

CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
WORKING
GROUP

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
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POUCH V - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

May, 1988

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

Mary Van Nimwegen

SJ 1-16-86

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 8, 1986

1031 W 4th AVENUE
SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 276-3550

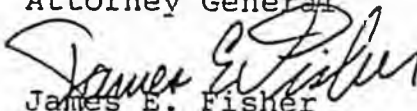
1st NATIONAL CENTER
100 CUSHMAN ST.
SUITE 400
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
PHONE: (907) 452-1568

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Criminal Justice Working Group

From: HAROLD M. BROWN
Attorney General

By: 
James E. Fisher
Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: January 16, 1986 meeting

This confirms the next meeting of the Working Group for January 16, 1986 (a Thursday) from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in Juneau, Alaska.

Enclosed is a tentative agenda, purposely short because of the joint presentation to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

The presentation to the joint committees will be prepared with two phases consisting of a general overview and a second phase relating the individual participants operations to the overall system. The presentation vehicle will be a hypothetical child sexual abuse case with comments about rural and urban differences.

HMB:JEF:eja:33

Distribution:

Roger Endell
Commissioner
Department of Corrections

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director
Alaska Court System

John Pugh
Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Dana Fabe
Public Defender

Dean Guaneli
Acting Chief
Criminal Division

Tentative AGENDA

Alaska Criminal Justice Working Group

January 16, 1986

Department of Law Conference Room

Juneau, Alaska

(8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)

- I. Priority New Business
- II. Continuing business
 - A. Presentation to Joint House and Senate Judiciary Committees on core nature of criminal justice system:
 - 1. 8:30 AM - Review of presentation(s)
 - 2. 1:30 PM - Presentation to Joint House and Senate Judiciary Committees in Butrovich Room
(as of 1/08/86 no date from Finance Committees)
 - B. FY 86 and 87 continuing budget questions
 - C. Legislation
- III. New business
 - How AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) impacts justice system.
- IV. Next meeting

JEF:34

(Governor's Budget Address currently scheduled for noon, 1/16/86)

Robert Sundberg
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Colonel Robert M. Henderson
Director, Division of Fish &
Wildlife Protection

Colonel Michael Kolivosky
Director, Alaska State
Troopers

Anchorage Chief Brian Porter
Alaska Assn. of Chiefs of Police
625 "C" Street, 264-4389
Anchorage, AK 99501

cc: Sandra Borbridge
Special Assistant
Office of the Governor

Bill Parker
Special Assistant
Office of the Governor

Susan Knighton
Department of Corrections

Dave Garnick
Division of Budget Review
Office of Budget and Management

James E. Fisher
Assistant Attorney General

Gayle A. Horetski
Assistant Attorney General

John Havelock
Consultant
Anchorage

Brant McGee, Director
Office of Public Advocacy

Francis L. Bremson
Executive Director
Alaska Judicial Council

CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORKING GROUP

Systems Overload: Alaska Public Defender Agency

FACT SHEET

The Alaska Public Defender Agency's statewide caseload for FY 85 increased over FY 84's total despite legislation which relieved the Public Defender of responsibility for handling Municipal misdemeanor cases for the second half of FY 85. The statewide caseload for FY 84 totaled 12,602. The FY 85 caseload increased to 13,464. This increase is representative of a trend since FY 1980, as shown below:

Fiscal Year 1980-----	7,759
Fiscal Year 1981-----	9,559
Fiscal Year 1982-----	10,244
Fiscal Year 1983-----	11,858
Fiscal Year 1984-----	12,602
Fiscal Year 1985-----	13,464

While the Municipal caseload for FY 85 was reduced by approximately 1200 cases due to the legislative change described above, Public Defender appointments in State prosecutions of felonies and misdemeanors increased significantly. The number of new felony cases opened by the Public Defender Agency increased 19 percent in FY 85 (FY 84, 1588 felonies; FY 85, 1895 felonies.). State misdemeanor prosecutions increased 24 percent in FY 85 (FY 84, 5535 State misdemeanors; FY 85, 6883 State misdemeanors.).

Trial statistics for FY 85 reveal a sharp rise in trials of felony cases, particularly in the Anchorage area. Felony trials increased by 31 percent statewide in FY 85. Anchorage jury trials were up 60 percent during that same period. We also saw an increase in misdemeanor trials during FY 85, again despite the loss of Municipal misdemeanors during the second half of that fiscal year. In FY 85 misdemeanor trials increased by 18 percent.

According to the nationally recommended maximum caseload standards for public defenders, in FY 85 we were 7.5 attorneys short of the minimum number recommended for our caseload. These caseload standards are conservative since they presume a plea bargaining jurisdiction where a low percentage of cases go to trial.

In summary, our FY 85 statistics show substantial increases in felony caseloads and jury trials as well as state prosecuted misdemeanor cases. Since felony cases, particularly those that go to trial, are the most time consuming for our attorneys, the indicated trend of growing felony caseloads and jury trials is of long-range concern.

DIVISION OF FAMILY AND YOUTH SERVICES
STATISTICS 1-15-86

	FY 1978	FY 1983	FY 1985
1) At Risk Population	135,218	153,536	171,000
	26 % INCREASE		

	FY 1978		FY 1983		FY 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sexual Abuse	140	5%	613	10%	1,192	15%
Physical Abuse	506	18%	1,447	22%	1,750	23%
Neglect	1,101	38%	3,511	55%	3,701	48%
Other	1,119	39%	868	13%	1,059	14%
TOTALS	2,866	100%	6,439	100%	7,702	100%

* Children Only

FY 1978	125%	FY 1983	20%	FY 1985
	Increase		Increase	
	(25% per year average)		(10% per year average)	

	FY 1978		FY 1983		FY 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Child Protection Services**	3,368	90%	8,515	84%	12,537	85%
Adult Protection Services	360	10%	1,667	16%	2,208	15%
TOTALS	3,728	100%	10,182	100%	14,745	100%

** Includes secondary clients (could include siblings, parents, etc.)

FY 1978	173%	FY 1983	45%	FY 1985
	Increase		Increase	
	(35% per year average)		(22% per year average)	

	CY 1980	CY 1985	% INCREASE/ CHANGE
Average # youth under probation supervision	847	1,448	+71%
# youth admitted to youth services detention facilities	1,198	1,995	+67%
# youth admitted to youth services treatment facilities	86	171	+99%
Average daily census/youth services detention facilities	45.4	88.2	+95%
Average daily census/youth services treatment facilities	83.9	111.7	+33%
OVERALL AVERAGE INCREASE IN SERVICES			+73%

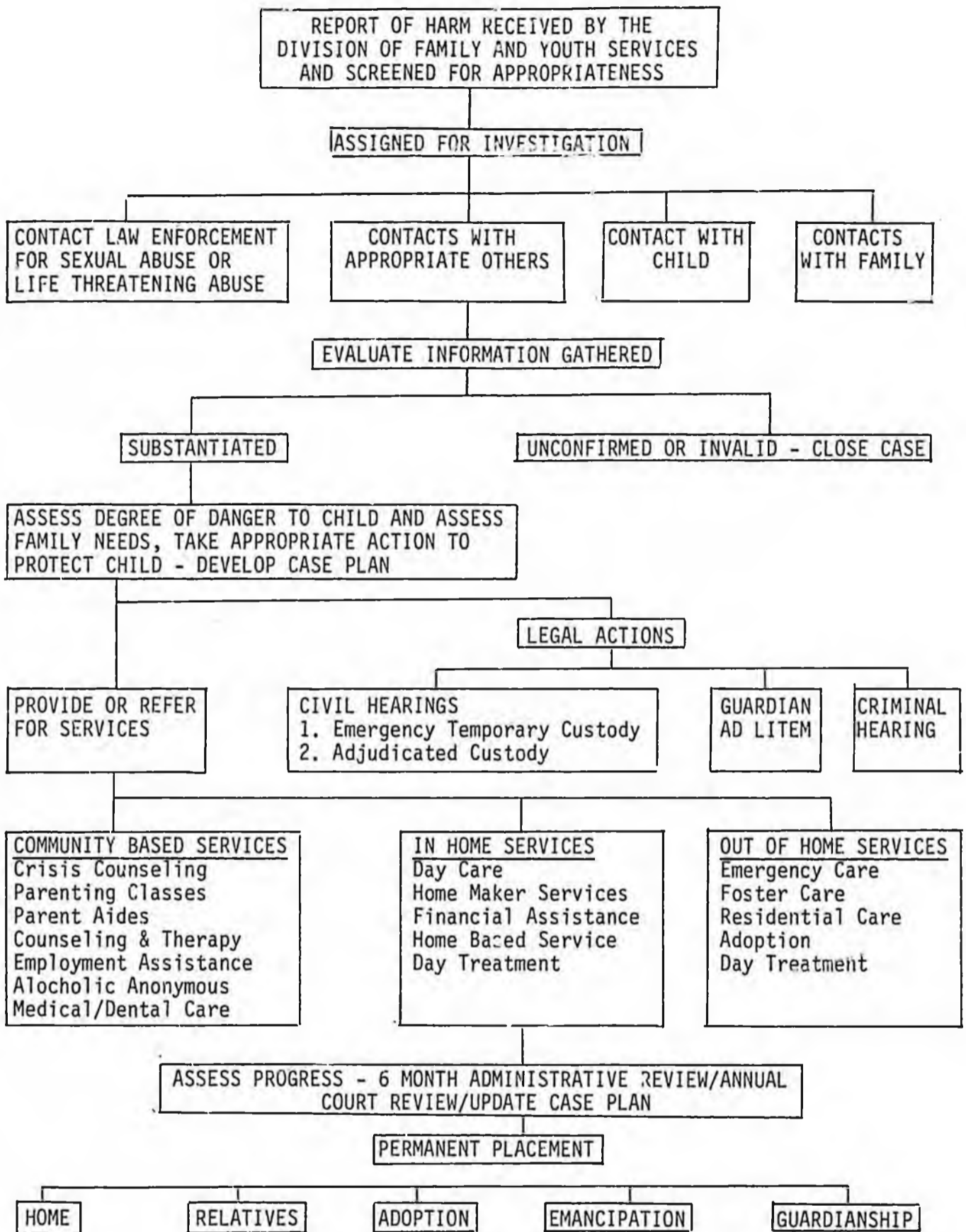
**DIVISION OF FAMILY AND YOUTH SERVICES
CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES SYSTEM**

IDENTIFICATION

INVESTIGATION AND INTERVENTION

TREATMENT

OUTCOME



CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE INVESTIGATION

Under Alaska State Statute 47.17, the Division of Family and Youth Services is responsible for investigating all reports of child abuse and neglect. Upon a receipt of a report concerning the possible occurrence of abuse and/or neglect, Child Protective Services and/or Law Enforcement investigate the situation as soon as possible. Child Protective Services and/or Law Enforcement investigations include the following:

1. Determining the nature and extent of abuse and neglect;
2. Evaluating the child's condition, including the danger to the child, the need for medical attention, etc.;
3. Identifying the problems leading to or contributing to abuse or neglect;
4. Evaluating parental or caretaker responses to the identified problems, the condition of the child, willingness to cooperate to protect the child; and
5. Taking appropriate action to protect the

Emergent Situations - Protective Custody Procedures:

In emergent situations where there is a clear and present danger to a child's health, safety and welfare, the Alaska State statute permits a social worker or law enforcement officer to take a child into protective custody without a court order if there is probable cause to believe that the child is in imminent danger.

Children taken into protective custody are generally placed in emergency care or foster family care and their parents notified immediately. If legal action is required, the parents/guardians have the right to proper notice and summons and to be a party to legal proceedings and have a right to legal counsel. The child has the right to have a guardian ad litem appointed.

Criminal Justice System

Department of Public Safety's Role

There are three major State Statutes that are the framework for the authority and responsibility of the Department of Public Safety. The first is AS 44.41.010, which states: "The Department of Public Safety shall administer functions relative to the protection of life and property." In line with the foregoing is AS 18.65.080, which reflects: "...the Department of Public Safety and each member of the State Troopers is charged with enforcement of all criminal laws of the State and has ... powers usually and customarily exercised by a peace officer." The last can be found in the Motor Vehicles Laws under AS 28.35.225, which states in part: "All law enforcement officers in this State and employees of the department (Public Safety) designated by the commissioner shall enforce this title and regulation adopted under this title." Thus, the Department is responsible for enforcement of all criminal and traffic laws of the State. The Department is also the primary agency responsible for fish and game law enforcement and derives that responsibility from Fish and Game Statute AS 16.05.150, "Enforcement Authority," and a 1972 Governor's Administrative Order transferring the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection from the Department of Fish and Game to the Department of Public Safety. The law enforcement officers of that Division are also classified as Troopers and receive the same basic enforcement training as the Alaska State Troopers.

Since both the Division of Alaska State Troopers and Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection, within the Department of Public Safety, have statutory responsibility for enforcement of criminal, traffic and fish and game laws, they have been cross-trained to effectively pursue those responsibilities. That is not to say that personnel from each of the Divisions do not have a respective primary responsibility, but it does allow for appropriate manpower allocations and deployment during peak or emergency periods within any of the aforementioned enforcement disciplines, be it criminal, traffic or fish and game.

Both the Division of Alaska State Troopers and Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection disburse their manpower through a Detachment, thence Post, structure. Each Division has five geographic enforcement boundaries called Detachments. State Trooper Detachments are based on transportation corridors, and Fish and Wildlife Protection more on mountain drainages. Within these Detachments are Posts with manpower complements ranging from 20-person Posts to one-person

Posts. As for the State Troopers, the size of the Posts is dependent on population concentrations and/or road traffic. The Fish and Wildlife Post sizes are dependent on fish and game pressures, type of enforcement, i.e., commercial fisheries, big game guiding, sport hunting and/or fishing, and area of patrol.

Law enforcement is the initial step wherein a law violator enters the criminal justice process. An observed offense, or one that is reported and thus investigated by the police, starts an offender on the conveyor belt, where he or she may exit at any juncture of the process or may ride it all the way through to spending a period of time in a correctional facility and possible subsequent probation or parole before finally ending the ride. The attached chart reflects all parts of the criminal justice process.

Crime statistics of this Department over a five-year period from 1980 through November 1985 show a marked increase in Part I crimes but, in looking at the 11-month statistics of 1985 against the year's statistics of 1984, it appears some crime rates have dropped, some levelled off, and robberies and burglaries still continue to increase. See comparable Alaska State Trooper crime statistics chart.

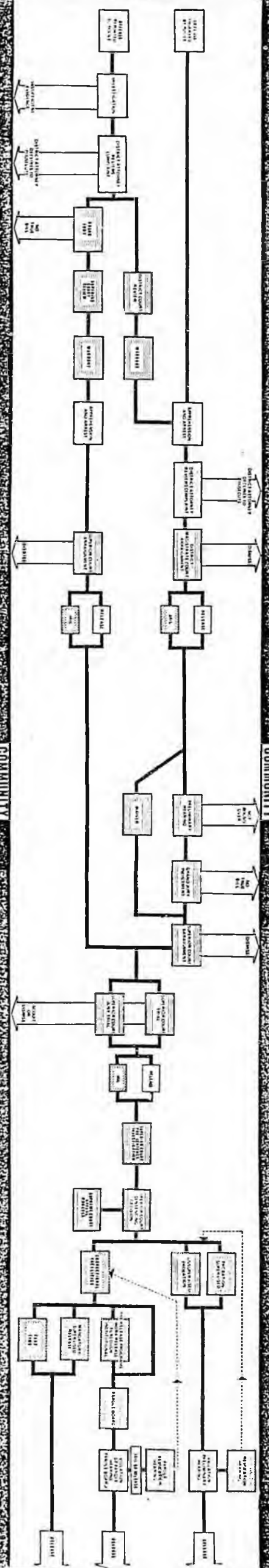
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Division of Alaska State Troopers
Actual

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	Nov. <u>1985</u> (11 mos.)
Criminal Homicide	17	34	28	21
Forcible Rape	52	135	148	110
Robbery	20	20	28	38
Assault	809	1681	1552	1332
Burglary	1465	1595	1702	1754
Larceny	1982	2417	2848	2660
Auto Theft	455	550	682	553

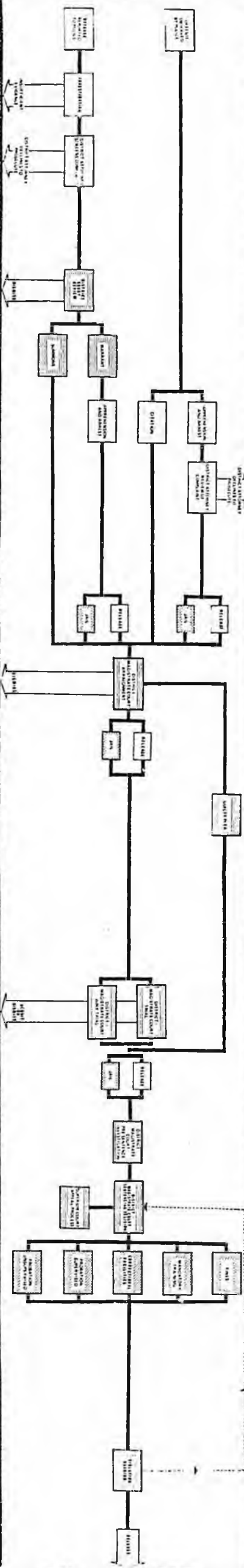
OFFENSE COMES TO NOTICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	POLICE INVESTIGATION	DISTRICT ATTORNEY SCREENS	GRAND JURY HEARS	COURT REVIEWS	COURT ORDERS	POLICE DETAIN ACCUSED	DISTRICT ATTORNEY REVIEWS	COURT ARRAIGNMENT	CUSTODY STATUS DECIDED	COURT ARRAIGNMENT	CUSTODY STATUS DECIDED	HEARING/WAIVER/PLEAS	GRAND JURY HEARS CASE	COURT ARRAIGNMENT	COURT TRIES	CUSTODY STATUS DECIDED	COURT INVESTIGATES PRE-SENTENCE	COURT SENTENCES	SENTENCE OPTIONS: CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES	CORRECTION PROGRAMS	PAROLE, SUPERVISED RELEASE	VIOLATIONS	RELEASE FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
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FELONIES



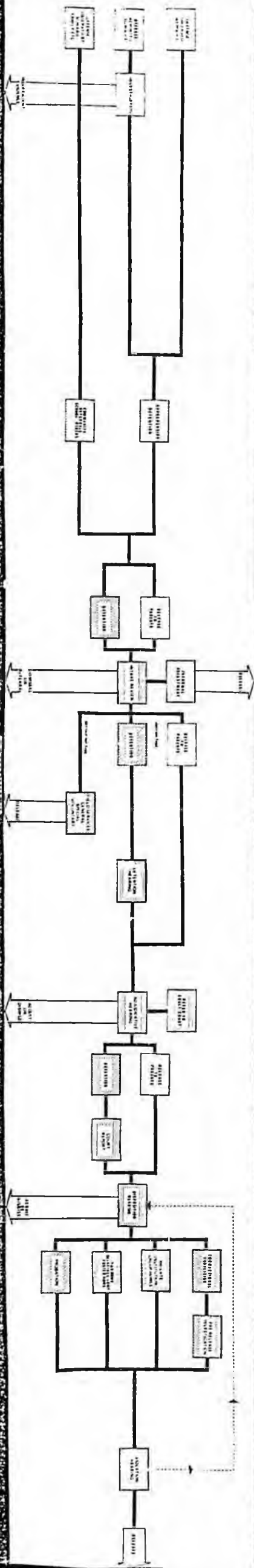
COMMUNITY

MISDEMEANORS



COMMUNITY

JUVENILE JUSTICE



COMMUNITY

Presently the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation does not have a program that allows current AHFC borrowers the option of refinancing their existing home loans. This is an undesirable situation because interest rates have dropped substantially lately, and if refinancing of AHFC loans were permitted, both borrowers and AHFC could achieve considerable savings. For instance:

- Currently, AHFC has nearly 10,000 loans totaling over \$1 billion at an interest rate of 11-1/8% and above.
- In the current market, interest rates to borrowers under AHFC's taxable program would range from 10% to about 10-5/8%, depending upon the size of the loan.
- Although it will vary depending upon a borrower's current interest rate, we estimate that the average current borrower with a mortgage interest rate of 11-1/8% and above should save about \$200 a month in interest if they were able to refinance under AHFC's current loan programs.
- All new AHFC loans are assumable, so in most cases a borrower would be refinancing from a non-assumable loan to an assumable loan.
- The majority of the loans expected to be refinanced under the program would be of a type requiring increases in the payments beginning in the fourth year. While these increases will be applied to the principal balance of the loan, they will result in the borrowers having less funds available to meet other living expenses. The new loan provided the borrowers would also have the increasing payment structure; however, an additional 3 years "grace" period would be provided.
- AHFC also benefits in two significant ways. First, since its current cost of capital is lower than before, less subsidy is needed per loan. Second, a decrease in a borrower's monthly payment will make it easier for a borrower to pay and, hence, decrease the likelihood of borrower default.
- Finally, the entire Alaskan economy should benefit, since the reduced monthly payment would result in the borrowers having more money available to save or spend for other purposes.

Alaska HOUSING  FINANCE CORPORATION

February 6, 1986

The Honorable Jim Duncan
 Alaska House of Representatives
 P.O. Box V
 Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Duncan:

You requested an explanation of what effect the ability to refinance the Corporation's existing loans will have on AHFC. I am unable to give a very precise estimate, since I don't know how many AHFC borrowers will choose to refinance.

According to various lenders, it will cost about 3% to refinance. Current interest rates for non-veterans will range between 10% and 10-5/8%, depending upon the size of the loan (9% for the first \$90,000 for a qualified veteran). AHFC currently has approximately 10,000 loans totaling about \$1 billion in principal balance at an interest rate of 11-1/8% and above, with about half of these loans at 12% and above. Based upon this, it seems safe to assume that at a minimum, a few thousand loans totaling a few hundred million will choose to refinance. On balance, it also seems safe to assume that the average borrower who decides to refinance will save \$200 a month or more in mortgage payments.

Savings will, of course, also accrue to AHFC. The refinancing of an existing high rate mortgage loan will enable the Corporation to retire outstanding high rate bonds. The bond agreements generally allow early retirement of the bonds only from prepayments of the loans purchased with their original proceeds. The example below demonstrates the savings to the Corporation in what is expected to be a typical refinance:

	<u>Existing Bond Issue</u>	<u>New Bond Issue</u>
Total cost of funds	19.153	11.125
Mortgage rate (\$125,000 loan)*	<u>14.250</u>	<u>10.375</u>
Subsidy Level	4.903%	.75%
Savings to AHFC	4.153%	

* Based upon a subsidized rate applicable to the first \$90,000 of the loan at 12.375% for the existing loan and 10% for the new loan.

The Honorable Jim Duncan
February 6, 1986
Page 2

The above example demonstrates that for the remaining term of the loan, the Corporation will be reducing the difference between the cost of its borrowing and the rate the mortgage is paying by 4.153%. This represents an annual savings to the Corporation as a result of the refinancing in the amount of \$5,000. At the same time, the borrower has reduced their interest rate from 14.25% to 10.375%, representing an annual interest savings of over \$4,500.

The benefit of converting from high rate debt to current rates is being split between the borrower and AHFC. In the example above, the total savings is 8.028% (existing bond cost of 19.153% less estimated current cost of 11.125%). This savings is split as follows:

Reduced AHFC subsidy	4.153%
Reduced mortgage rate to borrower	<u>3.875%</u>
Total interest savings	<u>8.028%</u>

The savings to the Corporation, while accruing from the date of the refinance, becomes available to AHFC only upon complete retirement of a particular issue of bonds. This is the case since the mortgages, and the funds related to their earnings and prepayments, remain pledged to the bond issue until the last bondholder has been paid off.

While the refinancing activity will accelerate the date when the complete retirement of a particular high rate bond issue is accomplished, the financial benefit of the refinancing is "tied up" until then. Prior to the complete retirement of the issue, what essentially is occurring is a reinvestment of the mortgage loan principal prepayments received pursuant to the refinancing at the rate of interest being paid on the bonds. Since these bonds have a yield to the investor as high as 18.375%, this reinvestment process has significant economic benefit to the Corporation.

For most of these bond issues, the final retirement date will be moved forward from 1990 or 1991 to 1988 or 1989. At that time, the Corporation will have paid off the bonds and the balance of the loans pledged to the issue will be released from their pledge to the bondholders and available to the Corporation for continuation of the Special Mortgage Loan Purchase Program.

It is important to note that while this effectively represents a return of the original up-front subsidy related to the pool of loans pledged to that particular bond issue, it is going to be received in the form of mortgage loans as opposed to cash or liquid investments. The Corporation would expect to use these mortgage loans to facilitate the financing of future loan production in much the same manner as they were originally utilized.

The Honorable Jim Duncan
February 6, 1986
Page 3

I once again want to advise you of our strong support for your bill, HB530. In a time of some rather downbeat economic news, it's heartening to have legislation that will save Alaska's money, boost the economy, and save the State money all at the same time!

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ron Lehr".

Dr. Ronald D. Lehr
Executive Director

RDL:lmg

EXCERPTS REGARDING INTEREST RATE PROJECTIONS

Economic Research, January 1986 from Goldman Sachs.

'With advance refunding activity crimped by potential tax reform, with long rates and the yield curve already discounting lower inflation and short-term rates than now exist, with negligible dealer short positions, with a discount rate cut unlikely soon, with economic activity picking up slowly but surely, and with implementation of Gramm-Rudman and substantially lower oil prices apparently taken for granted, there is little or no room in current yields to withstand contrary developments. Because such comfort shattering events seem unlikely in the next month or two, bond yields may fall and the yield curve flatten modestly further, with a difficult-to-time reversal now a more realistic prospect. Short-term (90-day dealer-placed commercial paper, now 7.60%) and long-term (20- to 30-year maturity Treasury issues, now around 9.40%) interest rates seem likely to rise 75-100 basis points above current levels this year, with increasing risk that this occurs sooner rather than later.'

Prospects for Financial Markets in 1986 from Salomon Brothers Inc

'As the U.S. economy gathers strength during the spring of next year, however, the decline in U.S. interest rates will come to a halt. This slide in rates, which began in May 1984, has occurred in the context of slow U.S. economic growth - 2.4% at an annual rate since the second quarter of 1984 - and moderating inflation. The Fed will continue to supply reserves liberally to the banking system, such that emerging upward pressure on interest rates will be modest. However, the pressure will become more pronounced in the second half of 1986, when U.S. economic growth is expected to average about 4% at an annual rate, and as the markets anticipate several additional developments: ' ...

'Under these circumstances, long-term bond yields are likely to climb by 75-125 basis points from their lows reached early in the year. Even though the Federal Reserve will eventually respond to these developments, it will be following market forces, rather than leading'

Criminal Justice Work Group
Call/Address List
Page 2

AK JUD. COUNCIL - 279-2526
Francis Bremson - Dir.
1031 W. 4th Ave., Suite 301
Anchorage, AK 99501

John Havelock - 337-8305
3210 Baxter Road
Anchorage, AK 99504

Sandra Borbridge - 465-3600
Special Assistant
Office of the Governor
Pouch A (MS 0101), Juneau, AK 99811

Bill Parker - 465-3500
Special Assistant
Office of the Governor
Pouch A (MS 0101), Juneau, AK 99811

Susan Knighton - 465-3376
Department of Corrections
Pouch T (MS 2000), Juneau, AK 99811

Dave Garnick - 465-3568
Office of Management & Budget
Division of Budget Review
Pouch AM (MS 0102), Juneau, AK 99811

James E. Fisher - 465-3672
Asst. Atty. Gen.
Pouch KC (MS 0305), Juneau, AK 99811

Gayle Horetski - 465-3428
Asst. Atty. Gen.
Pouch KC (MS 0303), Juneau, AK 99811

Call/Address List
Criminal Justice Working Group

Date(s) & Reason: _____

AK ASSN. OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
Anch. Chief Brian Porter
625 "C" Street, 264-4389
Anchorage, AK 99501

AK CT. SYSTEM - 264-0547
Arthur H. Snowden, II - Admin. Dir.
303 "K" St., Anchorage, AK 99501
Stephanie Cole - 264-8230
Deputy Director (pkg. also)

DEPT. OF CORR. - 561-4426
Roger Endell - Comm.
Pouch T, Juneau, AK 99811

DEPT. of H&SS - 465-3030
John Pugh - Comm.
Pouch H-01, Juneau, AK 99811
Connie Sipe, Deputy Commissioner
(pkg. also)

DEPT. OF LAW - 465-3600
Harold M. Brown - Atty. Gen.
Pouch K, Juneau, AK 99811

DEPT. OF LAW - 465-3428
Dean Guaneli, Acting Chief
Criminal Division
Pouch KC, Juneau, AK 99811

DEPT. OF PUB. SAF. - 465-4322
Robert Sundberg - Comm.
Pouch N, Juneau, AK 99811

DIV. OF F & W PROT. - 269-5535
Col. Robert M. Henderson
P. O. Box 6188 Annex
Anchorage, AK 99502

DIV. OF ST. TROOPERS -- 269-5511
Col. Michael Kolivosky - Dir.
P. O. Box 6188 Annex
Anchorage, AK 99502

Brant McGee, Executive Director
OFFICE OF PUBLIC ADVOCACY
900 W. 5th Ave., Suite 525
Anchorage, AK 99501 - 274-1684

Dana Fabe
PUBLIC DEFENDER - 279-7541
900 W. 5th Ave., Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501

Alaska Criminal Justice Working Group
January 16, 1986 -- 1:30 p.m.
Butrovich Room - Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

AGENDA

Presentation to the Joint Senate and House Judiciary Committees by the Criminal Justice Working Group

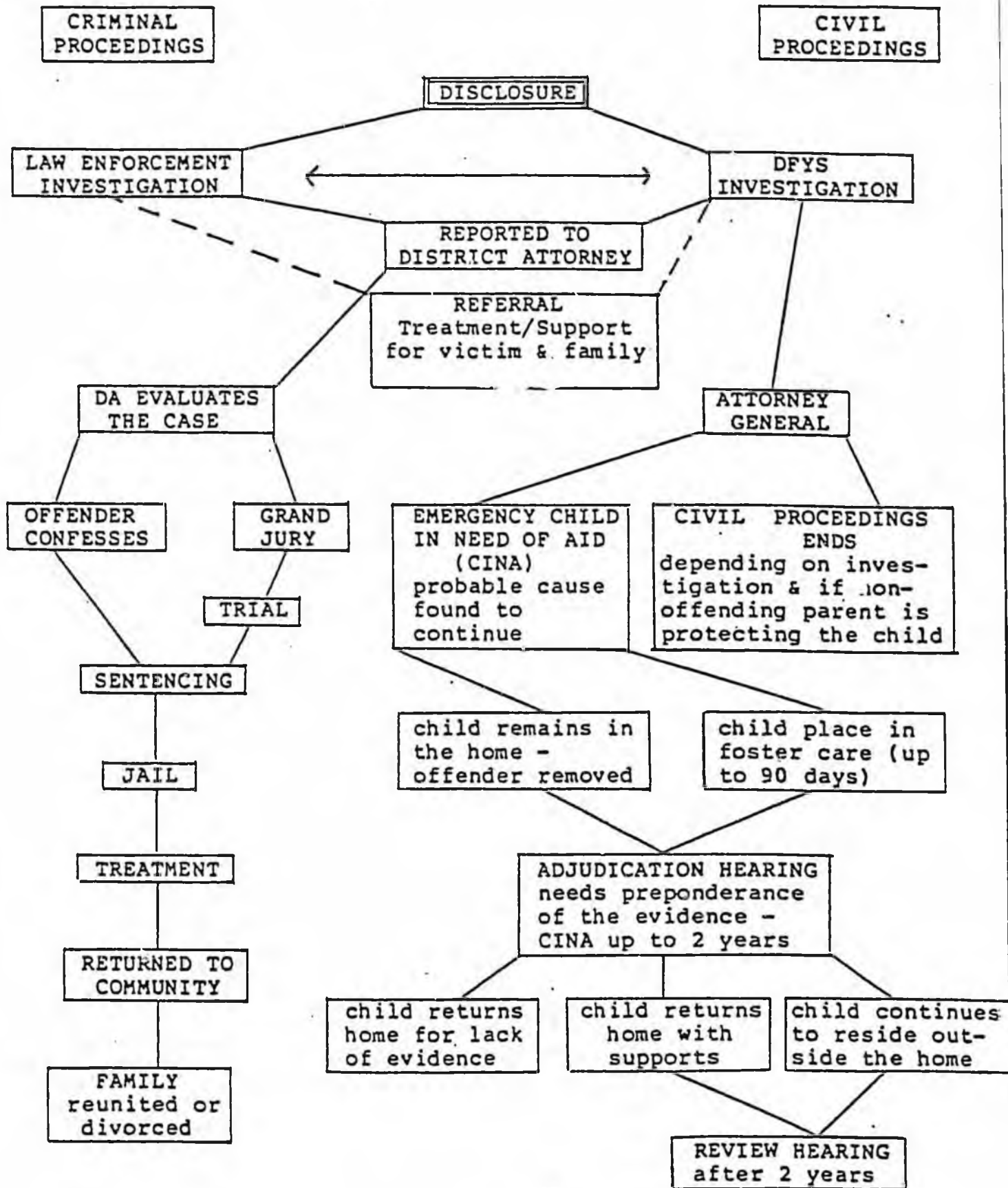
1. Introduction - purpose and format of the presentation
2. A "typical" case - presentation by justice agencies
Department of Health and Social Services
Department of Public Safety
Department of Law
Public Defender
Public Advocate
Court System
Department of Corrections
3. Question period
4. The programs of the justice system, presentation by justice agencies:
Reverse order, as compared to No. 2 above, plus Municipal agencies.
5. Review and discussion period

The presentation is based on this scenario:

A ten year old girl has reported to her school nurse (and, subsequently, to a DHSS social worker and a police investigator) that her 32 year old father has engaged in sexual intercourse with her on numerous occasions during the last six months. The father has denied the allegations, and the mother refuses to believe it happened. The state has taken emergency custody of the child, and a CINA petition and felony criminal charges have been filed.

Each agency may modify the basic facts slightly, to point out how cases usually impact their specific operations, and may choose to point out the differences between urban and rural cases.

FLOW CHART IN INCEST CASES



AN INCIDENCE STUDY
OF
INCEST IN JUNEAU



AWARE

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

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POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 23, 1985

The Honorable Patrick Rodey
Alaska State Senate
2335 Lord Baranof
Anchorage, AK 99503

The Honorable M. Mike Miller
Alaska House of Representatives
P. O. Box 1494
Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Senator Rodey and Representative Miller:

In addition to our normal presentations, department-by-department, the Criminal Justice Working Group believes it would be helpful to meet jointly with the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, at a convenient date in January in Juneau to discuss the overall operation of the justice system at present, and in the future. If you agree we would appreciate hearing from your staff so that a specific date and time can be arranged. We anticipate the meeting will take approximately one and one-half hours, and will be attended by representatives from each of our offices.

The group is requesting a similar joint meeting with the Senate and House Finance Committees.

We look forward to your response

Sincerely,

Criminal Justice Working Group

Harold M. Brown

Department of Law
Harold M. Brown, Attorney General
Chair

Arthur H. Snowden, II

Alaska Court System
Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

Brian D. Porter

AK Association of Chiefs of Police
Brian Porter, Chief

Robert M. Henderson

Div. of Fish & Wildlife Protection
Robert M. Henderson, Colonel

Roger Endell

Department of Corrections
Roger Endell, Commissioner

Michael C. Kolivosky

Division of State Troopers
Michael Kolivosky, Colonel

John Pugh

Department of Health and
Social Services
John Pugh, Commissione.

Brant McGee

Office of Public Advocacy
Brant McGee, Executive Director

Dean A. Guaneli

Department of Law
Dean Guaneli, Acting Chief
Criminal Division

Dana Fabe

Public Defender Agency
Dana Fabe, Public Defender

Robert Sundberg

Department of Public Safety
Robert Sundberg, Commissioner

Francis Bremson

Alaska Judicial Council
Francis Bremson, Director