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CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 32 (STATE AFFAIRS)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Offered: 2/6/91
Referred: Finance

Sponsor(s): SENATORS DUNCAN, Sturgulewski A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act granting certain juvenile correctional institution employees status as peace officers
2 under the public employees' retirement system; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 39.35.680(28) is amended to read:

5 (28) "peace officer" or "fire fighter" means an employee occupying a position as
6 a peace officer, chief of police, correctional officer, correctional superintendent, fire fighter, fire
chief, [OR] probation officer, or youth counselor, unit leader, superintendent, or nurse in a

juvenile correctional institution; *supervisor of a juvenile probation program*

*Is there a
title problem?
HCR to change
title*

9 Sec. 2. An employee who was employed as a youth counselor, unit leader, superintendent, or nurse
10 at a juvenile correctional institution in the public employees' retirement system before the effective date
11 of this Act may convert the credited service for that position to credited service as a peace officer by
12 claiming the service as peace officer service before the member is appointed to retirement. When the
13 member claims this retroactive credited service, an indebtedness of the member to the system shall be
14 established. The indebtedness is equal to (1) the contributions to the system that the juvenile correctional

1 institution employee would have made if the service had counted as peace officer service, less (2) the
2 contributions to the system that the juvenile correctional institution employee actually made. Interest
3 as prescribed by regulation accrues on this indebtedness beginning July 1, 1992. Any outstanding
4 indebtedness that exists at the time a person is appointed to retirement will require an actuarial
5 adjustment to the benefits payable based upon the juvenile correctional institution service.

6 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

7-LS0979A

Cramer

3/11/91

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Introduced:

Referred:

A RESOLUTION

1 Suspending Uniform Rules 41(b), 24(c), and 35 of the Alaska State Legislature concerning
2 Senate Bill No. 32, relating to certain juvenile correctional institution employees.

3 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 That under Rule 54 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, the provisions of Rule
5 41(b), Rule 24(c), and Rule 35 of the Uniform Rules, regarding changes to the title of a bill, are
6 suspended in consideration of Senate Bill No. 32, granting certain juvenile correctional institution
7 employees status as peace officers under the public employees' retirement system.

Fateh Singh Khalsa
c/o 1502 Wilkur Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

February 22, 1991

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

RE: CS SB 32 STA

Dear Representative Kubina:

I'm writing you concerning Senate CS SB 32 STA sponsoring 20 year retirement for Youth Counselors. Youth Counselors have a great deal of responsibility for a special part of our society's population, juvenile delinquents. For the most part, Youth Counselors work in locked facilities and they are responsible for the safety and security of many individuals in these facilities, resident and staff alike. This profession, like that of a Peace Officer, is very stressful and at times very dangerous. My name is Fateh Singh Khalsa, and I have been a Youth Counselor for over five years. During that time I have worked, both in locked and unlocked facilities, with close to three hundred juveniles, including several who were guilty of murder.

What makes the Youth Counselor's job more perilous than either a Police Officers or Correctional Officers job is that Youth Counselors are unarmed, and the consequence of a resident assaulting a Youth Counselor is less than the consequence would be for an adult who assaulted a Police or Correctional Officer.

During one shift that I was working, I witnessed a Youth Counselor being assaulted so severely that he was taken to the hospital. This Youth Counselor had five years experience and within a month of the assault he resigned from his job.

Another fact about Youth Counselors that many people do not realize is that Youth Counselors have the authority to and are required to make arrests under certain circumstances. I am aware of several instances where off-duty Youth Counselors had to arrest juveniles.

Most Youth Counselors are involved in the counselling and treatment of facility residents and are actually required to attempt rehabilitation of the residents for whom they are responsible. This adds another dimension of stress to the job. Youth Counselors need continuous extensive training in the treatment and counseling of juveniles. The constant dealing with juvenile delinquents and their problems, although certainly worthwhile, can lead to staff burn out.

In summary, I would like to say that the 20 year retirement for Youth Counselors is a much needed and much deserved amendment to the current retirement system.

Sincerely,

Fateh Singh Khalsa
Fateh Singh Khalsa

FEB 25 1991

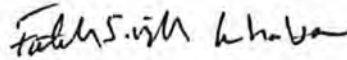
3/2/91

Dear Representative Kubina,

Thank you for your prompt and concerned reply to my letter regarding SB 32. I would be more than happy to testify on this bill at any time that is convenient for yourself.

I very much appreciate your interest in this bill and I will personally see that every person who is affected by this bill will get a copy of my letter to you and your reply to it.

Thanks again,



Sincerely Fateh Singh Khalsa

Day time phone- 455-6529

Evening phone- 452-3454

Rayanna

Karen Decker-Brown
7601 Lotus Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
907-248-1606

December 24, 1990

Senator Jim Duncan
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: 20 year retirement

Dear Jim:

I hope this letter finds you and your family in good health and looking forward to a good new year.

On several occasions I have tried to contact you to discuss an item that is of importance to myself and my partner, Debbie Eisenmenger. We both are employed in youth corrections at McLaughlin Youth Center in the capacity of Nurse II.

It is in this capacity as nurses that we ask you to review the following and consider our request for a 20 year retirement for the nurses in youth corrections as part of the bill you are sponsoring for the youth counselors.

First, there is to my knowledge only three nursing positions in youth correctional facilities funded by the State. The two positions at McLaughlin Youth Center and one position at Fairbanks Youth Facility which is split into two part-time positions. The rest of the facilities statewide are contract positions to the best of my knowledge.

Secondly, it is my understanding that the medical staff is included in the 20 year retirement plan for the State of California. Thus there is precedent for this already established.

A brief review of what our job entails and how it compares to the youth counselors will give you a better perspective of why we are asking to be included.

Primarily 75 - 80% of our time is spent in direct contact with the residents. These residents are being held or convicted of serious crimes such as homicide, armed robbery, rape assault, drug dealing, etc. We are not talking about the Sunday School choir here. Our job involves

doing physicals, drawing blood, giving medication or injections, cleaning and scrubbing of wounds, splinting, and examination of body parts on a population that may or more than likely does not want this done. In this capacity we have to utilize instruments which can be used as weapons against us such as syringes, needles, scalpels, scissors, etc, and thus we have to be even more vigilant than the youth counselors that these objects are accounted for and utilized in a manner that they will not be taken from us. As nurses we are responsible for more potentially harmful and dangerous objects than the counselors. In accreditation of correctional facilities the medical offices are scrutinized far more than any other area because of the above.

In this capacity we are subjected to the same verbal and physical abuse the youth counselors have received. We have had to examine and assist in controlling residents while in restraints on more than one occasion.

Both the nurses here at the facility are required to take Mandt training which is methods of holding and applying restraints on inmates.

Since we are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week - every other week and subject to recall, we have additional stress of never leaving our jobs at the office. We usually receive at least one call a night on average and on occasion have to come into the facility under extreme circumstances, usually to give injections to a combative person that is on medication for assaultive behavior. Because of this probability of recall at any hour we have keys to every area of the facility including the master key in and out of the facility and all the jail cells. It is because of these keys we also become a target unlike the counselors that do not carry these keys to everything.

On a daily basis we provide escort duties too many times to count for the residents between their units and various locations including outside the main facility and on occasion medical escorts. Many of these are alone on a one-to-one basis as well as being alone in the medical office with one or more of the residents.

Inmates and their families are particularly litigious and being in the medical field we are especially vulnerable for suit happy persons. We have been threatened many times with law suits.

Should your bill for the 20 year retirement go through for the youth counselors, MYC's training officer and superintendant as well as the directors of the cottage and detention units would be eligible. The only contact the first two people have with any of the residents at all is during the lunch break when they are in the cafeteria the same time meal movement occurs. The latter two have minimal contact at best and do not work the "front line" that we are involved in.

Finally, our contract physician, Dr. Don Hudson, who has spent numerous years providing medical care to inmates of Alaska's correctional facilities can and will attest of the hazards and dangerous inherent to nursing in

this setting. He states the average length of time a medical person lasts in the correctional setting is three years. I would wager there is no one approaching 20 or 30 years in the correctional medical field working for the State of Alaska in that capacity.

I am writing this letter on a personal level and not representing the views of the administration of McLaughlin Youth Center or Youth Corrections.

Please review and consider this matter. Thank you for your time and we await your response.

Sincerely yours,

Karen Decker-Brown RN BSN

Karen Decker-Brown RN., BSN

CC ASEA
Debbie Eisenmenger RN

Fails face nursing shortage

By ANNABEL LUND

The Anchorage News

A salary increase and aggressive recruiting campaign have failed to lure enough medical personnel to fill vacancies in Alaska's prison system.

Only 21 of the 95 health-care positions budgeted for the Department of Corrections are currently filled by state employees, according to Walter Majoros, director of statewide programs for the Department of Corrections.

The department has had to use a more expensive, more complicated patchwork approach to provide adequate medical care for the state's inmate population, Majoros said.

Personnel shortages have been filled by paying some nurses overtime, transferring employees from one facility to another, and by contracting with private health-care professionals within the community, he said.

As a result of a 1981 inmate law, state prisons are required to conduct a physical and mental evaluation soon after each inmate's admission into jail. In order to ensure such examinations are available, prisoners must keep a qualified medical officer on duty at all times, usually a nurse, advanced nurse practitioner or physician assistant.

The department also must offer slice calls on a regular basis.

"In the past, we've operated by using trained correctional officers, but with the Cleary (lawsuit) settlement, we're a medical personnel. Also, because we accept public inpatients, many who have medical needs which require fairly consistent monitoring, we need medical staff on duty," Majoros said.

Inmate Michael Cleary and other Alaska prisoners had filed a class action lawsuit against the state, claiming prison conditions were in violation of Alaska statutes and the state constitution. The final settlement in the case was imposed just last month — after a partial settlement in 1983 — and has resulted in improved conditions in almost every aspect of the correctional system.

"Because of Cleary, we have to provide coverage ... it just costs more," said Beth Lassiter, personnel officer for the Department of Corrections.

Majoros says it is difficult to put a price tag on the increased costs associated with the nurse shortage.

The department each year usually runs short of funds for medical care, and has to request an extra appropriation.

Please turn to Nursing, Page 8

... on Saturday, Page 2

Nursing 12/7/90

Continued from Page 1

Lassiter said the department has tried recruiting nurses from the Lower 48, but with little success. The nursing shortage is nationwide, and hospitals and agencies across the country are competing aggressively for qualified personnel.

"It's difficult to fill prison jobs because work in a penal system presents special hazards, salaries remain relatively low compared to other positions in the health-care field, and many of Alaska's correctional facilities are in remote areas of the state," said Ed Thielen, health care administrator for the Department of Corrections.

"You have nurses working side-by-side with correctional officers, eyeball-to-eyeball with the prisoners themselves, but nurses are paid less. Correctional officers are also eligible for a 20-year retirement plan, nurses aren't," Thielen said.

Although no health care worker has ever been seriously injured while working in an Alaska prison, Thielen said they are occasionally subjected to verbal abuse that elevates into a minor physical fracas.

Nurses and other medical personnel deserve the same benefits as correctional officers, including early retirement and larger salaries, Thielen said. Nurses could also be attracted by increasing benefits, such as assistance in continuing education efforts, he said.

A state task force was established more than a year ago to combat the

chronic nurse shortage in Alaska, not only at prisons but at other state agencies and hospitals. The beginning salary for nurses was boosted to about \$2,600 a month, but the shortage persists.

"Our salaries still don't stack up against private-sector competition. Our entry-level salaries are better than a lot of hospitals, but we can't offer bonuses and big pay raises the way the private sector can," Majoros said.

"So over the long run, nurses make less working for the state. Also, the salary looks good when we first start talking to nurses, but the cost of living can be so high — especially in rural areas like Nome and Bethel — that the salaries can't make up the difference."

Currently there are six health-care vacancies in Alaska prisons, including positions at Juneau's Lemon Creek Correctional Center, the Ketchikan Correctional Center and Seward's Spring Creek Correctional Center. The two vacancies in Seward have been open for two years, Majoros said.

The department is also attempting to hire regular employees to fill the 56 positions occupied by contract workers or covered by overtime or temporary transfers.

Margaret Pugh, Department of Corrections Southeast regional director, said difficulties filling vacancies in Ketchikan were compounded recently when one of the prison's physician assistants, a military reservist, was called to active duty in Operation Desert Shield.

But the problems existed long before

the Middle East crisis, Pugh said. "We're suffering the same trouble other institutions are nationally. There's a shortage everywhere of nurses."

More than half the hospitals and nursing homes responding to a nationwide survey in 1989 were having trouble recruiting and keeping nurses. Enrollment in nursing schools drops about 5 percent each year, and the American Hospital Association predicts the need for registered nurses will climb 33 percent by 1995.

Thielen suggests restructuring the state's health-care job classifications to allow qualified medical technicians to handle some of the prison work load.

"We have a tremendous amount of former military corpsmen who are extremely skilled, particularly in emergency medicine, which is mostly what you need in a prison. If we could get the state Board of Nursing to accept them, we could get them to work in corrections, which would really cut down on vacancies," he said.

Despite the problems, Thielen said there are some advantages for nurses working in Alaska prisons. Besides receiving fairly generous state benefits, health-care personnel are given responsibilities unavailable to them in most other private work.

"Nurses feel more committed because they're given full-charge responsibilities and work autonomously. They practice every skill they've ever learned and then some. It's a real challenge."

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 20, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3-20-91

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

CSSB 32(STA)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 32 (STATE AFFAIRS)

PERS BENEFITS FOR YOUTH CENTER EMPLOYEES

"An Act granting certain juvenile correctional institution employees status as peace officers under the public employees' retirement system; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with HCS CS SB 32 (State Affairs) the same title a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

fiscal impact _____

zero fiscal note _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) Health & Soc. Services 2-15

zero fiscal note(s) Retirement Benefits 2-6

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

	Check appropriate column:	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<i>Gene Kubina</i>				
<i>Tom Hayes</i>				
<i>David Accisio</i>				
<i>George Baker</i>				

Gene Kubina
Chairman's Signature

ALASKA JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER ASSOCIATION

FEB 21 1991

POSITION PAPER

It is the position of the Association that Juvenile Correctional Officers, (i.e., Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents) be included as members in the Peace Officers Retirement System.

The Association requests that legislation be introduced granting Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents status as peace officers under the public employees retirement system. This proposed legislation should allow these job classes currently employed, the ability to claim prior years of service as peace officers for the purpose of credited service. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents claiming this retroactive service should accrue an indebtedness to the retirement system equal to the difference between their actual employee contribution and the contribution which they would have made at the peace officer rate.

For most state employees the Public Employee Retirement System provides for normal retirement at age 55 or 30 years service if hired before July 1, 1986 and at age 60 or 30 years service if hired after June 30, 1986.

Employees defined as peace officers are eligible to retire with normal benefits after 20 years of service without regard to age. PERS regulations and Title 39 define "peace officer" as an employee of a police agency or other governmental organization who has primary responsibility of "the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the fish and game, penal, traffic or highway laws of the state ...". This special retirement plan for peace officers was enacted in 1960 in recognition of the dangers and stress related to the performance of peace officer duties and

the need for persons performing peace officer functions to be physically and mentally fit. Peace officers are encouraged to retire before the inevitable loss of the physical and emotional stamina required for peak performance.

Over the last few years, eligibility for the 20 year peace officer retirement plan has been expanded to include other job classifications. Fire fighters, fire chiefs, special officers commissioned by the state troopers, correctional officers, correctional superintendents, and probation officers have now been included in addition to the original group of police officers, state troopers, and police chiefs.

Correctional officers and correctional superintendents in the adult system became the first justice system employees to participate as "peace officers" who were not in the traditional law enforcement category. Failure to include Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents employed in juvenile correctional institutions in the peace officers retirement system has resulted in glaring inequities between similar job classifications in the justice system.

The job classifications of law enforcement powers, danger, stress, and the need for physical and emotional fitness which justified inclusion of adult correctional officers and correctional superintendents are present to an equal or greater degree with Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents employed at state juvenile correctional institutions have many of the same job characteristics as those personnel employed in the adult system. The above mentioned personnel within the juvenile system are required to physically restrain out of control juveniles, transport juvenile offenders, and apprehend juveniles who have absconded from the institution. Juveniles, because of

their impulsive nature are more likely than adults to be aggressive and assaultive to staff.

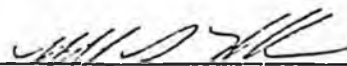
The disparate treatment of these job classes with respect to 20 year retirement demoralizes the ineligible employees and reduces the benefits to the employing agency of an established progressive system. There is little incentive for an employee of the juvenile correctional system to seek professional advancement within. To work in youth corrections rather than in the adult correctional system deprives the employees of the security of a 20 year retirement option. Employees are drawn down the career ladder rather than up.

An agency whose employees are eligible for 20 year peace officer retirement potentially accrues a number of organizational benefits. Recruitment and retention of a skilled, satisfied and stable work force can contribute greatly to public service goals. Such an agency can more easily attract the most qualified workers.

Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents have become the entry point for persons into state service and the training ground for employees seeking greater benefits available in the adult correctional system or the probation officer job classification series.

In summary, the Association respectfully requests the introduction of legislation to include Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents as members of the Peace Officers Retirement System.

Respectively,



Billy D. Holder, Pres.
Alaska Juvenile Correctional
Officers Association

12-6-90
Date

ALASKA JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER ASSOCIATION
FACT SHEET

1. Juvenile Correctional Officers (ie. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents) have the powers of Peace Officers as defined by AS 11.81.900(38) and AS 17.10.120.
2. Juvenile Correctional Officers (ie. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents) have the authority to make arrests, execute court orders, and the service of process.
3. Juvenile Correctional Officers (ie. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents) are frequently called upon to physically restrain delinquent youth both inside and outside Juvenile Correctional Institutions.
4. Juvenile Correctional Officers (ie. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents) are subjected to the same or greater degree of stress and physical endangerment as Adult Correctional Officers.
5. Juvenile Correctional Officers (ie. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents) are currently the only Correctional law enforcement group not included in the Peace Officer retirement system.
6. Juvenile Correctional Officers (ie. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents) perform the same job duties as Adult Correctional Officers. In addition, are required to transport incarcerated individuals and perform community searches for escaped individuals.
7. In a sense of fairness and recognition of contributions to public safety, Juvenile Correctional Officers (ie. Youth Counselors, Unit Leaders, and Youth Center Superintendents) should be included in the Peace Officer Retirement System.

ALASKA JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

STATISTICAL REPORT

ALASKA YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	<u>1988*</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
1. <u>ADMISSIONS</u> - total # of admissions to Juvenile Correctional Institutions	1520	1806	1623
2. <u>FELON ADMISSIONS</u> - total # of felon admissions to Juvenile Correctional Institutions	211	231	236
3. <u>SUICIDE ATTEMPTS</u> - total # of suicide attempts by incarcerated youth	86	94	79
4. <u>ASSAULTS ON JCO</u> - total # of assaults on Juvenile Correctional Officers	19	34	76
5. <u>ASSAULTS ON YOUTH</u> - total # of assaults on youth by other youth	136	118	161
6. <u>PLANNED ASSAULTS</u> - total # of disclosed planned assaults by incarcerated youth on Juvenile Correctional Officers	193	131	287
7. <u>JCO INJURIES</u> - total # of Juvenile Correctional Officer injuries while on duty	26	19	30
8. <u>RESTRAINTS</u> - total # of incarcerated youth requiring physical restraints by Juvenile Correctional Officers	338	421	418
9. <u>ESCAPES</u> - total # of escapes by incarcerated youth	77	53	52
10. <u>APPREHENDED ESCAPEES</u> - total # of escapees apprehended by Juvenile Correctional Officers	41	24	18
11. <u>ESCAPE PLANNING</u> - total # of incarcerated youth involved in disclosed escape planning	191	129	285
12. <u>CONTRABAND</u> - total # of contraband incidents involving dangerous or illegal objects or substances	141	103	183
13. <u>SECURITY ESCORTS</u> - total # of security escorts by Juvenile Correctional Officers	1969	2349	3519
14. <u>DESTRUCTION OF STATE PROPERTY</u> - total # of destruction of State property incidents by incarcerated youth	63	60	52

* Statistics for Bethel and Nome Youth Correctional Facilities not available for this year.

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR JIM DUNCAN

P. O. Box V JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3100

(907) 465-4766

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
VICE CHAIR —
HEALTH EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SERVICES
BUDGET & AUDIT
BANKING &
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

FEB 21 1991

February 21, 1991

TO: Representative Gene Kubina, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Jim Duncan

SUBJECT: SB 32 "An Act granting certain juvenile correctional institution employees status as peace officers under the public employees' retirement system; and providing for an effective date."

Please schedule SB 32, granting certain juvenile correctional institution employees status as peace officers under the public employees' retirement system for a hearing at your earliest convenience.

SB 32 provides Juvenile Correctional Employees a 20 year retirement by granting them Peace Officer Status in the Public Employees' Retirement System. This status in the retirement system is currently afforded to peace officers, fire fighters, probation officers, and adult correctional officers.

Employees at state juvenile correctional facilities have many of the same responsibilities as personnel in adult correctional institutions. Because of the hazardous nature of this work, I feel it is appropriate to include these employees in the 20 year retirement system. There is much support throughout the state for this legislation.

Please find attached pertinent information relating to this legislation.

Attachments



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House State Affairs Committee

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

March 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representatives Eileen Maclean and Mike Navarre, Co-chairs
House Finance Committee

FROM: Representative Gene Kubina, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

RE: CSSB 32 Fiscal Notes

The House State Affairs Committee has heard CSSB 32 and requests that the House Finance Committee review the fiscal notes attached to this bill. There is a question as to which departmental assessment is most accurate: the fiscal note drafted by the Department of Health and Social Services which calculates the cost at \$100.2 or the fiscal analysis submitted by Retirement and Benefits which anticipates the impact to be \$168,584.

The HSS fiscal note is based on average base salary. The Retirement and Benefits note is calculated using state FY93 payroll.

FISCAL NOTE

BILL NO. CSSB 32

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act granting certain juvenile correction employees status of peace officers under PERS.

Department Affected: Administration
BRU: Retirement and Benefits

Sponsor: DUNCAN
Requestor: _____

Component: Retirement and Benefits

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 64

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

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

POSITIONS

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

Estimate of current year impact: Zero

ANALYSIS: (attach a separate page if necessary.) This bill is estimated to cost the state of Alaska \$168.6 in increased personal services for FY 93 and each year thereafter.

The attached sheet discusses the fiscal implications of this bill to the Public Employees' Retirement System.

Prepared By: Gary Bader
Division: Retirement and Benefits

Phone: 465-4460
Date: February 6, 1991

Approved by Commissioner: Millett Keller
Agency: Department of Administration

Date: 3/7/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB & Impacted Agency(ies).

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 32
Analysis of Fiscal Implications to the Retirement Funds
Prepared by Division of Retirement and Benefits
Department of Administration
February 6, 1991

Analysis: This bill is intended to include Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) members who serve as youth counselors, unit leaders, nurses or superintendents in juvenile correctional institutions under "Peace Officer/Firefighter" coverage. They are currently covered under the "All Other" category. We have assumed that this bill will increase the "Peace Officer/Firefighter" participation and decrease the "All Other" participation in PERS by 170 members.

This bill is estimated to increase the state FY 93 PERS contribution rate by .03%. The state payroll is estimated to be \$561,946,558 in FY 93 and remain stable each year thereafter.

The state cost of \$168.6 is calculated as follows:

State FY 93 payroll	\$ 561,946,558	
Increase in PERS rate	X .03%	of 10/3
	<u> </u>	.003
TOTAL FY 93 STATE COST.....		<u>\$ 168,584</u>

This bill will not materially affect the accrued liabilities or the funding ratio of the PERS fund.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 32

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: An Act granting certain juvenile correction BRU: Youth Services
institution employees status as peace officers Component: All youth facility components
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0264-0268

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
PERSONAL SERVICES	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
GENERAL FUND	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2

POSITIONS:

	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will add youth counselors, unit leaders, youth facility superintendents, and nurses working in juvenile correctional institutions to the 20 year "peace officers" retirement plan of PERS. 168 employees of the Division of Family & Youth Services could become eligible for 20 year retirement.

Each affected employee would have the option of participating in the 20 year retirement plan or remaining in the regular Public Employee Retirement Plan.

Prepared by: Russ Webb, Acting Director *Russ Webb*
 Division: Family and Youth Services

Phone: 465-3170
 Date: 2/15/91

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH *Theodore A. Mala*
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Date: 2/23/91

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance OMB
 Legislative Sponsor Impacted Agency(ies)
 Requestor

ANALYSIS (cont.):

This bill would have a personal services impact on all youth facility components; McLaughlin Youth Center, Fairbanks Youth Facility, Nome Youth Facility, Johnson Youth Center and Bethel Youth Facility. The State PERS contribution for affected employees would increase from 15.64% to 16.97%. Combined annual fiscal impact for all youth facility components within the BRU is \$95,424.00.

If passed this bill would become effective immediately under AS.01.10.070(c). It is possible to have an effective date prior to the end of FY91. For FY91 the monthly cost could be \$7,553.00 distributed among components in the Youth Services BRU.

FY92 Cost Calculation

Average Base Salary	\$42,700.00
PERS increase (1.33%)	x .0133
Cost Per Person	\$ 566.00
Number of Affected Employees	x 168
TOTAL	\$95,424.00

FY93-FY97 cost calculation includes a 3% COLA.



House State Affairs Committee

Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: Mar. 15, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 102

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

- HB 40 - Relating to False Information in Election Pamphlets
- SB 18 - Relating to Investment of Pension Funds
- SB 32 - Relating to PERS Benefits for Youth Center Employees

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
GREG ROTH	AK JUV. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ASSN	3252 Hospital Ln JUNO	99801		584-9433	(Y) N	SEN 32
Viola Skow	AK State Educ. Assoc	631 W. 11th JUNEAU	99801		581-1602	(Y) N	SEN 18
Patricia Lempert	"	157 Behrends Ave JUNO	99801		586 2626	Y (N)	SB 18
Carole Oien	"	P.O. Box 34852, June 99801	99801	789-4264		Y (N)	SB 18
Fred M. Lachick	PERI	P.O. Box 210143 AKKE Bay	99821	789-7420		Y (N)	SB 18
Marie Waslin	PERS	Box 2-1783 JUNO	99802	6-3637		(Y) N	SB 18
Willie Anderson	NEA/AAE	105 Municipal Way JUNO	99801	6-3090		(Y) N	SB 18
Gary Bader	Dept of Admin	State office Building JUNO	99811	44460		Y (N)	SB 18
Darral Rexwinkel	Dept of Revenue	SOB JUNO	99811	2300	2300	(Y) N	SB 18
Lynne Lawson	RTA	2830 FRITZ CAROLINA	99801	9-9655		Y (N)	18
Elizabeth Lucas	AARP-RTA JUNO	99801	"		Y (N)	18



House State Affairs Committee

Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

DATE:

PLACE:

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Scott Burgess	AML				6-1325	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	SB 18
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	



House State Affairs Committee

Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

DATE:

PLACE:

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Rose Olive Druxman	Individ. JRTA	P.O. Box 021369 Juneau, AK	99802	586 - 1172	—	Y	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	



House State Affairs Committee

Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: Mar. 11, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 10

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

- *HB 47 - Relating to PERS Benefits for Youth Center Employees
- *HJR 22 - Relating to Opposing Reduction of Federal COLA
- SB 32 - Relating to PERS Benefits for Youth Center Employees
- SJR 15 - Relating to Opposing Fed. COLA

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
GREG ROTH	AK JUN. CORR. OFFICERS ASSN	3252 HOSPITAL DR JUNO	99801		586-9433	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N HB 47 - SB 32
GARY BADER	Dept of Admiral	RETIREMENT & BENEFITS POUCH C JUNEAU, 99911	99811	44460	X4460	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N 11
TOM BERGSTRAM	DHSS	ROY H, JUNEAU 99811	99811	3030	3030	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N HB 47 - SB 32
						<input type="radio"/>	N
						<input type="radio"/>	N
						<input type="radio"/>	N
						<input type="radio"/>	N
						<input type="radio"/>	N
						<input type="radio"/>	N
						<input type="radio"/>	N
						<input type="radio"/>	N



House State Affairs Committee

Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: Mar. 11, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 102

SUBJECT OF MEETING:
 SB 24 - Relating to Approp: Longevity Bonus Program
 HB 67 - Relating to the Impoundment of MIsTreated Animals

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Kathy Hathaway	Sen. Yettula					<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	SB 24
Ronald G. Clarke	Rep Koponen				4992	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	HB 67
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	