

H B

194

# COMMITTEE REPORT

## HOUSE

2/19/81

FURTHER: FINANCE

(5)

Date: 2/1/82

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 194

"An Act relating to prisoner employment and correctional industries; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

do pass  do not pass

do pass with attached amendments(s)

replace with CS for HB 194 (H 2000)  same title  new title

and recommends do not pass

AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note

reports it back without recommendation

referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS**

**MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

[Signature]  
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[Signature]  
Vice CHAIRMAN

Sec. 33.30.150. Visitation privileges. An honor prisoner with good behavior serving a sentence of one year or more may be permitted as a privilege and not as a right to visit with his family at a place other than his place of confinement and at his own expense for a period not exceeding one week nor more frequently than once each six months under rules and regulations adopted by the commissioner and in his sole discretion. The wilful failure of a prisoner to return to the place of confinement not later than the expiration of a period during which he is authorized to be away from the place of confinement under this section is an unlawful evasion under AS 11.30.093. (§ 7 ch 133 SLA 1960; am § 4 ch 171 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment added the second sentence.

Article 3. General Provisions.

Section	Section
225. Gratuity for institutional work	300. Crime against convict in penitentiary
250. Work furlough	310. Effect of judgment of imprisonment in penitentiary
260. Rehabilitation furloughs	320. Effect of sentence to life imprisonment
270. Employment of imprisoned persons	
280. Credit for labor while imprisoned	
290. Forfeiture of property upon conviction and lien for fine and costs	

Sec. 33.30.225. Gratuity for institutional work. A prisoner not on furlough may not be required to perform work other than personal house-keeping while detained or confined in a prison facility. A prisoner who voluntarily participates in institutional work programs is eligible for a gratuity payment. The amount of the gratuity may not exceed \$3 a day and must be the same among all state prison facilities for the performance of similar work. (§ 1 ch 124 SLA 1978)

Editor's note. — Section 2, ch 134, SLA 1978, provides: "No position in the classified service existing on the effective date of this Act may be abolished in favor of employing a prisoner to carry out the responsibilities of the position."

Sec. 33.30.250. Work furlough.

(f) The wilful failure of a prisoner to return to the place of confinement not later than the expiration of any period during which he is authorized to be away from the place of confinement under this section, is an unlawful evasion under AS 11.30.093. (am § 5 ch 171 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment substituted "unlawful evasion under AS 11.30.093" for "escape from the end of subsection (f). As the rest of the section was not

Quoted in Donlun v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1270 (File No. 2438), 550 P.2d 369 (1976); Rader v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1499 (File No. 3123), 568 P.2d 408 (1977); Walton v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1468 (File No. 2736), 568 P.2d 981 (1977).

Stated in Godwin v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1278 (File No. 2793), 554 P.2d 453 (1970).

Cited in McGinnis v. Stevens, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1207 (File Nos. 2255, 2312), 543 P.2d 1221 (1976).

Sec. 33.30.260. Rehabilitation furloughs. The commissioner may authorize a prisoner to participate in educational, training, medical, psychiatric, or other rehabilitation programs approved by the commissioner. When the prisoner is not participating in a rehabilitation program, he shall be confined in the jail unless the commissioner directs otherwise. If the prisoner violates the conditions established for his conduct or custody, the commissioner may order the balance of the prisoner's sentence to be spent in actual confinement. The wilful failure of a prisoner to return to the place of confinement not later than the expiration of any period during which he is authorized to be away from the place of confinement under this section, is an unlawful evasion under AS 11.30.093. (§ 1 ch 67 SLA 1970; am § 6 ch 171 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment substituted "unlawful evasion under AS 11.30.093" for "escape from the place of confinement and is punishable under the laws relating to escape" at the end of the fourth sentence.

The test of a prisoner's right to receive treatment for health problems outlined in Bowring v. Godwin, 551 P.2d 44 (4th Cir. 1977), is an appropriate one and the supreme court adopts its criteria in determining questions as to the right of a prisoner to receive psychological or psychiatric care under the provisions of AS 33.30.020 and AS 33.30.050. Rust v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1088 (File No. 3172), 582 P.2d 134, on rehearing modified on other grounds, 584 P.2d 38 (1978).

Pursuant to the provisions of AS

33.30.020 and AS 33.30.050 a prisoner in the custody of the Division of Corrections has the right to receive psychological or psychiatric treatment if a physician or other health care provider, exercising ordinary skill and care at the time of observation, concludes with reasonable medical certainty that the prisoner's symptoms evidence a serious disease or injury, that such disease or injury is curable or may be substantially alleviated and that the potential for harm to the prisoner by reason of delay or denial of care would be substantial. Rust v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1088 (File No. 3172), 582 P.2d 134, on rehearing modified on other grounds, 584 P.2d 38 (1978).

Sec. 33.30.270. Employment of imprisoned persons. The attorney general may prescribe regulations governing the employment on public works of persons sentenced to imprisonment in jail or the penitentiary inside the state. (§ 65-2-14 ACLA 1949; am § 22 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Revisor's note. — AS 33.30.010 — 33.30.040 may supersede this section. This section is partially superseded by AS 41.30.110 (b). The section derived from the present AS

revisor of statutes pursuant to § 22, ch. 166, SLA 1978 (revision of criminal code). Applied in United States v. Kono, 4 Alas. 613 (1912).

Sec. 33.30.280. Credit for labor while imprisoned. For the purpose of satisfying a judgment given against a prisoner for a fine, or for the costs and disbursements in the proceeding against him, the prisoner shall be credited with \$2 for every day's labor performed by him under AS 33.30.270. (§ 65-2-14 ACLA 1949; am § 22 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Revisor's note. — This section is partially superseded by AS 41.20.110 (b). The section derived from the present AS 11.05.120 and was renumbered by the revisor of statutes pursuant to § 22, ch. 166, SLA 1978 (revision of criminal code).

Sec. 33.30.290. Forfeiture of property upon conviction and lien for fine and costs. A conviction of a person for a crime does not work a forfeiture of property, except in cases where a forfeiture is expressly provided by law. However, in all cases of the commission or attempt to commit a felony the state has a lien, from the time of the commission or attempt, upon all the property of the defendant for the purpose of satisfying a judgment which may be given against him for a fine and for the costs and disbursements in the proceeding against him for the crime. (§ 65-2-15 ACLA 1949; am § 22 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Revisor's note. — The section derived from the present AS 11.05.130 and was renumbered by the revisor of statutes pursuant to § 22, ch. 166, SLA 1978 (revision of criminal code). Applied in *One Cocktail Glass v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1437 (File No. 2729), 565 P.2d 1285 (1977). Cited in *United States v. Three Thousand Two Hundred Thirty-Six Dollars*, 187 F. Supp. 495 (D. Ala. 1958).

Sec. 33.30.300. Crime against convict in penitentiary. A convict sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary is under the protection of the law, and any injury to his person not authorized by law is punishable as if he was not convicted or sentenced. (§ 65-2-11 ACLA 1949; am § 22 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Revisor's note. — The section derived from the present AS 11.05.090 and was renumbered by the revisor of statutes pursuant to § 22, ch. 166, SLA 1978 (revision of criminal code).

Sec. 33.30.310. Effect of judgment of imprisonment in penitentiary. A judgment of imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term less than for life suspends the civil rights of the person sentenced, and forfeits all public offices and all private trusts, authority, or power during the term of duration of imprisonment. (§ 65-2-9 ACLA 1949; am § 22 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Revisor's note. — The section derived from the present AS 11.05.070 and was renumbered by the revisor of statutes pursuant to § 22, ch. 166, SLA 1978 (revision of criminal code). Cross reference — As to voter

This section and AS 33.15.190 deny parolees right to initiate civil suit. — In light of the absence of indications of legislative intent to distinguish the use of "the civil rights" in this section from "all civil rights," and the strong common law authority holding that convicts are denied civil access to the courts, the supreme court held that this section and AS 33.15.190 combine to deny parolees the right to initiate civil suit. *Bush v. Reid*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 973 (File No. 1841), 516 P.2d 1215 (1973).

This section and AS 33.15.190 when read together clearly indicate that a parolee's civil rights, similar to those of a prisoner, remain suspended during the time he is in the custody of the parole board. *Bush v. Reid*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 973 (File No. 1841), 516 P.2d 1215 (1973).

AS 33.15.190 expressly states that a parolee is subject to the disabilities imposed by this section. *State v. McCracken*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 978 (File No. 1781), 520 P.2d 787 (1973).

This section and AS 33.15.190 combine to deny a parolee the right to initiate civil suit; but such denial of access to the civil courts is a violation of due process and equal protection provisions of the Alaska and United States constitutions. *State v. McCracken*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 978 (File No. 1781), 520 P.2d 787 (1973).

Sec. 33.30.320. Effect of sentence to life imprisonment. A person sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary thereafter considered civilly dead. (§ 65-2-10 ACLA 1949; am 166 SLA 1978)

Revisor's note. — The section derived from the present AS 11.05.090 and was renumbered by the revisor of statutes pursuant to § 22, ch. 166, SLA 1978 (revision of criminal code).

Punishment under this section is unconstitutional. — The court did not find the punishment under this section to be so "cruel and unusual" as to constitute "cruel and unusual punishment" nor the statute unconstitutionally vague. *Bush v. Reid*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 973 (File No. 1841), 516 P.2d 1215 (1973).

But AS 33.15.190 is unconstitutional. — See *State v. McCracken*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 978 (File No. 1781), 520 P.2d 787 (1973).

The administration of the system differs substantially from the administration of a prison. The reasons for denying civil access to civil courts do not logically support the "civilly dead" status of parolees. *Bush v. Reid*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 973 (File No. 1841), 516 P.2d 1215 (1973).

As to statute of limitations affected by holding in *Reid*. See *State v. McCracken*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 978 (File No. 1781), 520 P.2d 787 (1973).

Effect of section on requirement for location of lands. — See *Vedin v. McCracken*, 753 (9th Cir. 1977).

Am. Jur. reference. — 4 *Prisons and Prisoners*, § 38 c.

Cross reference. — A disqualification for felony in AS 15.05.030.

Am. Jur. reference. — 1 *Death*, § 2 et seq.

to complete any given project, 95 per cent residents shall be employed where they are available and qualified. If 10 or fewer persons are employed under the contract, then 90 per cent residents shall be employed where they are available and qualified. In all cases of public works projects, preference shall be given to residents. (§ 1a ch 177 SLA 1960; am § 11 ch 142 SLA 1972; am § 1 ch 208 SLA 1972)

**Effect of amendments.** — The first 1972 amendment substituted "of a political subdivision of the state" for "boroughs, cities and school districts" in the first sentence. The second 1972 amendment, in the first sentence, substituted "consulting" for "or" and inserted "or any other retention of services necessary to complete any given project." Am. Jur. reference.—43 Am. Jur., Public Works and Contracts, § 123.

**Sec. 36.10.020. Apprentices.** Apprentices must be properly registered apprentices in their particular craft. (§ 1c ch 177 SLA 1960)

**Sec. 36.10.030. Reduction of work force.** When a work force is reduced, resident workers, except supervisory personnel, shall be terminated last. (§ 1d ch 177 SLA 1960)

**Sec. 36.10.040. Application to contracts involving federal funds.** In a contract involving expenditure of federal aid funds, this chapter may not be enforced in a manner that conflicts with federal statutes giving preference to veterans or prohibiting other preferences or discriminations among United States citizens. (§ 2 ch 177 SLA 1960)

Am. Jur. reference.—43 Am. Jur., Public Works and Contracts, § 4.

**Sec. 36.10.050. Employment of aliens.**

Repealed by § 17 ch 142 SLA 1972.

**Editor's note.**—The repealed section derived from § 2, ch 177, SLA 1960. Am. Jur. reference.—43 Am. Jur., Public Works and Contracts, §§ 17, 51, 52, 123.

**Sec. 36.10.060. Employment of prisoners.** No prisoner currently serving sentence in a penal or correctional institution may be employed on a public works project subject to the provisions of this chapter. (§ 4 ch 177 SLA 1960)

**Sec. 36.10.070. Unavailability of resident workers.** (a) When resident labor is unavailable, the contractor shall inform the commissioner of labor of the number of additional workers needed. The commissioner of labor shall investigate the facts and designate the

(b) When residents other than laborers, but who are included in § 10 of this chapter, are unavailable the potential employer shall notify the commissioner of labor of the type and number of persons needed. (§ 5 ch 177 SLA 1960; am § 2 ch 208 SLA 1972)

**Effect of amendment.** — The 1972 amendment added subsection (b).

**Sec. 36.10.075. Duties of commissioner of labor.** The commissioner of labor shall promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter including but not limited to the method, time and content of reporting by employers covered by this chapter and reporting provisions permitting on-going supervision by the Department of Labor on all public works projects covered by this chapter. (§ 3 ch 208 SLA 1972)

**Sec. 36.10.076. Duties of state or political subdivision.** An agency or political subdivision of the state covered by the provisions of this chapter shall notify the Department of Labor periodically regarding planned public works. Notification shall be in the form and manner prescribed by the Department of Labor. (§ 3 ch 208 SLA 1972)

**Sec. 36.10.080. Chapter incorporated in contracts.** The provisions of this chapter are considered to be a part of every public works contract let after April 24, 1960. (§ 6 ch 177 SLA 1960)

**Sec. 36.10.090. Publication of list of violators.** (a) The commissioner of labor shall distribute to all departments and agencies of the state government and to all political subdivisions of the state a list of the names of persons or firms convicted of a violation of this chapter. No person appearing on the list and no firm, corporation, partnership or association in which the person has an interest may work as a contractor or subcontractor on a public construction contract for the state or a political subdivision until after three years from the date of publication of the list.

(b) A local government or school district covered by the provisions of this chapter which is found to be in violation of these provisions may be required to forfeit all or part of the state aid made available for the project in which the violation occurs and in addition may be denied up to 12 months of state revenue sharing or public school foundation monies. A state department or agency head found to be in violation of this chapter may be required to forfeit his position.

(c) A person or governmental entity covered by the provisions

Recommendations linking specific product/service lines with appropriate institutions were made and are presented in this chart.

Eagle River Fairbanks Juneau Palmer New Centralized Fac.

	Eagle River	Fairbanks	Juneau	Palmer	New Centralized Fac.
Highway signs *				X	X
Office furniture					X
Decals/stickers *	X				X
Laundry			X		
Tire recapping				X	
Keypunch			X		
Janitorial supplies					X
Furniture Refinish.					X
Agriculture				X	
Dairy				X	
Small Engine Repair*	X	X	X	X	
Handicrafts *	X	X	X	X	X

\* These shops could be placed in any of these institutions.

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

<u>Institution</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Alcohol Treatment</u>	<u>Drug Treatment</u>	<u>Counseling</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Vocational Training</u>
Statewide	51%	16%	3%	13%	10%	7%
Anchorage CC	68%	32%	-	-	-	-
Anchorage Annex	93%	-	-	-	-	7%
Eagle River CC	18%	25%	3%	33%	13%	8%
Ridgeview CC	31%	-	-	62%	5%	-
Palmer CC	68%	15%	-	-	18%	-
Fairbanks CC	55%	30%	12%	-	3%	-
Ketchikan CC	71%	-	-	7%	-	21%
Juneau CC	33%	10%	2%	19%	16%	20%
Nome CC	38%	-	-	62%	-	-
FBP	60%	8%	3%	5%	15%	9%

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Percent of Inmates with Work</u>
Anchorage CC	20%
Anchorage Annex	13%
Eagle River CC	64%
Ridgeview CC	57%
Palmer CC	97%
Fairbanks CC	65%
Ketchikan CC	64%
Juneau CC	56%
Nome CC	38%
FBP	65%

## Agricultural Development

The Division of Corrections can make a substantial contribution to the development of Alaska's agricultural potential by providing labor to that industry. In its publication Alaska's Agricultural Potential the Alaska Rural Development Council identified the lack of readily available labor during the summer months as one factor inhibiting the development of Alaskan agriculture. Specifically it stated that:

"Availability of labor at timely intervals is an important concern. Because of the short season for many activities in Alaska, there is substantial competition for labor during the summer months usually followed by a long period of inactivity. Thus, agriculture must be able to compete with a broad range of industrial activities. Consequently, labor intensive enterprises are placed under severe pressure to meet such competition..."\*

The report goes on to identify a number of specific markets which could be developed further in Alaska if labor was more readily available. These markets include dairy products, cereal grains for livestock feeding, and year round greenhouse or growth factory production including the growth of salad greens and greenhouse ornamentals such as shrubs and trees.

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\* Alaska's Agricultural Potential, Alaska Rural Development Council, p. 137.

If the Division of Corrections could supply vitally needed labor to the Alaska Department of Agriculture during the summer months, then it could be making a contribution to the agricultural development of the state. We recommend that this possibility be explored further. Specifically, we recommend that:

-- REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, AND NATIVE ALASKAN CORPORATIONS MEET TO DISCUSS WHAT ROLE THE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS COULD PLAY IN ALASKA'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Among other topics, such a planning group should explore the availability of labor from the Division of Corrections and its contribution to the long term improvement of Alaska's agriculture.

## Community Service/Public Works Projects

In the past public works crews have operated successfully out of both the Palmer and Juneau correctional facilities. At Palmer, crews performed such tasks as clearing fire breaks in parks and forest firefighting. At the Juneau facility, work crews maintained local hiking trails. In Kotzebue, the police chief presently keeps a significant percentage of the jail population busy performing community services for various city departments. Such community service/public works projects should be reinstated at the Palmer and Juneau facilities and expanded to other rural-based institutions, in addition to the one at Kotzebue. Before such projects can

Sectional Analysis of HB194  
Prison Industries Bill

Sec. 1. AS 33.30.225 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 33.30.225. The policy of the state shall be that prisoners shall be as fully employed as possible within a 40 hour work week limitation. Activities constituting productive employment are routine maintenance and support services, vocational and academic education; industrial, agricultural and service activities; and public conservation projects. The Commissioner may enter into contracts or agreements with any public agency for the performance of conservation projects.

Sec. 2. A new section is added to read:

Sec. 33.30.227. Prisoners employed in the prison industries program and other activities outside the scope of the program shall be paid from appropriations at a rate determined by the Commissioner.

Sec. 3. A new section is added to AS 33.30 to read:

ARTICLE 4. CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Sec. 33.30.400. The purpose of AS 33.30.400-490 is to develop and operate employment enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner; provide as realistic work experience as possible for prisoners; encourage and develop financial responsibility and good work habits aiming at enhanced future employability; and generate monies to cover expenses of the program.

Sec. 33.30.410. Outlines the powers and duties of the Commissioner. The Commissioner, in establishing and administering the program, may use, purchase, lease, equip, maintain buildings, machinery, and other equipment, and may purchase materials and enter into contracts. The Commissioner may provide the state and political subdivisions thereof, federal government, other states and their subdivisions, nonprofit organizations with services or products of the prison industries program.

Sec. 33.30.420(a) Provides for the marketing of products.  
(b) Products shall be purchased by state agencies through the Department of Administration. Products must meet certain standards and there will be an exclusivity arrangement for these products which the prison industries can provide the state. State agencies shall make maximum use of prison industries products and help develop new products or adaptations.

(c) The Commissioner shall set prices at a rate comparable to similar services and products offered by commercial sources.

(d) In addition to the above, agricultural produce may be sold to wholesalers or distributors.

(e) The Commissioner of Administration shall establish suitable accounting and purchasing methods to facilitate production, marketing, and accurate cost data figures on prison industries products.

Sec. 33.30.430. The department shall comply with federal and state health and safety regulations, except for workers' compensation. AS 23 are inapplicable to prisoners. Prisoners do not have the same rights as state employees.

Sec. 33.30.440. The Commissioner shall establish a pay plan for prisoners based on quantity and quality of work and skill level required. This may include wage incentives. The Commissioner shall also determine the amount to be credited to a prisoner after disbursements are made under (b) of this section.

(b) The Commissioner shall disburse money earned by a prisoner for the following reasons: to pay restitution or fine ordered by court; for reimbursement to victim as provided by AS 18.67; to pay civil judgment arising out of his conduct; for dependent support; to purchase commissary items or clothing. (c) The remaining funds will be retained by the Commissioner for the prisoner until his release except that a portion may be withdrawn for other purposes that the Commissioner deems appropriate.

(d) A portion of a prisoner's earnings shall be forfeited upon escape and deposited in the general fund by the Commissioner.

Sec. 33.30.450. Those portions of the prisoner payments left after disbursements are the only figures which are subject to lien, attachment, garnishment or execution or similar procedures.

Sec. 33.30.460. Provides for the Correctional Industries Commission as a policy making body. The composition of the seven member commission is to be drawn from private industry, organized labor, agriculture, the general public and one ex-offender. The Commissioners of Administration and DHSS shall also serve with the latter presiding. (b) The commission shall meet at least four times a year (c) Members serve without compensation except per diem, travel expenses.

(c) The Commission shall make recommendations to the Commissioner considering public testimony. These recommendations shall promote self-sufficiency, provide as much employment as feasible for prisoners, to minimize the impact on existing state industry and provide a service to the state.

Sec. 33.30.480. Under the approval of the Commissioner, state property and equipment may be transferred to the correctional industries program without charge.

Sec. 33.30.490. Provides for a five year analysis of the program to the legislature. This review will cover status quo and future directions. No action by the legislature will continue the program.

Sec. 4. AS 37.05.230 is amended by adding the following:

(9) Competitive bids are inapplicable to this program.

Sec. 5. AS 33.30.270/280 and AS 36.10.060 are repealed.

Sec. 6. This act takes effect immediately.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY PROGRAMS

COMPARISON BY STATES

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY PROGRAMS/STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS (SIC)
- III. CHART - COMPARISON BY STATES
- IV. CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY PROGRAMS BY STATES



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- INTRODUCTION -

In an effort to more completely list the variety of Correctional Industry Programs operating in corrections today and relate these to comparable industries prevalent in the private sector, we have prepared the attached Comparison by States using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, as outlined by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing a single product or a, more or less, closely related group of products. The product groupings from which industry classifications are derived are based on such considerations as whether they are typically produced by the same establishment, similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, types of customers, and the like. The system operates in such a way that the definitions become progressively narrower with successive additions of specific classifications. There are 20 very broad 2-digit groups. The products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its production of the primary products of that industry exceeds its production of products of any other single industry. In a few instances, however, the industry classification of an establishment is determined not only by the products it makes, but also by the processes employed in making those products.

In earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product information.

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, it rarely happens that all the establishments in an industry specialize to this extent.

## II

### CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY PROGRAMS/STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS (SIC)

In our effort to relate Correctional Industry Programs to Standard Industrial Classifications we prepared the attached outline, listing every known Correctional Industry Program under each of the Code 20 thru Code 40 Standard Industry Classification (SIC). Industrial Code efforts were made to (identify), first, the so-called traditional correctional industries and, secondly, the variety of new ventures and/or satellite type programs with the Standard Industrial Classifications.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY PROGRAM?

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) INDUSTRIAL CODE

20 FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Cannery  
Coffee & Tea  
Dairy Products  
Farming  
Feed/Flour/Grain  
Orchard

21 TOBACCO PRODUCTS

22 TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS

Cordage/Twine/Rope  
Knitting  
Spin/Weave

23 APPAREL, OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Canvas Specialty Products  
Drapery  
Flags  
Garment  
Glove  
Hosiery (see Knitting)  
Linens  
Rugs  
Tailor

24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Carpentry  
Containers  
Forest Mgmt./Timber  
Furniture  
Park Equipment  
Pressure Creosote Treatment  
Saw Mill & Lumber Products  
Snow Fence Mfg.  
Misc. Wood Products

25 FURNITURE & FIXTURES

Furniture  
Wood (new)  
Metal (new)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Office Partitions  
Venetian Blinds

26 PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Bags  
Boxes (cardboard)

27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Bookbinding/Repair  
Decals  
Engraving (Name Plates,  
Plaques)  
Printing  
Rubber Stamps  
Silkscreening  
Validation Stickers

28 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Janitorial Products  
Paint  
Soap Products

29 PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS

Oil Recycling

30 RUBBER & PLASTICS PRODUCTS

Plastic Bags  
Plastic Products  
Tire Recapping

- CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY PROGRAMS -  
(SIC)

31 LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS

Belts  
Leather Bags  
Shoes (New & Repair)

32 STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

Masonry Products  
Concrete  
Brick

33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES

Foundry

34 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

Auto Tags  
Machine Shop  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products

35 MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

Business & Office Machine Repair  
Farm Machinery

36 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

Electronics  
Maintenance (Electric)

37 TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Auto Repair  
Bus Repair  
Truck Repair

38 INSTRUMENTS RELATED PRODUCTS

Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
Optical Lab

39 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDS.

Brooms/Brushes/Mops  
Educational Toys

40 SERVICE INDUSTRIES (MISCELLANEOUS)

Freight Service  
Laundry/Dry Cleaning  
Nursery  
Records Conversion  
Outside Labor Services

III

CHART

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY PROGRAMS

COMPARISON BY STATES

The attached chart was prepared indicating those Industrial Programs (indicated by dots "•") active in each state.

As with any survey it is difficult to assure 100% validity to the programs by state. The results of our research and survey, as indicated on the chart, were arrived at by consensus thru the following sources of information:

1. John R. Wald Company chart titled "State Use Correctional Industries Comparison by States" dated 1-1-74.
2. Correctional Industries Association's 1978-79 Directory.
3. Industry Survey by State of Michigan conducted March 1977.
4. John R. Wald Company publication "Correctional Industries - State Use Sales" 11-1-77.
5. State Correctional Industry Catalogues.
6. Spot calls to Industry Directors, picked at random.
7. Spot reviews in-person with Correctional Industry personnel.







CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY PROGRAMSCOMPARISON BY STATESALABAMA

Cannery  
Knitting  
Garment  
Saw Mill & Lumber Products  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Auto Tags  
Records Conversion

ARKANSAS

Garment  
Mattress/Pillow  
Printing  
Plastic Products  
Records Conversion

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

Educational Toys  
Laundry/Dry Cleaning

ALASKA

NO INDUSTRIES

ARIZONA

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Dairy Products  
Farming  
Carpentry  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Mattress/Pillow  
Decals  
Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Signs (Metal)  
Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
Freight Service  
Records Conversion

CALIFORNIA

Dairy Products  
Farming  
Orchard  
Knitting  
Flags  
Garment  
Glove  
Linens  
Furniture  
Misc. Wood Products  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Mattress/Pillow  
Bookbinding/Repair  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Janitorial Products  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Optical Lab

COLORADO

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Cannery  
Dairy Products  
Farming  
Flags  
Garment  
Linens  
Tailor  
Furniture  
Park Equipment  
Saw Mill & Lumber Products  
Wood (New)  
Upholstering  
Office Partition  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Signs (Metal)  
Electronics  
Auto Repair  
Freight Service  
Nursery

CONNECTICUT

Dairy Products  
 Farming  
 Garment  
 Furniture  
 Park Equipment  
 Misc. Wood Products  
 Wood (New)  
 Repair/Refinishing  
 Upholstering  
 Mattress/Pillow  
 Office Partition  
 Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
 Printing  
 Rubber Stamps  
 Validation Stickers  
 Tire Recapping  
 Auto Tags  
 Machine Shop  
 Signs (Metal)  
 Business & Office Machine Repair  
 Auto Repair  
 Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
 Optical Lab  
 Laundry/Dry Cleaning  
 Records Conversion

DELAWARE

Repair/Refinishing

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Garment  
 Metal (New)  
 Repair/Refinishing  
 Upholstering  
 Printing  
 Silkscreening

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Cont'd)

Validation Stickers  
 Auto Tags  
 Machine Shop  
 Metal Working  
 Tubular  
 Signs (Metal)  
 Laundry/Dry Cleaning

FLORIDA

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
 Cannery  
 Dairy Products  
 Farming  
 Garment  
 Glove  
 Hosiery  
 Linens  
 Forest Mgmt./Timber  
 Furniture  
 Park Equipment  
 Pressure Creosote Treatment  
 Saw Mill & Lumber Products  
 Misc. Wood Products  
 Wood (New)  
 Metal (New)  
 Repair/Refinishing  
 Mattress/Pillow  
 Boxes (Cardboard)  
 Bookbinding/Repair  
 Decals  
 Printing  
 Validation Stickers  
 Janitorial Products  
 Soap Products  
 Tire Recapping  
 Shoes (New & Repair)  
 Concrete  
 Brick

FLORIDA (Cont'd)

Auto Tags  
 Metal Working  
 Sheet Metal  
 Misc. Metal Products  
 Auto Repair  
 Truck Repair  
 Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
 Optical Lab  
 Nursery  
 Records Conversion  
 Outside Labor Services

GEORGIA

Garment  
 Furniture  
 Misc. Wood Products  
 Wood (New)  
 Metal (New)  
 Repair/Refinishing  
 Upholstering  
 Mattress/Pillow  
 Printing  
 Silkscreening  
 Validation Stickers  
 Janitorial Products  
 Concrete  
 Auto Tags  
 Metal Working  
 Sheet Metal  
 Signs (Metal)  
 Misc. Metal Products

HAWAII

Printing

IDAHO

Carpentry  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Auto Repair  
Records Conversion

INDIANA

Flags  
Garment  
Tailor  
Furniture  
Misc. Wood Products  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Mattress/Pillow  
Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Auto Tags  
Machine Shop  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops

IOWA (Cont'd)

Signs (Metal)  
Auto Repair  
Laundry/Dry Cleaning  
Records Conversion  
Outside Labor Service

ILLINOIS

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Dairy Products  
Farming  
Tobacco Products  
Knitting  
Drapery  
Garment  
Linens  
Furniture  
Saw Mill & Lumber Products  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops

IOWA

Garment  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Office Partitions  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Tire Recapping  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular

KANSAS

Garment  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Silkscreening  
Janitorial Products  
Paint  
Soap Products  
Metal Working  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)

KENTUCKY

Garment  
Linens  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Validation Stickers  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Tire Recapping  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)

LOUISIANA

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Cannery  
Garment  
Linens  
Mattress/Pillow  
Decals  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)  
Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops

MAINE

Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Printing  
Concrete  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)

MARYLAND

Cannery  
Garment  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Mattress/Pillow  
Boxes (Cardboard)  
Printing  
Paint  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal

MARYLAND (Cont'd)

Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops

MASSACHUSETTS

Canvas Specialty Products  
Flags  
Garments  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Boxes (Cardboard)  
Silkscreening  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Foundry  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Auto Repair  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops

MICHIGAN

Spin/Weave  
Canvas Specialty Products  
Flags  
Garments  
Hosiery  
Linens  
Furniture  
Misc. Wood Products  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)

MICHIGAN (Cont'd)

Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Office Partition  
Boxes (Cardboard)  
Decals  
Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
Printing  
Silkscreening  
Validation Stickers  
Belts  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Auto Tags  
Machine Shop  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal & Wood)  
Maintenance (Electric)  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops  
Laundry/Dry Cleaning

MINNESOTA

Cordage/Twine/Rope  
Furniture  
Misc. Wood Products  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Plastic Products  
Foundry  
Auto Tags  
Machine Shop  
Metal Working

MINNESOTA (Cont'd)

Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Farm Machinery  
Bus Repair  
Records Conversion  
Outside Labor Services

MISSISSIPPI

Bookbinding/Repair  
Janitorial Products

MISSOURI

Garment  
Glove  
Furniture  
Park Equipment  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Upholstering  
Boxes (Cardboard)  
Bookbinding/Repair  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Signs (Metal)  
Freight Service  
Laundry/Dry Cleaning  
Records Conversion

MONTANA

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Dairy Products  
Farming  
Mattress/Pillow  
Printing  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)

NEBRASKA

Flags  
Garment  
Furniture  
Park Equipment  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Engraving (Name plates, Plaques)  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products

NEVADA

Bookbinding/Repair  
Auto Tags

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dairy Products  
Farming  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Printing  
Auto Tags  
Auto Repair

NEW JERSEY

Knitting  
Garment  
Metal (New)  
Mattress/Pillow  
Printing  
Validation Sticker  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Auto Tags  
Machine Shop  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops

NEW MEXICO

Furniture  
 Misc. Wood Products  
 Wood (New)  
 Repair/Refinishing  
 Upholstering  
 Mattress/Pillow  
 Decals  
 Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
 Printing  
 Silkscreening  
 Validation Stickers  
 Auto Tags  
 Signs (Metal)  
 Auto Repair

NEW YORK

Canvas Specialty Products  
 Flags  
 Garment  
 Linens  
 Tailor  
 Furniture  
 Saw Mill & Lumber Products  
 Snow Fence Mfg.  
 Misc. Wood Products  
 Wood (New)  
 Metal (New)  
 Upholstering  
 Mattress/Pillow  
 Boxes (Cardboard)  
 Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
 Printing  
 Silkscreening  
 Janitorial Products  
 Soap Products  
 Plastic Bags  
 Foundry

NEW YORK (Cont'd)

Auto Tags  
 Machine Shop  
 Metal Working  
 Sheet Metal  
 Tubular  
 Signs (Metal)  
 Misc. Metal Products  
 Electronics  
 Auto Repair  
 Bus Repair  
 Truck Repair  
 Optical Lab  
 Brooms/Brushes/Mops

NORTH CAROLINA

Meat Processing  
 Cannery  
 Farming  
 Garment  
 Tailor  
 Forest Mgmt./Timber  
 Furniture  
 Wood (New)  
 Repair/Refinishing  
 Upholstering  
 Mattress/Pillow  
 Printing  
 Janitorial Products  
 Paint  
 Soap Products  
 Oil Recycling  
 Auto Tags  
 Metal Working  
 Sheet Metal  
 Signs (Metal)  
 Misc. Metal Products  
 Laundry  
 Outside Labor Services

NORTH DAKOTA

Furniture  
 Wood (New)  
 Repair/Refinishing  
 Upholstering  
 Janitorial Products  
 Metal Working  
 Tubular  
 Signs (Metal)

OHIO

Tobacco Products  
 Garment  
 Linens  
 Furniture  
 Wood (New)  
 Metal (New)  
 Mattress/Pillow  
 Printing  
 Validation Stickers  
 Janitorial Products  
 Soap Products  
 Shoes (New & Repair)  
 Auto Tags  
 Machine Shop  
 Metal Working  
 Sheet Metal  
 Tubular  
 Signs (Metal)  
 Bus Repair  
 Truck Repair  
 Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
 Brooms/Brushes/Mops  
 Records Conversion

OKLAHOMA

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Cannery  
Garment  
Mattress/Pillow  
Boxes (Cardboard)  
Printing  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)  
Records Conversion

OREGON

Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Auto Repair  
Laundry/Dry Cleaning

PENNSYLVANIA

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Cannery  
Coffee & Tea  
Dairy Products  
Farming  
Knitting  
Spin/Weave  
Drapery  
Garment  
Linens  
Furniture  
Saw Mill & Lumber Products

PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)

Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Boxes (Cardboard)  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Auto Repair  
Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
Educational Toys  
Freight Service  
Nursery  
Records Conversion

RHODE ISLAND

Flags  
Printing  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Dairy Products  
Farming  
Garment  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)

Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Venetian Blinds  
Bookbinding/Repair  
Decals  
Silkscreening  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Laundry/Dry Cleaning  
Janitorial Products

SOUTH DAKOTA

Farming  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Bookbinding/Repair  
Printing  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)

TENNESSEE

Garment  
Linens  
Furniture  
Misc. Wood Products  
Wood (New)  
Upholstering  
Printing  
Janitorial Products  
Paint

TENNESSEE (Cont'd)

Soap Products  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)

TEXAS

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Coffee  
Spin/Weave  
Canvas Specialty Products  
Drapery  
Flags  
Garment  
Linens  
Furniture  
Saw Mill & Lumber Products  
Misc. Wood Products  
Wood (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Boxes (Cardboard)  
Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
Validation Stickers  
Janitorial Products  
Soap Products  
Plastic Products  
Tire Recapping  
Belts  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Auto Tags  
Sheet Metal  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Bus Repair  
Truck Repair

TEXAS (Cont'd)

Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops  
Educational Toys  
Freight Service  
Records Conversion

UTAH

Abattoir/Meat Processing  
Dairy Products  
Metal (New)  
Printing  
Auto Tags  
Machine Shop  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)

VERMONT

Coffee & Tea  
Farming  
Saw Mill & Lumber Products  
Misc. Wood Products  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)

VIRGINIA

Garment  
Linens  
Furniture  
Misc. Wood Products  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Upholstering  
Office Partitions  
Boxes (Cardboard)  
Bookbinding/Repair  
Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
Printing  
Tire Recapping  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Concrete  
Auto Tags  
Machine Shop  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Signs (Metal)  
Dental (Prosthetics/Lab)  
Laundry/Dry Cleaning  
Records Conversion

WASHINGTON

Dairy Products  
Farming  
Metal (New)  
Upholstering  
Printing  
Validation Stickers  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Signs (Metal)  
Business & Office Machine  
Repair  
Auto Repair  
Records Conversion

WEST VIRGINIA

Garment  
Linens  
Printing  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)

FEDERAL

Spin/Weave  
Canvas Specialty Products  
Drapery  
Garment  
Glove  
Linens  
Rugs  
Furniture  
Misc. Wood Products  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Repair/Refinishing  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Printing  
Plastic Products  
Tire Recapping  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Machine Shop  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Misc. Metal Products  
Electronics  
Auto Repair  
Brooms/Brushes/Mops  
Records Conversion

WISCONSIN

Farming  
Furniture  
Wood (New)  
Metal (New)  
Upholstering  
Decals  
Engraving (Name Plates, Plaques)  
Printing  
Silkscreening  
Validation Stickers  
Auto Tags  
Metal Working  
Sheet Metal  
Tubular  
Signs (Metal)  
Business & Office Machine Repair  
Records Conversion

WYOMING

Garment  
Upholstering  
Mattress/Pillow  
Printing  
Shoes (New & Repair)  
Auto Tags  
Signs (Metal)

Sectional Analysis of HB 194: establishing Prison Industries Program

Sec. 1. Sets out the policy of the state that prisoners be productively employed as much as possible within a 40 hour work week. Overtime shall be specifically approved by the Commissioner. The definition of "productively employed" includes: 1) routine maintenance and support services; 2) vocational and academic education; 3) prison industries activities; 4) public conservation projects. Provides for the Commissioner to make agreements regarding conservation projects.

Sec. 2. Inmate Pay. (a) Productive employment is defined as (1), (3), and (4) of AS 33.30.225(a), excluding vocational and academic employment. (b) Allows the Commissioner to establish a prevailing wage rate.

Sec. 3. The purpose of correctional industries is outlined as 1) the development and operation of projects under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner; 2) the provision of realistic work experience for prisoners with the concomitant development of good work and fiscal habits; 3) the establishment of a program which will contribute to its own upkeep as much as possible.

Sec. 33.30.410. Outlines the powers and duties of the Commissioner in the establishment and administration of a correctional industries program in which participation by prisoners is on a voluntary basis. The Commissioner 1) is empowered to make agreements for equipment and materials for the program; 2) employ prisoners to furnish goods or services to governmental entities or nonprofit organizations; 3) or for private industry, subject to the approval of the commission. Goods will have minimal negative impact on the economy of the state.

Sec. 33.30.420. Establishes a Correctional Industries Fund. a) All expenses except salaries of state workers shall be financed from the correctional industries fund. The Commissioner shall report annually to the legislature on all activities and balances of the fund. b) The legislature may appropriate funds to implement AS 33.30.400-490, which may equal or exceed the amounts received into the fund from its activities. c) The correctional fund is not a one year appropriation and appropriations carry forward to the succeeding years.

Sec. 33.30.430. a) Establishes the acceptable markets for correctional industries goods, services, materials, produce. b) Subject to commission approval, correctional industries products or services may be marketed to private industry if they contribute to the economy and will have minimal negative impact on the existing private industry in the state. c) A product or service which meets existing standards and for which there is a need in the state government shall be provided at reasonable cost. For such items, the Commissioner will have to certify to the Department of Administration that the industries are unable to provide this good or service before they can be obtained from outside sources. Maximum use and cooperation in development of correctional industries products and services will be made by the state agencies. d) Prices must approximate fair market value and shall be periodically reviewed by the Commissioner.

e) The Commissioner of Administration shall set up systems of accounting and purchasing for the program and will ensure accurate cost data.

Sec. 33.30.440. a) The Department will comply with federal and state health and safety regulations except for AS 23, workman's compensation. b) Workman's compensation statutes do not apply to prisoners participating in correctional industries program. c) Prisoners do not have the privileges and rights of state employees, including the right to participate in collective bargaining.

Sec. 33.30.450. a) The Commissioner shall establish rates of pay based on quantity, quality and skill of work. Wage incentives may be used. The Commissioner shall determine the amount credited to a prisoner's account after making disbursements in the following prioritization: 1) for support of dependents; 2) reimbursement to victim; 3) civil judgments; 4) purchasing clothing and commissary items; 5) pay restitution or fines.

c) Money credited to a prisoner will be available to the prisoner upon his release or previously if so ordered by the Commissioner. d) Upon escape, the Commissioner shall deposit a portion of the prisoner's money into the general fund.

Sec. 33.30.460. Only that portion of a prisoner's earnings which remains after disbursements are made shall be subject to lien, attachment, garnishment, execution or similar procedures of encumbrance.

Sec. 33.30.470. a) Provides for the establishment of the Correctional Industries Commission chaired by the Commissioner of DHSS. Sets out membership of five Governor appointees and the Commissioner of Administration. b) The commission shall meet at least four times a year. c) Provides for per diem and travel costs for the commission.

Sec. 33.30.480. a) Provides for the monitoring of the program by the commission and annual review of the proposed budget which will be transmitted to the legislature in the normal budgetary process. b) The commission shall hold public hearings and adopt rules not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act. c) The commission shall make particular recommendations to the commissioner regarding outlined aspects of the correctional industries program, with consideration given to public testimony.

Sec. 33.30.490. Property or equipment may be transferred from state agencies to the correctional industries program without charge.

Sec. 4. Competitive bidding does not apply to the purchase of products or services provided by the correctional industries program.

Sec. 5. Repeals Sec. 33.30.270/280, and 36.10.060.

Sec. 6. Sunset provision for 7/1/87.

Sec. 7. Effective date of 7/1/82.

POSITION PAPER

HOUSE BILL NO. 194

"An Act relating to prisoner employment and correctional industries; and providing for an effective date."

The Division of Adult Corrections supports establishment of a prison industries program as one of the measures needed to overcome idleness in the Alaskan prisons. The lack of opportunities for meaningful work is one of the most destructive aspects of confinement. The public is not served well when prisoners are released to the community after many months, sometimes years, of having been able to do little or no useful work.

A primary advantage of a good industries program is that it can eventually become partially, if not fully, self-supporting. Of greater significance, it can provide prisoners with valuable training; not always with respect to specific skills, but certainly in terms of basic work habits; the ability to work well with others, to follow instructions, to adhere to schedules and to have an interest in the product or service being produced. While these factors may be taken for granted by mainstream citizens accustomed to the world of work, they are foreign to many of those who tend chronically to get into trouble with the law. The point to be made here is that a good prison industries program can be a tremendously important aspect of an effective correctional system.

The Division of Adult Corrections anticipates initiating a prison industries on a modest scale with an emphasis during the first year on planning. While we would want to establish certain prison industries activities based on those which have proven successful in other states, our long range interest lies in identifying approaches which will best serve the unique needs of the Alaskan prison population and will become compatible with the best interest of the people of the state. The proposed bill would establish a prison Correctional Industries Commission which would address the problems of idleness and lack of training in the prisons and would also have close ties to business, agriculture, organized labor and to the public as a whole. With the guidance of such a commission, a carefully balanced prison industries program can be developed.

Recommended by:

*C. F. Campbell*  
Charles F. Campbell, Director  
Division of Adult Corrections

Date:

3-19-81

Approved by:

*Helen D. Beirne*  
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner  
Dept. of Health & Social Services

Date:

3-19-81

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 194  
Title An Act Relating to prisoner employment and correctional industries  
Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affect. Health & Social Services  
Program Category Affected Offender Confinement, Reformation, & Supervision  
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Adult Confinement, Prison Industries  
(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		40.4	110.2	324.2	366.5	399.5
200 TRAVEL		11.3	13.4	14.6	15.9	17.4
300 CONTRACTUAL		10.0	10.9	11.9	13.0	14.1
400 COMMODITIES		50.0	100.0	150.0	163.5	178.2
500 EQUIPMENT		100.0	150.0	200.0	25.0	25.0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAUSES, ETC.		9.0	26.4	48.0	78.0	84.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>220.7</b>	<b>410.9</b>	<b>748.7</b>	<b>661.9</b>	<b>718.2</b>

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		*	*	*	*	*
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

\* See analysis, Paragraph I

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME		1	3	7	7	7
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Assumptions:

A. Staff

- It is anticipated that seven additional shop supervisors will be needed to fully implement the Prison Industries Program. The seven shop supervisors would be hired during the next three fiscal years, on the following schedule:

IV. DATE March 27, 1981 PREPARED BY Roger C. Lange  
AGENCY Division of Adult Corrections  
PHONE 465-3376  
Original: Legislative Finance  
cc: Budget and Management  
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) [Signature] 2/2/81

*Decision already.*

*How many people or inmates*

*Inmates*

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u># OF POSITIONS</u>
July, 1981	Palmer	1
July, 1982	Eagle River	1
January, 1983	Juneau	1
July, 1983	(Juneau, Palmer), Fairbanks	3
October, 1983	Juneau	1

*3 Juneau*

*107  
793 cap*

*80 to 95 to 160*

*90*

*what about new jail - no need*

A. The positions will all be Range 16 - Shop Supervisors; FY 1982 cost is computed as follows:

Monthly Salary \$2640

Annual Salary	\$31,680
Variable Benefits	5,243
Supplemental Benefits	1,942
Health Benefits	1,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,425</b>

B. Travel

- Board travel consists of 4 board meetings to be held at institutions with industries programs. It is assumed an average of 6 board members will attend each meeting, with 4 requiring air travel. It is assumed each meeting will be of a three day duration.
- Staff travel of \$2,000 is included for supervision of the program.

C. Contractual funds are included for specialized services not available from state agencies plus long distance telephone and postage costs. It is assumed that the cost for additional heat and electricity will be absorbed by the institutions conducting the industries programs.

D. Commodities funds are to purchase raw materials needed in the manufacturing of products.

E. Funds to purchase equipment will be needed in significant amounts for the first three years for the new product/service lines, as they are developed.

Funds requested in Grants and Claims is for the payment to inmates of wages earned. The following table represents the estimates of persons in the program, average wages, etc.

*Per Roger Long*

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Full Time Inmates</u>	<u>Days Per Year Worked</u>	<u>Hours Per Day Worked</u>	<u>Ave. Hourly Wage</u>	<u>Total Wages</u>
1982	15	187	8	\$.40	\$8,976
1983	30	250	8	.44	26,400
1984	50	250	8	.48	48,000
1985	75	250	8	.52	78,000
1986	75	250	8	.56	84,000

G. Capital expenditures are addressed in the Governor's Capital budget, as follows:

FY 1982	Juneau Prison Industries Building	\$1,085,700 - 3 positions
FY 1983	Eagle River Prison Industries	1,135,900 -
FY 1983	Fairbanks Prison Industries	1,310,400 - 3 pos
FY 1984	Palmer Prison Industries Remodel	200,000

The above costs are, therefore, not included in the fiscal note.

H. Inflation

It is assumed that there will be a uniform 9% inflation rate through FY 1986.

- I. Funding identification has not been made as the proposed legislation is not specific as to the manner program receipts are to be handled. Funding could be identified as all general funds or a combination of general funds and program receipts.

Without knowing what specific industries are to be developed or the time frame in which goods or services are available to the specified consumers, no estimate of program receipts can be made at this time. It is assumed, however, that all program receipts will either be identified as part of the funding or deposited directly into the state treasury.

## POSITION PAPER

HOUSE BILL No. 194

"An Act relating to correctional programs for prisoners; and providing for an effective date."

The Division of Adult Corrections proposes establishment of a correctional industries program as one of the measures needed to overcome idleness in the Alaskan prisons. The lack of opportunities for meaningful work is one of the most destructive aspects of confinement. The public is not served well when prisoners are released to the community after many months, sometimes years, of having been able to do little or no useful work. Pervasive idleness in prisons has contributed to the personal deterioration of inmates and the volatile instability of many prisons. The elimination of idleness within a correctional institution is one subject of great concern to facility administrators.

A primary advantage of a good industries program is that it can eventually become partial, if not fully, self-supporting. Of greater significance, it can provide prisoners with valuable training; especially in terms of basic work habits; the ability to work well with others, to follow instructions, to adhere to schedules and to have an interest in the product or service being produced. While these factors may be taken for granted by mainstream citizens accustomed to the world of work, they are foreign to many of those who tend chronically to get into trouble with the law. The point to be made here is that a good correctional industries program can be a tremendously important aspect of an effective correctional system.

Today, forty-eight states and the District of Columbia now have correctional industry enabling statutes written into law. The three states remaining without legislation are Delaware, Nevada, and Alaska. Of these three states, Delaware and Nevada are involved in correctional industries without enabling legislation. The State of Alaska is the last state to become actively involved in correctional industries activities. (Attached is a comparison study of Correctional Industry Programs operating in other state systems.)

The Division of Adult Corrections anticipates initiating a correctional industries program on a modest scale with an emphasis during the first year on market research and the development of potential industries. While we would want to establish certain correctional industries activities based on those which have proven successful in other states, our long-range interest lies in identifying approaches which will best serve the unique needs of the Alaskan prison population and will become compatible with the best interest of the people of the State. The proposed bill would establish a Correctional Industries Commission which would address the problems of idleness and lack of training in the prisons and would also have close ties to business, agriculture, organized labor and to the public as a whole. With the guidance

of such a Commission, a carefully balanced correctional industries program can be developed.

The marketing of products and services of correctional industries programs to private industry has the potential for contributing to the economy of the State and actively developing Alaska's resources. State capital invested in correctional industries can maintain a dual purpose of providing meaningful work for prison inmates with some real linkage to post release employment and also improve the position of industry in the State with the net result of increasing the gross product of the State.

Possibilities of promising industries include the establishment of an agricultural processing plant to process crops not presently cultivated but have had success in previous years. A netmaking operation for the developing bottomfish industry may be economically feasible and provide valuable training for the inmates. A data input service could be established to satisfy increasing state needs while providing inmates with marketable skills. Another possibility could be the establishment of a highway sign shop with decal-making capabilities for state markings on vehicles and property. The production of hardwood office furniture is another industry which has had much success in other state programs. A laundry operation may be considered for the State Ferry system. The Marine Highway system has considered establishing its own laundry and might therefor welcome a correctional industry as a regular supplier. Tire recycling within our facilities could produce crumb rubber for use as an asphalt mix aggregate for roadbed construction and joint crack fillers. Correctional Industries could develop an upholstering shop, a welding metal shop, the production of janitorial supplies, small engine repairs and numerous other successful ventures currently in operation within other state's correctional industry programs.

Recently, Chief Justice Warren Burger urged a revised approach to the rehabilitation of prisoners to bring crime under control. In remarks prepared for delivery at the University of Nebraska on December 16, the Chief Justice said, "The current human warehouse system should be changed to factories with fences around them, with inmates paid to produce goods."

Recommended by: C. F. Campbell  
Charles F. Campbell  
Director, Division of Corrections

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

Approved by: Helen D. Beirne  
Helen D. Beirne  
Commissioner

Date: 1-25-82

# CORRECTIONS DIGEST

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT NEWS SERVICE FOR THE CORRECTIONS PROFESSIONAL

Vol. 12 No. 26

December 18, 1981

Page 1

Put Inmates To Work:

✓ **MAKE PRISONS INTO FACTORIES.  
CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER URGES**

• • • • •  
"Why Build More Warehouses?"

America's prisons should be made into "factories with fences around them," not "human warehouses," Chief Justice Warren Burger said on Dec. 16, outlining a new approach for rehabilitating criminals.

Burger made the proposal - including a call for inmates to be put to work to help pay some of the cost of their keep - in a speech at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

"The question I raise is this: are we going to build more warehouses, or should we change our

(See BURGER, page six)

New National Group:

✓ **JUV. FAMILY COUNSELING ASSN.  
PLANS PROBATION TRAINING IN '82**

In the beginning, the coffers were full. Communities were made "safe" by placing troubled youth in institutions designed to save us from them and them from themselves.

Inevitably, new philosophies developed. "Johnny can't be saved unless we remove him from his destructive home environment." This popular

(Continued on page two)

✓ **JAIL POPULATIONS WILL GO UP,  
ARGUES BOP'S NORMAN CARLSON**

Norman A. Carlson, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, says he expects jail populations to rise, in part as a result of the Reagan Administration's determination to crack down on crime.

(See CARLSON, page three)

✓ **U.S. JUDGE ISSUES CITATION  
TO OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS BOARD  
ON PRISON DOUBLE-CELLING ISSUE**

The Oklahoma Board of Corrections and Director Larry Meachum of the Department of Corrections have been served with a criminal contempt citation by a Federal judge, who ordered them to appear before him Dec. 22 to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of a Federal Court order prohibiting double-celling at Oklahoma prisons.

(See OKLAHOMA, page four)

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**BRIDE ACCUSED OF GIVING INMATE POT**

A Pima County, Arizona, Jail inmate who was released for a short time recently to get married was visited three days later by his bride at the jail. She soon wound up behind bars, too.

Jailers disapproved of the wedding present she allegedly tried to give him.

Michael Hodge, 24, was getting 40 marijuana cigarettes from his new wife, Pamela, 19, when jail officials intervened, authorities said.

Mrs. Hodge was arrested and locked in a cell well away from her husband's.

Hodge, who is in the jail on charges of probation violation, kidnapping, sexual assault and burglary, had been allowed to go to court to be married.

Sheriff's Maj. Dennis Douglas said that when Mrs. Hodge came to the jail for a routine Sunday afternoon visit, she burned a small hole in the plastic partition that separates visitors from prisoners.

Douglas said she then began passing marijuana cigarettes through the small hole. He said jail officials suspected something wrong was going on in the visitation booth when they smelled burning plastic.

Hodge was returned to his cell, sans wedding present and wife. Mrs. Hodge remained behind bars until being released on her own recognizance.

**Likes European Systems**

Burger said he based his comments on observations as a judge and from his visits to prisons in the United States and most countries of Europe for 25 years, including the Soviet Union and recently the People's Republic of China.

"I have long been satisfied we have not gone about the matter in the correct way," he said.

He said he decided to speak out on the issue because the U.S. is about to embark on a multi-billion dollar prison construction program.

"Plainly, if we can divert more people from lives of crime we would benefit both those who are diverted and the potential victims," Burger said. "Yet all that has been done in the correctional systems up to now has not prevented this appalling increase in reported crime rates.

"For many years I shared the optimism and hopes of rehabilitation programs with such distinguished penologists as James V. Bennett (former director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons) and Torsten Eriksson, his counterpart in Sweden. Those hopes now seem to have been based more on optimism than reality," Burger added. He said that even with the "enlightened correctional practices" of Sweden and other countries, the results in terms of rehabilitation have "fallen short of expectations," although some countries have "long done much more than we do" in the education and training of prison inmates.

"But the fact that the problem is far more difficult than we had thought is the very reason we must consider changes and increase our efforts," he explained.

"On several occasions I have laid down one proposition to which I adhere today, and it is this: when society places a person behind walls and bars it has an obligation - a moral obligation - to do whatever can reasonably be done to change that person before he or she is released back into the stream of society," Burger said. "This is more emphatically so with respect to the repeat or recidivist prisoner. If we had begun 25, 35 or 50 years ago to develop the kinds of programs in correctional institutions that are appropriate for an enlightened and civilized society, the word 'recidivist' might not have as much currency as it does today. This is not simply a matter of compassion but a hard matter of our own protection."

**Reading, Writing, Arithmetic**

Burger said it is predictable that a person confined in a penal institution for two, three, five, or more years, who is then released without being able to read, write, spell or do simple arithmetic and not trained with any marketable skill, will be vulnerable to returning to a

(BURGER, continued from page one)

thinking and build factories with fences around them where we will first train inmates and then have them engage in useful production?" he said.

"If we are to fulfill one of the most fundamental obligations of government - the protection of people and homes - there must be both more effective law enforcement and a drastic change in our prison systems," he said.

"When a society places a person behind walls and bars it has an obligation - a moral obligation - to do whatever can reasonably be done to change that person before he or she is released."

life of crime. And very often the recidivism commences within weeks after release, he added.

"What job opportunities are there for unskilled illiterates with criminal records? What business enterprise could conceivably continue with the rate of 'recall' of its 'products' that we see with respect to the 'products' of our prisons?" he asked.

The best programs in the world will not cure all of this "dismal problem," a problem that the human race has struggled with almost since the beginning of organized societies, Burger said. But improvements in our prison system can be made, he added, and, in his opinion, the improvements will cost less in the long run than the failure to make them.

Burger told his audience that today almost \$1 billion of new prison facilities are under construction. More than 20 states have authorized construction programs approaching another billion dollars. Proposals of yet another billion and a half dollars in 33 states are being debated.

Citing the Criminal Justice Construction Reform Act (S. 186) introduced by Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), Burger said Dole "has recognized the dimensions of this problem." The legislation would provide grants of six and a half billion dollars to the states for improved prison facilities over the next seven years.

"If Federal grant legislation is enacted it is important that the new standards include: (a) conversion of prisons into places of education and training and into factories and shops for production; (b) a repeal of statutes which limit prison industry production; (c) an affirmative limitation against any form of discrimination against prison products; and (d) a change in attitudes of organized labor and in the leaders of business toward the use of prison inmates to produce goods or parts," Burger said.

"These new standards are crucial and they should be developed with the participation of representatives of the state and Federal prison administrators who deal face-to-face and day-to-day with the problems and understand the needs," he added. "Representatives of labor and management should also take part. In the closing decades of the twentieth century I am confident the enlightened leaders of labor and business will no longer support reactionary restraints on production of goods in prisons and the movement of such products in commerce."

But he admitted that prison production programs will compete to some extent with the private sector.

"However, this is not a real problem because, with optimum progress, it will be three to five years before programs of this kind have a market impact, even then a small impact," he said. "I cannot believe that this great country of ours — the most voracious consumer society in the world —

could not absorb the production of even as many as 100,000 prisoners — hardly a 'drop in the bucket' in terms of the Gross National Product."

The displacement of workers in the private sector would be "insignificant" in the whole scheme of things, Burger said.

"But the benefit to the inmates — and to society — would be incalculable in the long run."

### Some Are Beyond Reach

Most prison inmates, by definition, are maladjusted people, Burger said.

"From whatever cause — whether too little discipline or too much, too little security or too much, broken homes, or whatever — they lack self-esteem, they are insecure, they are at war with themselves as well as with society," he explained. "They do not share the work ethic concepts that made this country great; they were not taught at home — or in the schools — the moral values that lead people to have respect and concern for the rights of others.

"But place that person in a factory, whether it makes ball-point pens, hosiery, cases for watches, parts of automobiles, lawn mowers, computers or parts of other machinery; then pay that person some reasonable compensation, and charge something for room and board and keep, and we will have a better chance to release from prison a person able to secure gainful employment," he said. "Added to that it will be a person whose self-esteem will at least have been improved to a level where there is a better chance of living a normal life."

Burger admitted that there are exceptions, such as the "destructive arrogance" of the psychopath who has no concern for the rights of other people; he may well be beyond reach of any programs that prisons or treatment can provide.

"Our prison programs must aim chiefly at the others," Burger said.

The Chief Justice said "there is nothing really new" in his concept, citing programs in Minnesota and Kansas as examples.

It is not necessary that prisons be self-contained factories capable of producing complete finished products, Burger explained. In terms of production equipment and the probable skills of most prison inmates, it "makes more sense" and involves far less capital investment to have prisoners produce simple machine parts rather than completed products. This can be done under contracts with private industry, he added.

Burger also said U.S. prisons do not need to go so far as to pay the regular union scale of wages, with a deduction for "room, board and keep."

"We should however, consider paying some wages for the hours worked with bonuses based on quality and volume of production and deduct some reasonable amount for 'room and board,' he said.

#### Helping The Taxpayers

To maintain a prisoner in American prisons costs the taxpayers — in the form of a subsidy — from \$10,000 to more than \$25,000 per year without taking into account the large capital investment in the physical facilities, Burger said.

"That load on taxpayers should be lightened, if not taken off the backs of overburdened American taxpayers," he added. "We will help both the inmates and all of society if we make it feasible for them to help support themselves."

Creating prison industries, with incentives for good performance, would accomplish the dual objective of training inmates in gainful occupations and "taking off the backs" of the American taxpayers the enormous load of maintaining the prison systems of this country, Burger said.

"We are at a fork in the road or at a crossroad on what kind of prisons we are to have as we get ready for the tax collector to reach into our pockets for as much as ten more billion dollars for new prisons. We can continue to have largely human 'warehouses' with little or no education and training or we can have prisons that are factories with fences around them," he added.

*Editor's Note: For a copy of Chief Justice Burger's complete text, please contact: Barrett McGurn, U.S. Supreme Court, at 202-252-3211. ■*

#### JOB LISTINGS

● **Correctional Deputy Superintendent, Fort Madison, Iowa.** A challenging opportunity exists for a successful corrections professional to assume the overall responsibilities of the security, treatment, and industries programs of the Iowa State Penitentiary, a maximum-security facility located in Fort Madison. Candidates must have a combination of education and progressively responsible corrections administrative or supervisory experience totalling 10 years. To apply, send resume to:

Chris Ill, supervisor, Recruitment and Selection, Iowa Dept. of Social Services, Hoover Bldg., Des Moines, IA 50319.

● **Hearings And Compliance Officer, Fort Madison, Iowa.** Seeking a candidate with a law degree or a combination of seven years of education and investigative/quasi-judicial experience to conduct inmate disciplinary hearings and investigations of staff misconduct at the Iowa State Penitentiary. Interested persons should send a resume to: Chris Ill, supervisor, Recruitment and Selection, Iowa Dept. of Social Services, Hoover State Office Bldg., Des Moines, IA 50319.

● **Chief Probation Officer, San Antonio, Texas.** Judge Pat Priest of the 187th Judicial District of Texas has asked *Corrections Digest* to help him find a qualified person to serve as the chief juvenile probation officer for Bexar County (San Antonio). The position will be filled by Jan. 1 and the salary is negotiable. Anyone who is interested in this job should immediately send a resume to Judge Priest at the District Court, 187th Judicial District of Texas, Bexar County Courthouse, San Antonio, TX 78205.

● **Manager, Chatham County Jail, Savannah, Georgia.** Applications are now being accepted by Chatham County for the unclassified position of Jail Manager, with selection to be made by Feb. 17. The department has 115 employees with an operating budget of approximately \$2 million. The facility was recently opened in September, 1978 and was built to house an average population of 380. The jail facility is one of a three building complex and is connected by underground tunnel to the Chatham Court House. Applications will be evaluated by a screening committee with the top three candidates being referred to the Chatham County Superior Court sheriff for selection. The sheriff is constitutionally responsible for the operation of the Jail and the jail manager will be accountable for the proper administration of the facility and all resources associated with it.

Excellent benefit package, including pension plan and group life and health insurance are provided. Salary is negotiable and commensurate with education and experience. Desirable training and experience: Combination equivalent to graduation from college with major coursework in administration, behavioral sciences or related field and five years experience in corrections with three of these years in an administrative or supervisory capacity.

Send resume, transcript, salary history and requirements to: Chatham County Personnel Office, P.O. Box 8072, Savannah, GA 31412. Additional information can be obtained by calling either the Chatham County Personnel Office at 912-944-4669 or Under-sheriff Donald Anderson at 912-944-4619. ■

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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

MEMORANDUM

January 27, 1982

SUBJECT: Correctional industries program  
(CSHB 194)

TO: Representative Michael F. Beirne  
Chairman, House Health, Education  
and Social Services Committee

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook  
Legislative Counsel *TBC*

Here is the draft you requested making no changes to the original bill except the changes specifically indicated. I was directed not to rewrite any provisions or change the form and I have not done so in this version. However, it is my opinion that the bill should be entirely redrafted for clarity and in order to achieve proper bill form.

TBC:ljb

Enclosure

DRAFT

POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL SECTION FOR HB 194 (CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES):

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6       Sec. \_\_. \_\_. \_\_. CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES FUND. (a) There is  
7 established in the department a fund to be known as the correctional  
8 industries fund. All expenses of the correctional industries program,  
9 except salaries and benefits of state employees, are to be financed  
10 from the correctional industries fund and budgeted in accordance with  
11 the Executive Budget Act (AS 37.07). The commissioner shall report  
12 annually to the legislature all activities and balances of the fund.

13       (b) The legislature may appropriate to the correctional indus-  
14 tries fund any amounts necessary to implement AS 33.30.400 -- 33.30.490,  
15 which may equal or exceed the amounts received by the state for services  
16 rendered or products sold by the correctional industries program.

17       (c) Unless otherwise expressly provided, money appropriated to  
18 the correctional industries fund is not a one-year appropriation under  
19 AS 37.25.010. Any amount which is appropriated but which is not re-  
20 quired for the purposes of the fund in that fiscal year remains avail-  
21 able for spending in succeeding fiscal years.  
22  
23

Cook ✓

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

SB 55  
SB 510

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 194 (HESS)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to correctional programs for  
7 prisoners; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 \* Section 1. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of AS 33.30.410 - 33.30.490 to

10 (1) develop and operate enterprises under the jurisdiction of the  
11 commissioner of health and social services which employ prisoners;

12 (2) provide work experience for prisoners under conditions like  
13 those which prevail in private industry, consistent with proper penal  
14 administration;

15 (3) direct prisoners toward achieving financial responsibility,  
16 acquiring or improving effective work habits and occupational skills;

17 (4) increase the opportunities for employment after release; and

18 (5) establish a work program for prisoners which will be as  
19 self-supporting as possible by generating enough money from the sale of  
20 products and services of the program to pay the expenses of the program.

21 \* Sec. 2. AS 33.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

22 Sec. 33.30.092. DESIGNATION OF PROGRAM. Except as otherwise  
23 provided by law, the commissioner may assign a prisoner committed to  
24 his custody to any program established in accordance with AS 33.30.020  
25 considering *parole Board.*

26 (1) safeguards to the public;

27 (2) the prospects for the prisoner's rehabilitation;

28 (3) the availability of the program and facility space;

29 (4) the prospect of future judicial proceedings requiring

*delete*

1 the prisoner's presence;

2 (5) the nature and circumstances of the offense for which  
3 the prisoner was sentenced;

4 (6) the needs of the prisoner;

5 (7) recommendations made by the sentencing court;

6 (8) the prisoner's record of convictions, especially with  
7 respect to crimes specified in AS 11.41;

8 (9) the prisoner's use of drugs or alcohol;

9 (10) the length of the prisoner's sentence; and

10 (11) other criteria including the need for experimental  
11 evaluation of a correctional program.

12 \* Sec. 3. AS 33.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

13 Sec. 33.30.226. INSTITUTIONAL EMPLOYMENT. (a) Prisoners shall  
14 be productively employed for as many hours each day as feasible, not to  
15 exceed 40 hours per week unless an overtime assignment is specifically  
16 approved by the commissioner. The term productively employed includes  
17 but is not limited to the following activities:

18 (1) routine maintenance and support services essential to  
19 the operation of the prison;

20 (2) ~~no pay~~ academic or vocational educational activities;

21 (3) work performed as part of the correctional industries  
22 program;

23 (4) public conservation projects including but not limited  
24 to forest fire prevention and control, forest and watershed management,  
25 recreational area development, fish and game management, soil conserva-  
26 tion, and forest watershed revegetation.

27 (b) The commissioner may enter into contracts or cooperative  
28 agreements with a state or federal agency for the performance of public  
29 conservation projects by prisoners.

*no pay for education*

1 (c) Subject to appropriations for the purpose, each prisoner who  
2 is productively employed under (a) of this section shall be paid under  
3 AS 33.30.450. *(University in Walls)*

4 \* Sec. 4. AS 33.30 is amended by adding new sections to read:

*Relate and*

5 Sec. 33.30.247. FURLOUGHS. (a) The commissioner shall establish  
6 *H3293-Parole Board* furlough programs and shall adopt regulations governing the granting of  
7 furloughs to prisoners for the following purposes;

- 8 (1) to obtain counseling and treatment for alcohol or drug
- 9 abuse;
- 10 (2) to obtain medical or psychiatric treatment;
- 11 (3) to secure or engage in employment;
- 12 (4) to secure or attend vocational training;
- 13 \* (5) to attend an educational institution;
- 14 (6) to secure a residence or make preparations for release;
- 15 \* (7) to appear before a group whose purpose is to obtain a  
16 better understanding of crime or corrections; and *is this not a furlough purpose?*
- 17 (8) other rehabilitative purposes the commissioner determines  
18 to be in the interests of the prisoner and the public.

19 (b) If the commissioner determines that a prisoner can live under  
20 reduced supervision without violating the law or the conditions estab-  
21 lished for his conduct, the commissioner may grant a furlough after  
22 considering

- 23 (1) the factors listed under AS 33.30.092;
- 24 (2) whether the prisoner has violated a condition of a prior  
25 furlough;
- 26 (3) whether the prisoner has a history of misconduct while  
27 institutionalized; and
- 28 (4) whether the granting of a furlough would be in the best  
29 interests of the prisoner and the public.

1           Sec. 33.30.248. PRE-RELEASE FURLOUGHS. (a) The commissioner  
2 shall establish a pre-release furlough program to facilitate the re-  
3 integration of prisoners into society. Facilities may be used for  
4 prisoners on pre-release furloughs which are specifically adapted to  
5 provide residences outside prison, including halfway houses, group  
6 homes, or other facilities. *Other placements which provide a certain level*  
*of supervision*

7           (b) A prisoner on a pre-release furlough must receive more super-  
8 vision and be more restricted than a prisoner who is released on proba-  
9 tion. Safeguards which minimize risk to the public must be provided,  
10 including

11           (1) frequent contact with the prisoner by supervisory staff  
12           (2) methods by which the prisoner's location may be ascer-  
13 tained at all times;

14           (3) the submission of periodic reports on the prisoner's  
15 performance to the commissioner; and

16           (4) placement in a residential facility where there are  
17 persons supervising the prisoner who are obligated to immediately  
18 report to the commissioner a violation of a condition set for the  
19 prisoner's conduct.

20           (c) A prisoner sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment is  
21 eligible for a pre-release furlough only after he has served

22           (1) at least one-third of his sentence if sentenced to five  
23 years or less; or

24           (2) at least one-third of his sentence or all but three  
25 years of his sentence, whichever is longer, if sentenced to more than  
26 five years.

27           (d) A prisoner may request a pre-release furlough under proce-  
28 dures adopted by the commissioner. If the commissioner denies a  
29 request, he shall provide the prisoner with a written explanation of

1 the reasons for the decision

2 Sec. 33.30.249. SHORT-DURATION FURLOUGHS. (a) A short-duration  
3 furlough not to exceed 12 hours a day may be granted to a prisoner in  
4 accordance with regulations adopted by the department for the purpose  
5 of

6 (1) family visitation;

7 (2) medical treatment.

8 (b) A furlough of not more than seven days may be granted for  
9 family visitation only once every six months.

10 \* Sec. 5. AS 33.30 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 ARTICLE 4. CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES.

12 Sec. 33.30.410. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER. (a) The  
13 commissioner shall

14 (1) establish and administer a correctional industries  
15 program based on voluntary prisoner participation;

16 (2) after the program has been operating for five years,  
17 submit a report to the legislature on the program including plans for  
18 the future of the program.

19 (b) The commissioner may

20 (1) use, purchase, lease, equip, and maintain buildings,  
21 machinery, and equipment, purchase materials, and enter into contracts  
22 necessary for the correctional industries program;

23 (2) employ prisoners in the correctional industries program  
24 to provide services or products needed by the state, political subdivi-  
25 sions of the state, the federal government, other states or their  
26 political subdivisions, or nonprofit organizations.

27 Sec. 33.30.420. CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES REVOLVING LOAN FUND.  
28 There is established in the department the correctional industries  
29 revolving loan fund. Appropriations to the fund shall be used to carry

1 out the purposes of AS 33.30.410 - 33.30.490. Within 30 days after the  
2 beginning of each regular legislative session, the commissioner shall  
3 submit a report on the fund to the legislature together with an estimate  
4 of the amount of money needed during the next fiscal year for the  
5 correctional industries program. Money appropriated to the correctional  
6 industries revolving loan fund does not lapse into the general fund at  
7 the end of the fiscal year.

8 Sec. 33.30.430. MARKETING OF PRODUCTS. (a) The commissioner may  
9 sell products and services of the correctional industries program to  
10 the state, a political subdivision of the state, the federal govern-  
11 ment, another state or a political subdivision of another state, or a  
12 nonprofit organization. Agricultural produce may also be sold to  
13 commercial processors, wholesalers, or distributors.

14 (b) Products and services provided by the correctional industries  
15 program which meet marketable standards of quality and which meet the  
16 needs of state agencies at reasonable cost, as determined by the com-  
17 missioner of administration, shall be purchased by state agencies  
18 through procedures established by the Department of Administration.  
19 Products and services of the type and quality of those supplied by the  
20 correctional industries program may not be obtained by state agencies  
21 from other sources unless the commissioner certifies to the Department  
22 of Administration that the correctional industries program is not able  
23 to provide the products or services. Each state agency shall make  
24 maximum use of the correctional industries program in the purchase of  
25 products and services, and shall assist in the development of new  
26 products of the program to meet future needs of the agency.

27 (c) The commissioner shall periodically determine the prices at  
28 which products and services of the correctional industries program are  
29 sold. Prices must approximate the fair market value of products and

1 services of comparable quality offered by commercial sources.

2 (d) The commissioner of administration shall establish methods of  
3 accounting and purchasing to facilitate the production and marketing of  
4 products and services of the correctional industries program and to  
5 compile data on the cost of production.

6 Sec. 33.30.440. LEGAL RIGHTS OF PRISONER WORKERS. In adminis-  
7 ter'ing the correctional industries program, the department shall comply  
8 with federal and state health and safety regulations, except the pro-  
9 visions of AS 23 do not apply to the correctional industries program or  
10 to prisoners who work in the program. Prisoners working in the correc-  
11 tional industries program do not have the rights or privileges of state  
12 employees.

13 Sec. 33.30.450. PRISONER PAYMENT; FORFEITURE. (a) The commis-  
14 sioner shall establish a pay plan for prisoners working in the correc-  
15 tional industries program based on the quantity and quality of work  
16 performed and the skill required. Wage incentive plans to increase  
17 productivity may be included in the pay plan. The commissioner shall  
18 determine the amount to be credited to a prisoner after disbursements  
19 made under (b) of this section.

20 (b) The commissioner shall disburse payments from money earned by  
21 a prisoner who works in the correctional industries program in amounts  
22 established by regulation for the following purposes:

23 5 (1) to pay a restitution or fine of the prisoner ordered by  
24 a sentencing court;

25 (2) (2) to reimburse the state for compensation awarded under  
26 AS 18.67 resulting from the prisoner's criminal conduct;

27 (3) (3) to pay a civil judgment resulting from the prisoner's  
28 criminal conduct;

29 (1) (4) for support of the prisoner's dependents, if any; and

1           4 (5) for the purchase of clothing and commissary items for  
2 the prisoner's personal use.

3           (c) If a prisoner who has been working in the correctional indus-  
4 tries program escapes, a portion of his earnings is forfeited as deter-  
5 mined by the commissioner. The commissioner shall deposit forfeited  
6 earnings in the general fund.

7           (d) Money earned by a prisoner in the correctional industries  
8 program which is not disbursed under (b) of this section or forfeited  
9 under (c) of this section must be retained for the prisoner until his  
10 release. The commissioner may authorize a prisoner to receive a portio  
11 of the money before release for purposes which the commissioner con-  
12 siderers appropriate.

13           Sec. 33.30.460. ATTACHMENT OF EARNINGS. The money earned by a  
14 prisoner and retained under AS 33.30.450(d) is subject to lien, attach-  
15 ment, garnishment and execution.

16           Sec. 33.30.470. CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES COMMISSION. (a) The  
17 Correctional Industries Commission is established to provide general  
18 policy direction to the correctional industries program. The commis-  
19 sion consists of seven members. Five members are appointed by the  
20 governor to staggered terms of four years and must include a person  
21 involved in private industry, a person involved in organized labor, a  
22 person involved in agriculture, one member of the general public, and  
23 one ex-offender. The commissioner of administration and the commis-  
24 sioner of health and social services shall also serve on the commission  
25 as nonvoting ex officio members. The commissioner of health and social  
26 services is the presiding officer of the commission.

27           (b) The commission shall meet at least four times during each  
28 year and may hold additional meetings at the call of the presiding  
29 officer. Four members of the commission who may vote constitute a

1 quorum and a vote of a majority of the quorum is necessary for the  
2 transaction of business.

3 (c) Members of the commission serve without compensation, but are  
4 entitled to receive the per diem and travel allowance provided in  
5 AS 39.20.180 for attending meetings and for making investigations  
6 requested by the presiding officer.

7 Sec. 33.30.480. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION. (a) The  
8 Correctional Industries Commission shall monitor the correctional  
9 industries program, annually review the proposed budget of the program,  
10 and make recommendations to the commissioner.

11 (b) The commission shall hold public hearings to provide an op-  
12 portunity for persons or organizations who may be affected by the plans  
13 of the correctional industries program to appear and present testimony  
14 concerning those plans, and the commission may hold public hearings on  
15 other matters. The commission shall adopt rules governing the conduct  
16 of public hearings, including provisions to assure that adequate public  
17 notice of the hearing is provided. Rules adopted under this subsection  
18 are not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62).

19 (c) The commission shall make recommendations to the commissioner  
20 concerning activities of the correctional industries program to enable  
21 the program to operate in a self-supporting manner, provide maximum  
22 employment possibilities for prisoners, provide diversified products  
23 and services which minimize the impact of the program on private  
24 industry in the state, and provide a service for the state. In making  
25 recommendations, the commission shall consider testimony received at  
26 public hearings.

27 Sec. 33.30.490. COOPERATION WITH STATE AGENCIES. With the ap-  
28 proval of the commissioner, a state agency may, without charge, transfer  
29 to the department property or equipment suitable for use in the correc-

1 tional industries program.

2 \* Sec. 6. AS 37.05.230 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

3 (9) the provisions of this section relative to competitive  
4 bids do not apply to the purchase of products or services provided by  
5 the correctional industries program (AS 33.30.410 - 33.30.490).

6 \* Sec. 7. AS 33.30.225, 33.30.270, 33.30.280, and AS 36.10.060 are  
7 repealed.

8 \* Sec. 8. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.  
9 070(c).

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FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 194  
 Title An Act Relating to prisoner employment and correctional industries  
 Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Health & Social Services  
 Program Category Affected Offender Confinement, Reformation & Supervision  
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Adult Confinement, Prison Industries  
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		39.8	127.3	334.8	364.9	797.7
200 TRAVEL		21.8	23.8	19.7	21.5	23.4
300 CONTRACTUAL		10.9	11.9	13.0	14.1	15.5
400 COMMODITIES		100.0	150.0	163.5	178.2	194.3
500 EQUIPMENT		150.0	200.0	100.0	25.0	25.0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES		-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		33.0	67.5	97.5	105.0	114.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>580.5</b>	<b>728.5</b>	<b>708.7</b>	<b>770.3</b>

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		*	*	*	*	*
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

\* See Analysis, Paragraph I

POSITIONS

		1	2	4	-0-	-0-
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

Assumptions:

A. Staff

- It is anticipated that seven additional shop supervisors will be needed to fully implement the Prison Industries Program. The seven shop supervisors would be hired during the next three fiscal years, on the following schedule:

*Roger C. Lange*

IV. DATE January 5, 1982 PREPARED BY Roger C. Lange  
 AGENCY Division of Adult Corrections  
 PHONE 465-3376  
 Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)  
 JJ-001 (Rev. 12/81)

*Josiah C. Clark, Acting Director*  
*Division of Management & Int. Aff.*

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u># OF POSITIONS</u>
July, 1982	Palmer	1
July, 1983	Juneau	2
Oct., 1984	Eagle River	2
Oct., 1984	Fairbanks	2

A. The positions will all be Range 16 - Shop Supervisors; FY 1983 cost is computed as follows:

Monthly Salary \$2556	
Annual Salary	\$30,672
Variable Benefits	5,101
Supplemental Benefits	1,880
Health Benefits	2,196
Total	\$39,849

B. Travel

- Board travel consists of 4 board meetings to be held at institutions with industries programs. It is assumed an average of 6 board members will attend each meeting, with 4 requiring air travel. It is assumed each meeting will be of a three day duration. \$10,560
- Public Hearings will be conducted at @ Board meeting whenever possible. However two meetings a year in addition may be needed in FY 83 and FY 84 for start up of industries. \$5,280
- Staff travel of \$6,000 is included for supervision of the program.

C. Contractual funds are included for specialized services not available from state agencies plus long distance telephone and postage costs. It is assumed that the cost for additional heat and electricity will be absorbed by the institutions conducting the industries programs.

D. Commodities funds are to purchase raw materials needed in the manufacturing of products.

E. Funds to purchase equipment will be needed in significant amounts for the first three years for the new product/service lines, as they are developed.

F. Funds requested in Grants and Claims is for the payment to inmates of wages earned. The following table represents the estimates of persons in the program, average wages, etc.

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>FULL TIME INMATES</u>	<u>DAYS PER YEAR WORKED</u>	<u>HOURS PER DAY WORKED</u>	<u>AVG. HOURLY WAGE</u>	<u>TOTAL WAGES</u>
1983	40	250	7.5	\$.44	\$33,000
1984	75	250	7.5	.48	67,500
1985	100	250	7.5	.52	97,500
1986	100	250	7.5	.56	105,000
1987	100	250	7.5	.61	114,375

G. Capital expenditures are addressed in the Governor's Capital budget, as follows:

FY 1983	Juneau Prison Industries Building	\$1,748,500
FY 1983	Eagle River Prison Industries	1,306,200
FY 1983	Fairbanks Prison Industries	1,542,000
FY 1985	Palmer Prison Industries Renovation	200,000

The above costs are, therefore, not included in the fiscal note.

H. Inflation

It is assumed that there will be a uniform 9% inflation rate through FY 1986.

- I. Funding identification has not been made as the proposed legislation is not specific as to the manner program receipts are to be handled. Funding could be identified as all general funds or a combination of general funds and program receipts.

Without knowing what specific industries are to be developed or the time frame in which goods or services are available to the specified consumers, no estimate of program receipts can be made at this time. It is assumed, however, that all program receipts will either be identified as part of the funding or deposited directly into the state treasury.

For Mr. Campbell - Budget items

HB 287

Bob Larson

Intentions

Minimum hr. wages -  $13 \frac{36}{100}$  low ranges between .44 & .56  
What provision will be made to wage going to family -

Are inmates given work stores today - like home days, - as are  
are preliminary plans now underway in the new jail plans  
for this program.

What has been targeted the far <sup>in detail</sup> potential work a "industry":  
"fire fighting" "agriculture"

44 &  
3.52 per day

HB 194

3/28/81

Char. Lumsdell + }  
Bob Lawson } of Calif. only 1 state & industry = AK,  
- prison industry consulting

IDENTENESS

"potential" To pay for itself, (1) ✓

Lawson

orig. prisons were workhouses  
work nec. to reform people  
ICC good wiped out prison industry  
social effect → No work, just counsel, etc  
Now re-birth - of work ethic etc  
He believes it will work well here in AK.

- Bill - Commission

Should be expected - rise up to this.

" " pd.

Local approval of each project - work type.

- Tech. changes nec. (4) ✓

- education pay? under what circumstances

- Does Calif. cost effectiveness? (2) ✓

♀

- Need establish. of P.I. change concept of inst. confinement? (3) ?

[ \$65-70 / day daily cost of care! ]  
90 x 360 = \$25,200

Workman's Comp for injuries

- Make a prisoner lose rights to student loan prog, etc? (5)

Must work with in walls.

Mon - 1/25/82

Mr. Downer.

Doc Blacksen -

Favors the prison industry concept.

Mike Stark - Div. of Law for Dev.

Wages -  
Min. 3<sup>30</sup>

Are your new facilities now in development planning  
for necessary additional space & staff.

Unions Opposition -

Force Labor & Voluntary!

Priority of where wages go. \*

Family # 1

Dev. proposals to add.

1) Voluntary overtime

2) Prisoners industries fund.

3) Market to private industry.

Processing crops.

Highway signs

Alaska Marine Hwy. Laundry (now out of state) <sup>Canada</sup>

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Rep Erick Sutcliffe -

Bottom fishing - nets

Skills of fish netting.