

SB

175

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT OF
SFC 2/20/96

DATE: 2/14/96

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

The Finance Committee considered **SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 175**

Relating to the "No Frills" prison act.

and recommends:

- be replaced with CS 555 B 175 (FIN)
- adopt previous CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to the _____ Committee

Senate Bill: same title
 new title
 House Bill: same title
 technical change
 new: SCR# _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
Co-Chair <i>[Signature]</i>	✓	Co-Chair:			
Co-Chair <i>[Signature]</i>	✓	Co-Chair:			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
Corrections	2/11/96	∅	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
H & SS	2/7/96	∅	

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 1
Bill Version: SS SB 175
(S) Publish Date: 2/14/96

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
Title: "An Act relating to correctional institutions and their administration; . . ." BRU: Medical Assistance
Sponsor: Sens. Donley, Pearce Component: Medicaid Services
Requestor: JUD, FIN COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 2077
See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGES IN REVENUES	()	()	()	()	()	()
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (please specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: 10.0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SSSB175 amends the AS 33.16.900(10) definition of "severely medically disabled" from "a person who has a medical condition that requires confinement to bed and the person is likely to remain confined to bed throughout the entire period of parole or to die from the condition" to include the provision that, in the opinion of the Parole Board, the person's medical condition significantly reduces the probability of committing an offense similar to the offense for which the person was convicted or of committing an offense that is punishable as a felony. SSSB175 deletes the provision that the person be "confined to bed" and states that "...the person is likely to remain subject to the medical condition throughout the entire period of parole; or die from the medical condition."

The Division of Medical Assistance does not anticipate that SSSB175 will impact the Medicaid or General Relief Medical programs since impact on these programs is related to an increase in the number of prisoners released as a result of passage of this bill. According to the Dept. of Corrections, it does not anticipate that the bill will "substantially impact" the department since inmates who are diagnosed as severely medically disabled are already released into parole and/or other noninstitutional settings. The Division of Public Assistance also does not anticipate that SSSB175 will impact that division.

Prepared by: Inge Lysdal *Inge Lysdal AS*
Division: Medical Assistance
Approved by Com: Karla Priddy, Commissioner
Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: (907) 465-3355
Date: 02/01/96
Date: 2/7/96

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FISCAL NOTE

A 1
2/2/96
3/2/96

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SSSB175

Revision Date:	Dept. Affected: <u>Health and Social Services</u>
Title: <u>"An Act relating to correctional institutions and their administration; ..."</u>	BRU: <u>Medical Assistance</u>
Sponsor: <u>Sens. Donley, Pearce</u>	Component: <u>Medicaid Services</u>
Requestor: <u>JUD, FIN</u>	COMPONENT SERIAL NO. <u>2077</u>
	See also (SN#): _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGES IN REVENUES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (please specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: 10.0

POSITIONS:

POSITIONS	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SSSB175 amends the AS 33.16.900(10) definition of "severely medically disabled" from "a person who has a medical condition that requires confinement to bed and the person is likely to remain confined to bed throughout the entire period of parole or to die from the condition" to include the provision that, in the opinion of the Parole Board, the person's medical condition significantly reduces the probability of committing an offense similar to the offense for which the person was convicted or of committing an offense that is punishable as a felony. SSSB175 deletes the provision that the person be "confined to bed" and states that "...the person is likely to remain subject to the medical condition throughout the entire period of parole, or die from the medical condition."

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Prepared by: Inge Lydal *Inge Lydal*
 Division: Medical Assistance

Approved by Com: Kerth P. Fisher, Commissioner *Kerth P. Fisher*
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: (907) 465-3355
 Date: 02/01/96

Date: 2/2/96

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSSSB 175 (Jud)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Corrections
 Title: An Act relating to correctional institutions and their administration. BRU: Statewide Programs
 Sponsor: Sen. Donley Componer all institutions
 Requester: Senate Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Sec. 2 of the bill modifies the conditions under which the Parole Board can grant parole to a severely medically disabled inmate. Although no inmates currently incarcerated would receive reconsideration under this revision, it is possible that some additional individuals would be eligible in the future and some savings in inmate health care would be realized.

The impact of Sections 3 and 4 is difficult to quantify. Life for a prisoner is very limited. The effect of changes in food, exercise and recreation is difficult to predict. Denial of privileges may result in increased tension among inmates and increased the need for on duty staff. For example smoking in facilities has been eliminated or strictly limited. One result has been increased use of staff time to deal with contraband. Other limitations may increase inmate lawsuits and grievances.

Sections 6 and 7 clearly identify vocational training as a desirable component of Alaska's correctional system. Section 9 extends the "warrant on Alaska Correctional Industries" allowing for increased stability for its future operation. No increased costs are associated; although increased stability and efficiency of ACI may make it more self-sufficient in the future.

Prepared by: Jerry Shiner Phone: 465-4652
 Division: Office of the Commissioner Date: 2/18/96
 Approved by: Margaret M. Pugh Date: 2/18/96
 Agency: Department of Corrections

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSSSB 175 (Jud)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Corrections
 Title: "An Act relating to correctional institutions and their administration..." BRU: Statewide Programs
 Sponsor: Sen. Donley Composer all institutions
 Requester: Senate Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

POSITIONS	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Sec. 2 of the bill modifies the conditions under which the Parole Board can grant parole to a severely medically disabled inmate. Although no inmates currently incarcerated would receive reconsideration under this revision, it is possible that some additional individuals would be eligible in the future and some savings in inmate health care would be realized.

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Prepared by: Jerry Striner Phone: 465-4652
 Division: Office of the Commissioner Date: 2/18/96
 Approved by Margaret Agh Date: 2/18/96
 Agency: Department of Corrections

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSSSB 175 (FIN)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Corrections
 Title: "An Act relating to correctional institutions and their administration..." BRU: Statewide programs
 Sponsor: Sen. Donley Component: all institutions
 Requester: Senate Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1381

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES						
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The request was to prepare a fiscal note showing the cost saving that would be realized by using a standard of "not exceeding that required by the US Constitution" rather than the cost per meal of the current menus in the DOC jails/prisons. No such standards exist that would allow comparison to daily food service. Instead we have used the US military service food service.

According to the Elmendorf Airforce Base food service manager, food is served buffet style with unlimited quantities. Each dinner consists of four entrees plus pizza, hamburgers and chili; three soups, a salad bar, ten choices of soft drinks, milk, chocolate milk, and seven desserts. Breakfast and lunch are similar in variety and quantity. The average cost is \$5.91 per person per day, excluding freight. The US Army, Ft. Richardson has essentially the same cost.

A typical menu for the DOC is attached. Individual items may be substituted based on availability and cost savings. The average cost including freight was \$4.71 per day per inmate for the first six months of 1995. (Please see attached)

For an average jail/prison population of 2850, the Department of Corrections is currently saving \$1,248.3 plus freight costs.

Prepared by: Jeety Shiner Phone: 465-4652
 Division: Office of the Commissioner Date: 2/23/96
 Approved by Commissioner: Margaret Pugh Date: 2/23/96
 Agency: Department of Corrections

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF CORRELATIONS
REGULAR SEVEN DAY MENU
CYCLE 4

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast
190 Turkey Ham	107 Sausage Sandwich on	72 Pork Sausage	210 Crisp Bacon	72 Turkey Sausage	144 Scrambled Eggs	2ea Scrambled Eggs
190 Eggs	190 English Muffin	190 Pancakes	120 Hash Browns	216 French Toast	206 Potato Pancakes	2ea Potato Pancakes
102 Cereal	98 Cereal	98 Cereal	98 Cereal	133 Cereal	98 Cereal	102 Cereal
201 Fruit	62 Toast	135 Fruit	62 Fruit	98 Fruit	62 Apple Sauce	202 Apple Sauce
121 Milk, 2 percent	121 Milk, 2 percent	62 Milk, 2 percent	121 Milk, 2 percent	62 Milk, 2 percent	121 Milk, 2 percent	121 Milk, 2 percent
121 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	121 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter
50 Jelly	50 Jelly	36 Syrup	126 Margarine or butter	36 Syrup	126 Jelly	180 Juice
180 Beverage	112 Jelly	50 Beverage	112 Jelly	50 Beverage	112 Beverage	112 Beverage
919 Total Calories	863 Total Calories	876 Total Calories	883 Total Calories	922 Total Calories	1003 Total Calories	1144 Total Calories
Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
602 Chicken Noodle Soup	92 Minestrone Soup	58 Tomato Rice Soup	81 Chili Macaroni	290 Chicken (Combo)	602 Turkey Pot Soup	602 Turkey Pot Soup
602 (Grilled Ham and	Chicken (Cordon	102 Single Sandwich	112 Colcass	83 Pizza	201 Porkward Beef	201 Porkward Beef
1ea Cheese Sandwich	410 Milk on Bun	192 Frieso Chips	148 Cornbread	108 Salad Bar	18 on Bun	18 on Bun
1ea Salad Bar	2ea (Cornmeal Cookie)	402 Salad Bar	402 Cookies	100 Salad Dressing	67 Salad Bar	67 Salad Bar
1ea Salad Dressing	67 Crackers	226 Salad Dressing	67 Ice Cream	100 Rice Krispie Treat	105 Salad Dressing	105 Salad Dressing
1ea Banana Pudding	112 Beverage	50 Flavored Yogurt	221 Beverage	112 Crackers	50 Flavored Pudding	50 Flavored Pudding
2ea Crackers	50 Crackers	112 Margarine	50 Crackers	112 Crackers	50 Crackers	50 Crackers
112 Beverage	112 Beverage	112 Beverage	112 Beverage	112 Beverage	112 Beverage	112 Beverage
777 Total Calories	781 Total Calories	875 Total Calories	1018 Total Calories	795 Total Calories	716 Total Calories	951 Total Calories
Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner
302 Meat Loaf	315 Corned Beef	281 Turkey Sir Fry	331 Beef Stroganoff	298 Meat Loaf with	202 Sautéed Sausk	202 Sautéed Sausk
402 Scalloped Potatoes	315 Stewed Red	165 Fluffy Rice	165 (Hot Potatoes	212 (Hot Potatoes	206 Panfried Potatoes	206 Panfried Potatoes
402 Stewed Potatoes	18 Stewed Was Beans	18 Potatoes	105 Steamed Zucchini	18 (3) Green Potatoes	132 (Mery)	132 (Mery)
402 Salad Bar	18 Salad Bar	18 Salad Bar	18 Salad Bar	18 French-style	30 Sautéed Tomatoes	30 Sautéed Tomatoes
1ea Salad Dressing	67 Salad Dressing	18 Salad Dressing	67 Salad Dressing	67 (Green Beans	30 Salad Bar	30 Salad Bar
1ea Cornbread	120 Salad Bar	18 (Pinner Roll	120 Salad Bar	18 Salad Dressing	67 (Pinner Roll	67 (Pinner Roll
1ea Gingerbread Cake	125 Rice Pudding	67 Angel Food Cake	142 Margarine or butter	327 Salad Dressing	120 Fruit Tart	120 Fruit Tart
1ea Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter	36 Margarine or butter
112 Beverage	112 Beverage	36 Beverage	36 Beverage	36 Beverage	36 Beverage	36 Beverage
112 Total Calories	1150 Total Calories	1122 Total Calories	1167 Total Calories	1108 Total Calories	1144 Total Calories	1044 Total Calories
2125 Grand Total Calories	2177 Grand Total Calories	2192 Grand Total Calories	2128 Grand Total Calories	2193 Grand Total Calories	2043 Grand Total Calories	2129 Grand Total Calories

Barbara M. [unclear]

Food Audit Survey									
Cost Per Meal Per Inmate Per Day									
January thru July 1995									
Facility	Jan-95	Feb-95	Mar-95	Apr-95	May-95	Jun-95	Jul-95	Average	
Avnil Mountain, Nome	\$1.99	\$1.99	\$1.88	\$2.21	\$1.89	\$2.04	\$2.31	\$2.04	
Cook Inlet Pre-Trial	\$1.29	\$1.24	\$1.20	\$1.32	\$1.19	\$1.24	\$1.23	\$1.24	
Fairbanks Correctional	\$1.30	\$1.47	\$1.28	\$1.33	\$1.20	\$1.64	N/A	\$1.37	
Hiland Mountain, Eagle River	\$1.39	\$1.47	\$1.28	\$1.38	\$1.20	\$0.91	N/A	\$1.27	
Ketchikan Correctional	\$1.94	\$1.82	\$2.00	\$1.78	\$2.12	\$1.80	\$1.81	\$1.89	
Lemon Creek, Juneau	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.31	\$1.39	\$1.45	\$1.39	N/A	\$1.37	
Mat-Su Pt. Mckenzie	\$1.65	\$1.97	N/A	\$1.77	\$1.70	\$1.76	\$1.52	\$1.72	
Mat-Su Pre-Trial Facility, Palmer	\$1.87	\$1.29	\$1.09	\$1.91	\$1.22	\$1.41	N/A	\$1.46	
Palmer Correctional	\$1.57	\$1.47	\$1.73	\$1.32	\$1.88	\$1.65	\$1.59	\$1.60	
Spring Creek, Seward	\$1.59	\$1.83	\$1.54	\$1.46	\$1.65	\$1.45	N/A	\$1.53	
Sixth Avenue Annex	\$1.24	\$1.12	\$1.22	\$1.30	\$1.12	\$1.52	N/A	\$1.25	
Wildwood Correctional, Kenai	\$1.47	\$1.40	\$1.59	\$1.59	\$1.59	\$1.59	N/A	\$1.53	
Yukon-Kuskokwim, Bethel	\$2.00	\$1.54	\$2.07	\$2.43	\$1.81	\$2.48	N/A	\$2.05	

The Meal Cost Per Inmate amounts have been supplied by the Food Service Managers.

I have not audited the amounts and have included them to give an overall picture of our current meal cost per institution.

N/A refers to Numbers that are not available at the time I questioned the institution.

A FAX

Alaska State Legislature

Date: 2/20/96

To: Legal Services - Jack Chenoweth

Fax #: 2029 Phone #: 2450

From: Jerry - Senate Finance

Phone #: 4935

Re: Using CSSSSB 175(JUD) as the basis please prepare final draft incorporating attached 3 amendments. Please deliver to Room 520, Capitol Bldg.

Following this page, please find 3 pages(s). If this does not reach you in full, please inform us ASAP.



THANK YOU.

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
Amendment Number: 3
Bill Number: _____
Sponsor: _____ Date: _____
Logged In By: _____

adopted
2/20/96
FEB 16 1996

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE
TO: C S S S B 175 (JUD)

BY SENATOR DONLEY

- 1 Page 1, lines 10-11
- 2 Delete ", in the opinion of the Parole Board, significantly reduces
- 3 the probability of committing"
- 4 Insert, line 10
- 5 "substantially eliminates the physical ability to commit"
- 6 Page 1, line 12
- 7 Delete "of committing"
- 8 Insert "to committ"

adopted
2/20/96

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

FEB 16 1996

Amendment Number: # 1
Bill Number: _____
Sponsor: _____ Date: _____
Logged In By: _____

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE
TO: CSSSSB 175 (JUD)

BY SENATOR DONLEY

- 1 Page 3, line 31, after "a television"
- 2 Insert ", a compact disc player, a video cassette recorder (VCR),"

adopted
2/20/96

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
Amendment Number: 2
Bill Number: _____
Sponsor: _____ Date: _____
Logged In By: _____

FEB 16 1996

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE
TO: CSSSSB 175 (JUD)

BY SENATOR DONLEY

- 1 Page 4, line 19, after "training":
- 2 insert "
- 3 (J) smoke unless the prisoner smokes in an area that
- 4 has been designated under AS 18.35.320 to permit smoking"

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 175(FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS DONLEY, Pearce

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to correctional institutions and their administration, and to
 2 services provided to prisoners; amending the definition of 'severely medically
 3 disabled' applicable to prisoners seeking special medical parole; and amending
 4 provisions of the correctional industries program, and extending the termination
 5 date of the Correctional Industries Commission and the program."

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

7 • Section 1. Sections 3 - 5 of this Act may be known as the "Alaska No Frills Prison Act."

8 • Sec. 2. AS 33.16.900(10) is amended to read:

9 (10) "severely medically disabled" means that a person has a medical
 10 condition that substantially eliminates the physical ability to commit an offense
 11 similar to the offense for which the person was convicted or to commit an offense
 12 in violation of AS 11.41 that is punishable as a felony, [REQUIRES THE PERSON
 13 SUFFERING FROM THE CONDITION TO BE CONFINED TO BED] and the person

1 is likely to

2 (A) remain subject to the medical condition [BE CONFINED
3 TO BED] throughout the entire period of parole; or

4 (B) [TO] die from the medical condition;

5 * Sec. 3. AS 33.30.011 is amended to read:

6 Sec. 33.30.011. DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER. The commissioner shall

7 (1) establish, maintain, operate, and control correctional facilities
8 suitable for the custody, care, and discipline of persons charged or convicted of
9 offenses against the state or held under authority of state law; each correctional
10 facility shall be established, maintained, operated, and controlled in a manner that
11 is consistent with AS 33.30.015;

12 (2) classify prisoners;

13 (3) for persons committed to the custody of the commissioner, establish
14 programs, including furlough programs that are reasonably calculated to

15 (A) protect the public;

16 (B) maintain health;

17 (C) create or improve occupational skills;

18 (D) enhance educational qualifications;

19 (E) support court-ordered restitution; and

20 (F) otherwise provide for the rehabilitation and reformation of
21 prisoners, facilitating their reintegration into society;

22 (4) subject to AS 33.30.028, provide necessary

23 (A) medical services for prisoners in correctional facilities or
24 who are committed by a court to the custody of the commissioner, including
25 examinations for communicable and infectious diseases;

26 (B) psychological or psychiatric treatment if a physician or
27 other health care provider, exercising ordinary skill and care at the time of
28 observation, concludes that

29 (i) a prisoner exhibits symptoms of a serious disease or
30 injury that is curable or may be substantially alleviated' and

31 (ii) the potential for harm to the prisoner by reason of

1 delay or denial of care is substantial;

2 (5) establish minimum standards for sex offender treatment programs
3 offered to persons who are committed to the custody of the commissioner; and

4 (6) provide for fingerprinting in correctional facilities in accordance
5 with AS 12.80.060.

6 * Sec. 4. AS 33.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

7 Sec. 33.30.015. WORK REQUIREMENT AND LIVING CONDITIONS FOR
8 PRISONERS. (a) In implementing this chapter, the commissioner may not

9 (1) provide

10 (A) living conditions and recreational opportunities to prisoners
11 within a correctional facility that substantially exceed the conditions that may be
12 required of the state by the Constitution of the United States or the constitution
13 of the state;

14 (B) living quarters for a prisoner into which the view into the
15 quarters is obstructed; however, the commissioner may not be required to
16 renovate the cells of a correctional facility that, on the effective date of this Act,
17 confines prisoners in cells equipped with doors that do not have bars or windows;

18 (C) food that substantially exceeds in quality or quantity the food
19 that must be served as required by the Constitution of the United States or the
20 constitution of the state;

21 (D) equipment or facilities for publishing or broadcasting material
22 the content of which is not subject to prior approval by the department as
23 consistent with keeping order in the institution and prisoner discipline;

24 (E) cable television service in a correctional facility other than a
25 level of basic cable television service that is available as a substitute for services
26 that are broadcast to the public in the community in which a correctional facility
27 is located;

28 (2) allow a prisoner to

29 (A) make unmonitored telephone calls, except for calls between
30 the prisoner and the prisoner's legal counsel;

31 (B) possess a television, a compact disc player, a video cassette
32 recorder (VCR), or a computer in the prisoner's cell;

1 (C) view movies rated "R," "X," or "NC-17," or that do not have
2 a rating;

3 (D) possess printed material that visually depicts a person's
4 genitals, anus, or female breast;

5 (E) receive instruction in person, or by broadcast or printed
6 medium, or engage in boxing, wrestling, judo, karate, or other martial art, in
7 bodybuilding or weight lifting, or in any activity that, in the commissioner's
8 discretion, would facilitate violent behavior;

9 (F) possess or have access to free weights, to bodybuilding or
10 weight-lifting equipment, or to other equipment for use in the activities listed in
11 (E) of this paragraph;

12 (G) possess in the prisoner's cell a coffee pot, hot plate,
13 appliance, or heating element for food preparation;

14 (H) possess or appear in a state of dress, hygiene, grooming, or
15 appearance other than as permitted as uniform or standard in the correctional
16 facility;

17 (I) use a computer other than those that may be provided by the
18 correctional facility; the use may be only as part of the prisoner's employment
19 or vocational training;

20 (J) smoke unless the prisoner smokes in an area that has been
21 designated under AS 18.35.320 to permit smoking.

22 • Sec. 5. AS 33.30.071(c) is amended to read:

23 (c) Medical services for a prisoner who is unconscious or in immediate need of
24 medical attention before admission to a correctional facility or commitment by a court
25 to the custody of the commissioner of corrections shall be provided by the law
26 enforcement agency having custody of the prisoner. The law enforcement agency may
27 require the prisoner to compensate the agency for the cost or for a portion of the cost
28 of medical services provided for any [A] preexisting medical condition [NOT ARISING
29 OUT OF THE PRISONER'S ARREST].

30 • Sec. 6. AS 33.32.010 is amended to read:

31 Sec. 33.32.010. PURPOSE OF CHAPTER. It is the purpose of this chapter to
32 [:]

1 (1) develop and operate agricultural, industrial, and service enterprises
2 employing prisoners under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of corrections;

3 (2) provide realistic work experience and vocational training for
4 prisoners under conditions as much like those that prevail in private industry as possible,
5 consistent with proper penal administration, and to direct their efforts toward financial
6 responsibility, acquiring or improving effective work habits and occupational skills, and
7 increasing the probability of opportunities for employment after release; and

8 (3) operate a work program for prisoners that will be as nearly self-
9 supporting as possible by generating a sufficient amount of money from the sale of
10 products and services to pay all or most of the expenses of the program.

11 * Sec. 7. AS 33.32.015(b) is amended to read:

12 (b) The commissioner of corrections may

13 (1) subject to AS 36.30 (State Procurement Code), use, purchase, lease,
14 equip, and maintain buildings, machinery, and other equipment, and may purchase
15 materials and enter into contracts that [, WHICH] may be necessary for the correctional
16 industries program;

17 (2) provide for prisoners to be employed in rendering services and
18 producing articles, materials, and supplies needed by a state agency, a political
19 subdivision of the state, an agency of the federal government, other states or their
20 political subdivisions, or for use by nonprofit organizations;

21 (3) if the Correctional Industries Commission established in AS 33.32.070
22 approves, employ prisoners to provide services or products as needed by private industry
23 if the services or products have potential for contributing to the economy of the state and
24 will have minimal negative impact on an existing private industry or labor force in the
25 state;

26 (4) authorize a prisoner to engage in vocational training or in
27 productive employment within or outside a correctional facility, or enter into a contract
28 under AS 33.30.191 for the employment of a prisoner if the Correctional Industries
29 Commission determines that the employment will have minimal negative impact on an
30 existing private industry or labor force in the state; and

31 (5) subject to the provisions of AS 36.30 (State Procurement Code), enter
32 into joint cooperative ventures with private industry for the establishment and operation

1 of "Free Venture" industries under AS 33.32.017 (,) if the Correctional Industries
2 Commission determines at the time of inception that the "Free Venture" industry will not
3 compete with an existing private industry or labor force in the state.

4 * Sec. 8. AS 33.32.015 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

5 (c) This section does not require the commissioner of corrections to establish
6 and administer a vocational training program under the correctional industries program.

7 * Sec. 9. Section 7, ch. 53, SLA 1982, as amended by sec. 1, ch. 25, SLA 1987, by sec. 4,
8 ch. 77, SLA 1991, and by sec. 10, ch. 93, SLA 1995, is amended to read:

9 Sec. 7. AS 33.32 is repealed July 1, 2005 [1999].

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 2/14/96

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

The Finance Committee considered **SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 175**

Relating to the "No Frills" prison act.

and recommends:

- be replaced with CS 555B 175 (FIN)
- adopt previous CS (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to the _____ Committee

Senate Bill:
 same title
 new title
 House Bill:
 same title
 technical change
 new: SCR^e _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	✓		
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
Co-Chair: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓	Co-Chair:			
Co-Chair: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓	Co-Chair:			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department Date Zero Fiscal

Corrections	2/18/96	∅	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department Date Zero Fiscal

H & SS	2/3/96	∅	

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*Include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill



FEB 14 1996

SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Rick Halford
Co-Chair, Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Dave Donley *DB*

RE: Senate Bill 175 "Alaska No Frills Prison Act"

DATE: February 14, 1996

I request that you schedule SB 175, relating to correctional institutions and their administration, for a hearing in your committee.

Senate Bill 175 would remove many of the luxuries currently afforded to inmates in the state's correctional facilities including such things as televisions in inmate living quarters, use of body building equipment, and possession of pornographic material.

Senate Bill 175 also amends the current statutes dealing with the cost of health care for inmates and how those services would be provided for in the future. These changes include amending the definition of "severely medically disabled" inmates in an effort to minimize health care costs for those individuals. The bill would also require inmates to reimburse the state for either the full or partial costs of treatment for any pre-existing medical condition that the inmate may have.

Senate Bill 175 also restructures the Correctional Industries Commission in an effort to increase both the productivity and the amount of inmates working in the Correctional Industries Program.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request. If you have additional questions please contact myself or James Armstrong of my staff at 465-3892.

DD/jja



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Sponsor Statement
for
CSSS Senate Bill 175 (JUD)
The Alaska No Frills Prison Act

Senate Bill 175 sets limits on prisoners' possessions and activities by regulating the luxuries for prisoners housed in our state correctional facilities. SB 175 also allows the Department of Corrections to recoup costs for certain health care services provided to prisoners. SB 175 amends the definition of "severely medically disabled" person in an effort to minimize state funded health care costs for those individuals. The bill would also increase the amount of inmates working in our correctional facilities by expanding the Correctional Industries Program.

Senate Bill 175 would remove many of the luxuries currently afforded to inmates in the state's correctional facilities including such things as televisions in inmate living quarters, use of body building equipment, and possession of pornographic material. The bill would also place reasonable limits on the quality of food that is currently being served in correctional facilities.

Senate Bill 175 would also require inmates to reimburse the state for either the full or partial costs of treatment for any pre-existing medical condition. The term "severely medically disabled" is amended by Senate Bill 175 allowing the parole board greater flexibility in granting "special medical paroles". Parole would only be granted if the board determines that the inmate's ability to commit an offense similar to the offense for which the inmate was convicted or an offense punishable by a felony is significantly reduced. The parole board would also have to determine if the inmate is likely to be inflicted with the medical condition for the duration of the parole or is likely to die from the condition.

Senate Bill 175
Sponsor Statement
Page 2

Senate Bill 175 would restructure the Correctional Industries Commission in an effort to increase both the productivity and the amount of inmates working in the Correctional Industries Program. In many instances, inmates lack the necessary job skills or training to effectively perform jobs located within the Correctional Industries program. Correctional Industries has not been able to market products high in demand because the prison workforce is unqualified to perform technical labor, and no training is available for inmates. Inmates with lesser job skills would receive vocational training for jobs within the industry increasing both productivity and performance in the program.

DD/jja



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Sectional Analysis for CSSS SB 175 (JUD)

Section #1 - refers to Sections 3-5 of this act as the "Alaska No Frills Prison Act".

Section #2 - amends the definition of "severely medically disabled" to give the Parole board greater flexibility in granting "special medical paroles" for certain inmates. Parole could be granted in instances where:

- 1) the inmate suffers from a medical condition that reduces the likelihood of that inmate committing an offense similar for which the inmate was convicted.
- 2) the inmate suffers from a medical condition that reduces the probability of that inmate committing an offense punishable as a felony.
- 3) the inmate suffers from a medical condition and is likely to suffer from that condition for the remainder of the parole.
- 4) the inmate is likely to die from the medical condition.

This expanded definition of "severely medically disabled" inmates may allow the Department of Corrections to parole certain inmates, who in the opinion of the parole board, no longer pose a significant risk to society. When the department began "furloughing" individuals under the existing "severely medically disabled" clause, only 5 or so individuals qualified for release. With this expanded definition, the department expects that up to 10 or more individuals could qualify as "severely medically disabled" saving the state a significant amount in medical costs.

The department would assist those eligible individuals in securing medical services such as Medicare and Medicaid once they are released.

Section #3 - Requires the Commissioner to establish, maintain, operate, and control each correctional facility in a manner consistent with Section #4 of the bill. It also requires the Commissioner to determine who is responsible for medical costs when inmates are provided medical services.

Sectional Analysis - Page 2

Section #4 - mandates that the Commissioner may not provide the following to inmates:

- 1) living conditions and access to recreational opportunities that substantially exceed what is required under the Constitution of the United States.
- 2) living quarters in which the view into the quarters is obstructed; certain state facilities already in operation would be exempt from this language.
- 3) food that substantially exceeds, in quality or quantity, to that which is required under the Constitution of the United States.
- 4) access to equipment or facilities for publishing or broadcasting material whose content is not consistent with facility guidelines or discipline.
- 5) access to only basic cable television service.

This section also prohibits:

- 1) unmonitored phone calls, except for calls to the inmate's legal counsel.
- 2) possessing a television or a computer in their living quarters.
- 3) viewing "R", "X", or "NC-17" rated movies.
- 4) possessing pornographic material
- 5) participating or receiving instruction in any activity, in the opinion of the commissioner, that would facilitate violent behavior.
- 6) having access to or possession of free weights, body building equipment, or weightlifting equipment.
- 7) possessing a coffee pot, hot plate, appliance, or heating element in their living quarters.
- 8) appearing in a state of dress that is not consistent with the guidelines of the facility.
- 9) using a computer other than those provided by the facility.

Section #5 - allows a law enforcement agency to recoup medical costs for medical services provided to prisoners in their care. The agency may require inmates to compensate the agency for the cost or for a portion of the cost of medical services provided for any preexisting medical condition.

Section #6 - allows the department, at its discretion, to provide vocational training for inmates. Vocational training would be provided to those individuals who lack the necessary job skills to work in jobs within Correctional Industries increasing both the productivity and the amount of inmates working in the program.

Section #7 - extends the sunset date for the Correctional Industries Program from the year 1999 to the year 2005. This extension would allow the department to develop a stable and long range plan to provide more marketable products and work opportunities for inmates.

BY GARRY BOULARD

WHAT'S TOUGH ENOUGH

In response to the public's perception
that prison life is too easy,
new policies are designed
to make life there
as unpleasant as possible.

Alabama hasn't seen anything like it since the heyday of the 1960s civil rights movement: journalists and TV camera crews flying in from all parts of the world, spirited and sometimes angry public debate and well-known civil liberty groups filing lawsuits against the state itself.

But the center of Alabama's most recent cyclone is not the church in Montgomery where Martin Luther King Jr. exhorted his followers to give of themselves for the civil rights movement, nor is it Selma where those same followers confronted a violent and bloody local reaction.

Today the controversy in Alabama is about the men in uniballs moving along the state's highways and the chains that bind them: Alabama has reinstated the chain gang, one of the most powerful and some say brutal, symbols of the Southern past.

The man in charge of the program, Prison Commissioner Earl Jones, says it is all part of an effort to hold down prison costs.

"The tougher prison time gets, the more likely it is that you'll see the number of repeat prisoners decrease," says Jones, who has the solid backing of Alabama's Governor Fob James for his chain gang idea. "And as that number decreases, so will the enormous costs of running our prisons."

CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES

Although Jones' chain gangs have won the enmity of the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) of Alabama, which has filed a class action suit to end them, one other state—Arizona—has also brought back chain gangs. And Florida is planning a similar effort next year.

Of course, the chain gang concept may prove to be short-lived if the lawsuit against it succeeds. Phonda Brownstein, a staff attorney with the SPLC in Montgomery, said she expects the courts to prohibit such prison practices because they are a form of "cruel and unusual punishment" that is unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment.

Brownstein said the SPLC suit would also challenge, on the same cruel and unusual punishment basis, Alabama's practice of chaining to hitching posts prisoners who refuse to work. "They have just gone way overboard with all of this stuff. I think if we defeat them on it, it will provide a precedent for other states," she said.

But the legal challenges haven't stopped Jones' chain gangs where prisoners are connected by lightweight leg chains in a row of five as they dig ditches and clean up the debris along the state's highways. There are currently some 800 repeat offenders working on such gangs, but Jones hopes to bring that number up to about 1,200 by the early part of next year.

Because the nation's prison population is growing rapidly, the chain gangs represented under the most recent, if not highly controversial, action to holding a man's work. This also represented a trend toward making life tougher for prisoners as one solution to overcrowding.

PRISON POPULATION BURGEONS

Just the three months of increases seems to demand some sort of new approach. As of 1991, the number of people in the nation's prisons topped the 1 million mark, up from about 600,000 in 1980. At the same time, average state spending on "corrections" has more than tripled, from about \$6 billion in 1980 to just under \$20 billion today, constituting nearly 10 percent of the average state's spending in 1994.

And in some states the growth rate of the prison population has far exceeded that of the general population. The number of

some hundred of facilities with four thousand, with a quarter to the two

PRISONS GO PRIVATE

prisoners in Florida, for example, has more than doubled from 26,000 in 1984 to nearly 56,000 last year. Missouri's prisoners went from 8,300 a decade ago to more than 17,000 today, while New York's inmate numbers grew from over 30,000 a decade ago to nearly 67,000 today.

"Prisons are becoming one of the fastest growing budget items in the states today," said James Wooten, president of Safe Streets Alliance in Washington, a group that supports longer sentences for violent offenders and truth-in-sentencing initiatives. "But we are finding that the longer time a violent criminal serves in prison, the far less likely it is that that person will commit the same or a similar kind of crime again. That means, over time, you can reduce your prison costs because you won't be seeing as many repeat offenders."

VIOLENCE BEGETS LONGER, TOUGHER TIME

Although many prison officials and civil libertarians dispute the beneficial effects of longer sentences and harsher prison time for repeat offenders, a consensus among the states appears to be emerging. Make those guilty of violent crimes serve longer and tougher time while offering alternative solutions to other types of offenses.

New York may be a case in point. With a prison population of just under 67,000, New York has had one of the largest inmate growth rates in the nation, a 400 percent increase from 1974 when the state housed about 15,000 prisoners. The state's prison budget has also jumped from more than \$4 million annually to more than \$17 million today.

But this spring, Governor George Pataki proposed doing away with a series of 1973 laws enacted by then-Governor Nelson Rockefeller that mandated stiff prison sentences for drug offenders.

"Pataki's proposal was an absolute breakthrough for us," said Charles "Skip" Carrere, a spokesman for Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver. "We had been trying for years to get sentencing reform through the legislature, but because it was a conservative, tough-on-crime Republican who brunched the idea, we finally reached an agreement."

Indeed, after Pataki's proposal was first aired, Robert Gange, director of the Correctional Association of New York, told *The New York Times*, "It's another case of the Nixon going to China syndrome. Pataki is considered a hard line, if not a hawk, on these issues. He's already pointed his finger in

increasingly, privatization is being seen as an alternative to the traditional publicly run prison, offering a possible way to accommodate current calls for incarceration while keeping prison costs down.

"Privatization is increasing by about 25 percent to 30 percent a year," said Charles Logan, a professor of sociology at the University of Connecticut, "even though it is still only a small percentage of the national total." The number of privately run prison facilities has jumped from less than five a decade ago to more than 30 today, according to a study by the Center for Law and Democracy in Washington, D.C. The inmates they house have increased from about 2,000 a decade ago to just under 50,000 today. That number is expected to rise to 65,000 by 1996.

"The private sector can do it less expensively because its motivation is entirely different," said Richard Crane, an attorney in Nashville, Tenn., and former counsel for the largest prison privatization firm in the country, Corrections Corporation of America.

Crane argues that because showing a profit is the only thing that matters to business, private prisons are more likely to be cost-efficient and able to do more with less money. That argument has proved so persuasive that Corrections Corporation now runs four prisons in Texas where it has entered into contracts with the state government promising to keep costs 10 percent below previous state-run prison budgets.

A recent study by the Tennessee General Assembly appears to support Crane's argument. Comparing two similar prisons in neighboring South Carolina, both built at the same time and each housing just over 1,000 inmates—one publicly run, the other private—the study concluded that the privately run prison cost \$150,000 less a year in operational costs than its public counterpart.

Privatized prisons have also won high marks from lawmakers and even prison advocacy groups for working with inmates to resolve conflicts and iron out complaints and problems before they lead to larger and sometimes deadly disputes.

Some experts believe that private management can also respond more effectively to the get-tough approach if that means keeping prisoners incarcerated for longer periods of time. "The longer you keep an inmate in prison, the

more expensive it gets," said Charles W. Thomas, director of the Private Corrections Department at the University of Florida. "So, in that sense, I think privately run prisons can respond in a more cost-effective manner to the get-tough movement."

Thomas also contends that, as the get-tough movement produces more prison facilities, private management may also be seen as a more viable alternative simply because "the private sector has a much smaller lag time between the awarding of a contract to build a new prison and actually opening it, than the public sector does. On average, private prisons are up and running in about 12 to 18 months, while it may take up to 30 months for the public sector to do it."

But Crane, among other privatization supporters, opposes much of the new prison reform legislation coming from the states. "It's a bad management device," he said. "If you take away things like TV and weights and smoking from an inmate, you've essentially taken everything away from him—and that means this person is going to be a whole lot harder to control."

Of course, not everyone agrees that private prisons are the best way to go, with or without a get-tough movement. Jim Schmitz with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees faults private prisons for their "high employee turnover rates." Said Schmitz, "That is one of the pitfalls when you do it. You think about the bottom line and saving money. You end up with a large number of underpaid employees in high-stress jobs who are frequently leaving. Because public employees get higher wages and benefits, they tend to stay with their jobs in prisons longer, which is less expensive overall."

Professor Logan, however, thinks private prisons can be both cost-effective and tougher.

"The solution is to make things more strict, but not necessarily more harsh," he said. "A tougher prison time means less probation and parole, less discretionary release, all of which move in the direction of making the system more fair and consistent, then private prisons are a better way to go because one of the things they are most concerned about is having things run smoothly. They have proved that they can be tough, without inciting the prisoners to riot, which is a pretty important thing."

supporting the death penalty and other hard-line positions."

New York's new sentencing legislation, which passed both houses by overwhelming margins in June, redirects nonviolent, drug-addicted inmates to treatment programs. In the process, it will free up at least 3,000 prison beds annually, making it virtually certain now that violent offenders will be imprisoned.

In North Carolina, concerns about prison overcrowding and budget busting prompted the General Assembly last year to pass a measure by Representative Phil Baddour that balances the number of people sentenced to prison with the actual number of available prison bed spaces. Using a "felony punishment chart," judges under the new legislation determine, among other things, the seriousness of a convict's crime, his past criminal record and then how much prison space is available.

Now in North Carolina, violent and repeat offenders are automatically incarcerated, while first and second offenders who committed certain nonviolent felonies might be given suspended sentences if they complete such alternative punishment as boot camp, house arrest or intensive probation.

Baddour—ironically defeated in 1994 by an opponent who portrayed him as soft on crime—said his measure was an attempt to punish violent offenders while keeping an eye on rising prison costs. "Once you have the decision that first-degree murder is at the top and way down at the bottom is an infraction like jaywalking, with a lot of stuff in between, you can rank crimes according to their seriousness and then see how much prison space you have left," he said.

Similar presumptive sentencing rules, which are essentially devices to gain control over the nation's rapidly escalating prison popula-

tions, have been enacted in 17 other states.

But Charles Logan, a professor of sociology at the University of Connecticut and author of *Private Prisons—Cons and Pros* thinks the states can afford to build more prisons and house inmates longer if they adopt what he called a "cost benefit analysis frame."

"There should be with prison policy an estimation of the costs and payoffs," Logan explained. "But that does not necessarily mean that you would have less use of prisons. It might mean instead that the states simply will become more cautious in using their prisons too broadly."

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON TOUGH TIME

There are, of course, widely divergent views on the wisdom of making prison life harder and longer, even for the most dangerous convicts. Many lawmakers, alarmed over what they see as rising crime rates in their own districts, believe prisons should be as brutal as possible. "The people who run the prisons want happy prisoners. I want prisoners to be so miserable that they won't even think of coming back," said Representative Mark McInnis of Mississippi, where lawmakers last year in a special session voted to prohibit inmates from possessing or using weight equipment, compact disc players and televisions among other items. Lawmakers also approved a measure requiring inmates to wear striped uniforms with the word "convict" showing clearly on their backs.

Others believe the "get-tough" prison reform approach is a smoke screen that only hides a bigger problem that the states simply cannot afford—more and more prisoners and prisons. "I think you have to wonder at some point where it is all going to end," said Jenni

Gainsborough, a spokeswoman for the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, who believes states should concentrate more on alternatives to prison. "Do we just keep packing them in or do we try to find some sort of alternative? Surely, any rational person can see that the present trends simply can't continue."

Jim Gondoles, executive director of the American Correctional Association, thinks the only way to approach prison issues today is comprehensively, taking into consideration the seriousness of an inmate's crime and the probable effects of both increased punishment and tougher prison time and rehabilitation. "If you don't include other things in your approach, things like education and skills classes or even drug rehabilitation, then you're not taking a balanced approach and it is going to show in the results—prison violence, which is costly to the state, and a much higher rate of recidivism, which is also expensive," Gondoles said.

Tilman Bishop, a Colorado senator who introduced a bill taking away privileges from inmates who file frivolous lawsuits, thinks prisons will become more severe places because of a growing perception among the public that violence and crime are worse than before. "There is a concern that crime is out of control and that the people responsible for it come to prison and live the

1996

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good life," said the Colorado Republican, whose measure was overwhelmingly approved by the legislature last spring. "It is now up to us as lawmakers to address those concerns and see what needs to be improved upon or taken away or just changed."

Legislatures in more than a dozen states including Arizona, Mississippi, Texas, California and Michigan have passed or introduced measures reducing prisoner access to weight lifting equipment, television and telephones. In this effort, though, the states may be taking their cue from federally managed prisons. According to a recent survey conducted by the Corrections Compendium, roughly 60 percent of all federal prisons have eliminated some prison privileges.

That survey, in fact, showed that state prison systems in Oregon, Texas, Kansas and Utah have even banned smoking in their facilities while California, Idaho, Michigan, Oklahoma and South Dakota have restricted smoking to designated areas of prison property.

And nearly all federal and state prisons are being affected this year by the loss of Pell grants for prisoners who want to take college classes. In 1994, more than 28,000 inmates received such grants nationally for programs in paralegal training and computer technology. This year, as part of President Clinton's Omnibus Crime Bill of 1994, that funding has dried up and most of the programs in the prisons have ended.

Even in Alabama, where the chain gangs would seem to offer the ultimate "get tough" solution, new policy is designed to make life as unpleasant as possible. "We work these men 12 hours a day, 60 hours a week and they have to do it," said Commissioner Jones. "And during that time they have none of the privileges enjoyed by the other prisoners—no television, no telephone, no basketball, no visitors."

Jones also thinks his get-tough approach could prove to be more economical. Already, through staff layoffs and scaled-down programs, Jones estimates that he's reduced the average costs per prisoner in Alabama from \$9,500 in 1994 to \$9,000 this year, which is substantially lower than the national per inmate cost of about \$16,000. "And I think we can get it down to about \$8,500 by 1996," he added.

But not all states want to duplicate Alabama's example. Prison officials worry what the effects of harder time might be from a management perspective. Even within Alabama there is opposition. "We are right now on the verge of a major riot," said Alabama Representative John Rogers. "And it isn't just the prisoners who are angry. The staff workers are also demoralized. They are being ordered to push and push, even though they know it could result in violence that will hurt them too."

Still others worry that state spending on prisons shows no end in sight. "We can continue to move in this direction, but, if we do, we have to realize it is going to cost more and more," said Professor Logan. "We have to be willing to make a large

commitment that we may not see any benefits from in a long time."

But in the absence of any other sure solutions, that commitment may prove easier to make than many imagine. "If anyone has a better approach to all of this than we do, I wish he'd come forward—because none of us has a perfect solution," said McInnis of Mississippi. "We're just trying to battle crime the best way we know how by showing that if you're going to commit a crime, you're going to have to pay for it. I don't know any other way to go about it." ■

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<u>Institution</u>	<u>TV</u>	<u>Cable</u>	<u>VCR</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Magazines</u>
6th Avenue	dayrooms	no	no	5	5
Anvil Mountain	dayrooms	yes (basic)*	no	no limit	no limit
Cook Inlet Pretrial	dayrooms	no	no	5	5
Fairbanks	dayrooms (basic)*	no yes (basic)*	no	5	5
Hiland Mountain	honor status	no	no	limit varies w/program	
Ketchikan	dayrooms	yes (basic)*	no	5	5
Lemon Creek day ¹⁰⁰	buy own	yes (prom)	no	10	
Matsu Pretrial	dayrooms	no	no		5
Palmer (medium)	honor status	no	yes	varies	varies
Palmer (minimum)	buy own	yes (prom)	yes	varies	varies
Spring Creek	yes buy own	yes (basic)*	no	10	10
Wildwood	yes buy own	yes (prom)	no	no limit	no limit
NV Pretrial	no dayrooms	no	no	5	5
YKCC (Bethel)	no Dayrooms	yes (basic)*	no	5	5

* basic cable is used at these sites because broadcast tv is either unavailable or unable to penetrate the structure of the facility.

NB: One inmate at FCC has his own tv by court order.

FRUIT '8 CORRECTIONAL CENTE
SEVEN DAY MENU

DATE: 9-17-95 Through 9-23-95

WEEK - 2

FRIED EGGS TURKEY HAM HASH BROWN POTATOES COLD CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK TOAST w/BUTTER FRESH FRUIT JELLY	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 171 1 lb. 00 1 pt. 00	1000 SPLIT PEA SOUP PEANUT BUTTER & JELLY SANDWICH CARROT SALAD BEVERAGE CRACKERS	2 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 171 1 lb. 00	MEAT LOAF MASHED POTATOES GRAVY GREEN BEANS ALMOND TOPI SALAD BAR w/DRESSING DINNER ROLL w/BUTTER APPLE CINSP BEVERAGE	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 4 oz. 200 4 oz. 200 1 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	17
CREAMED BEEF BISCUITS HASH BROWN POTATOES HOT CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK FRESH FRUIT	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 110 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 171 1 lb. 00	1000 BEEF BARLEY SOUP CHILI HOT DOG ON A BUN POTATO CHIPS TOSS SALAD w/DRESSING COOKIES BEVERAGE CRACKERS	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 110 1 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	FRIED FISH SCALLOPED POTATOES SPINACH TARTAR SAUCE SALAD BAR w/DRESSING BREAD & BUTTER CHEESE CAKE BEVERAGE	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 110 4 oz. 200 1 pt. 00 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	18
SCRAMBLED EGGS BACON HASH BROWN POTATOES COLD CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK TOAST w/BUTTER FRESH FRUIT Juice JELLY	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 171 2 oz. 171 1 lb. 00 1 pt. 00	1000 CHICKEN RICE SOUP Grilled Ham/Cheese BAKED BEANS Sand. TOSS SALAD w/DRESSING LEMON PUDDING BREAD & BUTTER BEVERAGE CRACKERS	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	Beef Lasagna STEAMED CAULIFLOWER GARLIC BREAD SALAD BAR w/DRESSING PUMPKIN PIE w/TOPPING BEVERAGE	1 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	19
PANCAKES SYRUP PORK SAUSAGE HOT CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK FRESH FRUIT	2 oz. 100 1.5 oz. 100 2 oz. 110 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 171 1 lb. 00	1000 NAVY BEAN SOUP Chicken Pattie/Bun OVEN BROWNED POTATOES TOMATO /ONION LETTUCE TARTAR SAUCE PUDDING BEVERAGE CRACKERS	2 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 110 2 oz. 100 1 pt. 00 1 pt. 00 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	BEEF STEW STEAMED RICE BRUSSELS SPROUTS SALAD BAR w/DRESSING BREAD & BUTTER Chilled Plus BEVERAGE	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 1 pt. 00 2 oz. 100	20
CHEESE OMELET BACON HASH BROWN POTATOES COLD CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK TOAST w/BUTTER FRESH FRUIT JELLY	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 171 2 oz. 171 1 lb. 00 1 pt. 00	1000 VEGETABLE SOUP Cheeseburger/Bun FRENCH FRIES TOMATO /ONION LETTUCE COOKIES BEVERAGE CRACKERS	2 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	BBQ CHICKEN O'BRIEN POTATOES GREEN PEAS SALAD BAR w/DRESSING BREAD & BUTTER CINNAMON ROLL BEVERAGE	1 pt. 00 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 1 pt. 00 2 oz. 100	21
FRENCH TOAST SYRUP TURKEY SAUSAGE HOT CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK FRESH FRUIT Juice	1.5 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 171 1 lb. 00	1000 CLAM CHOWDER Salmon Pattie/Bun Spanish Rice TOMATO /ONION LETTUCE BROWNE BEVERAGE CRACKERS	2 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	SWISS STEAK BROWN GRAVY BUTTERED POTATOES BUTTERED CORN CORNBREAD & BUTTER SALAD BAR w/DRESSING CHOCOLATE CAKE w/ICING BEVERAGE	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 1 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	22
FRIED EGGS PORK SAUSAGE HASH BROWN POTATOES COLD CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK TOAST w/BUTTER FRESH FRUIT JELLY	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 110 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 171 2 oz. 171 1 lb. 00 1 pt. 00	1000 TOMATO RICE SOUP SOLOMA & CHEESE SANDWICH TOMATO /ONION LETTUCE MACARONI SALAD BEVERAGE CRACKERS	2 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	ROAST TURKEY MASHED POTATOES NATURAL PAN GRAVY Steamed Asparagus SALAD BAR w/DRESSING BREAD & BUTTER CARROT CAKE BEVERAGE	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 1 oz. 100 2 oz. 100	23

STANDARD MENU

This menu is subject to change due to non-availability of product.

C. E. Stewart
FOOD STEWARD

FOOD SERVICE SUPERVISOR

FAIRDANKS COMMERCIAL CENTER

SEVEN DAY MENU

DATE: 9-24-95 Through 9-30-95

WEEK - 3

FRIED EGGS TURKEY HAM HASH BROWN POTATOES COLD CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK TOAST w/BUTTER FRESH FRUIT JELLY	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 000 2 oz. 100 8 oz. 121 2 oz. 171 1 oz. 02 1 pk. 00 1000	POTATO SOUP TURKEY SALAMI & CHEESE SANDWICH POTATO SALAD TOMATO /ONION /LETTUCE BEVERAGE CRACKERS	8 oz. 1 oz. 4 oz. 2 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz.	BEEF ROUND MASHED POTATOES NATURAL GRAVY GREEN BEANS SALAD BAR w/DRESSING BREAD & BUTTER PEACH COBBLER BEVERAGE	8 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 2 oz. 8 oz.	24
CREAMED BEEF BISCUITS HASH BROWN POTATOES HOT CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK FRESH FRUIT	8 oz. 100 2 oz. 010 4 oz. 200 8 oz. 204 8 oz. 121 1 oz. 02 1070	VEGETABLE SOUP TURKEY w/ KING BUTTERED NOODLES TOSS SALAD w/DRESSING BREAD & BUTTER OATMEAL COOKIES BEVERAGE CRACKERS	8 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz. cp 4 oz. 2 oz. 2 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz.	BEEF TACO BURRITO SPANISH RICE REFINED BEANS BREAD & BUTTER Chilled Plum BEVERAGE	2 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 2 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz.	25
SCRAMBLED EGGS BACON HASH BROWN POTATOES COLD CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK TOAST w/BUTTER FRESH FRUIT Juice JELLY	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 8 oz. 121 2 oz. 171 1 oz. 02 1 pk. 00 1100	CHICKEN NOOD SOUP SLOPPY JOE ON A BUN FRENCH FRIES TOSS SALAD w/DRESSING PEANUT BUTTER COOKIE BEVERAGE CRACKERS	8 oz. 1 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 2 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz.	BAKED FISH FILET MACARONI & CHEESE Steamed Asparagus SALAD BAR w/DRESSING TARTAR SAUCE BREAD & BUTTER LEMON CREAM PIE BEVERAGE	8 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 1 pk. 2 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz.	26
PANCAKES SYRUP PORK SAUSAGE HOT CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK FRESH FRUIT	2 oz. 100 1.5 oz. 104 2 oz. 210 8 oz. 204 8 oz. 121 1 oz. 02 1100	PINTO BEAN SOUP CHEESEBURGER ON A BUN FRENCH FRIES TOMATO /ONION /LETTUCE BROWNIES BEVERAGE CRACKERS	8 oz. 1 oz. 4 oz. 2 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz.	SPAGHETTI w/MEAT SAUCE BROCCOLI CARROT BREAD SALAD BAR w/DRESSING CHEESE CAKE w/TOPPING BEVERAGE	1 oz. 4 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz.	27
CHEESE OMELET BACON HASH BROWN POTATOES COLD CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK TOAST w/BUTTER FRESH FRUIT JELLY	8 oz. 200 8 oz. 100 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 8 oz. 121 2 oz. 171 1 oz. 02 1 pk. 00 1100	BEEF NOODLE SOUP CHU Hot Dog ON A BUN STEAMED RICE TOSS SALAD w/DRESSING WHITE CAKE BEVERAGE CRACKERS	8 oz. 8 oz. 1 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz.	BEEF VEGETABLE STEW BUTTERED POTIM BUTTERED CARROT FLOWER SALAD BAR w/DRESSING CORNMEAL & BUTTER CINNAMON ROLL BEVERAGE	8 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz.	28
FRENCH TOAST SYRUP TURKEY SAUSAGE HOT CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK FRESH FRUIT Juice	1.5 oz. 104 8 oz. 144 8 oz. 204 8 oz. 121 1 oz. 02 1001	CLAM CHOWDER Salmon Pattie/BUN OVEN BROWNED POTATOES TOMATO /ONION /LETTUCE TARTAR SAUCE CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES BEVERAGE CRACKERS	8 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz. 8 oz. 1 pk. 2 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz.	SOUTHERN STYLE CHICKEN MASHED POTATOES GRAVY CORN ON THE COB SALAD BAR w/DRESSING BREAD & BUTTER Blueberry Pie BEVERAGE	1 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 2 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz.	29
FRIED EGGS PORK SAUSAGE HASH BROWN POTATOES COLD CEREAL COFFEE or TEA MILK TOAST w/BUTTER FRESH FRUIT JELLY	2 oz. 100 2 oz. 210 4 oz. 200 2 oz. 100 8 oz. 121 2 oz. 171 1 oz. 02 1 pk. 00 1000	BEEF BAKED SOUP BOLOMNA & CHEESE SANDWICH TOMATO /ONION /LETTUCE CARROT SALAD BEVERAGE CRACKERS	8 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz. 4 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz.	ROAST TURKEY MASHED POTATOES NATURAL PAN GRAVY Steamed Asparagus SALAD BAR w/DRESSING BREAD & BUTTER PUMPKIN PIE w/TOPPING BEVERAGE	8 oz. 8 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 2 oz. 1 oz. 8 oz.	30

STANDARD MENU

This menu is subject to change due to non-availability of product.

C.C. Volans FOOD STEWARD

FOOD SERVICE SUPERVISOR

SEVEN DAY MENU

4-16-95

Through 4-22-95

WEEK - 4

DAY	ITEM	QTY	PRICE	TOTAL	ITEM	QTY	PRICE	TOTAL	ITEM	QTY	PRICE	TOTAL
M	FRIED EGGS	2 oz.	100		CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP	8 oz.			MEAT LOAF	8 oz.		
	TURKEY HAM	8 oz.	100		BOLOGNA & CHEESE SANDWICH	1 ea.			PARBLIED POTATOES	8 oz.		
	HASH BROWN POTATOES	4 oz.	280		TOMATO / ONION LETTUCE	2 oz.			GRAVY	2 oz.		
	COLD CEREAL	2 oz.	100		MACARONI SALAD	4 oz.			STEAMED BROCCOLI	4 oz.		
	COFFEE or TEA	8 oz.	121		BEVERAGE	8 oz.			SALAD BAR w/DRESSING	4 oz.		
	MILK	8 oz.	171		CRACKERS	2 ea.			CORNBREAD & BUTTER	1 ea.		
	TOAST w/BUTTER	2 ea.	82						WHITE CAKE w/ICING	1 ea.		
	FRESH FRUIT	1 ea.	50						BEVERAGE	8 oz.		
	JELLY	1 pk.	50									
				1095								
M	SCRAMBLED EGGS	8 oz.	150		VEGETABLE SOUP	8 oz.			COUNTRY STYLE CHICKEN	1/4 ea.		
	BISCUITS	2 ea.	810		CHEESEBURGER ON A BUN	1 ea.			MASHED POTATOES	8 oz.		
	HASH BROWN POTATOES	4 oz.	200		FRENCH FRIES	4 oz.			CHICKEN GRAVY	2 oz.		
	HOT CEREAL	8 oz.	204		TOMATO / ONION LETTUCE	2 oz.			BUTTERED CORN	4 oz.		
	COFFEE or TEA	8 oz.	121		PEANUT BUTTER COOKIES	2 ea.			SALAD BAR w/DRESSING	4 oz.		
	MILK	8 oz.	171		BEVERAGE	8 oz.			BREAD & BUTTER	2 ea.		
	TOAST w/BUTTER	2 ea.	82		CRACKERS	2 ea.			BREAD PUDDING w/ VANILLA SAUCE	1 ea.		
	FRESH FRUIT	1 ea.	50						BEVERAGE	8 oz.		
	JELLY	1 pk.	50									
				1070								
T	SCRAMBLED EGGS	2 oz.	150		MINERTRONE SOUP	2 oz.			SWISS STEAK	8 oz.		
	BACON	8 oz.	100		FISH SANDWICH ON A BUN	1 ea.			BROWN GRAVY	2 oz.		
	HASH BROWN POTATOES	4 oz.	200		MACARONI & CHEESE	8 oz.			BUTTERED POTATOES	8 oz.		
	COLD CEREAL	2 oz.	100		TOMATO / ONION LETTUCE	2 oz.			MIXED VEGETABLES	4 oz.		
	COFFEE or TEA	8 oz.	121		TARTAR SAUCE	1 pk.			SALAD BAR w/DRESSING	4 oz.		
	MILK	8 oz.	171		RICE PUDDING	1 ea.			CORNBREAD & BUTTER	1 ea.		
	TOAST w/BUTTER	2 ea.	82		BEVERAGE	8 oz.			PEACH COUNTRY w/ TOPPING	1 ea.		
	FRESH FRUIT	1 ea.	50		CRACKERS	2 ea.			BEVERAGE	8 oz.		
	JELLY	1 pk.	50									
				1104								
W	PANCAKES	2 ea.	120		CREAM OF BROCCOLI SOUP	8 oz.			REEF LIVER & ONIONS	8 oz.		
	SYRUP	1.5 ea.	124		POOR BOY SANDWICH	1 ea.			BUTTERED POTATOES	8 oz.		
	PORK SAUSAGE	2 oz.	210		POTATO CHIPS	1 ea.			DOWN GRAVY	2 oz.		
	HOT CEREAL	8 oz.	204		TORS SALAD w/DRESSING	4 oz.			GREEN BEANS	4 oz.		
	COFFEE or TEA	8 oz.	121		CHOCOLATE PUDDING	1 ea.			SALAD BAR w/DRESSING	4 oz.		
	MILK	8 oz.	171		BEVERAGE	8 oz.			BREAD & BUTTER	2 ea.		
	TOAST w/BUTTER	2 ea.	82		CRACKERS	2 ea.			RAISED DOUGHNUTS	1 ea.		
	FRESH FRUIT	1 ea.	50						BEVERAGE	8 oz.		
	JELLY	1 pk.	50									
				891								
F	CHEESE OMELET	8 oz.	200		VEGETABLE SOUP	8 oz.			BEEF STEW	8 oz.		
	BACON	8 oz.	100		HAMBURGER ON BUN	1 ea.			STEAMED RICE	8 oz.		
	HASH BROWN POTATOES	4 oz.	200		FRENCH FRIES	4 oz.			CALIFLOWER	4 oz.		
	COLD CEREAL	2 oz.	100		TOMATO / ONION LETTUCE	2 oz.			SALAD BAR w/DRESSING	4 oz.		
	COFFEE or TEA	8 oz.	121		OATMEAL COOKIES	8 ea.			BREAD & BUTTER	2 ea.		
	MILK	8 oz.	171		BEVERAGE	8 oz.			APPLE BROWN BETTY	1 ea.		
	TOAST w/BUTTER	2 ea.	82		CRACKERS	2 ea.			BEVERAGE	8 oz.		
	FRESH FRUIT	1 ea.	50									
	JELLY	1 pk.	50									
				1182								
S	FRENCH TOAST	2 ea.	100		CLAM CHOWDER	8 oz.			BREADED VEAL PATTY w/ CREAM MUSHROOM SAUCE	8 oz.		
	SYRUP	1.5 ea.	124		PIZZA PIE	1 ea.			SCALLOPED POTATOES	8 oz.		
	TURKEY SAUSAGE	8 oz.	144		TOSS SALAD w/DRESSING	4 oz.			BUTTERED PEAS/CARROTS	4 oz.		
	HOT CEREAL	8 oz.	204		BROWNIE	1 ea.			SALAD BAR w/DRESSING	4 oz.		
	COFFEE or TEA	8 oz.	121		BEVERAGE	8 oz.			BREAD & BUTTER	2 ea.		
	MILK	8 oz.	171		CRACKERS	2 ea.			WHITE CAKE w/ICING	1 ea.		
	TOAST w/BUTTER	2 ea.	82						BEVERAGE	8 oz.		
	FRESH FRUIT	1 ea.	50									
	JELLY	1 pk.	50									
				1091								
A	FRIED EGGS	2 oz.	100		CHICKEN RICE SOUP	8 oz.			ROAST TURKEY	8 oz.		
	PORK SAUSAGE	2 oz.	210		TURKEY SALAD & CHEESE SANDWICH	1 ea.			MASHED POTATOES	8 oz.		
	HASH BROWN POTATOES	4 oz.	200		TOMATO / ONION LETTUCE	2 oz.			NATURAL PAN GRAVY	8 oz.		
	COLD CEREAL	2 oz.	100		COLE SLAW	4 oz.			MIXED VEGETABLES	4 oz.		
	COFFEE or TEA	8 oz.	121		BEVERAGE	8 oz.			SALAD BAR w/DRESSING	4 oz.		
	MILK	8 oz.	171		CRACKERS	2 ea.			BREAD & BUTTER	2 ea.		
	TOAST w/BUTTER	2 ea.	82						JELLY HOLL	1 ea.		
	FRESH FRUIT	1 ea.	50						BEVERAGE	8 oz.		
	JELLY	1 pk.	50									
				1220								

STANDARD MENU

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FOOD STEWARD

FOOD SERVICE SUPERVISOR

