

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672

5083 HSTA HB 308 - HB 326

655

# Alaska State Legislature

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CHAIRMAN  
Special Committee on  
Telecommunications

MEMBER  
Labor and Commerce  
State Affairs  
Finance—Subcommittee Administration

Representative H. A. "Red" Boucher

TO: STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
FROM: H.A."RED" BOUCHER  
DATE: MAY 13, 1987  
RE: HB 308 AN ACT RELATING TO VOTER REGISTRATION  
-----

The major feature of the "motor voter" bill is to provide additional means for people to register to vote, update their existing registration, or cancel a registration in another state -- while they are applying for a driver's license. Motor Voter legislation has been adopted in Arizona (1983), Colorado (1985) and Michigan (1975) with an increase of 16% to the registered rolls.

The procedure for registering would not consume much time (less than 2% in Arizona) or place an excessive burden on Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) personnel. Both Division of Elections and DMV require the same information. DMV personnel would post signs, help with the forms, and forward the forms to the Division of Elections for verification.

Currently in Alaska, voter registration forms are available in some DMV offices, but not in Anchorage or Fairbanks. Where the forms are available, DMV does not assist in filling out the forms nor does it forward the forms to Division of Elections. Approximately 60% of Alaskans are registered to vote, although Division of Elections has no firm numbers on this.

# MOTOR VOTER LAWS: MAKING PROGRESS TOWARD UNIVERSAL VOTER REGISTRATION

## Introduction

by Linda Davidoff, Executive Director, Human SERVE Campaign and David D. Schmidt, Executive Director, Initiative Resource Center

Despite the voting rights gains of the 1960's, the United States has a long way to go before the ideal of a universal right to vote for all eligible citizens becomes reality. Hampered by the 50 states' patchwork of registration and purge laws, fully a third of eligible citizens are not registered to vote, and are therefore barred from voting on election day. While 85 percent of those on the registration rolls do vote, the high rate of non-registration results in an overall voting rate of only about half of all adult citizens. This is in sharp contrast to the experience of other democracies, which provide automatic, universal voter enrollment services for their citizens (see page 15).

Federal laws designed to broaden the franchise, such as requiring states to provide mail-in registration forms and to open the polls to registration on the day of election, have been stymied in Congress for a decade or more. Some states, however, have moved to eliminate registration barriers. Among the reforms adopted around the country, "Motor Voter" laws, permitting eligible citizens to register to vote at the same time they register to become licensed drivers or receive an official identification card, have been successful in increasing the number of eligible citizens who get on -- and stay on -- the voting rolls. "Motor Voter" laws have resulted in notable voter registration gains, especially in Michigan, Arizona, and Colorado.

Quietly and continuously, Motor Voter programs register hundreds of eligible citizens each day, and thousands each week. In just 18 months prior to the 1984 election, Arizona's Motor Voter program registered 112,000 citizens. In Colorado, the first year of Motor Voter, 1985-86, saw 175,000 voter registration transactions in Motor Vehicle Offices. Michigan has seen even larger gains over the decade Motor Voter has been in effect there.

The secret of Motor Voter's success in these three states is simple: Employees at driver's licensing bureaus are required to ask every adult citizen who applies for a license, renewal, or identification card if he or she would like to register to vote (or re-register at a new address)\*. If so, the citizen fills out a registration form along with the license, renewal, or ID card form\*\*, and returns both forms to the licensing bureau employee. The licensing bureau forwards the registrations to election officials.

## Human Service Agencies and Voter Registration

Motor Voter is a special case of a broader approach to voter registration in public agencies. A comprehensive voter registration system -- one that will insure voting rights for the entire eligible citizenry-- should incorporate registration services into all public agencies which serve large numbers of citizens. Since low registration rates are common in the low-income and minority communities, it is critical for registration services to be offered in those public offices which see the largest number of low-income and minority clients. These include: housing, employment, health, food stamp, and income-support offices.

Agencies at all levels of government have begun to institute voter registration services, including but not limited to, motor vehicle offices. The city of Chicago, IL and Trenton, NJ; the states of New York, Ohio, Texas, Minnesota, Montana, and Vermont; and counties in New Jersey, Texas, and California have all implemented voter registration programs in public offices. Governors and Mayors have issued Executive orders and state and city legislators have enacted programs. The strategy of public agency voter registration has been endorsed by the US Conference of Mayors, the US Conference of Black Mayors, the Joint Center for Political Studies, and the National League of Cities.

If many more states adopt Motor Voter and other effective means of including all citizens who come into contact with their public agencies on the voter registration rolls, the United States can move closer to the ideal of universal enrollment for all eligible citizens.

\*An ideal system would go further, providing that every citizen whose eligibility to vote is established by his or her motor vehicle license, Medicaid, or other state services application form, is automatically registered to vote.

\*\* Colorado uses a single form for driver's license and voter registration. See Appendix

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT "MOTOR VOTER" LAWS

**Q. What is "Motor Voter"?**

**A.** Motor Voter is the voter registration system that registers people to vote when they get their driver's license or non-driver identification card from motor vehicle agencies.

**Q. Is Motor Voter needed in a state that already has mail-in registration and/or deputization of volunteer registrars?**

**A.** Yes. Neither postcards nor volunteer deputies reach the vast majority of eligible citizens. Motor Voter gives a chance for citizens to find and fill out the mail-in forms, or to be registered by a conveniently available deputy.

**Q. Will Motor Voter skew voter registration rolls toward upper-income groups, since these are most likely to have driver's licenses?**

**A.** Upper-income people are more likely to be registered regardless of a state's voter registration methods. Motor Voter reduces this bias, since it reaches not only the upper and middle-income groups, but a larger number of lower-income people as well: Among the poorest one-third of U.S. households, fully two-thirds own at least one motor vehicle.\* In addition to reaching low-income drivers, Motor Voter reaches non-drivers who get identification cards from licensing agencies.

To reduce the income-level bias of voter registration rolls still further, Motor Voter should be supplemented by registration services at health and welfare, and employment agencies.

**Q. Does Motor Voter increase the potential for vote fraud?**

**A.** No. People who register through Motor Voter must meet positive identification requirements at least as stringent as other voter registration systems in the same state.

\* Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Transportation Energy Conservation Data Book: Edition 4, chart showing "Motor Vehicle Ownership by Selected Household Characteristics 1977."

**Q. Does Motor Voter increase the "deadwood" (deceased or moved voters) on registration rolls?**

**A.** Motor Voter reduces "deadwood," because at the same time it encourages more citizens to register, the program also gives those already registered an opportunity to change their registration address if they have moved.

**Q. Does Motor Voter create longer waiting lines at driver's licensing offices?**

**A.** During the initial implementation period, longer lines may result. Once in effect, Motor Voter saves citizens time by eliminating the necessity of another trip to another agency to register or re-register. Such trips are particularly time-consuming when the last-minute pre-election rush creates long lines at the city hall or county courthouse.

**Q. Does Motor Voter make driver's licensing clerks' jobs more time consuming?**

**A.** Experience with Motor Voter shows that the extra work required is minimal, and can usually be handled with no additional staff.

**Q. Does Motor Voter result in staff layoffs in the offices of elections officials?**

**A.** No. Elections officials still process the applications and maintain registration lists. The workload shifts from overseeing applicants filling out forms, toward processing completed forms -- because Motor Voter substantially increases total registration.

**Q. How does Motor Voter deal with persons who don't want to register to vote, or are ineligible?**

**A.** Motor Voter offers a chance to register for those who wish to do so. Persons are free to decline. Each license and registration form is designed to weed out ineligible persons such as those under 18, convicted felons, and non-citizens; the system is the same under motor voter and other registration methods.

**Q. Why should government spend tax dollars on voter registration when political parties, candidates, and others do it for free?**

A. Because:

- Partisan and special interest group voter registration drives are not free -- and "he who pays the piper calls the tune." A 1985 Republican-sponsored registration drive called "Operation Open Door" cost \$7.50 per voter registered. Such registration drives pinpoint and register only those segments of the population sympathetic to the groups paying for them. A system that encourages this puts voting rights up for sale to the highest bidder.
- Most democratic governments throughout the world actively identify and register all eligible voters - and consequently have much higher rates of election participation than the U. S.
- Campaigns which rely on volunteers are sporadic and episodic
- Fair elections are the essence of democratic government. Mechanisms which ensure electoral fairness and promote participation therefore deserve the highest priority.



"Motor Voter" in Michigan

## MICHIGAN: BIRTHPLACE OF MOTOR VOTER

Motor Voter has been available in Michigan for more than ten years. Public Act 28 of 1975, establishing the program, was signed into law by Governor William G. Milliken in April of that year. Before 1975, voter registration fell under the sole authority of 269 city clerks and 1242 township clerks. These clerks often kept irregular hours, particularly in rural areas.

Motor Voter requires that all 179 Secretary of State Branch offices actively offer voter registration services to the public. These branch offices issue and renew drivers license and non-driver identification cards, vehicle registrations, and license plates. They are all open five days per week, eight hours per day, and some are also open on Saturdays.

Public Act 28 had broad support when it was enacted in 1975. A diverse coalition of public interest, labor, religious, and student organizations, in addition to public officials, endorsed it. The coalition included the Michigan Department of State, Association of Counties, Farm Bureau, Catholic Conference, League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, Education Association, Federation of Teachers, United Auto Workers, Building and Trades Council, AFL-CIO, and Student Government Council of the University of Michigan.

### Voter Registration Made Simple

With each transaction, branch office clerks are required to ask clients, "Would you like to register to vote in Michigan (or update your voter registration)?" If the answer is yes, applicants, not the employees, complete the voter registration forms away from the counter and return them to the clerk along with their drivers license or ID card forms. In the more heavily trafficked offices, a separate voter registration window is staffed to receive registration forms. In other offices, a clerk walks down client queues asking clients to indicate the nature of their business. Anyone interested in registering to vote is handed an application form to complete while waiting in line.

Voter registration adds only a minimal amount of time to each client's visit.



Original sponsor: Boucher

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 308 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to voter registration."

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

8 \* Section 1. AS 15.07.070 is amended by adding a new subsection to  
9 read:

10 (g) The director shall provide voter registration forms prepared  
11 under (b) of this section to the Department of Public Safety for  
12 distribution to the public under AS 28.05.045.

13 \* Sec. 2. AS 28.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

14 Sec. 28.05.045. VOTER REGISTRATION. A person applying for a  
15 driver's license in an office of the division of motor vehicles who is  
16 18 years of age or older, or who will be 18 years of age or older  
17 within 90 days. shall at the time of application be advised by the  
18 department that the person may also register to vote. The department  
19 shall use a form for voter registration prepared by the division of  
20 elections and shall forward completed forms to the division of elec-  
21 tions. The department shall prominently display notice of the right  
22 to apply for voter registration at each place that the public may  
23 apply for a driver's license.

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**



**REQUEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version: \_\_\_\_\_

Publsh Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: HB #308

Title: "An act relating to voter reg."

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor

BRU: Division of Elections

Sponsor: Boucher

Requestor: Boucher

Components: II

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

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	-0-					
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

\_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth  
 Division: Elections

Phone: 465-4611  
 Date: 5/12/87

Approved by Commissioner: Carol P. Kattlin  
 Agency: Office of the Governor

Date: May 12 1987

Distribution (by preparer):

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

H B

3 0 9

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

NEXT COMMITTEE: FINANCE

BILL: HB 309

CURRENT VERSION:

SCHEDULED: MARCH 16, 1988

SPONSOR: ZAWACKI

PHONE NO: 2719

CONTACT FILE: \_\_\_\_\_

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

SPONSOR BACKUP: IN FILES

AFFECTED AGENCIES:

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

FISCAL NOTES

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

ACTION

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

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

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

Mary Van Nimwegen

*House State Affs:*

*March 16, 1988*

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 5/12/87

FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

DATE: 3-16-88

The State Affairs Committee has considered HB 309

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

**RECOMMENDS:**

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

**ADOPTS:**  \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent

**ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):**

- fiscal impact  same as previous fiscal note published \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fiscal note  same as previous zero fiscal note published \_\_\_\_\_
- zero with analysis

**SIGNING DO PASS:**

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**SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chairman's signature

Original sponsor: Zawacki

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

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

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

4 A BILL

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

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

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

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

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

22 \* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 1989.  
23  
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29

TESTIMONY TO  
HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
BY REPRESENTATIVE JIM ZAWACKI  
March 16, 1988

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These are quotes from the articles:

"It's built up so everybody wins."

"We acclaim last place as much as first."

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

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

"Everyone gets an award."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Special Olympics

## Alaska

*Chuck Melick - Director Emeritus*

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

### OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

### NEEDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

President's Committee on Mental Retardation

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

Endorsed by:

The American Academy of Pediatrics

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

The American Association on Mental  
Deficiency

The Association for Retarded  
Citizens of the United States

# Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA ON NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

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

CHAPTER	1967 CENSUS	'79 CENSUS	'79 CENSUS	'83 CENSUS	SO ATHLETES		'04-'05 \$ OF MR SERVED IN SCHOOLS **	(1982) \$ OF MR IN RESID. FACILIT.
					FY '06 NO./% ELIG. *	FY '07 NO./% ELIG. *		
AL	3,954,013	118,620	79,080	39,540	19,700/49.6%	19,900/50.3%	34,313	1,943
AK	425,157	12,755	9,503	4,252	365/00%	302/08.9%	591	248
AR	2,312,992	69,307	46,250	23,129		7,937/34.3%	14,329	1,695
AZ	2,091,731	85,752	57,825	27,917		13,000/45.0%	5,666	1,733
CA	24,901,088	747,057	498,030	249,019	42,129/16.9%	16,025/06.4%	20,501	27,666
CO	3,062,197	91,066	61,244	30,622	7,123/23.2%	5,409/17.6%	5,109	2,829
CT	3,173,093	95,193	63,452	31,731	5,000/15.7%	4,200/13.2%	5,611	4,553
DE	603,301	18,124	12,075	6,038	900/14.9%	774/12.8%	1,796	764
DC	623,517	18,709	12,472	6,236	2,220/35.5%	2,200/35.3%	1,374	886
FL	10,732,217	321,967	214,644	107,322		12,000/11.2%	27,317	0,060
GA	5,720,415	171,512	114,403	57,204	10,455/18.2%	10,800/18.9%	24,958	3,557
HI	1,002,976	30,096	20,050	10,029	900/08.9%	950/09.5%	1,206	857
ID	976,377	29,291	19,528	9,764	2,200/22.0%	1,330/13.6%	2,763	060
IL	11,531,517	345,946	230,630	115,315	17,340/15.0%	15,870/13.8%	31,059	12,808
IN	5,454,033	163,621	109,081	54,540	19,092/36.4%	17,003/31.2%	23,463	3,961
IO	2,087,906	65,637	57,758	28,979	14,850/51.4%	13,207/46.0%	12,206	4,541
IS	2,411,767	73,353	48,235	24,118	7,000/29.0%	8,000/36.5%	6,190	2,075
IA	3,672,012	110,160	73,440	36,720	12,000/32.6%	11,000/30.0%	20,119	1,860
IA'	4,440,079	133,226	88,810	44,409	19,461/43.0%	15,536/35.0%	12,755	5,055
IE'	1,145,561	34,370	22,913	11,457	4,300/37.5%	4,787/41.0%	4,622	1,464
ID	4,320,367	129,051	85,557	43,204	10,141/23.4%	9,224/21.3%	7,317	3,246
IA	5,029,530	174,009	116,593	58,296	6,000/10.2%	6,000/10.3%	30,071	6,722
IL	9,155,742	274,672	183,115	91,557	27,000/29.4%	27,000/29.5%	26,188	11,102
IN	4,125,229	123,757	82,505	41,352	6,500/15.7%	6,500/15.9%	12,956	7,069
IS	2,549,374	75,481	50,997	25,494		10,000/39.2%	12,412	2,678
IT	6,981,757	149,454	99,636	49,818	14,983/30.0%	17,623/35.4%	18,353	6,251
TX	802,445	24,073	16,049	8,024	1,345/16.7%	1,200/15.0%	1,549	761
VA	1,599,299	47,679	31,705	15,093	3,000/18.0%	3,000/18.9%	5,098	1,722
VT	900,535	27,016	18,011	9,005	1,041/11.5%	800/08.9%	953	301
WA	956,688	28,701	19,134	9,567	1,300/18.8%	1,156/12.1%	1,146	944
WV	7,468,532	224,056	149,371	74,685	4,336/06.4%	5,298/07.1%	10,061	8,731
WY	1,351,332	40,940	27,227	13,613	2,465/13.1%	2,222/16.3%	2,695	846
NY	17,595,936	530,073	353,919	176,959	22,000/12.4%	20,000/11.3%	33,009	25,317
NC	6,052,492	181,575	121,050	60,525	20,530/34.0%	20,517/33.9%	25,015	4,441
ND	655,869	19,976	13,317	6,659	2,101/31.5%	2,156/32.4%	1,023	1,234
OH	10,786,307	323,509	215,726	107,863	24,000/22.2%	25,000/23.2%	53,983	10,072
OK	3,197,091	95,913	63,942	31,971		9,500/29.7%	12,025	3,012
OR	2,670,749	80,362	53,575	26,787	6,700/02.5%	6,800/25.4%	4,816	2,480
PA	11,907,395	357,219	230,146	119,073	21,661/18.1%	22,680/19.0%	43,350	15,567
RI	962,233	28,067	19,245	9,622	1,800/18.7%	900/09.4%	1,662	1,012
SC	3,229,593	96,351	64,351	32,337	10,527/32.6%	11,489/35.6%	19,672	3,713
SD	691,046	20,455	13,637	6,818	3,120/45.7%	3,280/40.1%	1,692	1,215
TN	6,447,916	139,437	92,950	46,479	14,500/31.1%	14,500/31.2%	16,933	3,520
TX	15,446,315	463,389	308,921	154,463	21,000/13.5%	22,000/14.2%	20,027	15,763
VA	1,590,003	47,702	31,802	15,901	2,396/15.0%	2,417/15.2%	3,650	1,350
VT	522,653	15,600	10,453	5,227	800/15.3%	750/14.3%	2,370	798
WA	5,542,565	165,200	110,853	55,427	8,000/14.4%	5,525/10.0%	14,766	4,220
WV	4,329,693	129,857	85,578	43,209	5,463/12.6%	6,400/14.8%	8,703	3,734
WY	1,959,435	58,703	39,109	19,594	6,000/30.6%	6,000/30.6%	10,132	1,031
DC	4,795,555	143,909	95,932	47,967	5,792/12.0%	5,847/12.2%	12,731	5,685
DC	520,155	15,605	10,403	5,202		770/14.8%	897	625

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

\* Source of Data: Eighth Annual Report to Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GOALS OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS

### BY AGE:

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

### BY SEVERITY OF MENTAL RETARDATION

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

### BY SCHOOL SETTING

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

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

SUBTOTAL SCHOOL AGE                    443,453

### BY ADULT SETTING:

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

GRAND TOTAL                    1,400,355



**Special  
Olympics**

**Alaska**

**Chuck Melick - Director Emeritus**

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

February 10, 1988

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

Dear Fran:

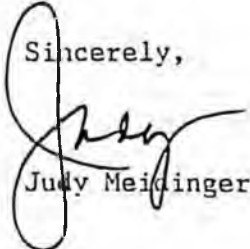
Hi again...as you can see, I have a new job...just get tired of working for a paycheck, you know what I mean. Hope you're fine and I'll stop by when I'm next in Juneau.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

  
Judy Meidinger

cc: Representative Jim Zawacki

**Created by The Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation**

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

STATE OF ALASKA



REPRESENTATIVE  
FRAN ULMER

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 6, 1987

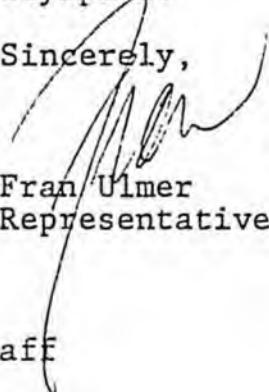
Ms. Pepper Miller  
Executive Director  
Alaska Special Olympics  
P.O. Box 190955  
Anchorage, AK 99519-0955

Dear Ms. Miller:

Thank you for your letter.

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

Sincerely,



Fran Ulmer  
Representative

/Rb

cc: State Affairs Committee Staff

# City/State

**B**



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

Times photo by Al Griffin

## Athletic courage

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

By Bob Ortega  
Times Writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Victories, page B-3

## Management, labor back comp reforms

By Yereth Rosen  
Times Writer

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

### Proposed system amendments

By Yereth Rosen  
Times Writer

Rep. Dave Donley, the committee's chairman and the sponsor of the proposed amendments of the work-

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

But workers' compensation is an emotional issue.

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



## Victories

Continued from page B-1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



Times photos by Al Grillo

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Back Page, BIRTHRATE

## Bambi

### Exercise, fleas Allergic reaction

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

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

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

See Back Page, ALLERGIES



Anchorage Daily News/Fran Durner

Special Olympian Chris Vance on the hill

## A special day for Olympians

By DAVID HULEN  
Daily News reporter

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

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

"Where's your hat?" he asked.

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

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

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

See Page A-9, SPECIAL

Continued from Page A-1

### Alaska Special Olympics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

something and do it well."

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

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

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

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

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

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

"You're my skier," she said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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



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



**Special  
Olympics**

**International Headquarters**

MAR 15 1988

1350 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 500  
Washington, D.C. USA 20005

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

March 11, 1988

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

Dear Mr. Melick:

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

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

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

Why is this so?

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

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

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

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

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

Best,

  
Sargent Shriver

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

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

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

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	28.6	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OTHER	-0-	-0-	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	-0-	28.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: See attached.

Prepared By: Ervin Jones  
Division: Permanent Fund Dividend Division

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

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone  
Agency: Revenue

Date: 3/16/88

Distribution (by preparer):

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

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

Assumptions:

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

Program Summary:

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

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

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

1. Positions

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOTAL Personal Services \$17.4

2. Other Expenditures:

a) Travel: \$0.0

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

c) Supplies: \$0.2

d) Equipment: Use existing equipment 0.0

TOTAL COST \$28.6

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

3. Funding: General Fund in FY90, thereafter from the Special Olympics Account.
4. Section Cost Analysis: N/A.

Computations: N/A.

Economic Impact: N/A.

Impact on Local Government: N/A.

Suggested Amendments: None.

Attachments: Attachment A: "Summary of DP Needs"

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

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

H B

3 1 2

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

NEXT COMMITTEE: JUDICIARY

BILL: HB 312

CURRENT VERSION:

SCHEDULED: MARCH 11, 1988

SPONSOR: POURCHOT

PHONE NO: 3879

CONTACT FILE: \_\_\_\_\_

BILL SUBJECT: STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE AND EMPLOYEES OF THE LEGISLATURE

SPONSOR BACKUP: SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

AFFECTED AGENCIES:

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>CONTACT/PHONE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
LEG. AUDIT		

FISCAL NOTES

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>REQUESTED</u>	<u>DATED</u>	<u>FY 88 AMT</u>	<u>FY 89 AMT</u>
LEG AUDIT	3/4/88	3/9/88	-0-	-0-

ACTION

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
3/11/88	HEARING - TO BE TAKEN UP ON 3/14/88
3/14/88	PASSED FROM HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3800

May, 1988

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

Mary Van Nimwegen

*House State Affrs:*

*March 14, 1988*

M E M O R A N D U M

February 24, 1988

SUBJECT: Standards of conducts under AS 24.60  
[HB 312]

TO: Representative Pat Pourchot

FROM: Richard A. Bradley  
Legislative Counsel

Kim Elton has requested a sectional analysis of the above described bill.

As a preliminary matter, please note that a sectional analysis of the bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1 of the bill amends AS 24.60.030(f). The section broadens the scope of the existing provision of law that prohibits fundraisers during the legislative session in Juneau; the existing provision permits fund-raising events outside of Juneau. The amendment prevents the acceptance of funds raised during the session. The amendment also broadens the prohibited purposes; existing law seems to prohibit only fundraisers for legislative campaign or legislative political purposes. The deletion of "state legislative" and addition of "political" means that a legislator cannot hold fund-raising events for a campaign for other offices. ]

Note also that AS 24.60.030(g)-- the exception for members of the legislature elected from Juneau-- is repealed in section 8 of this bill.

Section 2 of the bill amends AS 24.60.050(b). The amendment delays until March 10 of each year (from existing law's February 1) the time for the reports from state agencies that have a loan to a person to whom this chapter applies. The amendment requires that the report go to the division of legislative audit rather than the presiding officer of each

house. The amendment requires the division of legislative audit to assemble the list by March 15 for delivery to the presiding officers and the publication on the journal.

Section 3 of the bill amends AS 24.60.050(e). The amendment requires the division of legislative audit to report to the legislature by April 15 (in place of April 1) on its review of the procedures used by executive branch agencies in granting or reviewing loan conditions imposed by the agencies. Apart from the change in the time of the report, the amendment provides that the findings reported to the committee are confidential until released by the committee.

Section 4 of the bill amends AS 24.60.130(d). The amendment requires that the chairman of the senate and the house subcommittee of the Select Committee must be a member of the legislature.

Section 5 of the bill amends AS 24.60.130(e) to deal with the situation where a vacancy in the membership of the Select Committee occurs at a time when it is awkward for the regular procedures on the filling of the vacancy to be followed. An individual appointed in this situation serves without confirmation or ratification.

Section 6 of the bill adds a new subsection (i) to AS 24.60.130. It makes explicit the requirements of a quorum for both the committee and its subcommittees.

Section 7 of the bill amends AS 24.60.170(d). The amendment amends that portion of the section that stays all proceedings that are pending before the committee on the 60th day preceding a state primary or general election until the certification of the election "unless the proceedings are based on a complaint initiated by two-thirds of the members of the committee". The amendment permits the continuation of a complaint initiated by a nonmember of the committee if two thirds of the members of the committee direct the continuation of the proceeding.

Section 8 of the bill repeals AS 24.60.020(a)(4) and AS 24.60.030(g). AS 24.60.020(a)(4) provides, in context:

Sec. 24.60.020. APPLICABILITY. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, this chapter applies to a member of the legislature and to a person employed

public  
members  
2+3?

Representative Pat Pourchot  
Page 3  
February 24, 1988

by the legislative branch of government. This chapter does not apply to

\* \* \*

(4) a person employed privately by a legislator if the person does not perform legislative duties.

AS 24.60.030(g) provides:

(g) Members of the legislature elected to represent the capital city are exempt from the requirements of (f) of this section.

The provision of AS 24.60.030(f) are amended in Section 1 of this bill.

Section 9 of the bill establishes an immediate effective date.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:gc  
WKG2:03

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HB 312  
By REPRESENTATIVE PAT POURCHOT

March 11, 1988

1) To clarify that only legislative employees employed at or above the level of Step A, Range 18 are covered by the code of ethics.

AS 24.60.020(a)(3) is amended to read:

(3) a person employed by the legislative branch of government who [whose compensation] is below Step A, Range 18 of the state salary schedule established in AS 39.27.011(a);

2) To clarify the date at which the Senate subcommittee chair and the House subcommittee chair begin their tenure as chair of the full committee.

AS 24.60.130(d) is amended to read:

(d) The members of each subcommittee shall elect a chair. The chair selected by the senate subcommittee shall chair the full committee beginning the first day of the session in odd-numbered years and the chair selected by the house subcommittee shall chair the full committee beginning the first day of the session in even-numbered years.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Standards of Conduct for Members  
of the Legislature and Employees  
Sponsor: Rep. Pourchot  
Requestor: Rep. Ulmer, State Affairs

Agency Affected: Div. of Legislative Audit  
BRU: Legislative Budget and  
Audit Committee  
Components: Legislative Audit

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The requirements of the proposed legislation could be accomplished within the Division's existing budget.

Prepared by: Randy S. Welker  
Division: Division of Legislative Audit

Phone: 465-3830  
Date: 3/9/88

Approved by ~~Commissioner~~: Randy S. Welker  
Agency: Division of Legislative Audit

Date: 3/9/88

Distribution (by preparer):

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

HB

325

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

NEXT COMMITTEE: FINANCE

BILL: HB 325

CURRENT VERSION: SS HB 325

SCHEDULED: MARCH 2, 1988

SPONSOR: KOPONEN

PHONE NO: 4992

CONTACT FILE: \_\_\_\_\_

BILL SUBJECT: ELIGIBILITY FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS UNDER PERS FOR DELEGATES TO ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

SPONSOR BACKUP: IN FILES

AFFECTED AGENCIES:

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>CONTACT/PHONE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
ADMIN	PUSHPENDER/2200	LETTER FROM STALNAKER IN FILES

FISCAL NOTES

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>REQUESTED</u>	<u>DATED</u>	<u>FY 88 AMT</u>	<u>FY 89 AMT</u>
ADMIN	2/25/88	3/2/88	-0-	-0-

ACTION

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
3/2/88	PASSED FROM HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907.465.3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

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

Mary Van Nimwegen

*House State Affrs:*

*March 2, 1988*

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 2/22/88

FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

DATE: 3-2-88

The State Affairs Committee has considered SSHB 325

"An Act relating to eligibility for retirement benefits under the Public Employees' Retirement System for delegates to the Alaska Constitutional Convention; and providing for an effective date."

### RECOMMENDS:

- replace with \_\_\_\_\_  the same title -  
 attached amendment(s)  a new title
- do pass  
 do not pass  
 no recommendation  
 individual recommendations  
 additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS:  \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent

### ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact  same as previous fiscal note published \_\_\_\_\_  
 zero fiscal note  same as previous zero fiscal note published \_\_\_\_\_  
 zero with analysis

### SIGNING DO PASS:

[Signature]  
[Signature]  
Cliff Davidson

### SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]  
Serry Martin No Rec.

[Signature]  
Chairman's signature


Alaska State Legislature  
Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 456-8161

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fran Ulmer

FROM: Representative Niilo Koponen 

DATE: 22 February 1988

RE: SSHB 325 "An Act Relating to Credited Service in the  
Public Employees' Retirement System for Service at the  
Alaska Constitutional Convention."

I would like you to schedule SSHB 325 at your earliest convenience. I feel this recognition of their service is long overdue. There is very little cost to the retirement systems we found only two surviving members of the Constitutional Convention who were not otherwise vested in the system.

If you have any further questions, feel free to contact me.

Alaska State Legislature  
Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 456-8161

POSITION PAPER  
March 2, 1988

SSHB 325 "An Act relating to credited service in the public employees' retirement system for service at the Alaska Constitutional Convention."

I have become aware that the small number of dedicated Alaskans who took part in the framing of our state constitution were not considered employees of the Territory of Alaska for the purposes of the Public Employees Retirement System. Many delegates worked for the state in the years since the convention; others have not, or did not work or serve long enough to vest.

I believe it is only proper that we recognize their contributions in more than a symbolic manner. To accomplish this, I have submitted SSHB 325, which vests in the Public Employees Retirement System, those who participated in our Constitutional Convention as elected delegates. The Division of Retirement and Benefits has found only two surviving members of the Constitutional Convention who will be affected by this bill. The cost to the PERS will be minimal. This recognition is long overdue.

**STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR**

**DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION**

POUCH C (MS 0200)  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE: (907) 465-2200

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

February 29, 1988

The Honorable Fran Ulmer  
Chairman  
House State Affairs Committee  
P.O. Bcx V  
Juneau, AK 99811

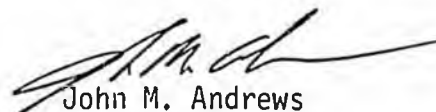
Dear Representative Ulmer:

Re: Sponsor Substitute for  
House Bill 325

In accordance with AS 24.08.036, I am providing an analysis below on Sponsor Substitute for House Bill 325. The analysis includes the long-term and short-term impact to the state if the bill is adopted and the impact the bill will have on the actuarial soundness of the Public Employees' (PERS) Retirement System funds.

SS HB 325 would allow delegates to the 1955/1956 Alaska Constitution Convention to be eligible for a conditional service retirement benefit if the delegate has at least three paid up years of PERS covered service after January 1, 1961. The conditional benefits would be calculated on the actual service that the delegate had in the PERS at the time of retirement. It is estimated that allowing the conditional benefits for delegates would not increase the PERS contribution rate.

Sincerely,

  
John M. Andrews  
Commissioner

JMA/DS/cam/6

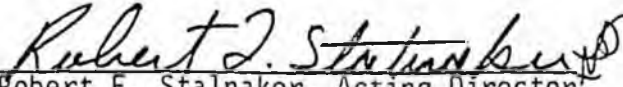
POSITION PAPER  
Sponsor Substitute for House Bill 325

Delegates of the Constitutional Convention are currently eligible to receive credit for the exact period of the Convention if he or she has worked for at least three years for the state government. Most of the eligible convention delegates have received credit for the convention period at no cost. Most of the delegates have continuous PERS service both before the convention as well as after.

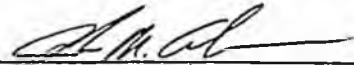
This bill will allow delegates to the Alaska Constitutional Convention to be eligible for conditional service retirement benefits based on their actual service credit at age 60. The delegate must have at least three years of paid-up PERS covered service with the State of Alaska after January 1, 1961 to be eligible for conditional benefits. The Constitutional Convention was convened at the University of Alaska, college campus November 19, 1955 and adjourned on February 6, 1956.

This bill would have no appreciable cost to the PERS nor effect the financial condition of the system.

The administration supports this bill.

  
Robert F. Stalnaker, Acting Director  
Division of Retirement & Benefits

2/29/88  
Date

  
Commissioner John M. Andrews  
Department of Administration

3/2/88  
Date

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Administration  
 Title: Credited PERS Service BRU: Retirement & Benefits  
 for Constitutional Convention  
 Sponsor: Koponen Components: Retirement & Benefits  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There will be no additional funding needs for the division resulting from this bill.

Prepared By: Robert F. Stalnaker Phone: 465-4470  
 Division: Retirement & Benefits Date: 1-26-88

Approved by Commissioner: John M. Andrews Date: 3/2/88  
 Agency: Department of Administration

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

H B

3 2 6

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

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

Mary Van Nimwegen

*House State Affrs:*

*February 29, 1988*

*April 22, 1988*

*May 3, 1988*



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## House

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

### M E M O R A N D U M

TO: David Otto, Director  
Division of Personnel

FROM: Representative Fran Ulmer, Chair  
House State Affairs Committee  
Representative Adelheid Herrmann

DATE: April 4, 1988

RE: Hiring State Employees  
Committee Substitute for HB 326(SA)

---

You have testified that the Division would be considering certain changes to the Division's procedures for hiring state employees. These are:

1. Supervisory training which includes cultural awareness and interviewing skills;
2. Requiring state agencies to send a "courtesy" letter when an applicant is not hired;
3. Allowing individuals to apply for a position when it becomes vacant - instituting vacancy-based recruitment for permanent full-time positions;
4. Giving credit for rural work experience - awarding point credits for rural work experience; and
5. Increasing the number of candidates that can be considered for a position.

We feel the above are needed improvements and would encourage you to begin assessing the advantages and disadvantages to the present system. We also encourage you to implement these changes on a trial basis to determine their utility, and report back to us by January 1, 1989 the progress you have made.

Sincerely,

Representative Fran Ulmer

Representative Adelheid Herrmann

---

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# Alaska State Legislature

## House

Official Business

COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

May 4, 1988

Mervin Peters  
P.O. Box 021141  
Juneau, AK 99802


Dear Mervin:

Thank you for your testimony on House Bill 326. Because Commissioner Andrews and David Otto were not present during that part of the meeting, I sent them copies of the tapes and asked them to respond to your testimony. Enclosed is Commissioner Andrews' response.

If implemented, I believe their proposals will alleviate some of the problems of hiring procedures in rural areas; however, they don't address the concerns you expressed in terms of minority hire in the capital city. Because of this, I have asked the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee to conduct a performance audit to determine whether departmental, inter-departmental and courtesy registers unfairly favor those currently employed by the state, and to report their findings and recommendations by January 1, 1989.

Thank you, again, for your testimony. I'm hoping that the information gathered over the interim will provide the basis for some positive change in the next session.

Sincerely,

  
Fran Ulmer, Chair  
Committee on State Affairs



# Alaska State Legislature

## House

Official Business

COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

May 4, 1988

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Nicole Harrison  
P.O. Box 297  
Douglas, AK 99824

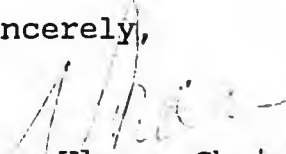
Dear Nicole:

Thank you for your testimony on House Bill 326. Because Commissioner Andrews and David Otto were not present during that part of the meeting, I sent them copies of the tapes and asked them to respond to your testimony. Enclosed is Commissioner Andrews' response.

If implemented, I believe their proposals will alleviate some of the problems of hiring procedures in rural areas; however, they don't address the concerns you expressed in terms of minority hire in the capital city. Because of this, I have asked the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee to conduct a performance audit to determine whether departmental, inter-departmental and courtesy registers unfairly favor those currently employed by the state, and to report their findings and recommendations by January 1, 1989.

Thank you, again, for your testimony. I'm hoping that the information gathered over the interim will provide the basis for some positive change in the next session.

Sincerely,

  
Fran Ulmer, Chair  
Committee on State Affairs



# Alaska State Legislature

## House

Official Business

COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Adelheid Herrmann

FROM: Representative Fran Ulmer, Chair  
Committee on State Affairs

RE: House Bill 326

DATE: May 4, 1988

---

Because Commissioner Andrews and David Otto were not present during much of the testimony on House Bill 326, I sent them copies of the tapes and asked them to respond, particularly to the testimony of Nicole Harrison and Mervin Peters. Enclosed is Commissioner Andrews' response.

If implemented, I believe their proposals will alleviate some of the problems of hiring procedures in rural areas; however, they don't address the concerns expressed regarding minority hire in the urban areas. I have asked the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee to conduct a performance audit to determine:

1. how effective the Rural Vacancy Based Recruitment Program has been in promoting local hire; and
2. whether departmental, interdepartmental and courtesy registers unfairly favor those currently employed by the state.

This request asks for the findings and recommendations by January 1, 1989. I'm hoping that the information gathered over the interim will provide the basis for some positive change in the next session.



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## House

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

April 26, 1988

John Andrews, Commissioner  
Department of Administration  
P.O. Box C  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Commissioner Andrews:

Last Friday, April 22, the House State Affairs Committee held a hearing on HB 326, abolishing the current state register system. I was disappointed that you were not in attendance for this hearing. Unfortunately, Dave Otto, Director of the Division of Personnel, was also unable to stay to hear all the public testimony on this bill.

Enclosed are copies of the minutes and tapes of that hearing. I would appreciate it if you and Mr. Otto would take the time to listen to these tapes, with particular attention to the testimony of Nicole Harrison and Mervin Peters. They have spoken of problems with the current system which are of particular concern to committee members.

I intend to adopt a committee substitute for HB 326 as soon as possible and would appreciate a prompt response. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fran Ulmer".  
Fran Ulmer

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX C  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200  
PHONE: (907) 465-2200

May 2, 1988

The Honorable Fran Ulmer  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811-3100

*Fran*  
Dear Representative Ulmer:

Thank you for providing me with a copy of the tapes of your April 22 hearing on HB 326 and for allowing me to respond to the testimony presented. Both Dave Otto and myself have carefully reviewed the testimony on the tapes and have discussed the content of the testimony.

I appreciate the concerns expressed by Mr. Peters and Nicole Harrison which relate to past problems with the State's personnel system. In recent weeks Director Otto and I have spent a significant amount of time discussing these very concerns with the Governor's office, cabinet members, members of the public, and State managers from all departments. As a result of this effort, we have begun to formulate definite plans to make positive changes to the personnel system. Here is what we have determined so far:

First, Vacancy-Based Recruitment will become the preferred method of recruiting for permanent full-time State jobs. This concept, simply put, means that when a vacancy occurs the State will advertise the opening. The advertisements will concentrate on the area where the vacancy is located. Applicants will then be assured that they are applying for a job rather than a place on the register. This concept cannot be implemented for all State jobs immediately because statewide implementation would put an impossible burden on our current ability to examine and process applications. We will, however, soon be implementing the system for all vacancies which occur in rural areas of the state.

Second, we are exploring ways of awarding rating point credits for rural work experience to applicants applying for jobs in rural areas. We believe that this approach is sound

May 2, 1988

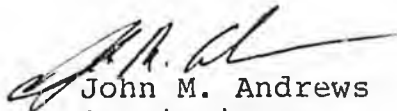
since applicants with rural work experience are more likely to stay in rural jobs, will be more likely to be accepted by the local community, and will communicate more effectively with the people in the community that the job was created to serve.

Third, we will increase the number of candidates that the hiring manager can consider when selecting a candidate from an eligible list. Currently the manager can choose from the top five ranks of eligibles but each rank consists of a score that is often carried out to two decimal points. These top ranks will be more broadly defined to reflect meaningful differentiations and to ensure that more qualified applicants can be considered.

Fourth, increased training will be provided for, and required of, State managers--including equal employment opportunity training and courses on how to work an eligible list.

I believe that the decisions outlined above provide a good start toward meeting the programmatic concerns expressed by those who appeared before your committee. Please be assured that we will continue to explore new ways of fulfilling the State's statutory responsibilities, while at the same time simplifying and rationalizing the hiring process.

Sincerely,



John M. Andrews  
Commissioner

JMA/KR/mms  
15/4D1/0428-09  
cc: Division of Personnel  
Department of Administration



# Alaska State Legislature

## House

COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

Official Business

April 14, 1988

P.O. BOX V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Cherie Shelley  
340 North Franklin  
Juneau, AK 99801

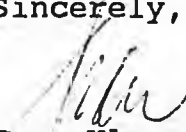
Dear Cherie:

House Bill 326, abolishing the state register system, was originally heard in House State Affairs Committee on February 29. Unfortunately, because of extensive teleconference testimony on that day, we were not able to hear from all the local people who were present. We originally rescheduled this bill for Monday, April 11, but postponed it on request of Representative Herrmann, prime sponsor. Representative Herrmann has now requested that we hear additional testimony on House Bill 326 on Friday, April 22.

As before, our hearing on April 22 will begin at 3:00 p.m. and be in Room 102 of the Capitol. Since you were not able to testify at the original hearing on House Bill 326, I am especially hoping you will be available to testify next Friday. I look forward to seeing you at this hearing.

Thank you for your interest in this important issue.

Sincerely,

  
Fran Ulmer, Chair  
Committee on State Affairs

P.S.

Do you have time to call to me before the meeting please.



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## House

COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

April 14, 1988

P.O. BOX V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Rosalie Walker  
7677 North Douglas  
Juneau, AK 99801

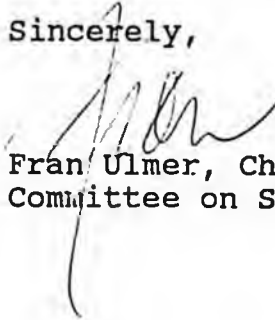
Dear Rosalie:

House Bill 326, abolishing the state register system, was originally heard in House State Affairs Committee on February 29. Unfortunately, because of extensive teleconference testimony on that day, we were not able to hear from all the local people who were present. We originally rescheduled this bill for Monday, April 11, but postponed it on request of Representative Herrmann, prime sponsor. Representative Herrmann has now requested that we hear additional testimony on House Bill 326 on Friday, April 22.

As before, our hearing on April 22 will begin at 3:00 p.m. and be in Room 102 of the Capitol. I look forward to seeing you at this hearing.

Thank you for your interest in this important issue.

Sincerely,

  
Fran Ulmer, Chair  
Committee on State Affairs

6. Nicole Harrison  
P.O. Box 297  
Douglas, AK 99824

5. Mervin Peters  
P.O. Box 021141  
Juneau, AK 99802  
789-2224

3. Rosalie Walker  
7677 North Douglas  
Juneau, AK 99801

1. Jim Johnson  
APEA  
340 North Franklin  
Juneau, AK 99801  
586-2334  
Did not previously testify

2. Cherie Shelley  
340 North Franklin  
Juneau, AK 99801  
586-2334  
Did not previously testify

4. Ron Williams  
8131 Dogwood Lane  
Juneau, AK 99801  
789-0207  
Did not previously testify

03:08

09:08

Y.F SRO

P. 02

*Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.*

201 First Ave.  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 452-1111

*Lina Fairbanks*

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: NORMA JOHNSON  
TITLE: COMMON SENSE FOR ALASKA  
ADDRESS: PO BOX 202087  
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99520  
PHONE: 276-7648  
BILL NO:  
SUBJECT: ATTN: JUDY CRONDAHL  
MESSAGE: REGARDING HB 326. WHEN IS IT SCHEDULED FOR ITS SECOND HEARING? PLEASE  
SEND ME A COPY OF THE MINUTES FROM THE LAST HEARING ON HB 326.

rector

POMID: 03101644  
DATE: 03/16/88  
TIME: 10:16:44  
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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# **CORRECTION**

**THIS DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: NORMA JOHNSON  
TITLE: COMMON SENSE FOR ALASKA  
ADDRESS: PO BOX 202087  
CITY: ANCHORAGE  
PHONE: 276-7648

ZIP: 99520

BILL NO:

SUBJECT: ATTN: JUDY CRONDAHL

MESSAGE: REGARDING HB 326. WHEN IS IT SCHEDULED FOR ITS SECOND HEARING? PLEASE  
SEND ME A COPY OF THE MINUTES FROM THE LAST HEARING ON HB 326.

POMID: 03101644  
DATE: 03/16/88  
TIME: 10:16:44  
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

~~X~~

*Tunana Chiefs Conference, Inc.*

201 First Ave.  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 452-8251

*Lina  
Fairbanks*

DATE: February 26 1988  
TO: Senator John Binkley  
FROM: Susan Peter, Subregional/Health Director  
SUBJECT: HB 326

RE HB 326- Experience as a former State Employee for 17 plus years has proven to me that the present system of hiring by the State does not work. It is a slow process to fill a vacancy in the village and too often local people are not notified of openings, only out of town people are notified. Even if there are local qualified people available supervisors are not allowed to hire locally under the present system. They are given a list of people on a register which they must choose from. I am in favor of abolishing the present system.

# City of Sand Point

P.O. Box 249  
Sand Point, Alaska 99661  
(907) 383-2696

March 1, 1988

Honorable Fran Ulmer, Chairperson  
House State Affairs Committee  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Ulmer:

I would like to offer the following written testimony in support of HB 326:

I believe I understand the rationale behind the register system. It was designed to hire the most qualified State employee from a large number of applicants in the most impartial way possible. However, the system does not work for positions in rural Alaska. I think that Mayor Brown of Cold Bay made a very good case for the abolishment of the register system. It is an impossible system regarding local hiring for seasonal positions.

The register system is also subject to abuse. I have seen supervisors inform people of the pending availability of positions. These people were then urged to get their applications in by certain time before the register was called for. In many instances, no names would be on the register if it was closed. This would allow the supervisor to call for another register which would contain the name of the informed individual.

I thank you for the opportunity to present my written comments in support of HB 326.

Sincerely,



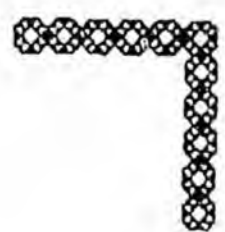
Robert S. Juettner  
City Administrator

cc: Rep. Adelheid Herrmann

FEB 26 1988

*Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.*

201 First Ave.  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 452-8251



February 26, 1988

TO: Representative Kay Wallis

FROM: Susan Peter, Subregional/Health Director  
Yukon Flats Subrcgional Office

SUBJECT: HB 326

\* \* \* \* \*

RE: HB 326, experience as a former State Employce for 17 plus years has proven to me that the present system is not working. It is a slow process to fill a village vacancy and too often only out of towners are notified of job openings. Even if we have qualified local workers supervisors are not allowed to hire locally. I am in favor of abolishing the presnt system so that local people can be hired in vacancics of State Jobs.

S/K/L

# TOGIAK CITY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 99  
Togiak, Alaska 99678  
(907) 493-5820

February 29, 1988

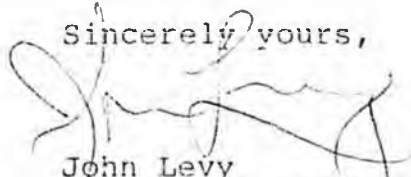
Representative Fran Ulnier, Chairperson  
State of Affairs Committee  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Ulnier:

The City of Togiak is in support of HB 326 "An Act abolishing the current register system; and relating to a system for hiring State employees."

We favor any legislation which improves employment opportunities of local residents. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely yours,



John Levy  
City Administrator

cc: Rep. Herrmann

St. Paul

St. George

# Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

1689 "C" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-5197  
Phone (907) 276-2700

Nelson Lagoon  
False Pass  
Sand Point  
Bikofski  
Ring Cove

Akutan

Unalaska

Nikolski



March 1, 1988

Representative Fran Ulmer  
Chairman of State Affairs  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Ulmer:

The Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association supports House Bill 326 which would abolish the State register system. Employment issues continue to be a major concern in the communities of our Region, and it has been very difficult for rural residents to obtain State employment under the present system. Rural residents are particularly handicapped by the obstacles associated with isolation and distance from the State's administrative offices. These problems effectively restrict rural residents' access to the system.

Sincerely,

*Dimitri Philemonof*  
Dimitri Philemonof  
Executive Director

*Doris R. Mercurief*  
Doris R. Mercurief  
Chairman of the Board

3. Josephine H. Angaiak  
DFYS Social Services  
Box 328  
Bethel, AK  
543-3141  
Supports HB 326
9. Ken Burton  
P.O. Box 7593  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
225-4550  
Supports HB 326
15. Gene Furman  
Common Sense for Alaska  
Anchorage, AK  
276-7648  
Supports HB 326
17. Nicole Harrison  
P.O. Box 297  
Douglas, AK 99824  
Supports HB 326
8. Steve Hoffman  
Local Ketchikan APEA  
P.O. Box 7593  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
225-4550  
Opposed to HB 326
14. Hedy Lestenkof  
1089 C Street  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
276-2700  
Supports HB 326
2. Mr. Myron P. Naneng  
AVCF and Calista Corporation  
Box 219  
Bethel, AK  
543-3521  
Supports HB 326
22. Sandra Pearson  
Naknek, AK  
Supports HB 326
11. Creighton Brown  
Mayor  
City of Cold Bay  
Cold Bay, AK  
Supports HB 326
6. Suzy Erlich  
Maniilaq Manpower  
P.O. Box 725  
Kotzebue, AK  
442-3860  
Supports HB 326
10. Nancy Gross  
City Manager  
City of Unalaska  
Unalaska, AK  
Supports HB 326
1. Rep. Adelheid Herrmann  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811  
(907) 465-4942  
Prime Sponsor of HB 326
19. Jim Johnson  
APEA  
340 North Franklin  
Juneau, AK 99801  
586-2334
13. Melanie Ludvig  
Sand Point, AK  
Supports HB 326
12. Paul Owen  
Galena, AK  
Supports HB 326
21. Mervin Peters  
P.O. Box 021141  
Juneau, AK 99802  
789-2224  
Supports HB 326

18. Cherie Shelley  
340 North Franklin  
Juneau, AK 99801  
586-2334
7. Dennis J. Tiepelman  
Assistant to Mayor  
City of Kotzebue  
Box 1110  
Kotzebue, AK  
442-2500  
Supports HB 326
4. Orie Williams  
Tanana Chiefs Conference  
201 First Avenue  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
452-8251  
Supports HB 326
5. Morris Thompson  
President  
Doyon, Ltd.  
201 First Avenue  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
452-8251  
Supports HB 236
16. Rosalie Walker  
7677 North Douglas  
Juneau, AK 99801  
Supports HB 326
20. Ron Williams  
8131 Dogwood Lane  
Juneau, AK 99801  
789-0207

5-1164B  
Cramer  
5/3/88

Original sponsors: Herrmann, Wallis,  
Adams, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 326 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the hiring of state employees."

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

8 \* Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that

9 (1) it is important to the economies of local communities to  
10 enhance employment of local residents;

11 (2) the system of registers used in the hiring of state employ-  
12 ees is a hindrance to local hire;

13 (3) to ensure increased hiring of local residents, the state  
14 needs to implement a more comprehensible and accessible system;

15 (4) increased hiring of local residents will also improve state  
16 resident hire;

17 (5) the present register system for evaluating applicants for  
18 state employment and referring qualified applicants is inadequate to bring  
19 rural residents into the selection zone used to hire for state jobs;

20 (6) the criteria used to evaluate applicants for state employ-  
21 ment should be closely based on the skills and abilities actually needed to  
22 perform each job;

23 (7) in some instances, the present register system places too  
24 much emphasis on and gives too much credit for educational degrees and  
25 other achievements that are not related to the skills actually required to  
26 perform the job;

27 (8) requirements that are not job-related sometimes eliminate  
28 rural people from consideration for jobs that they are qualified to per-  
29 form;