-core unemployed people into jobs than government agencies have been. We implemented this component by contacting all licensed private employment agencies in PEP counties, offering them participation through the use of a voucher system. Local public assistance offices select appropriate employable clients, present them with a voucher which they, in turn, present to the employment agency of their choice for a maximum of \$1,000 per job placement (see attached material for details).

2. Office of Employment Security

The Department has entered into an agreement with the State's Office of Employment Security to employ special staff in three pilot counties to deal exclusively with PEP clients. This is based on the premise that OES does not have the resources to deal with the hard-core unemployed, particularly in times of high unemployment. It is important that an effective information feedback system is in place to allow the two agencies to deal promptly with matters of cooperation and support services.

3. The PEP Direct Component

We regard this as the most interesting and most effective method currently at our disposal. Local assistance office participation is on a voluntary basis at this time since little or no additional staff resources are made available for the operation of this component. The premise is that local staff are frustrated because of what appears a slow movement of their clients through other systems once a referral is made and the lack of feedback and follow-up on action taken. Participating local offices are permitted to waive the standard ES registration of those clients they deem appropriate to work with directly, using whatever community resources are available without having to rely on another agency for accountability of action. Without acting as an employment agency, our local offices use any resources available to them in the community to require selected clients to cooperate in taking advantage of such resources. If there is non-cooperation, the local office has immediate authority to act without having to gather information from other sources.

- 1 -

Because of federal restrictions on AFDC, the PEP program currently serves only the totally state-funded general assistance population. This, in turn, gives the State internal flexibility to gear its own policy towards shifting the burden of responsibility onto the client for cooperation. In other words, to be successful, the program must have a sound and workable sanction and adjudicated policy to draw from. Current Welfare Reform legislation pending in this State provides for revision in our sanction policy which will put further emphasis on client responsibility. It is for this reason that the attached material is still in the draft stage, even though we have been operating with it since November of 1979.

I am also attaching a copy of our Monthly Report, Page 2 of which gives a summary of the first full year's operation, while the other sheets represent the activities of the month of October 1980.

Please be aware that many other elements enter into the development of this program, dealing with political and fiscal realities and, foremost, with a variety of attitudes which can be found throughout a vast system such as ours. To us, PEP represents one initial stepping-stone to reverse the notion that the application and receipt of public assistance is simply another resource to the individual rather than the last resort after all other personal efforts have been exhausted. The frustration of our local workers, which I mentioned earlier, is based on the knowledge that a certain segment of their clients has become accustomed to public dependency as a way of life and that a certain skill and cynicism has been

developed among those clients to "play the system" and its regulatory structure which, to date, puts the burden of proof and effort on society, as represented by the system, rather than on the person who is seeking the system's support.

In addition to the figures shown on our Reports, which indicate maximum return from a small investment, we are clearly learning that if a program such as this keeps itself to a minimum paper operation and a maximum clarity on policy, much of the sense of helplessness which has developed among local staff over the last two decades can be reversed, resulting in greater productivity and reduction of dependency.

Should you have any questions regarding further detail, please feel free to contact Mr. Willy F. Groninger, Director, Division of Employment Programs, Bureau of Employment Programs, Office of Income Maintenance, Department of Public Welfare, P.O. Box 2675, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120, telephone: Area Code 717 - 783-2874.

WFG:bjc
3-19-81

FACT SHEET

Of 9 million unemployment compensation recipients in 1980, over half (5 million) were never placed in jobs. Average length of time collecting unemployment compensation - 17 weeks (approx. 4 months).

Unemployment compensation benefits, total paid nationwide: 15 billion.

Annual rate of unemployment, October, 1981: 7.5 million, and accelerating.

In the last six months (1981) the Pennsylvania Employables Program paid over \$300,000 to private sector employment services and saved (for the state) over 1.5 million in benefits. (On a national basis - a projected saving in public assistance payments of over \$2 billion per annum.)

An AFL-CIO report states that for every 1% reduction in unemployment, the national treasury could save 25-30 billion dollars.

GAMOT - Gate Applicant Master Order Technique allows USES Job Service to set up desks in employer offices to screen and interview applicants. This service rendered gratis by Federal government. But millions of inner-city unemployed failed to be placed in jobs by USES.

Test programs in Michigan and Pennsylvania showed average placement rates, by private employment services, of 20%, utilizing AFDC recipients and UC recipients.

Plus points for private sector employment services:

House Bill #4738 proposes a voluntary program - you do not have to participate if you do not wish to.

But participation by our profession will give it the national recognition it deserves.

Private sector employment services in California, Michigan and Pennsylvania indicated they were willing to continue participation.

USES/Job Service will need to direct its priorities, staff, etc to the unemployed, and modify or eliminate advertising, management recruitment, etc.

CAN THE PRIVATE SECTOR HANDLE 9 MILLION UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS?

If just 25% of the private employment service offices participate in the Private Sector Employment Service Program the number of job offices available to the nation's unemployed will have been doubled. The number of placement counselors will have been tripled, approximately, since in the private sector nearly everyone involved is in a placement capacity.

The private sector has the capacity and the expansion potential to handle an added load, not being subject to procedural delays, authorizations and paperwork as found in government agencies.

Processing of the job applicant in the private sector is more efficient because the private employment service offices do not specialize in counseling sessions, special group studies, evaluations and liasons, organization of community support agencies or employer visitations. All interviewing and consultations are geared for one thing - finding the applicant a job promptly.

IS THE USES/JOB SERVICE PLACEMENT ACTIVITY MORE COST-EFFECTIVE THAN PLACEMENTS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR?

The private sector would be pleased to provide a comparison of our per capita cost placement figures, which are demonstrably accurate, with that of the USES, if the USES figures can clearly and accurately be determined by anyone.

Until 1979, USES figures for budgetary requirements were based on "transactions," which included counseling, interviews, numbers of job applicants sent on interviews with or without resulting job placement, etc. Budgetary allocations are still based on formulae for these years. Placements are now counted in three ways: Those lasting 3 days, called temporary, equivalent to private sector temporary help services. Two categories are called permanent: those from 3 to 150 days, and those over 150 days. These definitions are based on the Job Service interviewers' assessment of the length of employment.

TO WHAT EXTENT WILL THE PRIVATE SECTOR REQUIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE, FORMS, PROCEDURES INSTRUCTION, ETC. FROM THE GOVERNMENT?

In pilot programs in California, Michigan and Pennsylvania, paperwork was kept to a minimum. A simple voucher system, issued by the local USES office, is suggested.

Time is of the essence. We face a national emergency with an unemployment rate at 8% and many state unemployment funds bankrupted. House Bill HR 4738 needs to be effected swiftly in order to put the unemployed back to work.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT HR 4738, THE PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE BILL

HOW WILL THE OPERATION OF THE USES AND STATE JOB SERVICES BE AFFECTED BY A 25% BUDGET TRANSFER?

Undoubtedly there will be a realignment of USES and Job Service duties and priorities. One outcome could be a reduction, if not elimination, of funds spent on advertising in newspapers, Yellow Pages, radio and television, direct mail, etc. This money could be applied to retaining qualified personnel. Curtailment of management-level recruiting, and interviewing and screening of job applicants for the employer at the employer's place of business, the reduction of paperwork and like procedures, would allow for further savings to be applied to USES operations.

WILL THE HARD-TO-PLACE (LAST HIRED, FIRST FIRED) BE HELPED?

Test cases in California, Michigan and Pennsylvania have shown good-to-excellent results. In the latest Pennsylvania Employables Program, the private sector employment services participating in this program placed 27% of referrals; an average of 20% were placed in July and August. Private employment services were paid \$100,000, while savings to the State were \$250,000.

WILL THERE BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FAVORITISM AMONG PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM?

Unemployment Compensation recipients and others being referred to the private sector of the employment service profession will be given a list of private employment service offices in their county, city or local vicinity, and will choose from these.

SHOULD THE PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM GIVE A SPECIAL RATE OR DISCOUNT TO THE GOVERNMENT?

An upper limit on service charges has been described in House Bill HR 4738 that is both reasonable to the private sector and protective of the government. Placement of unemployment compensation recipients and others is essentially not an easy undertaking; private employment services should not be expected to take less than their usual service charges, especially when finding jobs for these applicants will result in considerable savings to the Government.

(The maximum service charges are: 1% per thousand to a maximum of 25%. For example, an individual placed at \$7,000 per year would require a service charge of \$495 [7% of \$7,000]. If placed at \$9,000 a year it would be 9% of \$9,000 or \$810.)

In Pennsylvania, private employment services participating in the PEP program were offered \$75 for each individual they "counseled" whether or not that individual was ever placed in a job. They unanimously rejected this offer, preferring to be paid only when the applicant was found employment.

The livelihood of the private sector employment services depends on referrals from satisfied jobseekers and client companies. They are obligated therefore to work in an ethical and satisfactory manner.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TO SUPPORT AND SPONSOR HOUSE BILL HR 4738

Employment Opportunities Subcommittee
of
House Committee on Education and Labor

DEMOCRATS

Chairman: Augustus Hawkins (California)
Bill Clay (Missouri)
Ted Weiss (New York)
Baltasar Corrada (Puerto Rico)
Paul Simon (Illinois)
Harold Washington (Illinois)

REPUBLICANS

James Jeffords (Vermont)
Thomas Petri (Wisconsin)
Millicent Fenwick (New Jersey)
Lawrence DeNardis (Connecticut)

Address: House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
of
Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

REPUBLICANS

Chairman: Dan Quayle (Indiana)
Paula Hawkins (Florida)
Don Nickles (Oklahoma)
Orrin Hatch (Utah)

DEMOCRATS

Howard Metzenbaum (Ohio)
Edward Kennedy (Massachusetts)
Cailborne Pell (Rhode Island)

Address: United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY VOUCHER PROGRAM

Act 202, Section 405.1, indicates that Private Employment Agencies, along with other resources, shall be experimented with, in order that bona fide full-time employment be secured for non-exempt general assistance recipients. An experimental program, using a voucher to secure the services of a Private Employment Agency, will be instituted in Allegheny County (South-east District), Blair County, Crawford County, Lehigh County, Luzerne County, Lycoming County, Montgomery County, Philadelphia County (Boulevard District).

Additional counties may be phased in if funds are found to be sufficient to permit expansion.

The use of Private Employment Agencies to locate jobs for general assistance clients is intended to be an augmentation to other efforts of the CAO to obtain employment for their clients. It is not to be the sole resource of the employment unit.

All licensed Private Employment Agencies in the State have been contacted to determine their willingness to participate in the program. These agencies, and only these agencies, may be used by DPW clients. (Attachment #1. The list of participating agencies will be updated as necessary).

Instructions for Use of Voucher

The Pennsylvania Employables Program Services Voucher (PA 279-11-79) will consist of six copies; each copy marked as to distribution, and will be controlled by the voucher number found in the upper right hand corner of the form. (Appendix II)

Initial Preparation:

1. Client is selected by the Employment Coordinator. Determination of appropriate clients should be based on the employability plan, with emphasis given to clients who have employment skills, but who need assistance in selling themselves.
2. Section I of the form is completed by the CAO. Each blank should be completed as indicated, with particular attention given to the correct date of issue and authorized signature (usually the Employment Coordinator).
3. Client is oriented on the use of the form, provided with the list of participating employment agencies, and informed of his responsibilities and possible sanctions for refusing a job or failure to report to a job, and is given a basic understanding of the operation of Private Employment Agencies.
4. The entire voucher (six copies) is presented to the client to be taken to the participating employment agency of his choice.
5. The Employment Coordinator will maintain a log of issued vouchers and follow up at least bi-weekly on the client's progress in securing employment.

Private Employment Agency:

1. Client proceeds to the Private Employment Agency of his choice.
2. Upon securing employment, the recipients will give voucher to agency who will complete Section II and have the recipient complete Section III.
3. The Private Employment Agency sends copies 1 through 4 to the County Assistance Office.

The agency retains the last two copies.

4. Private Employment Agency prepares an invoice on their billhead, sends the original and two copies with one copy of the voucher to:

Comptroller's Office
Pre-Audit Division
Department of Public Welfare
Box 2675
Harrisburg, PA 17120

CAO Verification:

1. County Assistance Office receives four copies of Voucher from Private Employment Agency. Checks with client to confirm starting date of job, employer, and rate of pay.
2. Completes Section IV of Voucher and sends three copies of voucher to:

Employment Programs Unit
Office for Family Assistance
Dept. of Public Welfare
234 Health & Welfare Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120

10-Week Follow-Up

Ten weeks from the agreed to starting date of the job, a Follow-up Employment Verification Form will be distributed to the Private Employment Agency to determine the final result of the placement. Instructions for the completion of this form will be contained in a separate document.

CEF:cas

February 1, 1980

SUBJECT: Completed Draft PEP Regulations and Reporting Forms for
PEP-PEA, PEP-OES, PEP Direct, and CETA Special Grant.

Executive Directors of all PEP Counties Involved

FROM: George A. Shuman, Jr., Staff *Gas*
Employment Programs Unit
Office for Family Assistance

Please find attached information for your use and implementation for PEP-OES:

1. Copy of overall PEP Plan.
2. Explanation of PEP Voucher Program.
3. List of Private Employment Agencies participating in the program.
4. List of County Boards of Assistance participating in the program.
5. Complete Draft PEP Regulations and Reporting Forms for all Subject PEP Components.

Please see attached Draft PEP Regulations and Reporting Forms for your utilization until final issuance under PAEM.

Please submit all future reports based on attached format, starting February 1, 1980, for the month of January. Duplicate reporting forms in the attached package.

We will be requisitioning printed forms pending integration of regulations in the PAEM.

GAS:cas

cc: Mr. Bernstein
Mr. Ford
Mr. Groninger
Ms. Hershey
Mr. Shuman
file

WRAFT

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CLIENT EMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Plan is to reduce economic dependency among employable public assistance recipients by moving them off the welfare rolls into productive employment.

The Department of Public Welfare has in the past been involved in various aspects of Federal and State funded manpower programs. The Department's interests are focused on two specific issues:

- a) Its role as an employer and trainer, with Departmental installations having an ongoing need for auxiliary manpower;
- b) Its mandate to promote self-support and self-sufficiency for its Public Assistance clients through coordinated use of community employment and training resources.

To date, effective coordination between the various programs has not taken place. It is the purpose of this Plan to develop such coordination through the implementation of a two-step program:

First Step: Distribute existing programs and their fiscal resources to strategically selected counties based on local criteria (see 3 below).

Second Step: Following a thorough evaluation of Step One, integrate all available resources at the local level into a single CBA employment unit, establishing a model which could then be applied to all 67 counties.

2. THE ISSUE

Both the Labor Market and public and private employment agencies have traditionally been geared towards the labor exchange principle; i.e., matching skilled workers with employment needs.

In order to bring the Public Assistance client to an equal footing with the average job seeker, the following elements are necessary:

- a) assessment of the individual client, recognizing social, medical and other problems which may be barriers to training and employment;
- b) mobilizing the social service resources to remove barriers;
- c) advocacy for the client with public and private employment agencies, employers and trainers;
- d) a structural follow-up system, which includes a uniform and fair sanction policy;
- e) a realistic minimum administrative process;
- f) a central administrative capacity for policy development, planning, evaluation, resource development, and accountability.

In its role as an employer of its own clients, the Department will give preference to those clients in all training and employment opportunities. This principle will be promoted with other public and private agencies with which the Department works.

THE PLAN -- STEP ONE

At present, a variety of mandated and optional programs are either operating or available to the Department. The mandated programs are:

- a) WIN, mandated by Title IV-C of the Social Security Act, operating in 27 counties requiring certain ADFC clients to register for training or employment.

4. THE PLAN - STEP TWO

An extensive evaluation by professional non-program researchers of all ongoing programs described in Step One will be undertaken, forming the base for the implementation of Step 2. At this time, we hypothesize that such an evaluation will point towards a total &...comprehensive integration of programs and funding streams for a centralized employment unit at each CEA.

In addition to the functions described in Item 2 above, this Unit will:

- a) be the single intake point for all new Public Assistance applicants, to provide initial employability and trainability screening. All clients found employable or trainable will be referred immediately to available resources. Client claims of unemployability will be verified through existing procedures, and appropriate referral for IM will be made or denied;
- b) be notified by IM of any client status changes, relating to potential employability or trainability, upon re-determination, using the same procedure described in a) above.

5. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The entire employment unit effort will depend largely on the expanded utilization of already available Title XX and WEN Social Service support funds. For many clients, willingness to work or be trained for work is not the problem, but rather the ability to remove barriers such as child care, transportation, physical problems, mental problems, and certain artificial legal barriers. It will be the responsibility of each CEA employment unit to maintain a catalogue of available in-house and community-based social service resources to remove employment barriers.

There will be an ongoing effort to minimize internal and inter-agency paper flow, without jeopardizing total accountability.

Knowledge gathered from the evaluation of the private employment agency contracts will be utilized in developing new contracts of this nature, applying the principles developed in this Plan.

6. RECOMMENDATION FOR THE UTILIZATION OF PEP FUNDS AND INITIAL FUNDING OF A LIMITED "PENNA. CAREERS PROGRAM"

Under the Governor's Special Grant and the prime sponsor arrangements, a total of \$366,000 of non-PEP, federal money will be generated covering eight counties. When combined with nine PEP counties to be covered by Private Agencies and BES, a total of 17 counties results receiving new PEP or federal funds. In addition, most of the 10 counties which operated in-house programs under PEP II have gathered so much positive experience and enthusiasm that they are willing to continue to operate PEP without additional resources. This would increase the total to at least 24 counties of full PEP operations. In other words, nine PEP funded counties would be complimented by an additional 15 non-funded counties carrying out the same program.

Our recommendation for the most effective use of the \$1,086,000 PEP appropriation is as follows:

8 PEA's and one BES (9 counties)	\$645,000
Evaluation	30,000
Headquarters Administration	45,000
Penna. Careers Program	366,000
	<u>\$1,086,000</u>

The amount of \$366,000 equals that of the federal funds becoming available through the CETA activities outlined above. This amount would generate approximately 36 trainee level positions which would be filled by Public Assistance recipients under the new "Penna. Careers Program". These

positions could be strategically allocated among all counties carrying PEP programs, giving clerical and sub-professional support to the PEP units while preparing incumbents for unsubsidized employment. It is sound policy to have our own offices involved in training of their own clients in addition to using outside public and private resources.

Quest Employment Agency
PO Box 3144
Anchorage, AK 99510

A&J Ltd, dba
Snelling and Snelling Employment Agency
515 D Street Suite 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Vietnam Veterans Outreach Room 409, Capitol
Vet Center, Room 101
550 W. 8th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Edmund Orbeck, Commissioner Representative Bylsma
Department of Labor Room 220, Lehrends
M/S 0700

Billy G. Berrier, Director Art Ruben, Manager/Owner
Legal Services Snelling and Snelling
Room 601, Court Building 515 D Street, Suite 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Senator Bob Mulcahy A.G. Zillig, Director
Room 119, Capitol Div. of Employment Security
PO Box 3-7000
Juneau, AK 99811

Governor Jay Hammond Glenn Lundell
M/S 0101 Deputy Commissioner
Department of Labor
M/S 0700

Lt. Gov. Terry Miller Dennis Osterdock, Chairman
M/S 0111 Employment Security Board
SR Box 31201
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Representative Al Adams Adams & Associates, Inc.
Room 507, Capitol 2435 Bank of Calif. Cntr.
900 4th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98164

Representative Jack Fuller Cit. Employment Agency
Room 204, Capitol 313 E Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Speaker Joe Hayes North Employment Agency
Room 214, Capitol 519 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Representative Gardiner Northwest Employment Agency
Room 24, Capitol PO Box 8-9188
1569 S. Bragaw, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99508

Representative Rogers Shirley Moore
Room 217, Behrends Peninsula Employment Agency
PO Box 2698
Soldotna, AK 99669

Lynn,

While bill work draft is being worked on, please obtain from the Dept. of Revenue or Div. of Occupational License or Dept. a list of all private employment agencies in Alaska.

Prepare letter for them telling of introducing of bill and ask for written testimony or can they make personal appearance on date.

contacted
Labor Standards & Safety
1/11 am - They will send list over

Labor Standards
& Safety 4870

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 630
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-4870

January 11, 1982

The Honorable Terry Martin
Representative
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

ATTN: Joan Matthews

Dear Representative Martin:

Per your request, enclosed are private employment agency permits licensed with the Department of Labor.

Adams & Associates, Inc.
243 1/2 Bank of California Center
900 4th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98164 (206) 624-5022

City Employment Agency
313 E Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 272-6501

North Employment Agency
519 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 277-8682

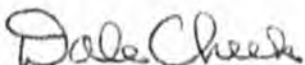
Northwest Employment Agency
P. O. Box 8-9188
1569 S. Bragaw, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99508 338-4900

Shirley Moore
dba/Peninsula Employment Agency
P. O. Box 2698
Soldotna, Alaska 99669 262-4934

Quest, Inc.
dba/Quest Employment Agency
P. O. Box 3144
Anchorage, Alaska 99510 276-8838

A. & J., Ltd.
dba/Snelling and Snelling Employment Agency
515 D. Street, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 272-5544

Very truly yours,



Dale Cheek

Director

Labor Standards and Safety

Enclosures

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE & HOUR DIVISION

**Private Employment Agency
Permit**

Business License No. 73426

Agency Permit No. 82-A-02

This is to Certify that ADAMS & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Having complied with the laws of the State of Alaska relating to the licensing of persons to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency is hereby licensed to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency to be known and doing business as

ADAMS & ASSOCIATES, INC.

for one year commencing APRIL 1 1981

and expiring MARCH 31 1982

Given under our hand and seal this 10th *day of* MARCH 1981

Commissioner of Labor

By Donald R. Wilson

His Authorized Representative

AS. 23. 15. 340

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE & HOUR DIVISION
Private Employment Agency
Permit

Business License No. 096517

Agency Permit No. 82-A-03

This is to Certify that CARMAN F. and DANNA G. NYSTUEN

Having complied with the laws of the State of Alaska relating to the licensing of persons to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency is hereby licensed to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency to be known and doing business as

CITY EMPLO 'MENT AGENCY

for one year commencing APRIL 1 19 81

and expiring MARCH 31 19 82

Given under our hand and seal this 25th *day of* MARCH 19 81

Commissioner of Labor,

By *Donald R. Wilson*
DONALD R. WILSON

His Authorized Representative

AS. 23. 15. 340

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE & HOUR DIVISION
Private Employment Agency
Permit

Business License No. 16687

Agency Permit No. 82-A-01

This is to Certify that NORTH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, INC.

Having complied with the laws of the State of Alaska relating to the licensing of persons to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency is hereby licensed to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency to be known and doing business as

NORTH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, INC.

for one year commencing APRIL 1 19 81

and expiring MARCH 31 19 82

Given under our hand and seal this 31st *day of* MARCH 19 81

Commissioner of Labor

[Handwritten Signature]

By *[Handwritten Signature]*

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE & HOUR DIVISION
Private Employment Agency
Permit

Business License No. _____

Agency Permit No. 82-A-06

This is to Certify that NORTHWEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY a division of NORTHWEST TECHNICAL SERVICES, INC.

Having complied with the laws of the State of Alaska relating to the licensing of persons to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency is hereby licensed to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency to be known and doing business as

NORTHWEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

for one year commencing APRIL 1 1981

and expiring MARCH 31 1982

Given under our hand and seal this 27th day of MARCH 1981

Commissioner of Labor.

By *Donald R. Wilson*
DONALD R. WILSON

His Authorized Representative

AS. 23. 15. 340

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE & HOUR DIVISION
Private Employment Agency
Permit

Business License No. BL 028036

Agency Permit No. 82-A07

This is to Certify that SHIRLEY MOORE

Having complied with the laws of the State of Alaska relating to the licensing of persons to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency is hereby licensed to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency to be known and doing business as

PENINSULA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

for one year commencing SEPTEMBER 3 1981

and expiring MARCH 31 1982

Given under our hand and seal this 3rd *day of* SEPT. 1981

Commissioner of Labor

By

DON R. WILSON

His Authorized Representative

AS. 23. 15. 340

POST THIS PERMIT IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN THE AGENCY

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE & HOUR DIVISION
Private Employment Agency
Permit

Business License No. 008936

Agency Permit No. 81-A-04

This is to Certify that QUEST, INC. dba/QUEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Having complied with the laws of the State of Alaska relating to the licensing of persons to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency is hereby licensed to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency to be known and doing business as

QUEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

for one year commencing APRIL 1 19 81

and expiring MARCH 31 19 82

Given under our hand and seal this 1st *day of* APRIL 19 81

Commissioner of Labor

By *Donald R. Wilson*
DONALD R. WILSON

His Authorized Representative

AS. 23. 15. 340

POST THIS PERMIT IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN THE AGENCY

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE & HOUR DIVISION
Private Employment Agency
Permit

Business License No. 014578

Agency Permit No. 82-A-05

This is to Certify that (A. & J. LTD. dba/SNELLING and SNELLING, INC.

Having complied with the laws of the State of Alaska relating to the licensing of persons to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency is hereby licensed to have charge of and operate a Private Employment Agency to be known and doing business as


SNELLING and SNELLING, INC.

for one year commencing April 1 19 81

and expiring March 31 19 82

Given under our hand and seal this 27th *day of* March 19 81

Commissioner of Labor

By Donald R. Wilson 

His Authorized Representative

AS. 23. 15. 340

Delivered
11/18/82
MFM

Mr Bill Dennis,

Please have legal staff draft a Bill
similar to Pennsylvania's '81 PEP program.
Title 0 ERD -

"A bill to require State employment offices
to use private employment services to locate jobs
for unemployed individuals,

Lynn,

Please have the attached perop ²⁰~~15~~ x's.

Distribution

- 2 Employment Security Board → ^{Chairman as in}
2 Dept. of Labor ^{7/20/45 + Exco Dir.}
Comm. Ed Orlesch * Check spelling
of names
Deputy comm. Judy Knight.
1- Mr. Bill Barrier - Legis. Legal Dept
1- Sen. — Mulcahy
1- Gov. Jay Hammond
1- Lt. Gov. Terry Miller
1- Rep Al Adams.
1- Rep Jack Fuller
1 ~~5~~ - Speaker - Rep. Joe Hayes.
4- Labor + Commerce Committee. Members.
5- For Office - later distribution

On House Labor + Commerce letterhead.

To: All concerned with Unemployment.

From: Rep. Terry Winters - Chairman House L + C Comm.

Subj. Potential Alaska Private Employment Voucher Program.

Many of us have become quite concerned as to the recent Federal cuts in public employment programs and the immediate effects it has upon the state of Alaska's unemployment problem. Most individuals or agencies directly responsible for helping the unemployed usually suggest increasing the staff and appropriations to meet the expected demands. Others suggest legislation and appropriations to "pick up" the ~~of~~ federally funded jobs and carry under State or Municipal agencies. Either solution would seriously hamper the Administration and Legislature's efforts ~~to~~ to hold the line on State operation budget and State employment.

It has recently come to my attention that there is a alternative that is currently being used in Pennsylvania, California and Michigan and may well work for Alaska's unemployed. At least it seems worthy of consideration. Thus I have decided to send you the attached for your valued consideration and input.

At this time I am also asking Mr. Bill Berrier to start a work draft for a bill titled as follows:

"A bill to require State employment offices to use private employment services to locate jobs for unemployed individuals."

I would be most appreciative of any support and information you can give to this effort ~~to~~ trying to decrease our high rate of unemployed in Alaska.

Yours very truly
Leroy Martin



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Labor & Commerce Committee

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

To: All Concerned with Unemployment

From: Representative Terry Martin, Chairman
House Labor & Commerce Committee

Subject: Potential Alaska Private Employment Voucher Program

Many of us have become concerned about the recent federal cuts in public employment programs and the immediate affect it has upon the State of Alaska's unemployment problem. Most individuals or agencies directly responsible for helping the unemployed usually suggest increasing the staff and appropriations to meet the expected demands. Others suggest legislation and appropriations to "pick up" the federally-funded jobs and carry them under state or municipal agencies. Either solution would seriously hamper the administration's and legislature's efforts to hold the line on the state operating budget and state employment.

DISTRIBUTION:

← call for addresses

- 2 Employment Security Board--1 to chairman in Fairbanks, 1 to Executive Director *Bill* ✓
- 2 Department of Labor--Commissioner Ed Orbeck ✓ & Deputy Commissioner *Stenn Ludell* ~~Judy Wright (Knight?)~~, ~~special asst~~ ✓
- 1 Billy Berrier, Legislative Legal Department ✓
- 1 Senator Bob Mulcahy ✓
- 1 Governor Jay Hammond ✓
- 1 Lt. Governor Terry Miller ✓
- 1 Representative Al Adams ✓
- 1 Representative Jack Fuller ✓
- 1 Speaker Joe Hayes ✓
- 4 Labor & Commerce Committee Members ✓
- 1 Art Ruben, Manager/Owner, Snelling & Snelling ✓
- 5 Retain in office for future distribution



ESC Chairman:
 Dennis Osterdock SR Bx 31201 FAKL 99701 J
~~ES Division, Dept of Labor~~
 ES Div Dept of Labor PO Bx 3-7000
 call Dept of Labn - Carolyn Spangenberg? X 2711

Boards & commissions
 Barb

U

sent to Bill for copying 11 am



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

To: All Concerned with Unemployment

From: Representative Terry Martin, Chairman
House Labor & Commerce Committee

Subject: Potential Alaska Private Employment Voucher Program

Many of us are concerned about the recent federal cuts in public employment programs and the immediate affect it has upon the State of Alaska's unemployment problem. Most individuals or agencies directly responsible for helping the unemployed usually suggest increasing the staff and appropriations to meet the expected demands. Others suggest legislation and appropriations to "pick up" the federally-funded jobs and carry them under state or municipal agencies. Either solution would seriously hamper the administration's and legislature's efforts to hold the line on the state operating budget and state employment.

It has recently come to my attention that there is an alternative that is currently being used in Pennsylvania, California and Michigan which may well work for Alaska's unemployed. At least it seems worthy of consideration. Thus I have decided to send you the attached for your valued consideration and input.

At this time, I am also asking Mr. Bill Berrier to start a work draft for a bill titled:

"A bill to require State employment offices to use private employment services to locate jobs for unemployed individuals."

I would be most appreciative of any support and information you can give to this effort in trying to decrease our high rate of unemployed in Alaska.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terry Martin".

Representative Terry Martin

January 8, 1982

Vet Center
Rm 101
550 W. 8th Ave
Anchorage, AK 99501
Tel: (907) 277-1501

Honorable Terry Martin
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative:

This letter is being written to you to request your assistance to support legislation that would maintain Alaska's Job Service staffing at it's present level.

Even more importantly and as a result of planned staffing cutbacks, eleven or more Vietnam Veterans will be released from the Anchorage Employment Office. Proportionate numbers of Vietnam Veterans will be released from other State employment offices in Juneau, Ketchikan, Kenai, Fairbanks, Kodiak, Wasilla, etc.

When these men are released, the effectiveness of my program in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Wasilla, and Kenai will be drastically affected. My program's responsibility is directed toward the readjustment of Vietnam Veterans who have already been subjected to many inequities. Without the assistance of Job Service employees, who are Vietnam Veterans and who can understand and can assist with readjustment, the Vet Centers (Vietnam Veterans Outreach Program) will have limited referral for jobs. Vietnam Veterans without jobs appear to have more difficulty readjusting than those who have steady jobs.

Therefore, I appeal to you to assist with this problem. I am available to answer any questions you may have. Please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,

Wm Oleson

William C. Oleson, Director
Vietnam Veterans Outreach Program
Vet Centers

*Joan -
Call me on this.
Thank
(OO)*

*1/12/82 copied Oleson
w/ packet & sent short note
requesting his input.
jm.*

TELE-
COMMUNICATION
INTERIM
1981

COMMITTEE TAPE LOG

TAPE NUMBER #3 #4

COMMITTEE HOUSE LABOR + COMMERCE

HEARING DATE 10/28/81

MEMBERS PRESENT Martin, Bylsma, Rogers

TIME 1:30

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

METER NO. PERSON SPEAKING/ACTION

15 (T351)	REP. FRED BROWN
694	Jeanne OSTRES, IRE M. Council
0 (T352)	"
192	BROWN
220	Alan Slonky, consultant on telecommunications
309	Jeanne OSTRES Presment , VOYA / Jennifer White, Jeanne Slonky
0 (T451)	" "
245	Brad Brooks
513	OSTRES
0 (T452)	Don Upham, media services
34	DON Upham media 2, VILEE.

COMMITTEE TAPE LOG

TAPE NUMBER #1#2

COMMITTEE House L+C Committee

HEARING DATE 10/29/81

MEMBERS PRESENT Rogers, Bylsma, Martin

TIME 9 a.m.

(Brown)

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED Telecommunications (Teleconference)

METER NO. PERSON SPEAKING/ACTION

37 (T151)	Dave Thompson, KMXT (Kodeak)
250	Bill Stern, KMXT (")
518	Alex Hills, Deputy Commissioner (Tuneau)
0 (T152)	"
66	Charles Nitzel, ^{Alaska Public} Modest Comm. (Tuneau)
80	Tom Saxton, Barrow Cable T.V. (BARROW)
332	Alex Hills (Tuneau)
565	Saxton (BARROW)
0 (T251)	"
117	Hills (Tuneau)
150	Bob Allison, Cable Operator (Anchorage)
250	Dave Hancock, Telecommunications Consultant (Anchorage)
513	Larry Blackin, Cable Operator (Haines)
0 (T252)	"
65	Harvey Gilliland, self - (Petersburg)
112	David Molvik (Petersburg)
222	Betty Philion, Barrow T.V. (")
250	Hills (Tuneau)

