

Confirm.

R. Burton

... Dept. of
Public Safety



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House State Affairs Committee

Official Business

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

April 29, 1991

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The House State Affairs Committee has considered the appointment of Richard Burton to the position of Commissioner, Department of Public Safety.

The following members were present and recommend as follows:

Do Recommend

Other Recommendations

<u>Gene Kubina</u>	_____
<u>Tom Meyer</u>	_____
<u>E. Brudner</u>	_____
<u>James Walker</u>	_____
<u>Mid. Reschke</u>	_____
<u>W. G. Muntz</u>	_____
_____	_____

Sincerely:

Gene Kubina
Representative Gene Kubina, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

STATE OF ALASKA
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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

Senate State Affairs 4-17-91

Alaska State Legislature



Representative Eugene Kubina

During Session:
State Capitol
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4859

During Interim:
P.O. Box 2163
Valdez, Alaska 99686
(907) 835-2111

Chairman
State Affairs
Committee

Legislative Council

Transportation
Committee

May 9, 1991

Mr. Dick Burton, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety
Mail Stop 1200
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Dick:

I'd like to thank you for your patience and taking the time to testify before the House State Affairs Committee. Your confirmation hearing for Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety went well and I want to complement you for being so frank with the committee. You handled yourself and the committee's questions very well.

I appreciated your candor in addressing issues related to the budget and sharing your views on public safety and the Department's operations. I realize that we may not always agree on various issues, but I respect your honesty and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gene".

Representative Gene Kubina

— DISTRICT SIX —

• Chenega Bay • Chitina • Cooper Landing • Cordova • Hope • Moose Pass • Seward • Tatitlek • Valdez • Whittier •



STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX N
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1200
PHONE: 465-4322

Sove

April 30, 1991

The Honorable Gene Kubina
Alaska State Representative
Chair
House State Affairs Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Kubina:

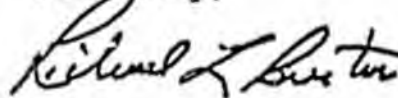
The attached training needs assessment is the result of the contract I gave to a "friend": Retired Major M. Korhonen.

Since training has been almost non-existent for the past five years, this assessment was vital and timely. I needed the services of someone who could be objective, knowledgeable, and on whom I could rely fully.

I think that after reviewing Major Korhonen's qualifications and his report, both the State and the Department received value for the money spent.

Please feel free to share this information with members of your committee and any "anonymous" legislator.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Burton
Commissioner

attachments: Report
Resume

MICHAEL A. KORHONEN
2830 Pribilof
Anchorage, Alaska 99517
(907) 243-0041

OBJECTIVE: To develop, coordinate, and deliver training to security and law enforcement organizations.

EDUCATION: 1961 graduate of Juneau Douglas High School, Juneau, Alaska.

1965 honor graduate of Alaska State Police Recruit School.

Received law enforcement oriented college credits from the University of Alaska, Sheldon Jackson College, University of Virginia and Central Connecticut State College. Graduate; National Emergency Management Institute, Emmetsberg, Maryland and numerous other Law Enforcement Management and Specialized in-service school conducted by F.B.I., Federal, State and private institutions.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

1980- 1987

Commander of Administrative Services, Anchorage, Alaska.

Rank: Major

Responsibilities included budget development and management expenditures of approximately \$45 million; and supervision of the personnel section, the vehicle section, statewide communications, the Crime Laboratory and the Community Services Bureau.

*Assisted in the planning and legislative testimony for the Alaska State Crime Lab and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

*As a member of the management team, negotiated the State of Alaska position with the Public Safety Employees Association in 1980.

1969-1980

Public Safety Academy, Sitka, Alaska.
Rank: Sergeant 1972, Lieutenant 1976,
Captain 1978. Responsibilities included
instructing over 700 Alaska State Troopers,
500 city police officers in the Municipal
Police Academy, as well as 2500 Emergency
Medical Technicians, Village Police Officers
and many other law enforcement persons at the
state and federal levels.

*Served as principal instructor in
substantive criminal law, procedural criminal
law, accident investigation and first aid.

*Served as lead instructor in supervision
classes to include Principals of Supervision
and Management, and Motivation and Evaluation
of Employees.

*Developed the Emergency Medical Technician
Training Course, an 88-hour Department of
Transportation approved course.

*Developed text and visual aids for the
Emergency Trauma Training Course.

*Developed and delivered the Village Police
Officer, and later, the Village Public Safety
Officer training program.

*Assisted in the curriculum development and
class design for the AST recruit school.

*Developed the training requirements for the
Alaska Security Guard Licensing Regulations.

*Introduced and developed video tape training
for Alaska Law Enforcement and established a
training program utilizing video modules in
ten locations throughout the state.

1968-1969

Corporal in Charge of Juneau Patrol,
Juneau, Alaska.

1965-1969

Trooper, stationed in Anchorage, Bethel and
Juneau.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

- 1986 Course Coordinator and Advisor to the second Micronesian Public Safety Academy.
- 1985 Commander to the first Micronesian Public Safety Academy, Koror, Republic of Palau. Responsibilities included overseeing the development of a 13-week law enforcement class which involved coordinating guest instructors, course planning, testing and supervising officers and students from all three Micronesian countries.
- 1979 Advisor to the Department of Public Safety's Division of Development. Responsibilities included designing a two-week basic law enforcement class for Micronesian Police Officers in Truk, Ponape and Marshall, Islands.

JUNEAU POLICE DEPARTMENT

- 1961-1964 Patrol Sergeant, following promotions from Patrolman and Police Cadet, Juneau, Alaska.

REFERENCES: Furnished upon request.

ADDENDUM

1987 to 1991

Course coordinator for Micronesian public safety academy classes three four and five.

Developed Management Level Academy for ranking Micronesian officers and acted as Academy Commander and instructor.

Developed and coordinated several courses for Micronesian officers as a contractor for the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Continuously acted as training advisor to to the Micronesian Chiefs of Police.

Conducted field on site reviews of the Micronesian Departments and made recommendations for operational and administrative improvements. This activity was requested by the Micronesian Chiefs and funded by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

FINAL REPORT

TITLE:

**A NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
TRAINING WITHIN THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY.**

DATE:

APRIL 5, 1991

SUBMITTED BY MAJOR M. KORHONEN (retired)

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized in the following fashion:

- A. IN-SERVICE TRAINING
- B. PUBLIC SAFETY ACADEMY
- C. TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Within each area will be found a detailed discussion of the problems or needs identified and recommendations.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

1-OBSERVATIONS AND SYMPTOMS

During the course of interviewing many of the employees were found to use characterizing statements that tended to make clear impressions on me. Most are subjective observations and they are relayed, only to give a feel for the atmosphere in which this needs assessment was conducted.

Patrol--"Once you are trained at the Academy you get no more."

Investigators--"They get all of the training."

We train and then send the person to another job, not the one they were trained for.

"When someone goes to class they should bring something back."

"I can't tell what training I need until I know what job I'm going to do."

"People take annual leave to go to Anchorage Police Department for training."

"About two years ago our training was so behind times, the D.A.'s office told us to call A.P.D. to help if we had a serious crime to investigate."

"The select few get to go to all of the schools, the good old guys."

Generally the in-service training being conducted within the Department is at the initiative of the Detachment commanders. Little is offered by the formal(Academy) training unit. The Divisions have been supportive of in-service training. However the funding has not allowed for a training effort that has reached everyone. The Division directors have provided the most training to the greatest number of personnel possible. This is true for all four divisions. Most of the training provided has been characterized as good by the field personnel. Selection of attendees has for the most part been to meet immediate needs.

In another section of this report I will make a further recommendation as to the need for a group of persons to be identified and trained as in-service coordinators and instructors.

As an overview the Divisions have recognized the need for in-service training and attempted to fulfill the need as best they could. The lack of an organized approach "PLAN" to the in-service question has resulted in a rather scattered, no systematic "band-aid" effort. Guidance, prioritization and planning should rectify the situation.

A very close review of the liability issues associated with the training in the areas of Emergency Vehicle Operations, First Aid and Use of Force should be made. If legal council sees a liability to the State, and or the personnel, in these and other issues, the prioritization of In-service training should be elevated. Many persons, staff and line, express a belief that there is a great liability associated with not training. Of all of the expressed issues and needs, this is foremost on the minds of most persons interviewed.

2 (a) NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN D.M.V.

The following list is not complete but does reflect those most frequently mentioned or which appear the most pressing.

- Customer Relations
- Dealing with "hostile" people at the counter
- Defusing a situation, recognizing potential problems

- Haz-Mat
- Arctic survival
- Public Relations
- Press relations
- Drug Laws and Drug Identification
- O.I.C. Training
- F.B.I. Leadership School
- Domestic Violence procedures SAR for Bush Troopers
- Arson
- Officer Survival-Ron Adams
- APD Street Survival Course
- Intoximeter Supervisor
- SERT long-rifle
- Counter procedures, phone etiquette for civilians
- R Base training (computer)

2 (c) NEEDS IDENTIFIED

FISH AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION

The following list is not a complete list but does reflect those areas most frequently mentioned or which appear to be the most urgent.

- Bag and Tag Evidence
- Testimony etc.

Role of the Fire Marshall(deputy)

There seems to be some confusion as to the role the deputy Fire Marshals are play in enforcement. If they are to be armed then:

- Firearms Qualification
- When and how to carry a firearm

3-VIDEO CONSIDERATIONS

The role that video can play as a medium to transmit training and other information has been under utilized. There has been a great reduction in the use of video as an in-service training tool. Many of the officers and civilian personnel suggested the use of video as a method to fill the training void. Many had specific suggestions for classes which they wanted and needed that could be delivered via video.

Updates and cases in Criminal Law Search and Seizure updates Use actual crime scene footage and investigator for short refresher or new crime scene technique training

be that the person return to the duty station and prepare a tape which outlines the material taught. This was suggested as a means of allowing other persons to know what is available and to advise everyone that there is further knowledge in that persons skills and abilities which may be helpful in a problem which they face.

The video capability in Anchorage is equal to any basic commercial studio, the personnel in the Department are very talented and the medium is under utilized.

4-RECOMMENDATIONS

The following classes should be developed and delivered as the highest priority.

The use of force by police officers has been very much in the media. The commissioned officers of the Department have not been updated or retrained as a part of a systematic program for over 10 years. There is no reasonable belief that all personnel will respond appropriately in situations which may involve the use of force.

The commissioned officers of this department are expected, and legally required, to administer medical aid to the sick or injured when circumstances dictate. There has been no required first aid training offered nor have officers qualifications in first aid been addressed in five years. Some have had no training or updating in CPR, first aid or other emergency medical qualification

LAW AND TECHNIQUES UPDATE (8 HRS.)

Each of 289 officers would be given five days of in-service training.

This one week class addresses the greatest concern expressed by the field personnel and the staff.

This class must be preceded by the development of a OPM guide and the selection of the type of baton to be used. This class must begin with an overview of the Alaska Statute dealing with the use of force both deadly and non-deadly , the policy must be reviewed and discussed until the instructor is confident that each officer has had an COMMISSIONED OFFICERS CLASS opportunity to ask sufficient questions to clarify any misunderstanding of the policy. The instructor must be the same officer for all classes and should be of high rank. (A video may be developed and a technique using the telephone or legislative hearing system network to allow question and answer exchange in lieu of the officer being physically present at each class.) A 1st Sgt. or above must be present in the room where the officers are however to insure ample opportunity for a telephonic question and answer period.

Following the statutory and Policy period, the instructor assigned to the particular class would teach the use of force continuum and other classroom subjects. The officers would practice use of hand to hand tactics, unarmed combat, techniques and take downs and come-alongs. After this is complete the use of a baton would be introduced. Strike areas authorized will be demonstrated. The officers would then practice techniques and moves until the instructor is confident the officers are competent.

USE OF FORCE TRAINERS CLASS

To insure uniformity of application of the Use of Force school, all of the trainers must undergo the same training. Because of the critical nature of this training all of the instructors will be trained or re-trained in the same place at the same time.

These officers must be carefully screened. The success of this program lies with the quality of these instructors.

The Department should identify the person of greatest national professional recognition in this area of instruction who has a philosophy and teaching approach with which we agree and hire that person to be the principal instructor at this class.

A management representative must attend the class as an observer to insure the OPM intent and techniques are taught.

1ST SGT TRAINING COORDINATORS CLASS

There are no identified personnel located in the field to train in local problems or to act as conduits to transmit information in or out of the detachments. The 1st Sgts. will be updated and trained as trainers and training coordinators.

Additional discussion as to the need for a field coordinator within each discussion is found is

AST, FWP, FM, DMV personnel are frustrated and stressed in their contacts with the public. This attitude many times is obvious to other "customers." These personnel recognize the need for a "customer relations" class.

Included in the curriculum should be telephone etiquette, recognizing potential inflammatory situations, dealing with irate people and defusing situations.

As an added area not expressed by the personnel a very short presentation covering personal security in the office when "a crazy goes wild" should probably be addressed. (A class similar to one give bank employees may be a model.)

ADDITIONAL IN-SERVICE CONSIDERATIONS

First Aid instructors are going to be needed if the field personnel are to be kept current in First Aid. There may be several trainers within the Department now, I am aware of one who stated an interest in training. That officer is Trooper Cindy Pollitt, located in Anchorage. Another Trooper Rae Marie Arno, Palmer Post, indicated she had completed an EMT class on her own and would like to teach First Aid.

TIME MANAGEMENT

The Department of Administration offers a class in time management which several persons characterized as very good and useful.

CONTINUE ONGOING IN-SERVICE CLASSES AS NEEDED

As stated elsewhere, the successful ongoing in-service classes should not be abandoned. My not mentioning them here in no way indicates lack of support or recommendation.

USE OF DEADLY FORCE

The Commissioner should designate one person within the Department of Public Safety who is authorized to teach the use of deadly force. This person would be designated as the one person who will advise all personnel in all circumstances of the policy. This responsibility could not be delegated or reassigned except by the Commissioner.

The standardization of instruction in this critical area is so critical that no-one should be allowed to express an official opinion in a hypothetical case except this designee.

I recommend Lt. John Myers be appointed as the Commissioner's Use of Deadly Force designee.

TRAINING FOR DISPATCHERS

Soldotna AST, with the assistance of the other 911 board members on the Kenai has developed a Dispatcher training program.

Fairbanks AST has developed and is teaching a Dispatcher training course.

Both of these courses have merit and address a need which has gone unattended to for many years.

I recommend a copy of the two programs be reviewed at the division level and a standard program developed which has the approval of the Department. Although Dispatch responses have created no problems in the recent past the potential is always present. Therefore the Department should approve the training, not the Detachment level personnel.

B. PUBLIC SAFETY ACADEMY

1-ORGANIZATION

The current organization of the Academy has resulted in its becoming an entity unto itself. The field divisions complain of the lack of communication, the academy complains of lack of communication, the students complain of a lack of communication within the academy, the academy complains that the instructors do not send lesson plans; the students complain that the

The curriculum as taught has been reviewed by the APSC Executive Director, and he advises that it meets the APSC requirements.

RECOMMENDATION:

The R41 curriculum should be made available to the Divisions. A syllabus and copies of the instructional objectives should also be furnished. A meeting at least two weeks after the furnishing of information should be held with Academy, Commissioner's office and Division personnel. At that meeting the Academy should be prepared to explain the as taught curriculum. Suggestions for change should be discussed and a final curriculum recommendation presented to the Commissioner for his approval. Once approved no substantial deviation may be made without concurrence of the Divisions or approval by the Commissioner if agreement cannot be reached.

The curriculum should be organized so it flows; the R-41 curriculum appears to have been organized around instructors.

3-STAFF

The current commander makes this observation;

"We have supplemented our basic training as much as possible on our calendar in order to justify our existence and to show that we are a viable organization

He should be left in place to implement the changes. With direction from the Captain in the Commissioner's office, he will function very well. During interviews, he exhibits no tendency to resist change.

The three commissioned officers as permanent staff officers do not have the capability of providing the variety of schools currently undertaken and giving proper attention to the primary function of providing guidance, leadership and role models to the recruits of the DPS Recruit schools or MPA Recruits. There must be no other school scheduled which requires the "squad Leaders" to travel. The roll of the Squad Leader must be redefined to include the above.

An officer from the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection should be assigned to the staff. With three Squad Leaders assigned, the Sergeant can act as the "First Sergeant" and also as the quality control officer. There is a need to emphasize the role of Squad Leader as being a "leader" and not "overseer." The teaching assignments of the Staff appear about right.

One Tac officer should be rotated into the Academy each month as currently done however, he should not be a "Night Watchman." He should be an active instructor: P.T., Defensive Tactics, evening practicals etc. The T.O. is under utilized in the current situation.

During the course of the Municipal Academy, an agency that does not have an officer in

If funding should again not be available to conduct Academies due to lack of hiring this staff could very well develop and deliver in the field in-service schools. The staff should NOT be encouraged to hurry out and find schools to do until all avenues of providing in-service schools have been exhausted. Part of today's problem rests in the decision to do outside schools to "look busy" during short funding times.

4-INSTRUCTORS

In addition to the instructors assigned to the Academy, forty-nine outside instructors taught in R-41.

A great many of the instructors traveled to teach short courses in very specific areas. There are several comments from the interviews that indicate some of the instructors were not well prepared. The Academy advises that not all of the instructors, particularly those from outside, supply outlines, much less lesson plans. The Academy staff identify the Behavioral objectives for each unit of instruction. Each of the Academy instructors is viewed as a subject matter expert on his area on instruction, this has resulted in a great deal of "Outside" training courses for the instructional staff. Turnover only increases this problem as staff is constantly going to school to develop into subject matter experts.

It appears that the staff is spending so much time developing into experts in their area of instruction that the students have been lost in the shuffle. Many troopers interviewed who

consideration. The facility is still in good condition and adequate for the training of recruit level officers. Although travel to Sitka is expensive, long schools more than offset this cost.

Short in-service schools to be attended by officers from the southcentral and northern areas of the state are not economically held in Sitka.

State agencies other than Public Safety should be contacted and needs analysis done as to the need for State Law Enforcement schools. There should be enough demand on this facility to keep it productive. Not all classes need be taught by DPS. In the past Dept of Law conducted training sessions at the academy, such multiple use should be addressed, if the time is available.

An in-service institution housing 36 officers should be constructed in the southcentral area. The geographical location should be chosen to allow road access, room for a firearms range, driving course, and building in which to conduct practical exercises. The U of A site a Goose Bay would certainly fit the geographical need, in addition they runway and boat dock would expand the potential uses. The old buildings would be maintained as practical sites.

This institution would be available for use by all officers of the state and municipal governments.

RECOMMENDATION

- Determine the most logical site for the records.
All divisions records should be in one place.
- Develop an R-Base or similar random access computer file.
- Solicit Academy, APSC and Field records.
- Enter into the program
- Develop a questionnaire which covers other skills abilities and knowledge useful on occasion.
- Send a printout of combined records to each individual ask for return updated or indicate they are satisfied as is with the information.
- Catalog skills and training
- Develop a periodic compliance system to insure reporting

2-FUNDING

The Highway Safety Director indicated there had not been the customary requests for training grants to him. The in-service possibilities with Highway Safety funding are the same as the needs expressed by patrol officers. The Highway Safety Director should be encouraged to discuss funding availability with the Division of AST.

Shared expenses for training has been ongoing for some time, however representatives of APOA expressed a desire to do more. one post officer suggests the smaller departments and AST share expenses on schools in outlying areas.

The Tactical Underwater Diving Unit which is required to have on going in service practice has not been evaluated as to compliance in an unknown time. The unit is drifting due to lack of attention according to several members. The officer assigned to oversee the unit is active in the enforcement roll and geographically remote, his ability to furnish the required attention and control is evident.

The SERT Teams have been largely on their own until the recent training accident, members expressed a desire to have a close evaluation of the units as to training, equipment, training to use certain equipment.

The Crime Lab has provided training to the field in service on several occasions. This training is expressed as a need by many field personnel. The re-issue of the lab manual with how-to do-it instructions was suggested as a method of meeting an in-service need.

5-SELECTION FOR TRAINING

The rapid turnover of personnel in the last several years due to the RIP program has resulted in a person moving from assignment to assignment at such a rapid pace that they don't get a chance to put to use what they are trained in. This looks like a poor selection process to a person not on the inside of the decision making chain. It is time however to evaluate the need to reassign so rapidly, a very hard look at the long term stability of a position should be made prior to reassignment

Although not contractually binding, persons to be sent to schools over two weeks in length should agree that their career plan includes staying in this assignment for a sufficient length of time to utilize the information they are going to obtain. The Department should be willing, without binding commitment, to state that the person being considered for training should be able to count on some period of time in the assignment upon return, to use the training.

Warrant Program - this is an R:Base program used to keep track of outstanding warrants and to assist Troopers in working same. The information is taken directly from the dispatch cards generated by input into APSIX. Utilizing this program the Detachment sends letters out every three months on outstanding misdemeanor warrants with bail of less than \$500.00. Recently the Detachment received a bulk mail permit for these letters - which made it well worth the time and effort to send them out. The letters actually serve 2 purposes of course the first is to get people to contact the court regarding their outstanding warrant(s) and secondly by indicating "Address Correction Requested" on the envelope, the Detachment is able to update the address on the person named on the warrant.

Accidents and Citations - this database was set up in cooperation with the Highway Safety Planning agency. It is very extensive and lists, in detail, all accidents and citations in the "C" Detachment area since mid 1986. The citation information is put into several monthly reports including individual Trooper activity and overall detachment activity monthly and year-to-date. The accident database has been used to compile stats on moose related accidents, # of persons injured or killed, accidents by location/milepost, and safety equipment used.

Writs - by working with Margaret Simmons at Anchorage J.S., "C" Detachment has input a computerized writ service computer program in at Kenai J.S. This program has made a noticeable improvement in the ability to track service of writs and monitor court dates. Along with this is an accounting-reconciliation program for receipts, checks and deposits pertaining to the civil writ service. Two other programs that have been developed for J.S. are a daily prisoner transport log and daily service activity stats on the CSOs.

Inventory - in 1990 "C" Detachment's inventory was put on a database program. The fields were designed so that any item could be pulled up by state tag number or serial number, or item name or post location or Trooper id number. Dispatch worked very closely in developing this program so that the information would be as compatible as possible with the once a year inventory reconciliation report that is sent from Juneau. Greatly decreasing the time necessary to compile the yearly report and return it to Juneau.

Budget - the Lieutenant wanted a better detail accounting of expenditures as compared to the budgeted amounts for "C" Detachment. A report was developed to show which areas of the budget exceeded the amount to be expended for the month and

CHAPTER 117 (CONTINUED)

SECTION 117.020 (CONTINUED)

- E. Principle Instructors, or the Department official responsible for the coordination of a particular course of instruction, will ensure that each participant completes a course critique.
 - 1. All course critiques will be forwarded directly to the Training Officer along with the course completion report (APSC F-6 form).
 - 2. The training form included in this chapter will be used by any person who submits training information.

SECTION 117.030..TRAINING INFORMATION

- A. Information on training available within the state will be accumulated and disseminated by the Training Officer to Division Directors and Detachment Commanders.

SECTION 117.040..ROUTING OF TRAINING REQUESTS

- A. Applicants or individuals recommended for training, will be routed through the appropriate Division chain of command and forwarded to the Training Coordinator.
- B. An attendance roster will be developed.
 - 1. Attendants will be sent a reminder, just prior to scheduled attendance, of scheduled training.
 - 2. A copy of the training reminder will be sent to the attendant's commander.

SECTION 117.050..TRAINING SUGGESTIONS

- A. A Commander, who identifies a training need, will document the need and forward the documentation to the Director.
- B. The Commander and the Training Officer will determine the most practicable solution to the need which could be:
 - 1. A change in the Academy syllabus;
 - 2. In-service training; or
 - 3. Specialized training.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX N
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1200
PHONE: 465-4322

April 4, 1991

The Honorable Max Gruenberg
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Gruenberg:

Thank you for your March 14, 1991 request for information as discussed in the State Affairs Committee meeting on March 8.

Question 1: The Department of Public Safety, Division of Alaska State Troopers, has \$2,294,702 budgeted for premium pay in the FY 92 Governor's amended budget request. This is up approximately 10 percent from an FY 91 authorized premium pay level of \$2,088,236 but is primarily due to salary and COLA increases.

Question 2: When would we return to the legislature with specific supplemental funding for increased premium pay costs? The answer is, At this time, we do not know exactly how overtime will be affected with our proposed reduction efforts and whether or not we would need a supplemental to meet increased premium pay usage by troopers due to other aspects of our proposed FY 92 Governor's Amended budget request. Our intent would be to live within funds appropriated and not seek a supplemental.

Question 3: Can Consumer Protection be funded under the Department of Public Safety rather than the Department of Law? It could, however, such cases are generally civil in nature and are more appropriately a function of the Department of Law.

I hope this answers your questions. If you have further questions, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Burton
Commissioner

State of Alaska

Committees

CO-CHAIR, HOUSE JUDICIARY
VICE-CHAIR, HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE
HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL SERVICES



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(907) 276-6844

Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.
District 11
Spenard, Upper Midtown Anchorage

TO: Dick Burton
Commissioner of Public Safety

FROM: Representative Max Gruenberg *MFG*

DATE: March 14, 1991

RE: Questions raised in March 8, 1991
State Affairs Committee meeting

I would very much appreciate it if you would respond in writing to the following questions which we discussed in the State Affairs Committee of March 8, 1991.

1. As you may recall I suggested that eliminating state troopers positions in situations where a certain amount of coverage is needed resulted in overtime expenses. How much personal overtime is estimated in your budget?

2. Once you have made your estimates, when will you be returning to the legislature with specific supplemental funding for this?

3. Also, can consumer protection be funded under the Dept. of Public Safety rather than the Dept. of Law?

Please direct any questions to Michael Plunkett of my staff at, 4968.

Thank you.

Thanks

cc: Governor Hickel
Attorney General Cole
State Affairs Committee members

State of Alaska

Committees

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VICE-CHAIR, HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE
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914 CLAY COURT
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 276-6844

Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.
District 11
Spenard, Upper Midtown Anchorage

TO: Lloyd Hames
Commissioner of Corrections

FROM: Representative Max Gruenberg

DATE: March 14, 1991

RE: Questions raised in March 8, 1991
State Affairs Committee meeting

I would very much appreciate it if you would respond in writing to the following questions which we discussed with Commissioner of Public Safety Dick Burton in our State Affairs Committee meeting of March 8, 1991.

In the meeting I stated that contract jails belonged under the Dept. of Corrections.

1. Why is the Dept. of Public Safety in the jail business?
2. Would not contract jails be more appropriate under the Dept. of Corrections?

Please direct any questions to Michael Plunkett of my staff at, 4968.

Thank you.

cc. Governor Hickel
Commissioner Burton
State Affairs Committee members

MAR 08 1991



**Public Safety Employees Association
Alaska Troopers Chapter**

P.O. Box 92624, Anchorage, AK 99509-2624
(907) 276-6464



Saul

March 7, 1991

Representative Eugene G. Kubina
P.O. Box V
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Kubina:

During a recent visit to Juneau, I became aware that several legislators received testimony indicating that the Department of Public Safety was planning to eliminate Court Service Officers (C.S.O.s) because they are paid the same as State Troopers. The Association takes exception to this information as it is simply not true.

C.S.O.s are members of the Department of Public Safety. They wear uniforms, badges, and are armed. Many have some form of prior law enforcement experience, V.P.S.O., municipal, military, etc. They are "specialists" in most judicial service duties, including prisoner security and transportation, serving many of the court systems in Alaska. They are the lowest paid commissioned members of the Department of Public Safety. C.S.O.s are paid pay range 74 in our Collective Bargaining Agreement.

State Troopers are also members of the Department of Public Safety. They also wear uniforms, badges and are armed. Like most skilled trades they serve a one year "apprenticeship" during which their title is recruit. This apprenticeship normally consists of 14 weeks in the Sitka Academy, 12 weeks of Field Training (F.T.O.) which is direct one on one supervision by an experienced trooper. Then for the remainder of their first year they must complete a highly supervised form of probation. Throughout this apprenticeship they are also paid at range 74. At the end of that year they become a "journey person", are then paid at range 76, and their title changes to simply "trooper" instead of "trooper-recruit".

"Representing Alaska's Finest"

March 7, 1991

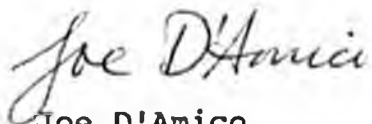
Page 2

The minimum difference between comparable steps in ranges 74 and 76 is approximately 15.8%, or about \$480.00 per month per person. In addition, a C.S.O. who stays with the Department over a 10, 20 or even 30 year career never leaves pay range 74. The difference when comparing 32 C.S.O.s at step A with 32 Troopers at step A is over \$15,000 per month and over \$184,000 per year. Numbers don't lie; eliminating this program will not save money.

But please, do not take my word for this. Attached are the appropriate pages of our Collective Bargaining Agreement for your reference. Then you will know that the numbers I have quoted are not only accurate, but conservative as well. If you desire additional information, please feel free to contact myself, or Mr. Robert Piazza who is our Business Manager.

We are proud of our Court Service Officers. This program was started a few years ago to replace State Troopers who served in that capacity at the higher corresponding salaries. Since the C.S.O. program began, these professional men and women have performed with great success. There had been some prisoner escapes and other problems prior to the C.S.O. program; however, our C.S.O.s have not "lost" a single prisoner to an escape, and have protected the citizens of Alaska from our worst offenders.

Sincerely,



Joe D'Amico
President
Public Safety Employees Association
Local #92, I.U.P.A.

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
STATE OF ALASKA
AND THE
PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES
ASSOCIATION
BARGAINING UNIT

JANUARY 1, 1990
TO
DECEMBER 31, 1991

ARTICLE 15

WAGES

Section 1 - Classification Plan

- Range 73 Security Specialist I, P.S.
- Range 74 Court Service Officer
State Trooper Recruit
Constable
Security Special. II, P.S.
Airport Safety Officer I
- Range 75 Airport Safety Officer II
- Range 76 State Trooper
Deputy Fire Marshall I
Airport Safety Officer III
- Range 77 Corporal, P.S.
Investigator I, P.S.
Demolition Specialist
Deputy Fire Marshall II
Airport Safety Officer IV
- Range 78 Sergeant, P.S.
Staff Sergeant, P.S.
Investigator II, P.S.
- Range 79 Warrant Officer, P.S.
Investigator III, P.S.
Technical Sergeant, P.S.

Range change assignments to classifications shall not be made during the life of this agreement.

Section 2 - Salary Schedule

a) The monthly salary schedule shall be:

RANGE	STEP A	STEP B	STEP C	STEP D	STEP E	STEP F	STEP J	STEP K	STEP L	STEP M
71	2317	2404	2495	2588	2685	2785	2889	2998	3111	3229
72	2495	2588	2685	2785	2889	2998	3111	3229	3349	3474
73	2685	2785	2889	2998	3111	3229	3349	3474	3605	3738
74	2889	2998	3111	3229	3349	3474	3605	3738	3879	4025
75	3111	3229	3349	3474	3605	3738	3879	4025	4176	4333
76	3349	3474	3605	3738	3879	4025	4176	4333	4495	4665
77	3605	3738	3879	4025	4176	4333	4495	4665	4839	5020
78	3879	4025	4176	4333	4495	4665	4839	5020	5209	5404
79	4176	4333	4495	4665	4839	5020	5209	5404	5606	5816

If additional ranges are needed during the life of the Agreement, the uniform three and three quarters (3 3/4) percent difference between steps shall be maintained.

For 1991, the 1990 salary schedule shall be increased by the Anchorage CPI for all urban wage earners, rounded to the nearest one tenth of a percent, as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, BLS. However, under no circumstances shall the increase exceed five (5) percent. The index used shall be from the publication for yearly comparisons issued for the month of January, 1991.

MEMORANDUM


State of Alaska

TO All Division Directors
and Agency Heads
Department of Public Safety

DATE January 24, 1991

FILE NO

TELEPHONE NO 465-4322

FROM 
Richard L. Burton
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

SUBJECT Directive #C91-2
Communications with
the Legislature

The legislative session is just beginning, and I would like to clarify my policies regarding departmental contacts with the legislature. For the time being, I would like to be very closely informed of any dealings any DPS employee has with our elected officials. The only way that I and my Juneau staff can possibly keep track of what's going on in a couple of dozen different subject areas is to rely on each of you to keep us informed of contacts/communications you or your staff have with legislators or members of their staff. The following are my policies:

1. All personal or telephonic inquiries from legislators or their staff are to be reported to my office immediately, by phone or by twix. The only exception to this is requests for routine information such as might be received from any citizen (i.e., Where do I go to renew my driver's license? How much does a security guard license cost?). Even requests for purely factual information (i.e., How many VPSOs are there in my district?) should be reported to us, as they may indicate issues that are "heating up." If you are involved in an on-going project with a legislator, make sure we are aware of it, and keep us informed of any significant developments.
2. In most cases, replies to written requests from the legislature for information should be routed through my office in Juneau. If the matter is urgent, a telephone call to Gretchen Pence, Gayle Horetski, or me may suffice. Otherwise, the draft reply should be mailed or telecopied to Juneau for review. In either case, a copy of the final correspondence should be sent to me immediately.
3. Except as allowed in AS 39.26.010(a)(5), no DPS employee is to testify at a legislative hearing without my prior express approval. Please notify us immediately if you are asked to testify. I am circulating a separate memo to all employees

All Directors

-2-

January 24, 1991

clarifying their right to testify as a private citizen.


These rules are not intended to interfere with the timely flow of information to the legislature. These are intended to allow me to keep track of what we are being asked about, and what we have said in reply. Please ensure that all employees under your supervision are aware of, and comply with, these policies.

cc: Governor's Office

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO All Department Employees
Department of Public Safety



FROM Richard L. Burton
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

DATE January 24, 1991

FILE NO

TELEPHONE NO 465-4322

SUBJECT Directive #C91-1
Legislative
Testimony

Purpose

To provide employees of the Department of Public Safety with Policy and Procedures related to their testimony or comments on matters being considered by the legislature.

Objective

To ensure the Department's official position on matters before the legislature is accurately presented.

Official Testimony

1. No employees of this Department may at any time represent the Department's official position on matters before the legislature without first having received permission from the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.

Private Citizen Testimony

1. Employees wishing to express themselves as provided for in AS 39.26.010(a)(5), shall comply with the following:
 - a. Employees must be on their own time or on approved leave.
 - b. Employees may not make reference to, use their official title, or refer to their affiliation with this Department in any written or verbal communication unless this information is in response to a specific request. If it is specifically requested, employees will make clear they are communicating as a private citizen and not as a representative of the Department.

(over)

All Employees

-2-

January 24, 1991

c. Employees may not appear in the legislative halls or at a legislative hearing in uniform, or any other Department furnished clothing, or be armed.

cc: Office of the Governor
Division of Labor Relations
State Personnel Board
Public Safety Employees Association

Court Services Officer Overview
Division of Alaska State Troopers
Department of Public Safety

In response to FY88 budget cuts, Court Services Officers were established to transport prisoners, serve papers, and provide court security at a much lower cost than Troopers.

FY87 AST BRU GF Operating Budget	\$32,336.7
FY88 AST BRU GF Operating Budget	<u>27,807.7</u>
GF Cut	\$ 4,529.0

Assigning paraprofessional duties to lower paid employees was viewed as good police management; the Department continually explores ways to reassign or "civilianize" duties wherever practical to reduce costs and make the most effective use of its law enforcement positions. When CSO's were established in FY88, they represented a significant savings:

Trooper (76A) 120 hrs OT, Anchorage	\$59,200
Court Services Officer(13A) 120 hrs OT, Anchorage	\$41,300
In FY88, each Trooper cost 43% more than a CSO, or	\$17,900

Faced with an FY88 budget cut of \$4,529,000 plus \$417,500 in personal services underfunding within AST, Public Safety maintained the highest service levels within its management options and established 30 CSO's for the cost of 21 Troopers.

Court Services Officers received only two weeks training but performed their duties satisfactorily; the concept worked.

Faced with an FY92 budget cut of \$777,700 plus \$791,500 in personal services underfunding within AST, Public Safety has to explore its options, and the Trooper/CSO equation has changed. Labor Relations Agency decisions, and interest arbitration reviewed by both the Superior and Supreme Court, have resulted in substantially higher personal services costs for CSO's:

Trooper (76A) 120 hrs OT, Anchorage	\$65,900
Court Services Officer (74A) 120 hrs OT, Anchorage	\$57,500
In FY92, each Trooper costs 15% more than a CSO, or	\$8,400

The size of AST's FY92 operating budget cuts will require staff reductions, which again requires a review to determine what management options will provide the highest service levels.

While Troopers can perform CSO duties, Court Services Officers cannot perform Trooper duties. With a sizable AST staff reduction ahead for FY92, management has to review how it can maintain the highest service levels. Management needs to be able to react to emergency situations within Public Safety's statutory responsibilities, but CSO's limited scope of duties make them an expensive paraprofessional.

The Court Service Officer's class is distinguished from State Troopers in that State Troopers are fully commissioned officers and require certification by the Alaska Police Standards Council. Court Service Officers are partially commissioned, are not certified and are assigned a limited range of duties and responsibilities. Court Services Officers initially received two weeks of formal training. CSO's now receive on-the-job training under experienced supervision, and are assigned limited duties.

Court Service Officers transport prisoners from correctional facilities to court appearances, medical care, other transportation centers and to communities within the State of Alaska. Court Service Officers maintain custody and security of prisoners during transport and appointments and return prisoners to incarceration.

Court Service Officers serve documents in accordance with instructions from the Courts and Judicial Services Standard Operating Procedures to include: writs, subpoenas, orders, summons and complaints, and other notices.

Court Service Officers are limited on their powers of arrest primarily concerned with those incidents that may occur in their presence in a court building, court room, hallway or corridor of a court room, or while transporting prisoners. Court Service Officers have no investigative authority or responsibility outside of those areas described above.

Trooper Recruits receive thirteen weeks of Academy training, plus three months of field training under Trooper oversight. Troopers are fully commissioned officers and require basic certification from the Alaska Police Standards Council. Alaska State Troopers perform the following:

1. highway patrol;
2. criminal investigation;
3. coordinate or direct search and rescue operations;
4. body recovery in aircraft crashes, drownings and disasters;
5. protection of dignitaries;
6. enforce Fish and Game laws;
7. make arrests;
8. use technical investigative equipment;
9. conduct surveillance and stakeouts;
10. oversee narcotics investigations;
11. testify in District and Superior Court;
12. travel to remote villages and handle all enforcement duties;
13. certified radar and Intoximeter operator;
14. vehicle safety inspections;
15. serve search warrants;
16. prepare criminal complaints;
17. act as Court Clerk in rural areas;
18. serve as members of Special Emergency Reaction Team.

Financial Summary: Currently, the FY 91 operating budget has thirty-two CSO positions within the Division of Alaska State Troopers: seventeen in the Judicial Services-Anchorage component and fifteen in the Detachments component. The following provides an analysis of the costs between an FY 92 and FY 93 "Status Quo" continuation of the Range 74 CSO positions in the operating budget to a budget where new Range 76 State Trooper positions are substituted for the CSOs:

A) FY 92 CSO Status Quo Budget - PACS Scenario #1

Full Funding Needs 32 CSO's \$2,066,701

FY 93 CSO Continuation Budget- PACS Scenario # 1

Full Funding Needs 32 CSO's, adjusted for annual merit increase eligibles \$2,135,347

B) FY 92 Trooper Substituted Budget - PACS Scenario #2

Full Funding Needs 31 Troopers (19-74A's and 12-76A's) \$1,929,656

FY 93 Trooper Continuation Budget - PACS Scenario #2

Full Funding Needs 31 Troopers, adjusted for annual merit increase eligibles (19-76A's and 12-76 B's) \$2,120,554

Cost Summary:

FY 92 Continuation CSO position Costs	\$2,066,701
FY 92 Trooper Substituted Costs	<u>1,929,656</u>
Trooper Cost Difference	\$ (137,045)
or 6.63 percent less than CSO's	

FY 93 Continuation CSO position Costs	\$ 2,135,347
FY 93 Trooper Substituted Costs	<u>2,120,554</u>
Trooper Cost Difference	\$ (14,793)
or 0.69 percent less than CSO's	

Conclusion: Court Services Officers perform limited court duties, yet are paid the same as a State Trooper Recruit, range 74, and are paid almost as much as a Trooper. Troopers perform law enforcement duties and provide management more flexibility to achieve the highest service levels within limited resources.

The Court Services Officer program adopted in FY 88 was implemented to live within budget constraints. Direct savings in the budget year and projected future years no longer outweigh the reduced level of service associated with continued use of Court Services Officer positions.

Because of the FY92 budget reductions facing it, the Department of Public Safety intends to abolish the CSO program and substitute a lesser number of Troopers in their place to accomplish both court and law enforcement responsibilities.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: All Division Directors
Agency Heads

DATE: January 31, 1991

FILE NO



TELEPHONE NO: 465-4322

FROM: Richard L. Burton
Commissioner
Public Safety

SUBJECT: Press Inquiries

As the legislative session rolls along, some of you may receive press inquiries regarding the DPS budget, staffing levels, policy priorities, etc. To simplify things, and to ensure that the most current and accurate information is released to the public, I am directing that all inquiries be referred to my office for response to all such requests concerning policy decisions which have to be made by myself or the Governor.

Please advise all detachments and supervisory units under your respective command.

cc: D. Max Hodel
Chief of Staff
Office of the Governor

GENERAL TROOPER INFORMATION

PID	NAME	DETACHMENT/POST/ASSIGNMENT
M280	SGT MELVIN BELEN	A: JUNEAU/GID

84 Set
 86 that
 86- person

ALASKA STATE TROOPERS
 COMMISSIONED OFFICER TRAINING STATUS REPORT

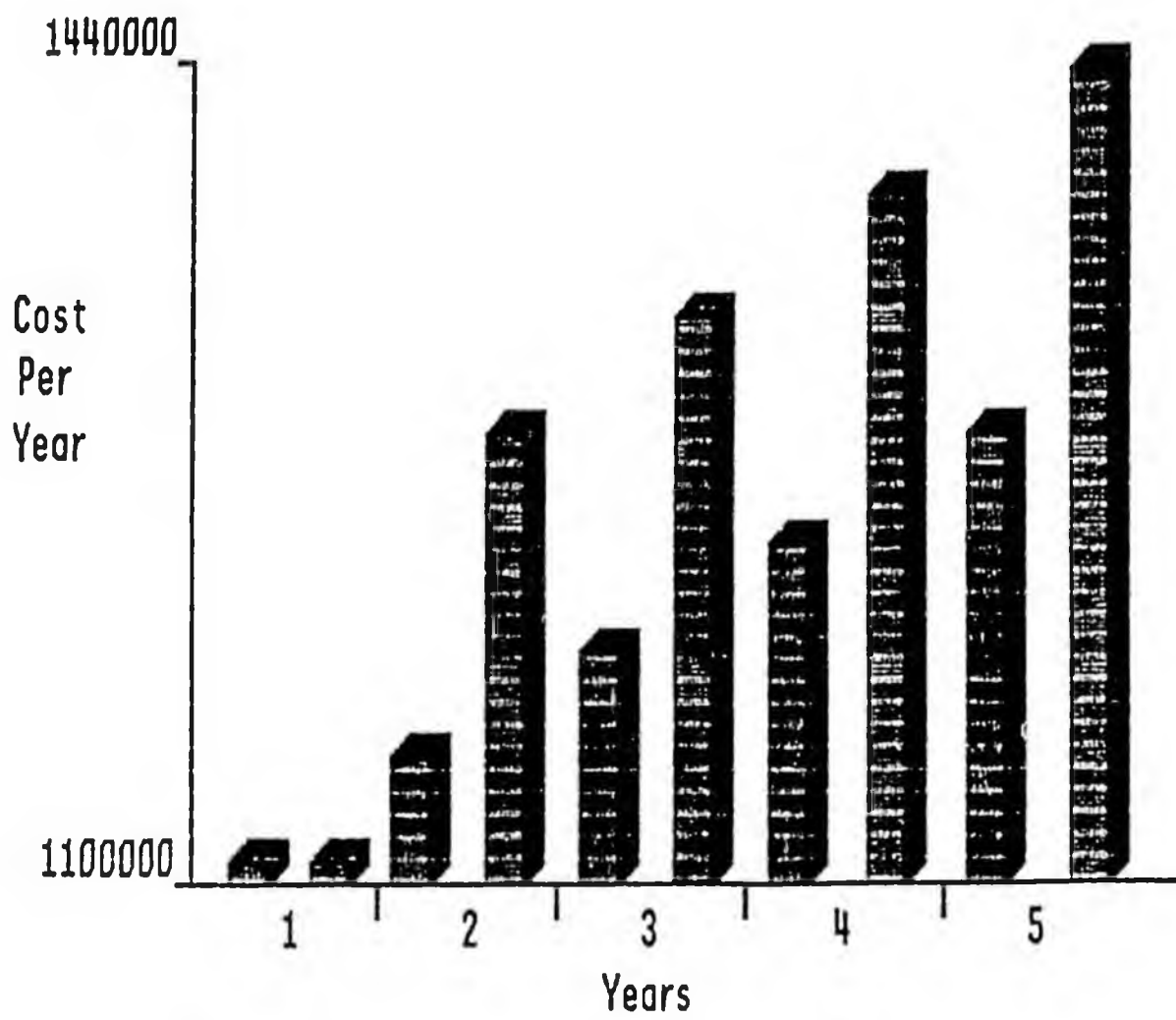
40
 40
 46

07/87	HEMOCIDE INVESTIGATIONS	16.	ESTHEL	1-0-1	-0-
03/14/87	INTOXIMETER INSTRUCTOR	40.	ANCHORAGE	1-0-1	-0-
03/14/88	HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION	87.	ANCHORAGE	1-0-1	-0-
03/18/88	SEXUAL ASSAULT	10.	ESTHEL	1-0-1	-0-
05/24/88	ELECTRICAL FIRE INVESTIGATION	47.	FAIRBANKS	1-0-1	-0-
04/03/89	DRUG/NARCOTIC IDENTIFICATION/INFO	4.	SOLDOTNA	1-0-1	-0-
07/11/89	CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY	32.	ANCHORAGE	1-0-1	
01/26/90	BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS	16.	ANCHORAGE	1-0-1	SGT. STEWART/MIKE GOETZ/F. SGT. BARRIS
07/19/90	ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS	16.	ANCHORAGE	1-0-1	KASNICK/FENCE/STRAUSBLUGH/MCGHEE/CUMIN

FATS

THIS PRINT OUT WAS SENT TO
 EACH DET. COMM LATE 87. EACH
 EARL 88 REQUESTING THAT
 TROOPER UP DATE HIS/HER
 RECORDS. WHATEVER NOW SHOWS
 IS WHAT THEY SENT IN
 RESPONSE

	Step A	Step B	Step C	Step D	Step E
Range 74 (Current)	2889	2998	3111	3229	3349
Range 76 (Current)	3349	3474	3605	3738	3874
Range 74 (With 5%)	3033	3148	3266	3390	3516
Range 76 (With 5%)	3516	3648	3785	3925	4073
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Difference per month (Current)	0	11232	11616	12032	12448
Difference per month (With 5%)	0	11776	12224	12640	13088
Difference per year (Current)	0	134784	139392	144384	149376
Difference per year (With 5%)	0	141312	146688	151680	157056
32 CSO's Current Cost per year	1109376	1151232	1194624	1239936	1286016
32 Alaska State Troopers Current <i>ASC</i>	1109376	1286016	1334016	1384320	1435392
32 CSO's Cost per year (with 5%)	1109376	1151232	1194624	1239936	1286016
32 Alaska State Troopers (with 5%)	1109376	1286016	1334016	1384320	1435392
Total Cost for 5 years of CSO's (Current)	5981184				
Total Cost for 5 years of AST's (Current)	6549120				
Cost Savings over a 5 year period (Current)	567936				



-  32 Alaska State Troopers Wages Per Year
-  32 Court Services Officers Wages Per Year



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE
RAMONA L. BARNES
DISTRICT 14

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Majority Members

FROM: Representative Ramona Barnes

DATE: March 5, 1991

RE: Commissioner of Public Safety

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ramona Barnes".

At the request of Representative Max Gruenberg, House Majority Leader, the attached correspondence is transmitted for your information.

ANCHORAGE
2230 PARSON
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 337-7737
(907) 561-2036

BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-0438



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE
RAMONA L. BARNES
DISTRICT 14

ANCHORAGE
2230 PARSON
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 337-7737
(907) 561-2038
BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3438

TO: Minority Caucus Members
FROM: Representative Ramona Barnes
DATE: March 1, 1991
RE: Letter from Richard Burton

This A.M., I received the attached letter from Richard Burton. Since he has seen fit to copy some members of the caucus and not the others, I feel it only proper that the rest of you have the same information.

My opening statement to Mr. Burton on the evening under discussion was, "How are you this evening?" Following his response, my exact context of my next remarks is as follows, "I hope you're not upset that my staff has been beating up on you department." His next response was something to the effect that if there was something I was interested in knowing about in his department or if I was looking for advice about making changes in his department, the least I could have done would have been to call him to discuss the philosophy behind it rather than calling his subordinates. I then responded that I presumed that he was talking about the fixed wing and rotary aircraft fleet that is utilized by the Department of Public Safety and that my interest was not in the philosophy behind needing use of the aircraft but rather in whether it would be more cost effective to contract with the private sector for the use of those aircraft as compared with the state owning and maintaining these aircraft.

Mel Krogseng of my staff who was standing close by then told Mr. Burton that it was she who made the calls and that she had not asked anyone for advice but simply had requested pertinent information about the cost and utilization of the aircraft in order to make a cost comparison.

After Ms. Krogseng left, Mr. Burton then made the following comment to me, "And just which one of your friends do you want those aircraft contracts to go to?" I was astounded and angry at such a question. I do not even know anyone who leases aircraft let alone have any friends in the business. I was attempting to find areas in which the budget could be cut and looked at this section at the suggestion of Minority Leader Robin Taylor.

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1200
PHONE: 465-4322

March 1, 1991

The Honorable Ramona L. Barnes
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

RAMONA
Dear Representative Barnes:

I think our discussion the other night has gotten blown completely out of context and you and I need to talk. I've always had the utmost respect for your service in the Legislature and the fact that you will take on hard issues and don't sidestep things that you strongly believe in. The acquaintanceship that you and I have had in the past I've always enjoyed, and thought that we were friends. I know you've always been a strong supporter of Public Safety and law enforcement, and that your integrity is beyond question. The statement that I made to you the other night was off-hand and meant to be a joke. I have run into this question about aircraft in the past, and it is a sensitive area with me. I certainly apologize for your having perceived it other than how it was intended. I shouldn't have made that kind of comment to you, especially in light of your dedication to good law enforcement in the state.

I think my reaction to you was influenced by your opening statement, that your staff had been "beating up" on my staff. This probably caused me to overreact. I want to assure you that I want to work with you, and all the legislators, in providing the highest quality of public protection and law enforcement that we can to the people of the State of Alaska. As you may or may not know, one of the things I am considering at this time is the formation of a unit to work on the over 50 unsolved homicides in Alaska, to strengthen our ability to interdict the large amount of drugs, and to work on the major crimes, especially fraud crimes, which are occurring in Alaska.

I'll have to admit that when looking at the vast amount of work that needs to be done in Alaska and facing the impending budget cuts, knowing that there is so much work to be done, I may be a little bit oversensitive to people who want to attack programs in the department. My offer, as I made to you the other night, to sit down and talk about our programs is still open. Although you said that you really didn't need to talk to me about the programs, I wish you would

The Honorable
Ramona L. Barnes

-2-

March 1, 1991

change your mind and that we could get together to have a detailed discussion about the Department of Public Safety. I will answer any questions you may have about anything the department is doing.

Again, as far as I'm concerned, I've always considered that you and I were friends, and I am not comfortable with this present situation on a personal basis, nor is it in the best interest of the State of Alaska. For whatever part that I have had in precipitating this I certainly apologize.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Burton
Commissioner

cc: The Honorable Larry Baker
Alaska State Representative

The Honorable Mark Hanley
Alaska State Representative

The Honorable Loren Leman
Alaska State Representative

The Honorable Terry Martin
Alaska State Representative

The Honorable Jim Zawacki
Alaska State Representative

RECEIVED
FEB 04 1991

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
1991 CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

APOC - JNU
P.M. H.C. 2-1-91

IMPORTANT
INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO COMPLETE THIS REPORT

1. This report is for the preceding calendar year, so include only information about financial interests held during January - December 1990.
2. You must show both your own financial interests and the interests held by your spouse, dependent children and nondependent children residing with you during the preceding calendar year.
3. This statement is required under AS 39.50, so it is important that it be accurate.
4. If you have any questions or need help completing the form, refer to the instruction manual. If you still need help, call APOC at 276-4176.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

NAME: Richard L. Burton DAY PHONE NUMBER: 907, 465-4322 FAX: 907 465-4362
OCCUPATION: Commissioner of Public Safety
MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. Box N, Juneau, AK 99811

OFFICE SOUGHT OR HELD (CHECK ONE):

STATE MUNICIPAL

OFFICE: Public Safety

TITLE: Commissioner

TERM OF OFFICE: from Jan. 15, 1991 to _____

TYPE OF STATEMENT (CHECK ONE):

CANDIDATE STATEMENT

Must be filed no later than the final filing date for your declaration of candidacy.

INITIAL STATEMENT

For newly appointed state and municipal officials.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Must be filed by April 15.

FAMILY MEMBER INFORMATION (list names):

Spouse: Diane R. Burton Dependent Children: _____

Nondependent children, living with reporting official: _____

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY MUST BE COMPLETED BY ALL FILERS
DO NOT COMPLETE THIS SUMMARY PAGE UNTIL YOU HAVE
ALL COMPLETED SCHEDULES.

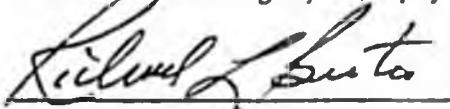
SUMMARY OF SCHEDULES

Check one box for each schedule:

		SCHEDULE COMPLETED AND ATTACHED	NO REPORTABLE INTERESTS SCHEDULE LEFT BLANK
SCHEDULE A	SOURCES OF INCOME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCHEDULE B	BUSINESS AND REAL PROPERTY INTERESTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCHEDULE C	BENEFICIAL INTERESTS, LOANS, GOVERNMENTAL CONTRACTS AND NATURAL RESOURCE LEASES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this Statement is, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct and complete. By statute, a person who makes a false sworn certification which s/he does not believe to be true is guilty of perjury.


SIGNATURE

1/30/91
DATE

STATE OFFICIALS send statement to:

AK PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION OR
2221 E. NORTHERN LIGHTS, #128
ANCHORAGE, AK 99506
(907) 276-4176
FAX (907) 276-7019

AK PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
JUNEAU BRANCH OFFICE
BOX CO. 112 4th ST. #114
JUNEAU, AK 99811-0222
(907) 465-4864

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS send
statement to:

YOUR LOCAL CITY OR BOROUGH
CLERK'S OFFICE

NAME Richard L. Burton

SCHEDULE A
SOURCES OF INCOME
(ACTUAL MONETARY AMOUNTS NOT REQUIRED)

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

NAME OF OFFICIAL, SPOUSE
OR CHILD:

EMPLOYER:

0

SELF EMPLOYMENT

Includes: (1) sole proprietorships; (2) all partnerships; (3) all professional corporations; and (4) corporations in which a controlling interest is held. If you checked nonretail, you MUST list all clients or customers by name.

BUSINESS NAME, TYPE
AND ADDRESS:

NAMES OF CLIENTS OR CUSTOMERS:

1. Burton & Associates
7810 Mae Rene Circle
Anchorage, AK 99502
RETAIL ___ NONRETAIL X

City of Ketchikan
Friedman & Friedman
Camarot, Sandberg & Smith
Attys

2. _____

RETAIL ___ NONRETAIL ___

3. _____

RETAIL ___ NONRETAIL ___

FEB 0 1 1991

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

SCHEDULE A CONTINUED

RENTAL INCOME

Includes all income over \$100 received from real property rentals.
You must list managing agent (if any) and all tenants by name.

OWNER:

TENANTS:

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST

RECIPIENT:

SOURCE:

Richard & Diane Burton

Dean Witter Reynolds

Richard & Diane Burton

Security Pacific Bank

OTHER INCOME

(Includes gifts, honoraria, capital gains, retirement, campaign funds taken as personal income
and other income over \$100.)

RECIPIENT:

SOURCE AND TYPE OF INCOME

Richard L. Burton

State of Alaska Retirement

Richard L. Burton

Alaska Security, Inc.

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

SCHEDULE B CONTINUED

REAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

MUST include a street address or a legal description.
Do not include property held through limited partnerships.
List limited partnerships on page 5.

Richard L. Burton & Diane R.
Name of official, spouse or children

7810 Mae Rene Circle, Anchorage, AK 99502
Street address or legal description

Lot 7, Div. 39 Sudden Valley, Bellingham, WA *Property held through Small Inc. Realty*
Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold) *3/4/91*

ownership
Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

sold

Richard L. & Diane R. Burton
Name of official, spouse or children

7810 Mae Rene Circle, Anchorage, AK 99502
Street address or legal description

ownership
Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold)

residence
Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

Name of official, spouse or children

Street address or legal description

Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold)

Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

NAME Richard L. Burton

SCHEDULE C
BENEFICIAL INTERESTS, LOANS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
AND NATURAL RESOURCE LEASES

BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN TRUSTS OR OTHER FIDUCIARY RELATION

<u>0</u> Name of beneficiary	Name of trustor
Type of assets	Extent of interest

Name of beneficiary	Name of trustor
Type of assets	Extent of interest

Name of beneficiary	Name of trustor
Type of assets	Extent of interest

LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES

Includes all financial obligations of \$500 or more; does not include credit card balances.

Richard L. & Diane Burton
Name of Debtor

Goldome Realty
Name of Lender

Richard L. & Diane Burton
Name of Debtor

Frontier Alaska Credit Union
Name of Lender

Name of Debtor

Name of Lender

Name of Debtor

Name of Lender

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

SCHEDULE C CONTINUED

CONTRACTS AND OFFERS TO CONTRACT WITH THE STATE
OR ITS INSTRUMENTALITY

Contracts of your family, including your parents, must be listed.
AS 39.50.030(b)(7)

0
Name of contractor _____ State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality _____

Contract number and description _____ Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered _____

Name of contractor _____ State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality _____

Contract number and description _____ Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered _____

Name of contractor _____ State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality _____

Contract number and description _____ Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered _____

LEASES OR OFFERS TO LEASE MINERAL, TIMBER, OIL OR
OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

Contracts of your family, including your parents, must be listed.
AS 39.50.030(b)(8)

0
Name of Lessor _____ Nature of Lease _____

Identity of Lease _____ Indicate: Held or Offered _____

Name of Lessor _____ Nature of Lease _____

Identity of Lease _____ Indicate: Held or Offered _____

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

RICHARD L. BURTON

33 years experience in public safety and private security operations and management from patrolman to department head and company president.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

PUBLIC SAFETY MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT 1988 - Present

- Perform management audits of Police Departments and consultant for Law Firms.

CO-OWNER AND PRESIDENT 1985 - 1988

Alaska Security, Inc. Anchorage, Alaska

- President and member of The Board of Directors of Alaska Security, Inc., a full service private security and armored car company.

CONSULTANT 1983 - 1985

- Consultant on management and operations for national security company.
- Consultant to various law firms on legal issues related to lawsuits involving police practices and procedures.

JUSTICE SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR 1981 - 1982

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oregon.

- Oversaw police department with 65 employees. Supervised criminal investigations, fish and game, jail operation, tribal prosecution, legal aides and security for Indian reservation with population of 3600. Monitored budget of \$1.5 million.

RICHARD L. BURTON

MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST/PLANNER 1979 - 1980

- Criminal Justice Planning Agency, United States Department of Justice.
Government of the Commonwealth of Northern Marianna Islands.
- Provided technical assistance in Public Safety Management and operations. Manpower/workload analysis allowed proper distribution of duties and reduction of supervisory positions. Implementation of minimum job related qualifications in hiring; restructuring of employee compensation and benefits, management training and courses in communication. Improved investigation bureau activity.

COMMISSIONER 1974 - 1979

- Alaska Department of Public Safety, Juneau, Alaska
- Top law enforcement position in the state of Alaska. Responsible for fiscal budgets of up to \$40,000,000 with 800 employees.
- Departmental divisions included State Troopers, Fish and Wildlife protection, Motor Vehicles, Fire Prevention and Administrative Support, State Highway Safety Planning Agency, and Police Standards Council.
- Member of the Governors Council on Criminal Justice and the Police Standards Board. Governor's Highway Safety Representative to the Federal Highway Safety Administration. Served on task force reorganizing structure and manpower training for state's correction system.

CHIEF OF POLICE 1973 - 1974

- City and Borough of Juneau. Alaska
- Provided law enforcement to a population of 10,000 within the cities of Juneau and Douglas, Alaska with limited service to Borough's population of 25,000.
- Full administrative control over all municipal police functions. Department employed approximately 30 personnel. Managed budget in excess of \$1 million.

RICHARD L. BURTON

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISOR 1971 - 1973

- Public Safety Advisor to Province Police Command in South Vietnam for the Agency for International Development, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.
- Consulted and trained Province Police in development and implementation of modern management principles to upgrade management of personnel, facilities, field operations, and logistics.
- Command consisted of 1 Province and 7 District Police Stations and Corrections Centers with 1800 police personnel. Capacity of Correction Centers exceeded 1,000 inmates. Traffic control, crime prevention, and institution of humane conditions at corrections facilities were priority objectives. Coordinated emergency procedures to react to terrorist activities against the civilian population.

TROOPER, SERGEANT, LIEUTENANT, CAPTAIN 1959 - 1971
Alaska State Troopers

- 5 years as Trooper, 3 years in charge of remote outposts.
- 3 years as Sergeant in charge of detachments with 5 to 20 troopers and investigators.
- 4 years as Lieutenant and Captain - Regional Commander for southeast region. In command of all state law enforcement functions plus search & rescue, natural disaster, and civil defense functions.

POLICE OFFICER CITIES OF KETCHIKAN AND FAIRBANKS, ALASKA
1954 - 1959

RICHARD L. BURTON

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

- GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Division of State and Provincial Police of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1977 - 1978. Travelled extensively through U.S. and Canada meeting with Chief Administrators of major law enforcement agencies, members of Congress, and heads of federal departments and agencies.

- PAST PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT of Alaska Chiefs of Police Association, 1967 - 1969.
Chaired seminars and meetings with state and local agencies related to statewide Criminal Justice. Served as liaison in frequent meetings with Legislative Committees.

- PRESENT MEMBERSHIPS

International Association of Chiefs of Police.
Life Member of Alaska Chiefs of Police Association.
Life Member of Alaska Peace Officers Association.
American Society for Industrial Security.

- CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Past member Anchorage Chamber of Commerce.
Crime Commission
Legislative committee
Board member Alaskans for Drug Free Youth.
Board member Victims for Justice.
Director Sand Lake Community Council.
Board member Alaska State Troopers Golden Anniversary Committee.

RICHARD L. BURTON

7810 MAE RENE CIRCLE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
(907) 243-2019

BIOGRAPHY

Came to Alaska in 1952 with the Bureau of Public Roads as a survey party chief. Worked on reconstructing and paving jobs on the Richardson, Seward, and Tongass Highways.

Entered law enforcement 1954, with the Ketchikan Police Department. Married Diane Thompson, in 1955. Have two daughters and two sons all living in Alaska.

Joined the Alaska State Police in 1959. Served as trooper, sergeant, lieutenant and captain, until 1971. Worked and lived in Ketchikan, Sitka, Fairbanks, Dillingham, Anchorage and Juneau. Left the Department for a two year appointment with the U.S. Department of State in 1971 as a police advisor. Served in South Vietnam until 1973.

Was Chief of Police in Juneau from September of 1973, until my appointment by Governor Jay Hammond as Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety in December of 1974.

Lived in Juneau from 1967 to 1979. Held positions which required considerable time with Legislative process; budgeting, drafting, and testifying on a broad spectrum of legislation. Member of the Criminal Justice Commission, Police Standards Council and was the Governor's representative for Highway Safety.

Retired from State Service in February of 1979, and took an assignment with the Department of Justice as a Police Specialist to the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas in Saipan.

From 1980 to 1982 I served as Justice Services Administrator for the Warm Springs Indian Reservation at Warm Springs, Oregon.

In March 1985 established Alaska Security, Inc. in Anchorage, a security and armored car company. Sold my interest in the company in April 1988.

Presently owner of Burton & Associates, a Public Safety Management Consulting firm, specializing in management audits of police departments and consultant to law firms on public safety liability issues.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

- GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Division of State and Provincial Police of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1977 - 1978.

- PAST PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT of Alaska Chiefs of Police Association, 1967 - 1969.

Chaired seminars and meetings with state and local agencies related to statewide Criminal Justice.

MEMBERSHIPS

International Association of Chiefs of Police
Life Member of Alaska Chiefs of Police Association
Life Member Alaska Peace Officers Association
Past Member Anchorage Chamber of Commerce

- Legislative Committee

- Crime Commission

Member and Director, Sand Lake Community Council
Board of Directors, Alaskans for Drug Free Youth
Member American Society for Industrial Security
Board of Directors, Victims for Justice
Board of Directors, Alaska State Troopers Golden Anniversary Committee

Public Safety

1990 TRANSITION REPORT

October 1990



Produced by
Office of the Governor

TRANSITION REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
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ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

History

The Alaska State Troopers (AST) came into being in 1941 as the Alaska Highway Patrol, under the Alaska Highway Commission. In 1953 the Alaska Highway Patrol became the Territorial Police, in 1959 the Alaska State Police, and in 1967 the Alaska State Troopers, a Division of the Department of Public Safety. Organized into six Detachments and three Bureaus, the Division has 420 authorized positions. These include 258 State Troopers, 32 Court Service Officers, and 130 non-commissioned (civilian) positions. These personnel are assigned to 42 locations statewide.

The main function of the Division of Alaska State Troopers is to preserve the peace, enforce the law, prevent and detect crime, and protect life and property. The Division and its members are empowered to pursue and apprehend offenders and obtain legal evidence necessary to ensure the conviction of such offenders. These duties include specialized criminal investigation, alcohol and narcotics law enforcement, oversight of village public safety officers, search and rescue, and the enforcement of laws regulating the operation of motor vehicles to improve safety on the highways of the State.

The Alaska State Troopers have law enforcement authority throughout Alaska, except in McKinley National Park and on the Annette Island Indian Reservation. In those jurisdictions, the troopers can respond at the express invitation of the local authority. The Alaska State Troopers cooperate with federal, borough, municipal, and village law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in all matters concerning law enforcement and criminal prosecutions.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issues

1. One of the most immediate challenges AST faces is the replacement of experienced mid and top level supervisors and criminal investigators who were lost as a result of the Retirement Incentive Program. AST must provide critical management training and rebuild the depth of knowledge in the criminal investigation units. This will be addressed through both in-state and out-of-state training programs. Recurrent training such as intoximeter, radar operation, emergency first aid, and officer safety also must be provided.

2. Fifty percent of the vehicles in the "L" car portion of AST's vehicle fleet exceed their economic useful lives, and are inefficient, unreliable, and approaching the point where they are unsafe. These cars cannot be replaced, however, because of shortfalls in the Highway Working Capital Fund. Division personnel are looking into the possibility of leasing vehicles to replace these "L" cars which, for the most part, are used by investigative personnel.
3. The Division must develop a flexible plan to respond to external factors that will impact law enforcement, such as native sovereignty, subsistence, and native lands trespass complaints. These issues must be addressed in cooperation with the Attorney General's Office.
4. Enforcement methods relating to alcohol and drug laws in the rural areas require close evaluation. The alcohol information reward program established by the Legislature in 1988 has not produced the benefits envisioned. The Division is considering the establishment of a toll free number and a program similar to the "Crime Stoppers" program.
5. The Rural Trooper Housing Program portion of the FY 91 operating budget is not covered by rental receipts and is subsidized by general fund money. The recommended solution to this problem is to change the present Public Safety Employees Association (PSEA) bargaining unit agreement to allow for the recovery of actual costs. The lack of housing in some rural areas is becoming critical. If we are to assign troopers (and their families) to rural areas, we must ensure that housing is available.
6. In a pending lawsuit, the State is challenging a 24% pay increase awarded to Court Service Officers (CSOs) by an arbitrator. If the court rules in favor of the PSEA, the Division must reevaluate the role and responsibilities of the Court Service Officers. The CSO job class originally was developed to save money. If the arbitrator's award stands, these limited-duty positions, which have received only two weeks of structured training, will be paid the equivalent to state trooper recruits.

Long Range Issues

1. Recruitment and retention of qualified minorities in the Alaska State Troopers has continued to be problematic. New, creative, non-traditional methods of recruitment must be considered in future efforts.
2. In the long run, the citizens of the State must decide the level of law enforcement service that should reasonably be provided in communities of varying size and character. Changes in law enforcement in some locations, such as the "Hillside" area of Anchorage, the City of Wasilla, and some rural communities, may increase or decrease the need for AST resources in the future.
3. If projects such as the Trans-Alaska Gas Pipeline, the opening of of the haul road to private vehicles, and ANWR occur, the State must develop a plan to upgrade statewide communications capabilities and enforcement personnel, especially along the pipeline corridor and the Dalton Highway.

Legislative Issues

1. Present State laws allowing the forfeiture of property used in violation of drug laws are cumbersome, confusing, outdated, and internally inconsistent. As a result, most forfeiture actions in Alaska are handled by the U. S. Attorney's Office in federal court; the State or local communities receive only a percentage of the proceeds that could be used to bolster drug enforcement efforts. The federal government has also indicated an intention to restrict the routine use of the federal forfeiture process for what are essentially local cases. A well-drafted, effective forfeiture law, including a provision for an administrative forfeiture process, should be introduced and adopted as soon as possible.
2. Enforcement of the State's laws regarding commercial motor vehicles is fragmented, with the AST enforcing safety and equipment laws, but the Department of Commerce operating the highway scale houses. An impartial, objective review of the present situation should be made by a person or group without a "turf" interest in the issue. This is an area where increased effectiveness and a reduction in costs could probably be achieved by a consolidation of all commercial vehicle enforcement-related functions in one agency.

DIVISION OF
FISH & WILDLIFE PROTECTION

HISTORY

Prior to statehood, fish and wildlife law enforcement was carried out by the U.S. Department of Fisheries and then the Territorial Department of Fish & Game. With Statehood, the Protection Division was established within the Department of Fish & Game. Twenty full-time officers were assigned to thirteen offices throughout the state. By the end of 1962, there were 33 commissioned protection officers within the division.

As Alaska's population continued to grow and the pressure on her fish and game resources increased throughout the 1960's and 1970's, the Division continued to expand within the Department of Fish & Game. In 1972, Governor William A. Egan signed Executive Order #16, which transferred the Division of Protection to the Alaska Department of Public Safety, in keeping with its full-time law enforcement duties. By 1983, the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection had grown to 117 commissioned Fish & Wildlife Troopers, enforcing the laws governing a fishing and hunting industry worth hundreds of millions of dollars a year to Alaska.

Commercial and recreational values for Alaska fish and game resources as a whole have continued to rise dramatically. Alaskan ports, such as Unalaska and Kodiak, are traditionally among the top ten in the country for value of fishery products landed. As the profit that can be made from illegal harvest of resources has grown, so has the clamor for enforcement presence to protect the rights of the honest fisherman. In addition, other resource-oriented activities such as Native Land claims, expanding restrictions in hunting lands, and growing subsistence use are placing an increased emphasis on the need for effective fish and wildlife law enforcement.

Unfortunately, the decline in state revenues in the mid-1980's has resulted in a 25% cut in enforcement positions in the Division. There are currently 88 commissioned positions within Fish & Wildlife Protection, stationed in 33 posts throughout the state.

KEY POLICY ISSUES

Long Range Issues

1. Enforcement Capabilities: The most pressing issue facing this division is the lack of adequate enforcement personnel and equipment. The pressure on Alaska's renewable resources has been increasing greatly. Commercial landings of fish in the three ports of Unalaska, Kodiak, and Petersburg have increased 221% (374.9 million pounds to 831.0 million pounds) between 1987 and 1989. Commercial fleets are expanding into new fisheries and becoming more competitive in traditional fisheries. There has been a dramatic increase in commercial participation in big game and sport fishing harvests. During this same time, Fish & Wildlife Protection Troopers have decreased from 117 positions to 88 positions. Many of our fish and wildlife resources cannot survive enforcement neglect. As oil revenue declines, the importance of renewable resources to the state's economy grows. The users of those resources have been vocal in their support for more enforcement of the regulations passed to protect those resources. The need is apparent.

The other area where the resource user is out-pacing the enforcement officer is in equipment. Especially in highly competitive commercial fisheries, the fishing fleets have been capitalizing with larger and faster boats. Some of the equipment Fish & Wildlife Protection depends on to enforce those fisheries is growing old and is no longer adequate to compete with high-tech violators.

2. Subsistence: The subsistence issue has been a growing problem for our enforcement personnel. Over the past two years, individuals and groups have been conducting "fish-ins" in order to emphasize their view points -- generally their contentions have been that they have a right to unrestricted harvest of a resource. Most of these demonstrations have been peaceful, but they require a lot of personnel and time which could be better spent protecting the resources. The present dichotomy between federal and state subsistence laws will make this problem even greater. The boundaries between federal and non-federal lands are often difficult to locate. When there are different seasons, or different regulations about who is a legal hunter, the enforcement problem is compounded.
3. Sovereignty: During the past couple of years there has been an increasing push for "native sovereignty" in the bush, particularly in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. There have been at least two incidents which developed into physical confrontations. One was in Quinahagak, where a FWP Trooper investigating the illegal killing of numerous caribou was prevented by a crowd of villagers from leaving the village with any of the evidence he had accumulated. The locked area where the evidence (two snowmachines and some guns) was stored was opened and the evidence was stolen. The situation was resolved only after a contingent of State Troopers responded from Bethel.

The other incident occurred in Tanunuk. A Trooper was in the village to serve two arrest warrants from the Bethel court. The villagers prohibited him from serving the warrants, telling him that the State had no authority in their village. Since he was alone, he left the village. State Troopers from Bethel later returned to the village to make the arrests.

The Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) has not supported these villages in their confrontations. This may have quieted things down. But the potential for some violence is there. There have also been threats to sportsfishermen on the Kanektok River near Quinahagak. Some of the more vocal devotees of sovereignty are not content to patiently pursue the issue in the courts.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUE

The vast majority of fish and game law enforcement statutes are located in Title 16 of the Alaska Statutes. Various provisions in AS 16 have been enacted and amended over the past 30 years, sometimes in a piecemeal fashion. A comprehensive review and rewrite of AS 16 should be performed to simplify and clarify the law, delete obsolete provisions, and improve the enforceability of the fish and game laws.

Division of Motor Vehicles

Division History

Prior to 1975 the licensing of drivers was the responsibility of the Department of Public Safety, while the registration and titling of motor vehicles was administered by the Department of Revenue. Both of these programs had been in existence for a number of years prior to statehood, and both were closely related to highway safety issues. For efficiency and better management, these two functions were combined into a Division of Motor Vehicles under the Department of Public Safety, effective July 1, 1975.

In early 1976 a new division director and deputy director were appointed with instructions to straighten up a badly floundering division. At this time the division operated five field offices and employed 20 commission agents throughout the state to assist the public in motor vehicle matters. During the next two years problems were aggressively addressed through capable management and by the use of the latest technology. Field offices increased to 19 and commission agents decreased to 15, and Alaska became the first state in the Union to issue computer-generated driver's licenses, titles, and registrations across-the-counter to the public.

Since 1978, numerous changes and new programs have altered the division's operations. Staggered registration allowed a leveling of the registration renewal work load over the entire year, instead of concentrating it in one month. A new license plate was phased in over a two-year period beginning in 1981. By 1984 a new computer system had replaced the original outdated, and overloaded one. Also in 1984 a new program of administrative revocation of driver licenses was begun to remove drunk drivers from the road. Mandatory auto insurance started a year later, along with the enforcement of emission inspection programs in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and enforcement of the federal heavy vehicle use tax. In 1987 the division began planning for the Federally-mandated Commercial Drivers License program, with expected implementation in January 1991.

The division has also provided a base for several programs unrelated to drivers or vehicles, including voter registration, municipal tax collection, organ donor identification and information, trash bag dissemination, issuance of identification cards, and driver license suspensions of minors for non-driving alcohol offenses.

In 1987 the Division's operating budget topped \$7 million, with 149 full-time and 19 part-time employees. Three years later the budget is a million dollars less, and 22 full-time and 2 part-time employees have been eliminated. Both the operating budget and the number of employees have been reduced by 14% during this period of time. Motor vehicle and driver license transactions have increased 16% during the same period. There are fewer field offices today than there were in 1978.

Key Policy Issues

Short range issues

1. Commercial drivers license — This Federally-mandated program has been in the planning and development stage for several years. Implementation is scheduled for January 1991. The program must be approved prior to that date by the Federal Highway Administration.
2. Staff replacement — Three key management positions will be vacated with the retirements of the Chief of Driver Services, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and the Anchorage Field Office Manager. While capable managers will be hired, the loss of knowledge and expertise will be extensive.

Long range issues

1. Budget reduction — The latest in a series of budget cuts will seriously hamper the Division's ability to provide adequate public service. Nearly every adult Alaskan has contact with this Division on at least a yearly basis. For many, this is the only contact with our government, and their perception of government is formed from the service received. If the Division is to provide adequate, quality service then the financial needs must be provided for this agency (which brings in over four times its budget in revenue).
2. Equipment replacement — The Division's ability to handle the large volume of motor vehicle work with a relatively small staff is partially the result of automation/computers. Much of the equipment has already exceeded its normal life-span. To continue operating efficiently, the Division must constantly take advantage of new technology in systems and equipment. The alternatives are to increase staffing levels or to further reduce public services.
3. Other group support — The Division's mission is to protect the public's ownership rights in vehicles, and provide for safety on the roadways by licensing and controlling drivers. Programs that use the Division as a point of contact for other purposes can diminish its ability to provide basic services.

Legislative Issues

1. Commercial drivers license penalties — Federal law requires certain penalties be applied for commercial vehicle violations. These penalties are a part of the overall Commercial Drivers License program. Failure to conform to the Federal requirements could result in a loss of federal highway funds.
2. Mobile homes — Mobile homes may be real property or a vehicle, depending on the whim or needs of the owner. A vehicle title, once issued, is frequently lost as the mobile home transfers ownership over the years. All too often, significant research efforts are required to locate records for old titles. Mobile homes should be removed from vehicle titling provisions and treated uniformly as real property.
3. One license plate — The Division can save approximately \$75,000 per year by removing the requirement for both a rear and front license plate on motor vehicles. A rear license plate is considered adequate in over one-half of the states in the U.S.
4. Fee increases — Alaskans enjoy some of the lowest fees in the country for titling/registering vehicles and for driver's licenses. A relatively modest increase in these fees would substantially increase revenue to the State.

DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION

History

The Division of Fire Prevention (DFP) was created in 1954 to develop and promote ways to protect life and property against fire, explosion, and panic. The Fire Service Training program was transferred to the Division of Fire Prevention from the Department of Education in 1986.

The Division has statewide responsibility for establishing minimum standards for fire safety in existing and new commercial buildings. At the request of local jurisdictions, and under certain conditions, the authority to enforce the State Fire Codes can be transferred ("deferred") to these communities. Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Kenai have complete code enforcement authority. The Cities of Valdez and Seward have approved local inspection programs, but the Division maintains authority for plan review of new or remodeled construction.

The State built five regional fire training centers in the late 1970s, located in Bethel, Kotzebue, Juneau, Fairbanks, and Anchorage. After ten years, ownership was transferred to the local governments, which are required to maintain the regional training concept and allow use by other area fire departments. The last center was officially turned over on August 9, 1990.

The Division works with other State agencies, fire departments, local police, Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs), local building officials, design professionals, public safety associations, native health associations, local and federal governments, school systems, and private industry to reduce the impact of fires on the citizens and communities of Alaska. New "program receipts" authorization, allowing the Division to charge tuition for certain fire training programs, has been a tremendous help in meeting the training and proficiency needs of emergency responders. A new marine firefighting program and the hazardous material training programs are examples of needs which probably could not have been addressed without the ability to charge tuition. Other program receipts are provided by the plan review program. Both programs play a significant role in helping the Division accomplish its goals.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issues

1. Timely Adoption of the State Fire Codes. The fire codes in Alaska are established through the adoption of regulations by the DFP. The State codes are based upon national model codes; these codes are issued by national code development bodies, and are revised every three years. The model codes are not adopted in total. Most portions are adopted, some with amendments which reflect conditions peculiar to Alaska. The review of newly-issued model codes, and the adoption of regulations based upon them, is very time consuming and requires considerable assistance from the Department of Law. Serious delays have occurred in the past. Unless a higher priority is assigned to this work in the Department of Law, and a more concerted effort made by Division staff, future legislation may mandate adoption timetables that would be difficult for the Division to meet. Architects and local building officials are faced with hardships when different editions of the same model code are used by the State and local code authorities.
2. Replacement of Deteriorating Equipment. Capital program needs for the Division have been "put on hold" since the revenue declines of the mid 1980s. The State turned over the regional training centers to local governments but maintained ownership of all training equipment. Fire trucks, hoses, and training tools urgently need to be replaced.

One option is to place a surcharge on all classes using the equipment. Charges for training have been kept to a minimum, and are generally set to cover material and supplies necessary for the courses. If additional charges are added, the largely volunteer firefighters around the State may be unable to attend. Either a new source of revenue must be found, or higher priorities placed on the agency's capital budget requests.

Long Range Issues

1. Decaying Public Infrastructure. Decaying and neglected public facilities owned by the State and local governments are affecting the code enforcement responsibilities of the Division. In the past, appropriations for new facilities appear to have been more attractive, legislatively, than the repair of existing buildings. In addition, routine preventive maintenance funds are sometimes diverted by managers to maintain programs in times of budget reductions. The decaying infrastructure is causing a very serious situation for the Division of Fire Prevention and State building tenants. The Division is increasingly faced with difficult technical and legal decisions involving closure and/or major modification of existing buildings for serious life safety violations. The legislature must make a commitment to the adequate maintenance of existing State facilities or the Division will be placed in

an increasingly adversarial role in trying to carry out its public safety responsibilities. When a public school or other facility burns down, the State spends millions to replace it--but when a hundred thousand dollars is requested to help prevent a building from burning, there seems to be little support. This is a remarkably short-sighted attitude, which must be changed.

2. Local Fire Department Needs. Continued resources will be needed to maintain some of the statewide gains in fire protection achieved during the past decade. Fire departments will be facing tremendous needs for capital funds for facilities and new equipment. Much of the fire equipment now in service was purchased by the State in the "oil boom" years of the late 1970s and early 1980s. That equipment is nearing the end of its useful life. Local funding in many rural areas to replace fire trucks is nonexistent. Even where there is a local tax base, competition for local funds have failed to address this issue.
3. Division Staffing Level. Many new programs and responsibilities have been added to the Division over the past decade with no increase in staff. Some of these include administration of the burn injury reporting program, enforcement of the law requiring residential smoke detectors, placarding requirements for hazardous materials, and higher standards from the federal government for the training of firefighters. The Division cannot continue adding new programs without the addition of sufficient funding to administer these programs; the "core" duties of the agency suffer as a result.

Legislative Issue

In 1987 Representative Fran Ulmer introduced a bill, HB 230, which increased the insurance premium tax from 2.7 to 3.0 percent, provided for separate accounting of 10 percent of the tax collected, and allowed the appropriation of those proceeds to fund fire prevention services. CSHB 230 passed the House, but was never approved by the Senate. If a bill similar to HB 230 were to be adopted, the resulting fund would provide monies to replace fire equipment and improve staffing in the Division without drawing scarce resources from other divisions or departments.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

History

Administrative Services was established as a Division in 1975 to provide supervisory management to fiscal, personnel, and supply functions that were, at that time, reporting directly to the Commissioner. Major constituencies include both statewide central programs (e.g. Legislative Finance; Legislative Audit; OMB; Divisions of Finance, General Services and Supply, Personnel, Labor Relations; EEO; Human Rights Commission; etc.) as well as line divisions and specialized agencies within Public Safety.

Major projects typically involve centralized staff within Administrative Services monitoring work performed by the staff of DPS's three largest line divisions, and completing administrative assignments for most specialized agencies to ensure that a satisfactory product is submitted to central state programs. Individual actions needed to meet line division objectives are assisted through statewide agency approval by staff specialists who also handle basic functions such as bill payment, payroll, leave, personnel records, purchasing, etc. During Legislative Audits, the Administrative Director must certify department-wide compliance with state law and policies.

The Records and Identification function was transferred into Administrative Services from the Commissioner's Office in 1979: centralized criminal records have existed since before statehood. Major constituencies include both state and local police as well as all other criminal justice agencies (e.g. prosecutors, courts, corrections, etc.) which depend on a central repository of criminal history record information and the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (which provides positive identification).

Information Systems dates back to July, 1980, when five systems analysts were transferred to DPS from the Department of Administration, Division of Data Processing in Anchorage. That reorganization shifted to each department the responsibility for its own mainframe computer applications such as the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) a 24-hour statewide system. Major constituencies include all police and criminal justice agencies, roughly 1,900 users accessing APSIN through 480 terminals statewide. APSIN automates driver license, vehicle registration, and time-critical law enforcement information (e.g. wanted persons, stolen property, criminal records, etc.).

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issue

Adequate Administrative Support -- Federal and state law must be followed by all Departments; policy and procedures should be followed whenever possible. Basic administrative functions common to all large organizations must be performed in this "bureaucratic" framework. Central statewide agencies, (e.g. OMB, Administration) are not staffed to address the amount and complexity of paperwork needed to deliver public service.

Working together with administrative staff in large divisions, and program managers in smaller programs, the Division of Administrative Services must maintain adequate numbers and types of staff to help insure that line divisions deliver their services to the public in a timely manner, in spite of the "rules".

Strategy: Identify those key and critical functions which should be centralized, and maintain staffing levels to avoid major audit exceptions, minimize employee complaints about the administration of their pay and benefits, avoid interest payments to vendors for late payment of bills, submit a consolidated budget, facilitate action by statewide central agencies, etc. Discontinue functions which can be handled by civilians or commissioned officers within line divisions, recognizing that decentralizing functions places further resource constraints on direct service programs and can be inefficient overall.

Long Range Issue

Maintain Automated Efficiencies -- Computerization has provided specialized services to large client groups using telecommunications and mainframe applications. The Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN), for example, is operated at a centralized state data center. Data center managers have had the recurring problem of delayed computer terminal response time as more agencies turn to automation to increase employee productivity. The public is often kept waiting while state employees in turn wait for their terminal to access the mainframe to complete a driver license or motor vehicle transaction.

Strategy: Computer infrastructure must be provided if the potential productivity gains from automation are to be realized. Some law enforcement functions depend on time-critical information such as: wanted, dangerous, or missing persons; stolen property; and repeat criminals using false identities. Without prompt access to a complete data base, many law enforcement objectives cannot be achieved.

Legislative Issue

Comprehensive Criminal Records Law -- National attention has been focused on the need for timely, accurate, and complete criminal history records by all elements of the criminal justice process. Alaska's statutory and regulatory law needs major revision to correct deficiencies in how criminal records are created and maintained. Among the problems:

Mandatory Fingerprinting: some persons arrested or issued a summons are not fingerprinted. This omission makes it impossible to use the fingerprint computer (AAFIS) to verify that person's identify in subsequent encounters with law enforcement.

Unique Tracking Number: without a unique number linking each arrest with its disposition, criminal history records may contain incorrect information which should have been recorded on another person's record.

Disposition Reporting: there is no disposition for about one-third of the arrests contained in Alaska's criminal history records. When a person's record contains a serious arrest without indicating whether the person was innocent or the charges dismissed, etc. there is some chance that there was a finding of guilt, so research must be done to verify innocence.

Strong executive leadership is required to develop the necessary multi-agency commitment to address this issue, which involves all parts of the criminal justice system including the court system.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

There are many diverse agencies and functions that, for administrative oversight, are located within the Department of Public Safety's Commissioner's Office. The major functions and related issues are discussed briefly in this section of the report.

BUILDING SECURITY

History

In 1987 the Alaska State Legislature appropriated \$250.0 in operating funds for the Department to establish and maintain a building security program. The Department contracts with a private security agency to provide unarmed security personnel in nine State-owned/operated government buildings in Alaska's capital city. The enforcement of parking regulations in the State-owned/leased parking lots is included in the contract. The Department also contracts for two armed security officers to be present during legislative sessions in the Capitol.

Key Policy Issues

Long Range Issue

The Department was able to reduce the cost of this function from \$250.0 to \$240.0, and intends to continue the security enforcement program as established for the next two years. Contractual costs are expected to increase by FY 93, however, which will require either an increase in operating funds or a reduction in the level of service.

ALASKA WING CIVIL AIR PATROL

History

The Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was established in 1961 and is a federally-chartered civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force. Its purpose is to provide aviation education and training and to assist in local and national emergencies.

The CAP is funded by the federal and state government, with state funding administered by the Alaska Department of Public Safety. Since the CAP has over 1300 members, 38 corporate-owned aircraft, and access to an additional 350 aircraft in 28 squadron locations throughout the state, the CAP is an important asset in assisting the Department with its statewide search and rescue responsibilities.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issue

During the past three years, the State has directed capital funds to the acquisition of aircraft hangars needed as operating bases. The State operating funds appropriated to the CAP were reduced from \$850.0 in FY 85 to its present level of \$420.0. In FY 92, the CAP will be confronted with increases in operating costs -- insurance, aircraft maintenance, and utilities. It is recommended that CAP funding should be maintained at at least the current level. Some further cost-savings could be realized by the continued consolidation of CAP hangars and aircraft with Alaska State Trooper and Fish and Wildlife Protection functions.

Long Range Issue

During the next five years, capital funding will be necessary for repair and maintenance of state-owned CAP hangars and communication equipment.

CONTRACT JAILS

History

In 1986 the Department became responsible for providing care and custody for persons incarcerated on State charges while in pre-trial status or until transferred to State-owned detention facilities (AS 33.30.071). The Department currently contracts with 20 communities throughout the state to provide for the care and custody of prisoners in local jails. In communities not under contract, emergency guards are hired until prisoners are transported to State facilities.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issue

The current annual contractual cost for the 20 contract jails is \$3,900.0. The cost of this program has risen steadily since 1986. There is a strong feeling among the leaders of some contract jail communities that their communities should not be responsible for the liability risks of incarcerating persons unless local jails are fully staffed by jail guards to provide full-time inmate supervision and/or the State accepts all liability associated with incarceration of prisoners, and the actions of community police department jail guards. Some

communities have threatened to refuse to contract with the State for local jail use. Such an action would result in higher prisoner transport costs, increased need for trooper escort personnel, and larger inmate populations in State-owned correctional facilities.

At present, there is no law that requires organized boroughs or cities to operate a local jail. Without that, contractual operating costs may continue to increase, and some communities may simply "drop out" of the system, leaving the State with few options, none of them good.

The Department recommends that certain communities be required, by statute, to operate a local jail. The State would then reimburse the communities for reasonable operational costs verified through audits.

Long Range Issue

Several contract jails (and non-contract jails) throughout the state do not meet national minimum safety, environmental, and occupancy standards. In the long run, this issue will result in jail closures to eliminate liability, or lawsuits that will require the upgrade or closure of facilities.

Since the responsibility for providing care and custody of these prisoners remains with the State, capital funding will most likely be necessary for these jails to comply with minimum standards. As an alternative to capital funding, it is possible that private jail leasing agencies could contract with local communities to replace old or defective jails with new jails meeting the minimum occupancy standards.

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL

The development of services for Alaskan victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families is truly an example of a "grassroots" effort that led to the creation of a number of major statewide programs as well as a governmental funding agency, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Council). The effort was begun in 1976 when a group of concerned women established the Alaska Women's Resource Center in Anchorage and began efforts to obtain services for battered women. They organized the first Alaskan conference on domestic violence. As a result of that conference, which began to focus attention on the need for services, the state's first shelter Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC) was established in Anchorage in the fall of 1977. By 1978, limited services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault were also being provided in eight other communities, primarily through volunteers and some federal funds.

In 1978, a statewide network of the community-based non-profit groups which were providing services, the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Network), was incorporated. By 1980, federal funding ended, but State funds for the programs increased to \$1.8 million for FY81. This money supported sixteen programs. Funding for the programs was funneled through the Network for decisions on program funding, with the Department of Health and Social Services only administering and monitoring the grants. The Legislature added intent language in the FY81 budget stating "No further increases in domestic violence and sexual assault budgets until legislation establishing responsibilities is passed." There were concerns that having a non-profit group outside of State government making funding decisions was unprecedented and had no statutory base.

As a result, the Network and the Department of Health and Social Services developed proposed legislation for authorization to administer grants-in-aid to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. The resulting legislation was AS 18.66, which established the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and placed it in the Department of Public Safety, effective October 24, 1981. The Network felt strongly that since domestic violence and sexual assault are primarily issues of safety and must be acknowledged as the serious crimes they are, the Council should be in the Department of Public Safety. Also, cooperation of police officers is crucial to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Council, which is an administrative, policy-making body, is composed of three public members appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Network, and representatives from the Departments of Public Safety, Law, Education, and Health and Social Services. The purpose of the Council is to "provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs" (AS 18.66.010). In FY91, the Council funded twenty-three community-based programs (See Appendix A).

KEY ISSUES CONFRONTING THE COUNCIL

I. The major policy issue facing the Council is how to allocate resources to most effectively provide safety to victims and alleviate the trauma caused by domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. This critical task is complicated by the size of the State, variable infrastructure, and different cultural groups. Domestic violence and sexual assault programs provided 53,000 nights of safety to victims and their children, in FY90. This is an increase of more than 32% over FY89. In FY90, existing programs served more than 10,000 Alaskans who either were victims of domestic violence and sexual assault or related to victims. Also, as Alaskans begin to understand the extent of domestic violence and sexual assault in our state, more communities are demanding that services be available to them.

Domestic violence programs have not received sufficient funding to meet basic needs such as food for clients, increased insurance costs, relief staff needed to meet increased numbers of clients, utilities, building maintenance and emergency client transport. Programs cannot provide adequate salaries or even minimal benefits; this has resulted in high staff turnover. Lack of funding and increased demands have resulted in domestic violence and sexual assault programs establishing waiting lists or turning people away.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES:

1. Provide additional funding for basic safety and crisis intervention services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.
2. Develop regional service centers that provide comprehensive services to victims and their families and coordinate services to villages and smaller communities. Comprehensive services go beyond providing basic safety and crisis intervention to victims. They include services for children and batterers and education, prevention, and outreach services.

ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY: Without increases in funding, services will have to be reduced. The first service to be cut should be intervention and counseling of batterers. Other services that will have to be reduced are services to children and prevention, outreach, and education services.

II. It is important to educate other service providers in the dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault and to continue to improve coordination. Many agencies that work with domestic violence victims and perpetrators do not understand the potential lethality of these situations. Counseling is being provided for couples where family violence is present; this increases the jeopardy to victims. Many women who abuse alcohol and other drugs are victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; yet not all services for these people address victimization as an issue. Arrest has been proven to be an effective deterrent to domestic violence and Alaskan law enforcement agencies are leaders in this area; yet not all people recognize domestic violence for the serious crime it is.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES:

1. Ensure that services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault are priorities of all affected departments (Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Law, Education, and Corrections.)
2. Departmental representatives on the Council should be in policy-making positions and transmit Council concerns and decisions back to their respective departments.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES, COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault recommends changing three statutes so that victims of domestic violence will be further protected. The three areas to be revised follow:

AS 11.61.120(a)(6). HARASSMENT. Under this section, a person commits the crime of harassment if, with intent to harass or annoy, that person violates a domestic violence order restraining the respondent from communicating directly or indirectly with the petitioner.

The Council has learned that under the existing language, it is difficult to prove that the defendant intended to harass or annoy the other party. Acts which on their face do not appear to be threatening or even objectionable, are threatening when given the history of the relationship. Also, any contact, however benign, is a violation of the restraining order and should be illegal. Therefore, the Council proposes changing the harassment statute so it is clear that contact in violation of a restraining order is illegal. The focus should be on the offender's conduct, not his subjective state of mind.

AS 25.35.010(b)(7). INJUNCTIVE RELIEF IN CASES INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. Under this section a restraining order may direct the respondent to "engage in personal and family counseling".

Family counseling is dangerous in cases of domestic violence. Many battered women report that past family therapy sessions were followed by violent episodes. In family counseling, battering is not seen as the primary treatment issue but rather a symptom of some larger underlying problem. The result of this is that a batterer's non-violence may be seen as negotiable. The primary purpose of a restraining order is safety for the victim. The only way for safety to be maintained is for the battering to stop or to make sure the perpetrator does not have access to the victim.

Since it is important for the batterer to address his/her violence and that is best accomplished in a setting where the counselors are trained in domestic violence, this section would afford more protection if it read "to engage in personal counseling, particularly counseling that provides alternatives to aggression if such counseling is available".

AS 25.35.060. DEFINITIONS. The Council has learned from community-based domestic violence programs that there are many instances when people in dating relationships need the protection of a domestic violence restraining order. In a teleconference held last September, the Council heard that teen violence is a major problem in Alaska. Many teens are the victims of violence from other teens whom they date. The Council is suggesting that "current and former sexual partners" be added to the list of persons eligible to obtain injunctive relief orders in cases of domestic violence as well as other protections provided to victims of domestic violence. Although adding this group does not ensure protection of all people who need protection, many individuals would be covered who are not now protected.

PROGRAMS FUNDED BY THE
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
FY91

<u>Anchorage</u>		
Abused Women Aid In Crisis (AWAIC)		\$661,600
Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC)		140,400
Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)		313,700
<u>Barrow</u>		
Arctic Women In Crisis (AWIC)		235,700
<u>Bethel</u>		
Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC)		457,200
<u>Dillingham</u>		
Safe & Fear-Free Environment (SAFE)		205,600
<u>Emmonak</u>		
Emmonak Women's Shelter (EWS)		69,800
<u>Fairbanks</u>		
Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC)		47,700
Women In Crisis-Counseling & Assistance (WICCA)		561,000
<u>Homer</u>		
South Peninsula Womens Services (SPWS)		181,300
<u>Juneau</u>		
Aiding Women from Abuse & Rape Emergencies (AWARE)		418,600
Parent Aid & Family Support Center (PAFSC)		22,000
Tongass Community Counseling Center (TOCC)		42,950 *
<u>Kenai</u>		
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource & Crisis Center (K/SWROC)		305,000
<u>Ketchikan</u>		
Women In Safe Homes (WISH)		361,900
<u>King Cove</u>		
Aleutians East Borough (AEB)		1,000
<u>Kodiak</u>		
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (KWROC)		221,500
<u>Nome</u>		
Bering Sea Women's Group (BSWG)		366,200
<u>Palmer</u>		
Valley Women's Resource Center (VWRC)		314,000
<u>Seward</u>		
Seward Life Action Council (SLAC)		30,000
<u>Sitka</u>		
Sitkans Against Family Violence (SAFV)		216,600
<u>Unalaska</u>		
Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence (USAFV)		41,400
<u>Valdez</u>		
Advocates for Victims of Violence (AVV)		130,400
	SUBTOTAL	\$5,345,550
Tongass Community Counseling Center (TOCC)		42,950 **
	TOTAL	\$5,388,500

* Six month grant award.

** These funds may be awarded if TOCC is in compliance with grant award conditions and regulations.

Alaska Police Standards Council

HISTORY

The Alaska Police Standards Council is a regulatory and quasi-judicial body that was created by ch 178, SLA 1972. The legislation was in response to a national recommendation that individual states appoint a body that would set mandatory police training, education, and selection requirements and/or standards for law enforcement officers. At the present time all 50 states have councils or commissions that perform a function similar to that of the Alaska Police Standards Council.

Effective July 1, 1988 the legislature expanded the Alaska Police Standards Council to include correctional, probation, and parole officers. Two more members were added to the council, making the total membership eleven. This amendment expanded the number of officers requiring certification from approximately 1,200 to 2,000.

Effective August 23, 1989 the Alaska Police Standards Council Act was again amended by changing the definition of a police officer to include "an officer or employee of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities who is stationed at an international airport and has been designated to have the general police powers authorized under AS 02.15.230(a)." This amendment added an additional 120 airport safety officers to the council's jurisdiction.

KEY POLICY ISSUES

i. Application of revised standards.

The Council has made recent changes in their regulations for police officers and have established regulations setting the minimum standards for correctional, probation, and parole officers that will become effective February 8, 1990. Procedures for the implementation of the amended statutes and resulting regulations have been established.

The correctional, probation, and parole officers that were hired before the effective date of the regulations are "grandfathered in," and will not be required to meet the minimum standards for their respective position. If a person in this status chooses to apply for certification then he or she will be required to meet all of the standards established for the position. Airport Safety Officers were not "grandfathered in," and will be required to be certified in order to maintain employment in their current position. The statute requires all Airport Safety Officers to be certified by August 23, 1991. The council has already experienced an increase in litigation as a result of the amendments to the law: as the deadlines for certification approach a greater increase is anticipated.

17. Inadequate police training.

Lack of funds for the training of police officers has created a situation where at any given time there may be as many as fifty persons functioning as village police officers who have no formal training for the position. Funding for entry level law enforcement training has been seriously reduced, and funding for specialized and in-service training has been eliminated. Law enforcement officials and community leaders are expressing increasing concern over the lack of training and the negative impact it will have on the effectiveness of their police officers.

VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD

HISTORY

AS 18.67, establishing a Violent Crimes Compensation Board, was adopted by the Alaska Legislature in 1972. Its purpose was to alleviate the financial hardships caused by crime-related medical expenses or loss of income sustained by innocent victims of violent crimes in Alaska. Additionally, it provides for the payment of pecuniary loss to dependents of deceased victims of crimes to mitigate the loss of a loved one.

The need for this program is reflected in the fact that almost daily there is a report of some act of violence against a person in this state. If the offender is apprehended, the concern for his dignity and rights as an accused are not forgotten, and after his imprisonment the concern continues as to rehabilitation and training programs. These efforts are praiseworthy; however, the problems and need of the victim sometimes can be overlooked. To address this need, the Violent Crimes Compensation Board was established.

The Board is appointed by the Governor, and consists of three members who are compensated on a per diem basis for meetings only. It is mandatory to have a licensed medical doctor and an attorney on the Board, thus providing the expertise in these fields necessary to determine claims. In F'90, the Board awarded compensation to 152 victims of violent crimes or their family members.

KEY POLICY ISSUE

The only "key policy issue" confronting the Board at this time is the continuation of funding to provide compensation to innocent victims. The number of claims is expected to increase this year another 20%, to approximately 300 claims.

Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency

History

In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 401 - 404 (The Highway Safety Act of 1966), the 1967 legislature passed AS.44.99.001, which designates the Governor as the State Official having the ultimate responsibility for dealing with the federal government with respect to programs and activities under the Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966. This statute also provides that the Governor may designate a person to serve as the Governor's Highway Safety Representative, while maintaining the ultimate responsibility for the program.

The Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency was created in 1976 by Executive Order number 34. The Agency identifies major traffic safety problems through the analysis of statewide traffic crash and other data, develops countermeasures directed at impacting identified problems, implements these countermeasures, and evaluates the results. The Agency's Goal is to prevent and reduce the loss of life, personal injury, property damage and societal and economic loss to the citizens of the State.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issue

1. Implementation of the Mandatory Seat Belt Law. The Agency will be conducting a statewide public information and education campaign to inform the public about the law that becomes effective on September 12, 1990, and to encourage volunteer compliance to the law. The Agency will also be encouraging all State and local law enforcement agencies to actively enforce the new law.

Long Range Issues

1. Increase the rate of use of automotive restraints from the current level of approximately 40 percent to 70 percent by 1992. This will be accomplished through a combined public information and education effort and an enthusiastic enforcement program.
2. Continuation of Drinking Driver Prevention Programs. The Agency supports statewide programs directed at the prevention of drinking and driving. It is essential to the welfare of the Alaskan motorist that these programs are continued.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACADEMY

History

The Department of Public Safety's Training Academy is in Sitka, located on a 19-acre campus next to the Sheldon Jackson College. The Academy is a modern, two-story, 21.5 thousand square foot, co-ed facility with two classrooms and accommodations for 54 resident students. Sheldon Jackson College provides meals, gym, and pool facilities as needed.

Early training for officers of the Alaska Highway Patrol, the Alaska Territorial Police, and the Alaska State Police was conducted as needed, by officers temporarily assigned to the training sessions as instructors. The Division of Alaska State Troopers was created in 1967. In 1968, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) arranged to house its Academy in a dormitory on the Sheldon Jackson College campus.

As the State's population continued to grow, there was a commensurate increase in the need for well-trained and competent state troopers. In 1973 the Legislature approved a \$1.4 million capital project to build a separate facility for the Public Safety Academy. The building was designed to be large enough to house the necessary training facilities, but was located close to the Sheldon Jackson Campus to allow use of college facilities that did not have to be duplicated. The current Academy building opened in October, 1974.

The primary mission of the Academy is to train Alaska State Trooper Recruits. The Academy basic training program is 13 weeks, followed by 12 weeks of on-the-job training. State Trooper Recruit certification requires each graduate of the 13-week Academy training to work under the direct supervision of an experienced State Trooper. The 12-week Field Training Officer (FTO) program increases the total training to 25 weeks. The FTO supervisors are trained by the Academy, and the program is directed by the Academy Commander. With the graduation of the 40th Trooper Recruit class in August, 1990, 935 Alaska State Troopers have been trained at the Academy.

The Public Safety Academy is more than just a "Trooper" Academy, however. All municipal police officers in the State, with the exception of the Anchorage Police Department, are trained at the DPS Academy in Sitka. To date, nearly 600 Alaskan municipal law enforcement officers have been trained at the Academy. Other training programs conducted over the years include training for correctional officers.

Emergency Medical Technicians, Coast Guard "Sea Survival," Fish and Game biologists, and National Park Rangers.

Training in public safety services for Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) began in 1979, and continues to the present time. The 17th VPSO class graduated from the Academy on March 2, 1990. To date, over 350 VPSOs have been trained in search and rescue, fire prevention and fire fighting, emergency trauma techniques, community services, and basic law enforcement procedures. These officers fill a crucial need for "first responder" public safety in rural Alaska.

The Public Safety Academy also conducts essential in-service training in Sitka and in the field for DPS commissioned personnel. Over the past few years, in-service training has been provided in supervision, budget management, management of staff, shooting decisions, accident reconstruction, and search and rescue procedures. Such training is necessary to be sure that all troopers maintain proficiency in firearms use and are aware of new developments in law enforcement techniques.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issue

Successfully complete the current training schedule, which includes:

- a two-week in-service academy for municipal officers with police training from other states; this "re-training" qualifies these officers for basic police certification by the Alaska Police Standards Council;
- a one-week intoximeter supervisor school for troopers/police officers statewide;
- a 15-week program under contract with the University of Alaska Southeast; graduates are eligible to be hired by any Alaska municipality as a police officer or by the National Park Service as a seasonal park ranger;
- a 13-week State Trooper/Fish & Wildlife School (Basic Academy);
- a 6-week basic academy for Village Public Safety Officers; and

- an 8-week basic police academy for new municipal police officers who require a basic police certificate from the Alaska Police Standards Council.

Long Range Issue

The principal long-range issue concerning the Public Safety Academy is its continued existence. When State revenues took a nose dive in 1986, the abolition of the Academy was discussed as a cost-saving measure. Such an action would have been remarkably short-sighted, as the need to train rookie state troopers, municipal law enforcement officers, VPSOs, and other law enforcement-related professionals would remain, even if the Academy were abolished. In this era of increasing litigation regarding all aspects of law enforcement officers' conduct, training efforts must be increased, not eliminated. Well trained, competent police officers are a basic necessity if the safety of the public is to be maintained.

SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY

History

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory was funded by the legislature in 1984 to provide forensic services to all law enforcement agencies within the State of Alaska. Prior to the opening of this new facility in 1986, forensic work was either contracted out to private laboratories or conducted by the F.B.I. Laboratory in Washington, D.C. Alaska was the last state to construct a full-service crime laboratory, but now has one of the most modern, well-equipped state crime laboratories in the nation.

The primary duties of laboratory personnel are to conduct scientific and technical analyses and examinations of evidentiary items in criminal cases, give court testimony in connection with the examinations at trials of subsequent criminal cases, provide instruction in police training schools, and liaison with all police agencies. In extremely serious or difficult cases, Crime Lab personnel assist investigating officers by the collection of evidence from the scene of the crime.

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory now consists of the following sections:

- A. Administrative - clerical, evidence custody, fiscal, and supply functions;
- B. Criminalistics - forensic serology, trace evidence, arson, firearms and toolmarks, footprint and tiretracks, and fish and wildlife identification;
- C. Controlled Substances - street drug identification and toxicology;
- D. Latent Fingerprints - physical, chemical, and laser enhancement of fingerprints with photography, composite artistry, facial reconstruction, autopsy support for coroner/pathologist, and maintenance support functions.

Twenty-two crime scene investigation assists have been conducted by the Criminalistics and Latent Fingerprint Sections in the past year. Approximately 750 fingerprints have been identified per year from over 3000 suitable latent fingerprints retrieved, some through the use of the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AAFIS).

Evidence from over 2900 cases is being analyzed per year. Over 4300 items are analyzed in Controlled Substances, over 2900 items are analyzed in Criminalistics, over 12,450 are analyzed in Latent Fingerprints, and over 300 items are analyzed in Toxicology per year.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issues

1. The recruitment and retention of qualified forensic science personnel. The Latent Fingerprint Section is currently 200 cases behind. Two vacant positions have not been filled due to a lack of qualified in-state applicants. Out-of-state recruitment is now occurring. The sole Toxicologist position in the laboratory is also vacant. In-state recruitment was not successful, and to date, out-of-state recruitment has not been successful. This may be a major problem in the future.
2. The Crime Laboratory, to a certain extent, is a victim of its own success. A proposal that autopsies in major crimes be performed at the Crime Lab has been enthusiastically accepted by pathologists, coroners, and law enforcement investigators. Consequently, the number of autopsies performed at the Crime Lab has increased dramatically, from under 100 in FY 88 to over 300 in FY 91. An additional (second) Autopsy Assistant position is needed to handle the increasing number of autopsies performed at the laboratory facility.

Long Range Issue

The responsibility for administration of the State's alcohol breath test program (for drinking drivers) was transferred from the Department of Health and Social Services in July 1987. Only a tiny fraction of the funds necessary to support the program were transferred with it. The program includes 70 intoximeter breath test instruments located with city, state, and federal agencies, 75 breath test supervisors, and 1100 breath test operators statewide. The Lab has been supporting this program through a grant from the Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency and by using supply, personal services, and contractual monies that would otherwise be available to support the Lab's forensic functions. Federal monies are not expected to be available for this program after next fiscal year, however, and general fund support for this essential public safety function will have to be sought at that point.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

***OVERVIEW
OF THE
FY 92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED
OPERATING BUDGET***

as of

February 26, 1991

BRU/COMPONENT: Fish & Wildlife Protection

GOAL: *To protect fish and wildlife resources through enforcement of statutes and regulations.*

OVERVIEW: AS 08, AS 16, 5 AAC, 12 AAC, 20 AAC, all criminal laws

The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection protects the State's fish and game by enforcing statutes and regulations, and by deterring those who would benefit from illegal taking of Alaska's resources. The Division's personnel patrol 586,000 square miles and 36,000 miles of coastline from 34 posts using aircraft, vessels, and vehicles.

Fish and Wildlife Troopers also enforce general criminal laws and carry out Search and Rescue missions. The Division works closely with local and regional managers in the Department of Fish and Game. In its resource enforcement the Division also works closely with the Department of Law to ensure professional handling of the Division's civil and criminal cases.

The Enforcement component contains funds needed for statewide operations.

The Aircraft Section is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and safety of the Department's aircraft, an essential support function.

The Marine Section serves both as an enforcement and a support function. Besides resource enforcement, the Section is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and safety of the Division's marine vessels.

The Director's Office provides statewide administrative support and policy direction.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	14,083.9	14,083.9		125	47
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(1,061.6)</u>	<u>(1,061.6)</u>	_____	_____	<u>(47)</u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	13,022.3	13,022.3		125	0
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>511.9</u>	<u>511.9</u>	_____	_____	<u>30</u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	13,534.2	13,534.2		125	30

PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY92 Amended Operating Budget Request for the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection cuts \$549.7 in State General Funds from its FY92 adjusted base, 17 seasonal Fish & Wildlife Officer positions, and reduces 30 Fish & Wildlife Officer positions to only two months funding each. Additionally, the division will hold 3 full-time trooper positions vacant for the full fiscal year as well as reduce division overtime by 33% and sea pay by 10%.

In addition to prior year's cuts, this year's budget will further reduce the Fish & Wildlife Protection work force by 10%. This will reduce enforcement presence, especially for commercial and sport fishing.

Sport fish patrols would be cut 50-100% in areas such as Juneau and Ketchikan, the Susitna River drainage in Southcentral Alaska, Kenai Peninsula king salmon fishery, Kodiak, and Iliamna. Commercial salmon patrols in Southeast and Prince William Sound will be cut 25-50%.

Commercial herring fisheries enforcement in Westward Alaska, Norton Sound, Lower Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound will be cut 20-100%. Salmon enforcement in Bristol Bay would have 3 fewer personnel, in addition to the cuts made by reductions in Marine Enforcement; and the Alaska Peninsula will not have any of the normal 3-4 stakeout teams. Monitoring of the new subsistence fisheries in Cook Inlet would be minimal, at best.

Overtime for each remaining enforcement trooper will be limited to 6 hours per month. This is a 33% decrease in budgeted overtime. No overtime would be available for response to complaints outside of scheduled duty time. The 10% cut in sea pay will reduce sea patrols by 70 days at sea, primarily for commercial fisheries enforcement.

In the Marine Enforcement component, the only way to cut expenses significantly is to keep a large vessel at the dock. Consequently, we will reduce authorized sea days of P/V VIGILANT from 133 to 105. To save these 28 sea days, the P/V VIGILANT would either not be sent to patrol Bristol Bay commercial salmon fisheries or would not cover the deer, elk, and bear seasons around Kodiak Island and would cut 15 days off of the patrol days scheduled for tanner crab enforcement in the Kodiak and South Peninsula districts. The consequence of not going to Bristol Bay will be that the remaining enforcement personnel will have to concentrate enforcement efforts mostly on the areas around the mouths of the rivers where the salmon are going to spawn, since these are the areas where the most damage to the resource can be done. The consequence of the other option would be no field enforcement during game seasons except in the local Kodiak area. In the tanner crab fishery, the remaining 15 days patrol would be concentrated on the closures; the openings would probably not be covered since these are quota fisheries and the closures are more critical to the resource. The choice of options will be decided with Fish and Game as the seasons get closer.

The cuts will effectively eliminate Southeast aircraft patrol. The Grumman Goose aircraft will be grounded. This aircraft is the only aircraft assigned to patrol Southeast Alaska south of Yakutat. Enforcement efforts in the area will be restricted to marine vessels only. There will be no aircraft patrols to ensure compliance of the closed waters or closed season commercial fisheries regulations. Response to resource violations and search and rescues will be reduced or eliminated.

The elimination of FY91 supplemental funds from the division's budget will further hamper enforcement efforts unless fuel costs return to pre-Iraq-war levels. If transportation and fuel costs do not go down from current levels, the added expense will have a significant impact on the division's ability to deploy enforcement personnel and vehicles for enforcement missions. The division will have to reduce substantially or eliminate selected enforcement efforts to continue essential support services. This division will also have to reduce enforcement aircraft and vessel deployment which will result in further reduction of enforcement efforts.

BRU/COMPONENT: Fire Prevention

GOAL: *To reduce the loss of property, the number of injuries, and the number of deaths resulting from fires by providing life and fire safety inspections, plan reviews, fire investigation and fire safety education.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.70, 29.35.530

The Division of Fire Prevention has offices in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau. Major activities include:

1. Enforcement of the fire code through inspection of facilities.
2. Enforcement of fire codes through a review of plans for all new construction, additions and modifications (except for dwellings three-plex or smaller).
3. Investigation of fires involving a death, serious injury, large dollar loss, or a crime.
4. Providing public education and training.
5. Collecting and disseminating fire loss data.
6. Providing technical assistance to local, private, and State agencies.
7. A statewide hazardous material identification program.
8. Health care inspections to qualify Alaska institutions for Federal Medicare/Medicaid assistance.
9. Updating administrative regulations which form the basic State Fire and Life Safety Code.

Fire Service Training provides instruction in certified fire suppression for rural and urban fire departments through the use of adjunct instructors.

Fire Service Training provides firefighter testing and training certification, local grants, and technical assistance to the five Regional Fire Training Centers built with state funds and operated by municipalities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,943.5	1,859.3	84.2	23	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(149.3)</u>	<u>(148.6)</u>	<u>(.7)</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	1,794.2	1,710.7	83.5	23	
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	1,794.2	1,710.7	83.5	22	

PROGRAM CHANGES

The following segments show the impact of Travel, Plan Review, Fire/Life Safety Inspections, and Fire Service Training/Grant reductions on the Division of Fire Prevention.

Travel

This program pays for travel to rural areas of Alaska, as well as those connected by road to allow Fire Marshals to inspect for Fire/Life Safety hazards in priority structures or assemblies. Due to a very small work force, and a correspondingly larger number of priority assemblies such as hospitals, day care centers, nursing homes, jails, correction facilities, schools, and high occupancy apartments or hotels, the Deputy Fire Marshals work out of Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks. They travel by aircraft and car to small communities and villages to do required on-site Life Safety inspections.

With reduced travel funding, fire hazard reviews will be delayed or reduced for longer periods of time which may increase property loss and loss of life as evidenced in years past when inspections were delayed or reduced. Alaska dropped from 4th highest fire death rate per capita in 1987 to 10th highest in 1988 per the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which coincides with a newly instituted aggressive Fire/Life Safety program by State Fire Marshals. This trend which saves Alaskan lives and property may turn the other way with fewer or delayed inspections.

Investigation of fires would also be impacted as no one can predict when or where they will occur. A fire is investigated to try to prevent other similar incidents. With insufficient travel, investigations will be delayed.

Travel to educate Alaskans on proper fire prevention practices would likewise be further reduced.

Building Plan Reviews

Fewer building plan reviews will be completed by Regional Fire Marshal's offices. This will slow down project design completions by engineers and architects. Delayed plan review completions will prevent some builders and contractors from taking advantage of the short Alaskan building season.

Plan Reviews earn Program Receipts which fund the Fire Prevention personnel who complete the plans as well as do on-site Fire/Life Safety inspections.

With the loss of one Anchorage Deputy Fire Marshal (20% of the Regional work force), the completed plan reviews will drop from a total of 797 (FY90) by 160 to a total of 637.

The Anchorage-based Fire Marshals work the rural area from Northwest Arctic at Kivalina, throughout Southcentral including Kodiak, Seward, Seldovia, Cordova, and many others, all the way to Unalaska, Sand Point, and Adak. All North Slope's major oil related projects are plan reviewed in this office as is the multimillion dollar expansion at Alyeska Ski Resort.

Fire/Life Safety Inspections

Fire/Life Safety inspections will drop from 1632 to approximately 1224. There may be additional life and property loss as fire hazards go unabated for much longer periods of time in regulated structures.

Fire Service Training/Fire Prevention Grants

The purpose of Fire Service Training's Program Receipts allocation is to provide training and education by means of self-support courses to rural and urban fire departments and related fire service organizations in support of fire suppression training and public fire education efforts.

By charging tuition for training programs, (e.g. Firefighter I, Shipboard Firefighting, and the Methods of Instruction courses), these revenues offset the cost of practical fire training and helps recover a portion of the cost of training manuals for the Hazardous Materials course.

Program receipts received through these programs are not intended to replace general funds but to provide volunteer and career fire service personnel with training opportunities which are not otherwise available.

Without these funds, the following training will be eliminated:

1. **Marine Shipboard Firefighting Program:** Four annual Shipboard Firefighting courses will be eliminated, thus impacting all southeastern coastal communities, as well as Alaska's fishing fleet and oil tanker operations in Alaska.
2. **Firefighter I Training Program:** The Firefighter I course held in Anchorage, Kalifornsky Beach, Nikiski, Kenai Central Emergency Services on an annual basis will be eliminated.
3. **Methods of Instruction Courses:** Two courses held annually will be eliminated, reducing the State Fire Service Instructor program. Without these traveling instructors, rural firefighters will not receive training which would have allowed them to instruct in fire prevention and firefighting techniques in rural communities.
4. **Hazardous Materials Training:** required under Federal Law (SARA Title III) this includes training for all firefighters, police officers, and emergency medical services as first responders to potential incidents of Hazardous Materials release.
5. **Fire Prevention Training Grants:** The reduction will eliminate between seven to ten of these rural community grants which is usually the only State funding these small fire departments and organizations receive for the furthering of their training in fire suppression. Normally, 30 to 50 rural communities annually receive grants to the local fire departments and related fire service organizations in support of fire suppression training and public fire education. The long-distances and inaccessibility of small towns and rural villages requires extensive travel for instructors. Funding supports travel, per diem, and honorariums for instructors, training manuals, and curricula appropriate to the rural community.

BRU/COMPONENT: Highway Safety Planning Agency

GOAL: *To prevent loss of life, personal injury, or property damage, and reduce economic loss caused by traffic accidents.*

OVERVIEW AS 44.99.001

The Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency was established by Administrative Order Number 34, dated September 1, 1976, in response to the Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-564). Without an approved highway safety program, the U.S. Secretary of Transportation is authorized to withhold up to ten percent of the Alaska's federal-aid highway funds or approximately \$14.6 million each year.

The Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency is responsible for the identification of major highway safety problems through the analysis of traffic collision data, and for the development of specific countermeasures designed to combat those problems. Services include State and local police training, special enforcement, crash prevention programs, traffic records maintenance and upgrade, emergency medical services programs, safety belt and child restraint use programs, public information and education, youth alcohol and safety programs, motorcycle safety, bicycle safety, pedestrian safety, and programs relating to traffic safety engineering.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,096.3	175.5	920.8	4	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(20.4)</u>	<u>(10.0)</u>	<u>(10.4)</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNORS BUDGET	1,075.9	165.5	910.4	4	

PROGRAM CHANGES

The Highway Safety Planning Agency will reduce field monitoring travel, eliminate staff training, and eliminate statewide program coordination of Federal Highway Safety programs.

BRU/COMPONENT: Division of Motor Vehicles

GOAL: *To protect life and property through the efficient and effective administration of the title, registration, and driver license programs.*

OVERVIEW: AS 28, 13 AAC 08-70

The Division of Motor Vehicles is a service organization with a high amount of public contact and visibility. Due to the high degree of vehicle ownership, and the need to have a driver's license, DMV's activities reach virtually every person of driving age.

Driver Services: Compiles and maintains driver records used for insurance, court, and law enforcement purposes; administers the driver improvement program which takes action against habitual traffic violators; administers the financial responsibility law, and mandatory insurance law which protect victims involved in accidents with uninsured motorists; conducts administrative reviews of license actions under "drunk driver" laws; and processes applications for licenses by mail.

Vehicle Services: Compiles and maintains all vehicle ownership records and all liens recorded on a vehicle; administers special registration programs such as personalized plates, amateur radio plates, and commercial interstate vehicle registrations; processes all title applications received by mail from areas not served by a motor vehicle office; maintains insurance files on all commercial vehicles.

Field Services: Operates 21 field offices and 13 commission agents which issue vehicle titles, registrations, driver's licenses, and ID cards; register voters, collect municipal taxes, enforce municipal emission control programs, provide organ donor identification and information, and certify the collection of federal taxes for heavy vehicles.

Administration: Responsible for overall management and accounting of the nearly \$27,000,000 collected each year by DMV.

With passage of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986, Congress mandated that states undertake a program to insure that all drivers of commercial motor vehicles be licensed under guidelines established in the law and by the United States Department of Transportation. Testing and licensing began in January 1991, and will continue until the Federal deadline of April 1992. Failure to meet the deadline will result in a loss of \$7-15 million annually to the State from Federal highway funds.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	6,972.2	6,608.6	363.6	134	17
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>4.7</u>	<u>169.7</u>	<u>(165.0)</u>	—	—
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	6,976.9	6,778.3	198.6	134	17
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS				(8)	(11)
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>134.8</u>	<u>134.8</u>	—	<u>3</u>	—
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	7,111.7	6,913.1	198.6	129	6

PROGRAM CHANGES

The Governor's FY-92 Operating Budget for the Division of Motor Vehicles BRU results in the loss of 5 Full-time and 11 Part-time/Seasonal positions. DMV's ability to provide timely services will be noticeably reduced.

DRIVER'S SERVICES

The Governor's Budget Amendment will restore three permanent full-time motor vehicle positions to enable the Mandatory Insurance program to continue to process program requirements.

VEHICLE SERVICES

The Governor's Budget results in the loss of one microfilm position in a small unit. Previous budget cuts in this component nearly eliminated the research of records routinely performed for law enforcement activities and citizen's personal needs. Only by shifting duties to other components has the Division been able to continue with a minimum effort. The loss of the microfilm position will further delay the availability of records used in the research, resulting in time consuming hand searches by staff pulled from other public service duties.

FIELD SERVICES

As the largest component in DMV, Field Services will lose 4 full-time and 11 part-time/seasonal positions to meet underfunding requirements. Field Services employees directly serve the public in offices throughout the state. There are no administrative positions in this component.

Three full-time positions will be cut by closing the Eagle River field office. This office was selected since the public can still receive relatively accessible service from Anchorage or Palmer. Closure of any other office in the state would impose an undue burden on individuals required by law to obtain services but without an accessible office, and would also likely result in a loss of revenue to the State.

The seasonal positions cut provide needed help during the busy summer months in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Palmer, Soldotna, and Homer. The part-time position in Sitka will be eliminated.

Closing the Eagle River office will shift the burden of work primarily to the Anchorage office. This shift and the loss of seasonal positions in Anchorage will cause significant delays in service. Last summer, waiting times for customer service frequently exceeded one hour and on several occasions topped two hours. The coming summer busy seasons will sometimes see people waiting in line for up to three hours and more with the proposed level of funding. Similar situations exist in the other areas of the state where seasonal or part-time help will be lost. Palmer and Soldotna are already the busiest offices in the state when considering the numbers of transactions completed per employee.

Offices staffed by more than one person are open from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. With a 7.5 hour work day, the offices are short staff at the beginning and end of the work day, the busiest times of the day. All customers in line at the time of office closure must be processed, usually resulting in overtime pay for several employees. Since no overtime pay will be available in the proposed budget, office hours must be shortened in these and in the small offices. Closing these offices at 4:00 p.m. will allow full staffing all day and 30 minutes to process all those in line at the time of closure.

Hours in the smaller offices will vary, as they do now, but will close one half hour before the employee's scheduled work period ends. For example, if an employee's 7.5 hour work day ends at 4:30 p.m., the office will close at 4:00 p.m.

Part of the large personal services underfunding will be covered by transferring funds earmarked for leasing lands needed in skills testing for the Commercial Drivers License program, and budgeted for the purchase of microfiche services. Otherwise, additional reductions in service would occur.

ADMINISTRATION

The Governor's Budget results in the loss of 2 full-time positions in this component which provides the accounting for nearly \$27,000,000 collected annually by DMV.

Year-end closeout currently requires all available accounting personnel to meet the August deadline. The loss of one accounting clerk will prevent any accounting functions other than year-end closeouts from occurring during July and August, severely hindering the operations of the Division during that period. The loss of two accounting clerks means that the Division will be unable to meet the deadline and perform other required functions. In either case, monthly Motor Vehicle Registration Taxes (MVRT) currently returned to boroughs and municipalities on a monthly basis, will only be returned quarterly or twice a year. Late monthly payments result in complaints from some municipal officials.

Giving up the Mail Clerk Carrier means that divisions located in the Anchorage headquarters building will have to provide for their own mail delivery or provide the funding necessary to maintain the current service. An additional full-time position will be forced vacant part of the fiscal year to meet underfunding requirements.

SUMMARY OF WORKPLAN

Vehicle Services

- 1 full-time position eliminated
- Research curtailed, records availability delayed

Field Services

- 14 positions eliminated (3 PFT's, 11 PPT's)
- 3 positions established by RP not re-established
- Funds transfer from contractual and lands to cover vacancy shortfall
- Close Eagle River office
- Reduce office hours by 30 minutes to 1 hour
- Expect long lines for service and many complaints

Administration

- 2 full-time positions eliminated
- Reduce MVRT payments to quarterly
- Obtain deadline waiver for yearend closeout
- Reduce accountability
- Eliminate in-house mail service

Division Totals

- 19 positions eliminated (5 PFT's, 11 PPT's, 3 RP PPT's)

MV OFFICE ACTIVITY CALENDAR 1989

OFFICE	TITLES	REGISTRATIONS	DRIVER LICENSES	TOTAL
			<u>ID CARDS</u>	<u>TRANSACTIONS</u>
1. Anchorage	85,998	254,991	91,762	432,751
2. Fairbanks	32,002	59,303	25,378	116,683
3. Palmer	15,669	26,442	10,945	53,056
4. Soldotna	10,613	19,182	8,606	38,401
5. Eagle River	6,930	17,291	9,134	33,355
6. Juneau	9,258	13,086	9,005	31,349
7. Ketchikan	5,547	8,420	5,355	19,322
8. Kodiak	4,676	7,447	5,437	17,560
9. Field Services HQ	6,140	12,269	132	18,541
10. Homer	2,935	5,372	3,105	11,412
11. Sitka	3,049	4,321	3,070	10,440
12. Valdez	1,956	2,684	2,009	6,649
13. Delta Junction	1,114	2,965	993	5,072
14. Haines	1,042	2,165	767	3,974
15. Glennallen	852	1,637	709	3,198
16. Driver Services HQ	0	0	3,117	3,117
17. Cordova	806	1,337	900	3,043
18. Nome	585	1,201	1,248	3,034
19. Bethel	445	595	1,885	2,925
20. Tok	591	1,250	589	2,430
21. Talkeetna	229	483	248	960
22. Kotzebue	40	65	797	902
23. Yakutat	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>91</u>
TOTALS	190,477	442,506	185,282	818,265

COMMISSION AGENT OFFICE ACTIVITY 1989

OFFICE	TITLES	REGISTRATIONS	DRIVER LICENSES	TOTAL
			<u>ID CARDS</u>	<u>TRANSACTIONS</u>
1. Seward	1,268	2,543	1,715	5,526
2. Petersburg*	1,489	2,713	1,144	5,346
3. Craig	788	997	836	2,621
4. Dillingham	322	841	842	2,005
5. Naknek	338	894	582	1,814
6. Nenana**	318	897	463	1,678
7. Unalaska	353	525	320	1,198
8. Barrow	0	0	1,160	1,160
9. Wrangell	0	0	686	686
10. Skagway	0	0	270	270
11. Galena	0	0	245	245
12. Metlakatla	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>172</u>
TOTALS	4,876	9,410	8,435	22,721

*There are two separate agents in Petersburg. One does vehicle work and the other does driver license work.

**Nenana resigned as an agent in October 1989 and was replaced by the City of Anderson.

BRU/COMPONENT: Alaska State Troopers

GOAL: *To protect life and property through the detection, apprehension, and assistance in the prosecution of individuals charged with violations of the law.*

OVERVIEW AS 11.71, 18.60.120-.175, 18.65, 22.20, 33.30.071 & 91

The main function of the Division of Alaska State Troopers is to preserve the peace, enforce the law, prevent and detect crime, and protect life and property. The Division and its members are empowered to pursue and apprehend offenders and obtain legal evidence necessary to ensure the conviction of such offenders. These duties include specialized criminal investigation, alcohol and narcotics law enforcement, oversight of village public safety officers, search and rescue, and the enforcement of laws regulating the operation of motor vehicles to improve safety on the highways of the State.

The Alaska State Troopers have law enforcement authority throughout Alaska, except in McKinley National Park and on the Annette Island Indian Reservation. In those jurisdictions, the troopers can respond at the expressed invitation of the local authority. The Alaska State Troopers cooperate with federal, borough, municipal, and village law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in all matters concerning law enforcement and criminal prosecutions.

The Detachment component consists of six detachments that provide coverage for the entire state. Patrol services, including accident response, involves driving nearly 4 million miles annually.

The Criminal Investigations Bureau (CIB), based in Anchorage provides investigative services for major crimes, missing persons, child exploitation, and narcotics enforcement.

The Narcotics Task Force specializes in investigating cases of major traffickers in controlled substances.

The Search and Rescue component funds the cost of assisting those who become involved in emergency situations endangering their health, safety, or lives.

The Prisoner Transport component funding for moving state-charged prisoners, including pre- and post-arraignment escort, as well as relocation of convicted prisoners between state facilities and out-of-state prisons as required by the Court System and the Department of Corrections.

The Judicial Services - Anchorage component serves the Alaska Court System in Anchorage, providing security and process serving functions; smaller courts are served directly by the local Detachment staff.

The AST Special Projects component includes several small non-general fund projects.

The Rural Trooper Housing component provides housing for use by AST and FWP troopers in rural communities where other housing is not available.

The Director's Office component provides management and policy direction for all other components within the AST and VPSO BRUs.

The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement component consists of safety inspectors for commercial vehicles and is primarily supported by Federal Funds.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>NP</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	39,499.0	36,991.5	2,507.5	416	1
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(2,843.1)</u>	<u>(2,796.0)</u>	<u>(47.1)</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	36,655.9	34,195.5	2,460.4	382	1
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS				(2)	
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>2,057.9</u>	<u>2,057.9</u>	<u> </u>	<u>5</u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	38,713.8	36,253.4	2,460.4	385	1

PROGRAM CHANGES

Cumulative personal services underfunding, combined with two Recruit Academies to fill all Trooper vacancies, increased vehicle costs, and recent inflation will result in the following impacts from the Governor's Amended Budget:

Delete 32 Court Services Officer positions, transfer in one unfunded Trooper position from VPSO Support, withdraw 31 Troopers from field service to perform CSO functions;

Close Ft. Yukon, Cordova, and Sand Point posts;

Increase response time to accidents and crimes by 15%;

Eliminate funding for the Child Exploitation Grant to the Anchorage Police Department;

Eliminate 31 Fleet vehicles;

Eliminate Alcohol Reward funds for villages;

Reduce "Buy Money" for investigative work;

Substantially reduce or withdraw patrol service from Anchorage's Hillside area, Girdwood, Indian, and the Elmendorf AFB and Fort Richardson military bases.

BRU/COMPONENT: Village Public Safety Officers

GOAL: *To provide prompt response to emergency situations by placing trained Village Public Safety Officers throughout rural Alaska.*

OVERVIEW AS 05.25.080, 18.65.100

Village Public Safety Officers provide law enforcement, fire prevention and suppression, search and rescue response, water safety, basic emergency medical response, and assistance to local governments throughout rural Alaska. The Department of Public Safety contracts with ten non-profit regional native corporations to provide VPSOs in villages selected thru joint determination.

VPSO oversight troopers travel regularly to all villages under their direction. Oversight troopers instruct VPSO "training modules" on specific subject areas, hypothermia, report writing, search and rescue, emergency medical response refresher courses, etc. The importance of oversight assistance cannot be overestimated. The close working relationship which develops between the VPSO and the oversight trooper encourages the VPSOs in carrying out their duties in their communities, as well as the VPSOs' confidence that they will receive trooper backup in a crisis.

VPSOs are employees of their regional contractors but their daily activities are supervised by the city or village council. VPSO Contracts fund the contracts with the non-profit regional native corporations. VPSO Support funds Oversight Troopers, VPSO training, and specialized supplies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	6,731.4	6,731.4		15	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(196.1)</u>	<u>(196.1)</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	6,535.3	6,535.3		15	
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS				<u>(1)</u>	
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	6,535.3	6,535.3		14	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Reduced funding will mean that 3 contract VPSO positions will be eliminated along with one State Trooper position and some aircraft charter and leasing funds.

Deleting the Trooper in Galena will reduce oversight for VPSO's in Ruby, Huslia, Koyukuk, Nulato, and Kaltag, and delay investigative responses to all villages in the District. There will be no timely Trooper coverage whenever the remaining Trooper must travel to Fairbanks for court, prisoner transport, or when the person is on vacation.

BRU/COMPONENT: Alaska Police Standards Council

GOAL: *To provide citizens of Alaska with professional quality police, correctional, probation, and parole officers.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.65.130-.290, 13 AAC 85, 87, 89

The Alaska Police Standards Council establishes and enforces minimum hiring standards for police, correctional, probation, and parole officers, provides entry level training, promotes in-service training and certifies individual officers, law enforcement training instructors, training facilities, and courses as meeting acceptable standards.

Regulations setting the minimum standards for correctional, probation, and parole officers became effective February 8, 1991.

The council gives first priority to entry-level training (mandated by statute and regulation) and second priority to in-service and specialized training that is designed to provide supplemental information on basic topics and to enhance an officer's skills in specific subject areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	322.9	322.9		3	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(13.6)</u>	<u>(13.6)</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	309.3	309.3		3	

PROGRAM CHANGES

The \$2.7 reduction in travel funding will be addressed by canceling the Director's attendance at the annual meetings of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (I.A.C.P.) and the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST). The information, training, and assistance gained through memberships and attendance of meetings sponsored by these organizations has proven to be of great value to the state of Alaska. In a recent survey, over 30 states responded to APSC's request for information that will assist the council in validating their current vision requirements for police, corrections, probation and parole officers.

The member states have consistently shared information and studies with APSC that have saved the state a considerable amount of money in research costs associated with preparing for litigation. Limiting the Director's ability to make personal contacts with the organization members through business meetings and conferences will significantly reduce the benefits the council now derives from other member states.

The other \$10.9 reduction will reduce the size of the State's Municipal Police Academy session that is offered through the Police Council. This reduction will limit the number of officers receiving training to 29.

BRU/COMPONENT: Violent Crimes Compensation Board

GOAL: *To increase public awareness of the program, to decrease the economic burden on innocent victims of violent crimes, and to process claims promptly.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.67

The Violent Crimes Compensation Board compensates innocent victims, dependents of persons killed, and certain other persons who by virtue of their relationship to the victim of violent crime incur actual and reasonable expenses, excluding property damage, as a result of certain serious crimes. These crimes include murder in any degree, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide, assault in any degree, sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, robbery in any degree, threats to do bodily harm, driving while intoxicated, or other crimes resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, boat, or airplane when the offender is intoxicated.

The Board must objectively evaluate each claim to determine that:

1. The victim did not provoke the incident.
2. A crime as designated in AS 18.67.101 was committed.
3. The claimant is eligible for an award under the criteria established in AS 18.67.110.
4. The expenses listed by the claimant are reasonable and were actually incurred.
5. Any pecuniary loss claimed by dependents of a deceased victim is justifiable.

It is not possible to predict the exact number of claims that will be filed each year. Claims may be filed for up to two years after the crime occurred.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	930.2	20.0	910.2	2	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(25.5)</u>	<u>(20.0)</u>	<u>(5.5)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	904.7	0	904.7	2	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Fewer grants will be awarded.

BRU/COMPONENT: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

GOAL: *To provide immediate safety and support to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in life-threatening situations and to reduce the incidences of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.66, 13 AAC 90, 95

Statutory duties of the Council include: fund and monitor domestic violence and sexual assault programs; provide for planning of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault; coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault services provided by State agencies and community groups; develop and implement a standardized data collection system and provide fiscal and technical assistance to domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

Alaska is a violent state. Much of the violence is directed toward loved ones, and the most vulnerable. In the last nine out of 12 years, Alaska had the highest rate of rape in the United States. A statewide survey of Alaskan women (Stockholm and Helms, 1986) showed: 10.2% (19,259 women) had been abused in intimate relationships in the previous 12 months; 26% (49,091 women) had been abused as adults in their lifetime by their spouses or live-in partners; and most of the women who had been abused, had been abused at least once a month. This study showed that at least 13,200 women living in Alaska required medical treatment by a doctor or hospital for injuries sustained through abuse at sometime in their lives.

Before programs were developed, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault often had no places to go where they could be safe, or to get help with their problems. Council-funded programs also provide education, prevention services, and counseling to victims and batterers.

Administrative costs for the Council are only 6% of the grant funds that the Council oversees; the percentage in similar state granting agencies is 10 - 12%.

The 23 community-based programs funded by the Council provide safety and support services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families. In FY90, these programs provided almost 52,700 nights of safety to more than 8,000 victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families. Without these programs, many Alaskans could not be safe.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	5,833.8	5,380.8	453.0	4	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(327.2)</u>	<u>(357.8)</u>	<u>30.6</u>		
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	5,506.6	5,023.0	483.6	4	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Grant award funding is cut \$350.0, a reduction of 6%. In FY91, grant funds were awarded to 23 programs in 18 communities. Many of these programs provide services to other communities in their regions. With a reduction of this magnitude, immediate safety to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault will be greatly reduced. Without these services, victims will remain in life-threatening situations and be subjected to further physical abuse; some may die as a result.

This reduction has come a time when there are dramatic increases in clients. From FY87 to FY90, there was a 23% increase in the number of victims of domestic violence/sexual assault served by Council-funded programs and a 44% increase in shelter nights.

Since the Council will award funds for FY92 based on grant applications, we cannot definitively predict the reductions to services that will result in FY92. There are various options the Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault will consider to make the budget cuts. Any or all of the following actions will be taken.

Funding for some programs will probably be eliminated. In cases where the Council grant is a primary funding source, this would mean that the program could be shut down, eliminating immediate safety services to victims who are in life-threatening situations or who have experienced the trauma of being beaten or raped. Eliminating these services would affect other parts of the criminal justice system. Police officers may have to drive victims around in patrol cars to keep them safe as they did before shelters and safe homes were established.

Specific categories of services funded through grant awards could also be eliminated. The reduction of out-reach/education funding would eliminate direct services to victims in outlying rural areas. Not only would victims be left in potentially life-threatening situations, but already overburdened shelters in more urban areas would have to deal with additional clients. Another impact of reducing this funding is that the intergenerational cycle of violence will not be broken through educational services, thus continuing or increasing the potential for violence in the future.

Services to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault could be eliminated. This will increase the danger to victims. For example, in Anchorage, perpetrators who are convicted for the first time are placed in counseling rather than entering the already overcrowded penal system. If these counseling services are not available through Council-funded programs, there will be no rehabilitation and little deterrence to future violence. Also, counseling is sometimes the only means of stopping the violence and maintaining a family situation.

Children's services will also be reduced. The trauma of domestic violence experienced by a child leaves lifelong scars. Specific programming tailored to the needs of children to help them deal with their experiences is critical.

Services to those who are not in immediate danger but who may need counseling and advocacy could also be reduced. Often a victim may not be able to deal with the effects of abuse until much later. When help is finally sought, it is often during a period of transition or personal crisis. If the needed support is not available, a victim may lose a job or family life may suffer.

Administratively, personal services and travel funding for the Council office are also reduced by \$5.0 and \$2.8 respectively. With a staff of only four positions, the underfunding in the Council office could result in leave without pay or a seasonal layoff to stay within budget constraints. The reduction in travel funding as airfare costs are increasing will affect the number of on-site program evaluations to monitor grantee performance. It should be noted that current staffing and funding levels preclude annual on-site evaluations of each program. The Council already teleconferences one of its regular quarterly meetings required by statute to hold down travel costs.

In summary, the total impact of the funding reduction from FY91 included in the Governor's FY92 budget will significantly decrease the direct services available in communities to victims of violence and sexual assault statewide. Even if entire programs and specific services are cut, there will still need to be across-the-board reductions to programs. The effect of this will be far-reaching, both in economic and human terms.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Commissioner's Office

GOAL: *To set department policy and provide overall management to efficiently and effectively protect life and property.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.65, 44.41

The Commissioner's Office sets department policy and provides overall management to make sure that the basic goal of protection of life and property is met.

The Commissioner's Office coordinates the department's legislative requests and responses: reviews proposed legislation, and coordinates position papers and fiscal notes ensuring that complete and accurate information is presented to the legislature in a timely manner, including testimony at legislative hearings.

The Commissioner's Office is responsible for reviewing existing statutes and recommending changes, as well as reviewing and updating the regulations previously adopted.

The Commissioner's Office reviews and approves all annual reports prepared and distributed by the department, coordinates all responses to Legislative Audits, negotiates with the Public Safety Employees Association (PSEA), and helps administer the PSEA Agreement.

Commissioner's Office staff supervise and administer the following program components:

- Contract Jails
- Public Safety Training Academy
- Building Security
- Civil Air Patrol
- Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	519.4	519.4		5	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(11.4)</u>	<u>(11.4)</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	508.0	508.0		5	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Commissioner's Office field reviews will be reduced

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Contract Jails

GOAL: *To provide care and custody for persons in pretrial status prior to their commitment to a state correctional institution, and to allow state-charged prisoners to serve short-term sentences in local jails, reducing the demand on state correctional facilities.*

OVERVIEW AS 33.30.071-.081

Contract jails in 19 communities provide a maximum capacity of 92 cells and 195 beds:

	Beds		Beds
Bristol Bay Borough	4	North Slope Borough	9
Cordova	6	Petersburg	14
Craig	10	Seldovia	4
Dillingham	14	Seward	14
Emmonak	3	Sitka	15
Haines	6	Unalaska	10
Homer	8	Valdez	16
Kake	5	Whittier	2
Kodiak	15	Wrangell	12
Kotzebue	28		

City jails are contracted to provide the service required by the department. The contractual reimbursement amount is determined by jail budgets submitted by the cities. The department also contracts with an air carrier for prisoner transportation between state correctional facilities.

Some contracted city jails are demanding that they be reimbursed for actual "fixed costs" of operating a jail, regardless of the number of prisoners incarcerated. The cities are also demanding that the state assume all liability associated with providing care and custody of the prisoners. Contract jails in several cities are not in compliance with minimum safety standards and regulations. Some of the city jails have threatened to close if all expenses are not reimbursed and immunity from civil suit or liability coverage is not provided. Closure of these jails would result in high costs to transport prisoners, shift of Troopers from enforcement duties to prisoner transportation, and overcrowding of state correctional facilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PET</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	3,434.2	3,434.2		2	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(12.7)</u>	<u>(12.7)</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	3,421.5	3,421.5		2	

PROGRAM CHANGES

A funding shortfall of \$670.0 for reimbursements to local jail contracts will result in: 11 contracts not being fully funded, the Department of Corrections will have to pick up prisoner housing, prisoner transportation costs will not be fully covered, the Alaska State Troopers will have to transport all prisoners and may be required to request an FY 92 Supplemental to cover the costs.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Training Academy

GOAL: *To provide professional, certified law enforcement training to Municipal Police Officers, State Troopers, Fish & Wildlife Protection Troopers, Airport Police, State Park Rangers and Village Public Safety Officers.*

OVERVIEW AS 44.41.020(a), 13 AAC 85.005-87.090

The Department of Public Safety's Training Academy is in Sitka, located on a 19-acre campus next to the Sheldon Jackson College. The Academy is a modern, two-story, 21.5 thousand square foot, co-ed facility with two classrooms and accommodations for 54 resident students. Sheldon Jackson College provides meals, gym, and pool facilities as needed.

The Trooper Recruit program is 13 weeks, followed by 12 weeks of on-the-job training where recruits work under the direct supervision of an experienced State Trooper.

The Public Safety Academy is more than just a "Trooper" Academy. All municipal police officers in the State, with the exception of the Anchorage Police Department, are trained at the DPS Academy. Nearly 600 Alaskan municipal law enforcement officers have been trained at the Academy. Other programs conducted over the years include training for correctional officers, Emergency Medical Technicians, Coast Guard "Sea Survival," Fish and Game biologists, and National Park Rangers.

Training in public safety services for Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) began in 1979. To date, over 350 VPSOs have been trained in search and rescue, fire prevention and fire fighting, emergency trauma techniques, community services, and basic law enforcement procedures. These officers fill a crucial need for "first responder" public safety in rural Alaska.

The Public Safety Academy also conducts essential in-service training in Sitka and in the field for DPS commissioned personnel. In-service training has been provided in supervision, budget management, accident reconstruction, shooting decisions to be sure that all troopers maintain proficiency in firearms use, and new developments in law enforcement techniques.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,490.3	1,229.1	261.2	7	1
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(729.9)</u>	<u>(729.6)</u>	<u>(.3)</u>	—	—
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	760.4	499.5	260.9	7	1

PROGRAM CHANGES

Recruit training will be eliminated and management training will be substantially reduced.

The Trooper recruitment process takes approximately 4 to 6 months including advertising for candidates, background checks, physicals, polygraph examinations, etc. The recruit academy class and field training takes six months, so the entire process can take over one year before a vacant position can be filled with a new recruit. The elimination of training funding may result in a delay in filling State Trooper positions which become vacant due to promotions, transfers, retirements and employee resignations.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Administrative Services

GOAL: *To provide specialized central support staff to assist management in achieving their direct public service objectives and to comply with applicable law and procedures.*

OVERVIEW AS 36.30, 37.05, 37.07, 39, 2 AAC 7, 8, 12

The Administrative Services component performs centralized administrative functions and includes certain departmentwide expenses such as centrex phone charges and Risk Management assessments. Central state agencies depend on this component's staff to administer Public Safety's role in statewide issues (e.g. Legislative Auditor; Legislative Finance; OMB/Audit; OMB/Budget Review; Alaska Human Rights Commission; Office of Equal Employment Opportunity; DOA/Finance, General Services and Supply, Labor Relations, Personnel, Retirement and Benefits, Risk Management, Information Services, and Telecommunications).

The Division of Administrative Services provides a broad range of central administrative support to the Department's three major divisions and 17 smaller programs. Because of a cumulative 30% staff reduction, supervisory and managerial staff in operating divisions are being confronted with having to accept more responsibility for administrative functions that previously had been provided centrally by this component. The following is a partial list of the functions.

Accounting: bill payment, revenue collection, interagency billings, field warrants, transportation requests, travel authorizations, state contracts, grant payments, and federal contracts.

Budget: operating and capital budget preparation, appropriation bills, fiscal notes, chart of accounts, restricted revenues, budget projections, revised programs, and Reimbursable Services Agreements.

Payroll: base pay for seven different employee types, premium/exception pay, timely processing to avoid penalty pay, emergency guard hires, and leave processing.

Personnel: labor relations, Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action, position classification, recruitment and examining, employee records/files, certification and audit of eligible lists, processing personnel actions, dissemination of benefit information, and Workers Compensation/Disability/Unemployment Insurance.

Supply: procurement within delegated purchasing authority, preparation of Purchase Requisitions with specifications necessary for GS&S to competitively bid; shipping and receiving, professional services contracts, property control, space leasing, and janitorial contracts.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,866.4	1,866.4		32	1
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(33.3)</u>	<u>(33.3)</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	1,633.1	1,833.1		32	1
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS				<u>(1)</u>	
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	1,833.1	1,833.1		31	1

PROGRAM CHANGES

One position has been deleted to meet OMB's personal services underfunding guidelines. Underfunding for this component is \$82.5 or 5.11%, and will be met by regular Vacancy and Turnover savings, delays in filling vacant positions, or forcing positions vacant. Other adjustments, e.g. Revised Program Transfers, may be necessary

Elimination of an Accounting Technician will mean that daily accounting problems will not always be promptly resolved creating frustrations for the AST fiscal office, line divisions, and other departments which have accounting issues they need to resolve before they can complete the administrative transaction involved. Peak workloads, such as the twice-monthly payroll cutoff, sometimes means that higher level accounting support is not available for several days.

Besides eliminating one position, two positions may also have to be forced vacant. Unless efficiencies can be managed, this will reduce central support to major divisions which will then have to reallocate their staff to perform necessary administrative support. Past cuts to central supply, for example, now mean that 60% of Delivery Orders are prepared in major divisions instead of being prepared by full-time supply staff.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Civil Air Patrol

GOAL: *To maintain aircraft readiness of the Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol; to serve the people of Alaska with search and rescue response, cadet training programs, and aviation education.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.60.120 & .146, Executive Order #59

The Civil Air Patrol is a federally-chartered Civilian Auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force and receives both federal and state funding.

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for administering state funds to the Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol, which owns 40 aircraft and has an active SAR pilot membership in excess of 120 volunteers. CAP participation in search and rescue missions has increased in recent years because of the loss of Air Force C-130 aircraft and helicopters, and the higher costs of AST and Alaska Air Guard aircraft operation.

The CAP maintains 7 aircraft hangars at state-operated airports. The Alaska Wing headquarters office building is located at Elmendorf Air Force Base. There are 28 CAP squadrons located throughout the state.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	420.0	420.0			
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(20.3)</u>	<u>(20.3)</u>	—	—	—
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	399.7	399.7			
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	419.7	419.7			

PROGRAM CHANGES

No significant changes from adjusted base.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Laboratory Services

GOAL: *To provide forensic support for all law enforcement agencies and to help solve serious crimes anywhere in Alaska.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.65.050 & .090, 44-41.020

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory provides state-funded professional forensic services to the entire law enforcement community in Alaska. These services include the scientific examination and detailed analysis of evidence in criminal cases and assistance with crime scene investigations. Laboratory staff also provide expert testimony in court regarding the results of the testing of the evidence. Training is provided to law enforcement officers regarding proper evidence collection and preservation.

The Crime Lab provides autopsy space, personnel, and evidentiary custody of remains submitted by the coroner/magistrate in cases where criminal activity is suspected or identity needs to be established. During FY90 over 300 autopsies were performed.

The Crime Lab maintains the Intoximeter Program which provides alcohol breath testing instruments used in Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) cases. During 1989, 54.8% of all traffic deaths in Alaska were alcohol related. During that same period, 4,274 DWI arrests were made, all of which used the Intoximeter.

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory provides its services from a 17,000 sq. ft. state-of-the-art facility located in Anchorage. Staff includes scientists specialized in criminology (toxicology, serology, chemical analysis) and latent fingerprint examiners.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,791.9	1,727.2	64.7	25	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(34.3)</u>	<u>(33.2)</u>	<u>(1.1)</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	1,757.6	1,694.0	63.6	25	
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS	(63.6)		(63.6)	(2)	
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>361.0</u>	<u>361.0</u>	<u> </u>	<u> 3</u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	2,055.0	2,055.0	0	26	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Autopsy Function

Evidence, critical to accurate identification of deceased persons and the apprehension of murderers, is gathered during autopsies. The number of autopsies performed in the Crime Lab has increased beyond expectations. During FY89 an Autopsy Assistant position was provided through interagency receipts from the Department of Health & Social Services to assist in court-ordered autopsies in police investigations. There were 118 autopsies performed at the Crime Lab in FY89. In FY90 the number of autopsies rose to 303. The estimated number of autopsies for FY91 is expected to be greater than 400.

Autopsies are performed seven days a week; someone is on-call at all times to receive human remains after normal work hours. The Governor's Budget Amendment will allow the Laboratory to fund the current Autopsy Assistant position and hire another to handle this workload which has tripled from FY89 to the number projected in FY92. This will offer to law enforcement the availability of the laboratory to process remains of homicide victims. This is critical to the successful investigation of murders.

Criminalist I

All State, Federal, and municipal departments depend upon the Crime Laboratory to maintain an inventory of operable intoximeters able to withstand legal challenges which would otherwise hamper their efforts to remove drunk drivers from Alaska's roads.

The Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory assumed responsibility for the breath alcohol testing program from the Department of Health & Social Services by Executive Order 67 in July 1987. So that drunk driving breath alcohol results may later be used as evidence in court proceedings, this program is responsible for certification of 75 breath alcohol instruments, certification/recertification of 80 supervisors and 1100 instrument operators. Regulated under 13 AAC 63.010-.900, initial funding for this program was \$40.0.

Prior to FY91, additional funding had been provided by the Federal government through grants administered by the Highway Safety Planning Agency; these funds are no longer available. The Governor's Budget Amendment will fund the Statewide Breath Alcohol program by providing funds to hire a new Criminalist I position to perform the needed functions. This will allow the laboratory to adequately support DWI enforcement efforts statewide.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - AK Public Safety Info Network

GOAL: *To provide centrally-developed computer applications for DPS Programs and law enforcement agencies (e.g. local police, Court System, Corrections, etc.).*

OVERVIEW AS 18.65.090, 28, 44.41.020

The Information Systems Section of the Division of Administrative Services centrally budgets funds for data processing expenses. Information Systems is responsible for developing, maintaining, and enhancing Public Safety's information databases by providing or contracting for programming, maintenance, security, and training for mainframe, minicomputer, and personal computer applications.

The Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) provides statewide support services to Alaska's criminal justice community and to the State's programs for registering and titling motor vehicles and licensing drivers. On an average workday, 1,500 Alaskans conduct business at DMV counters in one of 23 field offices or 13 commission agent locations; each depends on APSIN to transact their business in a timely and accurate manner. On an average calendar day, the 500 local and state police officers on duty during various shifts use APSIN a total of 10,000 times.

APSIN is an on-line, real-time data processing system with a database containing more than 20 million records. Approximately 500 computer programs support over one hundred separate online functions and a wide variety of batch processing. APSIN operates 24 hours-a-day for law enforcement, and is used by about 1,900 authorized individuals from federal, state, and city agencies on 500 terminals located throughout the state. APSIN automates:

Collection of about \$26 million in revenues for DMV each year.

Essential law enforcement data (person information, warrants, vehicle checks, criminal history, driver history, insurance records, case information, citations, stolen/impounded/found/recovered property, officer activity reporting) 24 hours a day.

Network communications, administrative messages, communication links with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and other states via the National Law Enforcement's Telecommunication System (NLETS), and a nationwide network which supports the federally-mandated Commercial Drivers License program.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,378.0	1,272.4	105.6	11	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>267.2</u>	<u>(73.6)</u>	<u>340.8</u>		
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	1,645.2	1,198.8	446.4	11	

PROGRAM CHANGES

More cost-efficient maintenance of DP equipment and reengineered data processing circuit costs will minimize any program impact. Other funds are for continuation of a federal grant to improve the quality of criminal histories.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Building Security and Maintenance

GOAL: *To provide space security in nine state office buildings in Juneau, to provide armed security personnel in the Capitol during legislative sessions, and to enforce parking regulations in state parking lots.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.70.080, 44.41.020

The department administers state funds for Building Security personnel by competitive contracting with a private security agency, to provide security in nine state office buildings and associated state parking lots in Juneau, and additional security in the Capitol Building during the legislative session. The Security guards are expected to find and report security violations and fire hazards and to issue parking violation citations in state parking lots associated with the buildings. Contract security personnel do not have police authority.

A portion of these funds are used by the Legislative Affairs Agency (via RSA from DPS) to contract for two armed security personnel with police authority who are placed on duty in the Capitol during the legislative session.

This component includes building maintenance needs at fifty-two State facilities occupied by Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) occupies 257,054 square feet of public facilities with an estimated replacement value of \$52,810,984. Based on nationally recognized construction formulas adopted by all Alaska State Agencies, DPS should annually invest \$1,291,800 (\$792,200 in maintenance and \$499,600 in Renewal and replacement) or 2.4 percent of the replacement value into these facilities to maintain their operational effectiveness and to protect the Public's investment in State property.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	238.3	238.3			
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	238.3	238.3			

PROGRAM CHANGES

No changes from adjusted base.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - AK Criminal Records and ID

GOAL: *To provide timely access to complete and accurate criminal justice information needed by all law enforcement agencies.*

OVERVIEW AS 12.62.035, 18.65.050, 44.41.020 & .025

The Records & Identification Section is responsible for: the input and updating of criminal history records into APSIN; administering the operation of two national, automated criminal justice information systems, National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS); security of APSIN and the approval/certification of all APSIN users; the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AAFIS); retention and management of Operators (Drivers) License Photos; Uniform Crime Reports (UCR); Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS); and maintaining microfilmed copies of Alaska State Trooper and Fish & Wildlife Protection case reports.

All 41 local police departments and all state criminal justice agencies, with annual budgets totalling over \$200 million, depend on this component to assist in detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, sentencing, incarcerating, and supervising people who commit crimes in Alaska. Each state has a counterpart agency which coordinates closely with the FBI and other states for law enforcement purposes.

During an average month (e.g. January 1989) over 400,000 inquiries were made to APSIN's computerized criminal history record information.

The Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System is a computerized fingerprint identification system that is capable of containing over 2,400,000 digitized images of arrest, applicant, and personnel identification fingerprints (the equivalent of 240,000 sets of fingerprints). It compares fingerprints to assure positive ID, eliminate duplication, and identify aliases. Crime scene fingerprints are also retained, and all new cards are routinely searched against this file to produce a list of possible identifications for verification. A direct interface with the Western Identification Network (WIN) allows crime scene fingerprints to be searched against the AFIS files of eleven western states.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PET</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	781.7	761.9	19.8	13	1
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>212.2</u>	<u>131.5</u>	<u>80.7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	993.9	893.4	100.5	16	1

PROGRAM CHANGES

Additional program receipt and interagency funding is provided to maintain Criminal History Employment Checks of applicants and cover increased costs of basic AAFIS operations. Three AAFIS positions established by Revised Program in FY-91 will be continued.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	89,333.4	83,642.8	5,690.6	821	67
INCREMENT/DECREMENT	<u>(4,994.6)</u>	<u>(5,216.6)</u>	<u> 222.0</u>	<u>(31)</u>	<u>(47)</u>
FY92 GOV'S BUDGET	84,338.8	78,426.2	5,912.6	790	20
PACS GUIDELINE ADJ.	(63.6)		(63.6)	(15)	(11)
BUDGET AMENDMENTS	<u> 3,085.6</u>	<u> 3,085.6</u>	<u>—————</u>	<u> 11</u>	<u> 30</u>
FY92 GOV'S AMENDED	87,360.8	81,511.8	5,849.0	786	39
NET CHANGE	(1,972.6)	(2,131.0)	158.4	(35)	(28)

February 28, 1991
(Revised)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
FY 92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED IMPACT
(All General Funds)

DIVISION OF FISH & WILDLIFE PROTECTION: (\$ 549.7) (17 PPT/SEA)

Delete 17 Part-time/Seasonal Fish & Wildlife Protection Aides;
Reduce 30 seasonal FWP positions to 2 months funding each; Hold 3
trooper positions vacant reduce division overtime by 1/3;

Sportfish patrol reduced 50-100% in Juneau, Ketchikan, Susitna
River Area, Prince William Sound, 20 % patrol cut Kuskokwim Area;
No Sport Patrol Kodiak Area; none of the 3-4 stakeout teams for
the Alaska Peninsula are funded;

No response to complaints outside scheduled duty; reduced
commercial fisheries enforcement; Reduce transfers; two posts,
Hoonah and Nome, will not be filled, coverage thru roving patrol
from nearest post;

Ground 1 Grumman Goose, No aircraft patrol south of Yakutat, South
East-Vessel patrol only; Eliminate PV Vigilant from Bristol Bay
Patrol, 25 % overall Enforcement Patrol reduction

DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION: (\$ 148.6) (1 PFT)

Delete 1 PFT position to meet underfunding requirement; reduce
construction building plan reviews and inspections;

No Marine Shipboard firefighting program, 1 less firefighter I
training session; No Instructor or Hazardous Material Courses.

HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY: (\$ 10.0)

Reduce field monitoring of projects; reduce training.

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES: + \$ 304.5 (5 PFT & 11 PPT/Seasonal)

Delete 5 PFT and 11 PPT/Seasonal positions to meet underfunding
requirement; Continues an FY 91 \$ 500.0 revised program to restore
veto'd funds;

Increased Microfilm document processing backlogs; delays in
filming, film processing, and data entry which has exceeded 5-6
Months; microfilm service is used routinely by DMV, the general
public, and police agencies for basic research;

Reduce Office Hours statewide; close Eagle River office; delay
filling special plate orders; Reduce accounting staff and ability
to verify documents and revenue depositing activities; delays in
processing reimbursements of motor vehicle taxes to participating
municipalities.

DIVISION OF ALASKA STATE TROOPERS: (\$ 738.1) (31 PFT)

Reduce enforcement personnel by 31 PFT (Deleted 32 CSO positions
and added 1 Trooper position from VPSO BRU); (Continued)

DIVISION OF ALASKA STATE TROOPERS:

(Continued)

Withdraw 31 Trooper positions from field service to perform CSO functions; close Ft. Yukon, Cordova, and Sand Point posts; Increase response time to accidents and crimes by 20%; Eliminate funding for the Child Exploitation Grant

Eliminate 31 Fleet vehicles; delay in accident responses; ; no Alcohol Reward funds for villages; reduce "Buy Money" for investigative work;

Substantially reduce or withdraw patrol service from Anchorage's Hillside area, Girdwood, Indian, and the Elmendorf AFB and Fort Richardson military bases; the Anchorage Police Department will assume enforcement duties in the Greater Anchorage Area.

VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER PROGRAM: (\$ 196.1) (1 PFT)

Eliminate 3 contract VPSO positions and transfer 1 State Trooper position to AST BRU to meet VPSO Support underfunding needs; reduce Aircraft Charter and Leasing funds; fewer contacts of VPSOs by Troopers; less training and evaluation oversight.

ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL: (\$ 13.6)

Reduce Municipal Police Training; reduce field travel.

VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD: (\$ 20.0)

Reduce grants.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT: (\$ 357.8)

Programs that may be reduced or cut include: services providing immediate safety to victims, program staffing, program service levels, outreach programs, statewide training, and staff training.

DPS STATEWIDE SUPPORT BRU: (\$ 401.6)

A base funding shortfall of \$ 670.0 for reimbursements to local Jail Operators will result in 11 Contracts not being fully funded, the Department of Corrections will have to pick up prisoner housing; prisoner transportation costs will not be fully covered, the Alaska State Troopers will have to transport all prisoners and may be required to request an FY 92 Supplemental to cover the costs; travel cuts will reduce on-site Jail inspections; fewer contacts with contracting municipalities;

Eliminate Sitka Academy State Trooper Recruit Training funds; reduce accounting support in Administrative Services.

Some Hickel appointees face tough going

Legislators eye Rosier, Keller controversies

By MATT KOHLMAN

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Native representatives opposed Fish and Game Commissioner Carl Rosier's confirmation Wednesday, saying they cannot support him as long as Ron Somerville keeps a policy-making role in the department.

Rosier was one of five commissioners who appeared before legislative committees Wednesday. Rosier's appointment was taken up by the Senate Resources Committee

Gov. Walter J. Hickel named Somerville deputy commissioner after the fisheries and game boards declined to nominate him for the commissioner's job in January, as Hickel requested. Somerville has long been a vocal critic of a rural preference for subsistence hunting and fishing rights.

The appointment has angered Native and commercial fishing groups. The groups voiced their animosity to the committee.

Lawrence Kimball of the Alaska Federation of Natives said retaining Somerville in a policy role will further polarize the state along ethnic and geographical lines.

"Rosier's confidence in an individual whose public career has constituted one long economic and cultural assault on the villages is misplaced," he told lawmakers. "Such action, at first blush, seems to reveal a lack of his-

torical understanding and political judgment."

Rural Alaskans find it difficult to believe Somerville will not influence decisions on subsistence despite promises to the contrary, said Bob Polasky of the Rural Alaska Community Action Program.

"The appointment of Mr. Rosier as commissioner with Mr. Somerville alongside will reinforce the message rural Alaskans have already gotten - that subsistence cultures and lifestyles are under attack," he said.

But Rosier stood by Somerville, whom Rosier said brings qualities to the department other than subsistence.

Rosier said that he supports subsistence rights and will make that policy clear to those he supervises.

"The commissioner runs the shop and people who get out of line don't have a job. It's that simple," he said.

Meanwhile, Administration Commissioner Millett Kel-

ler reassured the Senate State Affairs Committee that he has no hidden agenda to judge probationary state employees on a philosophical litmus test.

Keller said he poorly phrased a recent memo urging fellow commissioners to evaluate probationary employees "to ensure that they are committed to the philosophy of the administration."

Philosophy meant commitment to serving Alaska and a strong work ethic and not political beliefs, he told committee members.

"I seem to have distinguished myself for stubbing my toe on a very significant issue," he said. "It was a misinterpretation. I'm sorry it happened."

The committee also reviewed Public Safety Commissioner Dick Burton. Senate committees do not take official action on the confirmation hearings. Members just

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Confirm...

Continued from Page 1

sign a letter telling the full Senate they have reviewed the appointments.

Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Committee took another step toward a showdown with Hickel over his unusual appointment and switching of seats on the Alaska Public Utilities Commission.

The committee decided not to consider the appointment of insurance salesman Don Schroer of Anchorage. Hickel named Schroer in January to replace Chairman Peter Sokolov, but the committee argues that the governor lacked the authority to remove Sokolov.

Former Gov. Steve Cowper reappointed Sokolov several weeks before Hickel took office, but the Legislature never had a chance to confirm the reappointment.

To make room for Schroer, Hickel shifted commission member Mark Foster from a consumer seat to fill Sokolov's engineering seat. State law designates qualifications for the commission's members. Foster is a civil en-

gineer.

The committee contends Hickel must refer Foster for confirmation because he is taking over a seat with different qualifications. The committee also recommended the Legislature return Schroer's nomination and proceed with the confirmation process for Sokolov.

The committee also recommended the Legislature confirm Sitka grocer Lloyd Hames as corrections commissioner.

Hames reaffirmed his support for the corrections industries program, which manufactures products for state agencies. The program has been criticized recently by businesses that compete for state purchases.

He said the program is an incentive for inmates to behave well, as only those with good behavior records are considered for the work, which pays a small wage.

"I certainly think we would be in horrible shape if we did not have these programs," Hames said.

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