Leg. Finance - Finance Comte Files (1971-72) 8879

SB 209 cont., 211 1578

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST
Bill Identification: SB 209
Title: National Guard Retirement and death benefits
Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 3/21/72
Return Date Requested: 3/27/72
Agency: Budget and Management Program:

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected:
A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

	OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.4	13.1
200	TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
300	CONTRACTUAL	-0-	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
400	COMMODITIES	-0-	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4
500	EQUIPMENT	-0-	1.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600	LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	-0-	15.6	35.4	57.6	83.8	116.0
	TOTAL	-0-	28.4	47.8	70.8	97.6	130.7

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	28.4	47.8	,0.8	97.6	130.7
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OTHER	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	1 / 0	1 / 0	1 / 0	1 / 0	1 / 0	1 / 0
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	12 / 0	12 / 0	12 / 0	12 / 0	12 / 0	12 / 0

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

100 Personal Services
one clerk V assigned to Retirement Section
Range 11 - $756 Per Month $9,072
17% Benefits 1,542
$10,614

700 Grants, Claims - See attachment.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: March 28, 1972 PREPARED BY: M.K. Ccharry

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Years of Alaska National Guard Service

	20+	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	Total
FY 73	15.6										$ 15.6
74	31.2	4.2									35.4
75	46.8	8.4	2.4								57.6
76	62.4	12.6	4.8	4.0							83.8
77	78.0	16.8	7.2	8.0	6.0						116.0
78	78.0	21.0	9.6	12.0	12.0	4.0					136.6
79	78.0	21.0	12.0	16.0	18.0	8.0	3.6				156.6
80	78.0	21.0	12.0	20.0	24.0	12.0	7.2	5.0			179.2
81	78.0	21.0	12.0	20.0	30.0	16.0	10.8	10.0	12.0		209.8
82	78.0	21.0	12.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	14.4	15.0	24.0	10.0	244.4
83	78.0	21.0	12.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	18.0	20.0	36.0	20.0	257.0

These figures represent an estimate of the annual operating cost of the National Guard Retirement plan described in House Bill 414 and Senate Bill 209. Calculations were performed by Budget and Management, using data supplied by Military Affairs. The annual cost will level off after twenty years, at a level of approximately $500,000.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Sixth State Legislature

I. REQUEST
Bill Identification: House Bill 414 +SB 209
Title: Retirement - National Guard
Requested by: ______ Date: ______
Return Date Requested: ______
Agency: ______ Program: ______

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: ______
A. **EXPENDITURES**: (Thousands of dollars)

	OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100	PERSONAL SERVICES						
200	TRAVEL						
300	CONTRACTUAL						
400	COMMODITIES						
500	EQUIPMENT						
600	LAND & STRUCTURES		15,600				
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		~~27,120~~	19,800	23,400	27,480	33,720
	TOTAL						

B. **FUNDING**: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. **POSITIONS**:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	/	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)
Bill provides for $50/month retirement pay for guardsmen who complete twenty years or more SERVICE TO THE STATE OF ALASKA in The Alaska Army or Air National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia. Payment commences upon retirement or can be deferred to a later date. Duration of payments for the same number of years (over 20) that the individual was a member of The Alaska Army or Air National Guard or Naval Militia. See attachment for basis of computation.

IV. ATTACHMENTS
Title: Alaska National Guard & Naval Militia Retirement Program
1. Departmental Alternative

V. DATE: 7 January 1972 PREPARED BY: RAYMOND H. HOLMSEN JR
MAJ, INF - Alas ARNG
Director, Recruiting & Retention Div

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

December 1971

ALASKA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
RETIREMENT STUDY

Years of ALASKA NG Service	#of Individuals (Native)		FY	Total Feasible Cumulative Cost	Actual Estimated Cumulative Cost @ 20%
20	130	(122)	73	$78,000	$15,600
19	35	(33)	74	$99,000	$19,800
18	20	(14)	75	$117,000	$23,400
17	34	(22)	76	$137,400	$27,480
16	52	(45)	77	$168,600	$33,720
15	33	(29)	78	$188,400	$37,680
14	30	(18)	79	$206,000	$41,280
13	41	(37)	80	$231,000	$46,200
12	118	(104)	81	$301,000	$60,360
11	82	(64)	82	$793,800	$70,200
10	36	(24)	83	$815,400	$74,520
9	85	(68)	84	$866,400	$84,720
8	101	(70)	85	$927,000	$96,840
7	126	(88)	86		
6	145	(105)	87		
5	155	(78)	88	Obligated Period	
4	69	(29)	89		
3	142	(75)	90		
2	207	(91)	91		
1	70	(24)	92	Projection Figures	

not Accurate.

Changes To S.B. 380
S.B. 208

sec 26.05.222

CREATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD RETIRMENT PLAN.

There is established an Alaka National Guard/Naval Militia retirment program which shall have the indicated benefits subject to annual appropriations by the legislature for a period of five year. There after it shall be establish in the public employees retirement system of Alaska as a separate Alaska Nationa Guard/Naval Militia retirement pland and account, which shall be administered as a part of and in like manner as the public employees retirment system.

sec 26.05.227. CONTRIBUTION. After five years of experience, the Department of Military Affairs shll contribute to the special Alaska National Guard/Naval Militia retirment account the amounts necessary to fund the account as determined by the Public Employees Retirment Board. The amount required for contribution by the Department of Military Affairs for the purposes of this chpater shall be included in its annual appropriations, together with an amount necessary for its pro rata share of the administrative expense of the retirment system.

Alternative

SB 209

file

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W — ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING

FINANCE DIVISION
POUCH WF — STATE CAPITOL

JUNEAU 99801

MEMORANDUM

TO: Myrton Charney, Director
Budget and Management

DATE: 3/21/72

FROM: LEGISLATIVE FINANCE
ROOM 407
CAPITOL BUILDING

SUBJ: FISCAL NOTE REQUEST

PLEASE COMPLETE THE ATTACHED FISCAL NOTE FOR SB 209, AND RETURN IT TO OUR OFFICE BY 3/27/72.

IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING FISCAL NOTE PREPARATION (REFERENCE OUR MEMO OF 12/15/71), PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Coordinate with Department of Military Affairs
2. Cost estimates
3. Comments or recommendations

TIMELY RETURN OF THIS INFORMATION IS REQUESTED. HOWEVER, IF ADDITIONAL PREPARATION TIME IS REQUIRED, NOTIFY OUR OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER THAT DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION MAY BE RESCHEDULED TO A LATER DATE.

ATTACHMENTS: (1) FISCAL NOTE
(2) COPY OF BILL VERSION

CC: BUDGET & MANAGEMENT

file

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W — ALASKA ... BUILDING

FINANCE DIVISION
POUCH WF — STATE CAPITOL

JUNEAU 99801

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Lt. Col. Glenn Byington
Department of Military Affairs

DATE: 3/21/72

FROM: LEGISLATIVE FINANCE
ROOM 407
CAPITOL BUILDING

SUBJ: FISCAL NOTE REQUEST

PLEASE COMPLETE THE ATTACHED FISCAL NOTE FOR SB 209, AND RETURN IT TO OUR OFFICE BY 3/27/72.

IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING FISCAL NOTE PREPARATION (REFERENCE OUR MEMO OF 12/15/71), PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Coordinate with the Division of Budget and Management who will prepare cost estimates.
2. Your comments or recommendations.

TIMELY RETURN OF THIS INFORMATION IS REQUESTED. HOWEVER, IF ADDITIONAL PREPARATION TIME IS REQUIRED, NOTIFY OUR OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER THAT DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION MAY BE RESCHEDULED TO A LATER DATE.

ATTACHMENTS: (1) FISCAL NOTE
(2) COPY OF BILL VERSION

CC: BUDGET & MANAGEMENT

Introduced: 4/5/71
Referred: State Affairs; Finance

~~BY CHRISTIANSEN, HAMMOND, HENSLEY, MERDES, AND YOUNG~~
Senate Fin

IN THE SENATE

CS for SENATE BILL NO. 209

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the retirement and death benefits for members of the Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 26.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 26.05.222. CREATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD and Naval MILITIA RETIREMENT PLAN. There is established ~~in the public employees retirement system of Alaska a separate~~ an Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia retirement plan and account, which shall be administered ~~as a part of and in like manner as the public employees retirement system.~~ by the Department of Administration.

Sec. 26.05.223. COMMENCEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN PLAN. ~~An active~~ all members of the Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia shall be included in this plan upon commencement of ~~his~~ active membership in the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia, or on July 1, 1971, whichever is later. ~~Inclusion in the plan is a condition of active membership in the Alaska National Guard.~~

Sec. 26.05.224. RETIREMENT BENEFITS. (a) ~~An active~~ A member of the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia is eligible for retirement pay upon voluntary retirement after 20 years or more of service, regardless of age, or upon involuntary retirement because of federal standards imposed on National Guard or Naval Militia members, regardless of length of service or age.

(b) Retirement pay is $50 a month. ~~Longevity shall be computed upon~~ ~~for the same number of years~~ and shall continue for same number of months ~~the number of years~~ that the person was a member of the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia.

(c) An eligible member who retires may elect to receive his retirement pay beginning on the first day of the month coinciding with or

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

Introduced: 4/5/71
Referred: State Affairs; Finance

~~BY CHRISTIANSEN, HAMMOND, HENSLEY, MERDES, AND YOUNG~~
Senate Fin

IN THE SENATE

CS for SENATE BILL NO. 209

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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Sec. 26.05.223. COMMENCEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN PLAN. all ~~An active~~ members of the Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia shall be included in this plan upon commencement of ~~his~~ active membership in the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia or on July 1, 1971, whichever is later. ~~Inclusion in the plan is a condition of active membership in the Alaska National Guard.~~

Sec. 26.05.224. RETIREMENT BENEFITS. (a) ~~An active~~ A member of the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia is eligible for retirement pay upon voluntary retirement after 20 years or more of service, regardless of age, or upon involuntary retirement because of federal standards imposed on National Guard or Naval Militia members, regardless of length of service or age.

(b) Retirement pay is $50 a month ~~for the same number of years~~ ~~Longevity shall be computed upon~~ and shall continue for same number of months ~~the number of years~~ that the person was a member of the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia.

(c) An eligible member who retires may elect to receive his retirement pay beginning on the first day of the month coinciding with or

after retirement, or he may elect to receive his retirement pay at a deferred date beginning on the first day of the month coinciding with or after the date he elects for the retirement pay to begin.

Sec. 26.05.225. EARLIER SERVICE. A member of the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia who is a member on July 1, 1971, is entitled to credit for his service to the state and former territory of Alaska as a member of the National Guard or Naval Militia and Territorial Guard before July 1, 1971, in determining eligibility for retirement and death benefit pay under secs. 224 and 226 of this chapter.

Sec. 26.05.226. DEATH BENEFITS. Upon the death of a member who is retired and is receiving retirement pay under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, or who is retired and has elected to receive deferred payments under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, or who is not retired but is eligible for retirement pay under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter at the time of his death, his beneficiary is entitled to receive a benefit equal to the total of the unpaid retirement pay the member would have received had he lived and collected all of his retirement pay.

Sec. 26.05.227. CONTRIBUTIONS. After July 1, 1971 the Department of Military Affairs shall contribute to the special Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia retirement account the amounts necessary to fund the account as determined by the ~~Public Employees Retirement Board~~ Department of Administration. The amount required for contributions by the Department of Military Affairs for the purposes of this chapter shall be included in its annual appropriations, together with an amount necessary for its pro rata share of the administrative expense of the retirement system.

Sec. 26.05.228. DEFINITION. As used in secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, "member" means an active commissioned or warrant officer or enlisted man in the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

STAFF COPY

Corrected Copy

Introduced: 4/5/71
Referred: State Affairs; Finance

BY CHRISTIANSEN, HAMMOND, HENSLEY, MERDES, AND YOUNG

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 209

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the retirement and death benefits for members of the National Guard~~,~~ And Alaska Naval Militia and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 26.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 26.05.222. CREATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD Naval Militia RETIREMENT PLAN. There is established in the public employees retirement system of Alaska a separate Alaska National Guard Naval Militia retirement plan and account, which shall be administered as a part of and in like manner as the public employees retirement system.

Sec. 26.05.223. COMMENCEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN PLAN. An active member of the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia shall be included in this plan upon commencement of his active membership in the Alaska National Guard~~,~~ or Alaska Naval Militia or on July 1, 1971, whichever is later. Inclusion in the plan is a condition of active membership in the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia.

Sec. 26.05.224. RETIREMENT BENEFITS. (a) An active member of the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia is eligible for retirement pay upon voluntary retirement after 20 years or more of service, regardless of age, or upon involuntary retirement (?) because of federal standards imposed on National Guard And Naval Militia members, regardless of length of service or age.

Wording poor (?)

(b) Retirement pay shall not exceed ~~is~~ $50 a month and shall continue for the same number of ~~years~~ months that the person was a member of the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia.

(c) An eligible member who retires may elect to receive his retirement pay beginning on the first day of the month coinciding with or

STAFF COPY

Corrected Copy

Introduced: 4/5/71
Referred: State Affairs; Finance

BY CHRISTIANSEN, HAMMOND, HENSLEY, MERDES, AND YOUNG

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 209

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

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Wording poor ?

(b) Retirement pay shall not exceed ~~is~~ $50 a month and shall continue for the same number of ~~years~~ months that the person was a member of the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia.

(c) An eligible member who retires may elect to receive his retirement pay beginning on the first day of the month coinciding with or

after retirement, or he may elect to receive his retirement pay at a deferred date beginning on the first day of the month coinciding with or after the date he elects for the retirement pay to begin.

Sec. 26.05.225. EARLIER SERVICE. A member of the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia who is a member on July 1, 1971, is entitled to credit for his service to the state and former territory of Alaska as a member of the National Guard, Naval Militia and Territorial Guard before July 1, 1971, in determining eligibility for retirement and death benefit pay under secs. 224 and 226 of this chapter.

Sec. 26.05.226. DEATH BENEFITS. Upon the death of a member who is retired and is receiving retirement pay under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, or who is retired and has elected to receive deferred payments under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, or who is not retired but is eligible for retirement pay under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter at the time of his death, his beneficiary is entitled to receive a benefit equal to the total of the unpaid retirement pay the member would have received had he lived and collected all of his retirement pay.

Sec. 26.05.227. CONTRIBUTIONS. After July 1, 1971 the Department of Military Affairs shall contribute to the special Alaska National Guard/Naval Militia retirement account the amounts necessary to fund the account as determined by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The amount required for contributions by the Department of Military Affairs for the purposes of this chapter shall be included in its annual appropriations, together with an amount necessary for its pro rata share of the administrative expense of the retirement system.

Sec. 26.05.228. DEFINITION. As used in secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, "member" means an active commissioned or warrant officer or enlisted man in the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia.

Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1971.

Original sponsor: Christiansen, Hammond, Hensley, et al

IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 209

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the retirement and death benefits for members of the Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 26.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 26.05.222. CREATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL MILITIA RETIREMENT PLAN. There is established an Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia retirement plan and account, which shall be administered by the Department of Administration.

Sec. 26.05.223. COMMENCEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN PLAN. All members of the Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia shall be included in this plan upon commencement of active membership in the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia, or on July 1, 1972, whichever is later.

Sec. 26.05.224. RETIREMENT BENEFITS. (a) A member of the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia is eligible for retirement pay upon voluntary retirement after 20 years or more of service, regardless of age, or upon involuntary retirement because of federal standards imposed on National Guard or Naval Militia members, regardless of length of service or age.

(b) Retirement pay is $50 a month and shall continue for the same number of months that the person was a member of the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia.

(c) An eligible member who retires may elect to receive his retirement pay beginning on the first day of the month coinciding with or after retirement, or he may elect to receive his retirement pay at a deferred date beginning on the first day of the month coinciding with or after the date he elects for the retirement pay to begin.

Sec. 26.05.225. EARLIER SERVICE. A member of the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia who is a member on July 1, 1972, is entitled to credit for his service to the state and former territory of Alaska as a member of the National Guard, Naval Militia or Territorial Guard before July 1, 1972, in determining eligibility for retirement and death benefit pay under secs. 224 and 226 of this chapter.

Sec. 26.05.226. DEATH BENEFITS. Upon the death of a member who is retired and is receiving retirement pay under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, or who is retired and has elected to receive deferred payments under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, or who is not retired but is eligible for retirement pay under secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter at the time of his death, his beneficiary is entitled to receive a benefit equal to the total of the unpaid retirement pay the member would have received had he lived and collected all of his retirement pay.

Sec. 26.05.227. CONTRIBUTIONS. After July 1, 1972, the Department of Military Affairs shall contribute to the special Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia retirement account the amounts necessary to fund the account as determined by the Department of Administration. The amount required for contributions by the Department of Military Affairs for the purposes of this chapter shall be included in its annual appropriations, together with an amount necessary for its pro rata share of the administrative expense of the retirement system.

Sec. 26.05.228. DEFINITION. In secs. 222 - 227 of this chapter, "member" means an active commissioned or warrant officer or enlisted man in the Alaska National Guard or Naval Militia.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

02-519 (REV 8/78)

Ref: 4/6/71

Committee Report

SENATE

____
Date

Mr. President:

The Committee on FINANCE has had SB [illegible] (Longevity Bonus) under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- [x] recommends it do pass
- [ ] recommends it do not pass
- [ ] recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- [ ] recommends it be replaced with CS for __________ and that CS for __________ do pass
- [ ] (and) recommends it be referred to the __________ committee
- [ ] reports it back without recommendation
- [ ] (other) __________

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

__________ recommends:

__________ recommends:

__________ recommends:

__________ recommends:

__________ recommends:

____
CHAIRMAN

This CS revised by Comm. in meeting of 3/27/72 RG

THIS [X] BILL [ ] RESOLUTION

has been prepared by the staff of the Legislative Council in response to the request and at the direction of the sponsor. The staff has attempted to place it in proper legal and clerical form subject to any special limitations or instructions of the sponsor. Member requests are kept confidential by the staff and any announcement of intent to have a document drafted or introduced remains the prerogative and responsibility of the sponsoring member in dealing with colleagues and other persons. The Council or its staff may not endorse or comment on policy matters involved in a bill or resolution. The substance and merits of a bill or resolution are the responsibility of the sponsor.

Delivered to sponsor: 3-27-72

Original sponsors: Butrovich and Ray

IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 211

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for an Alaska longevity bonus; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 47 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 45. ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS.

Sec. 47.45.010. PERSONS WHO MAY QUALIFY FOR LONGEVITY BONUS. (a) A person who is 65 years of age or over and who has maintained a domicile in the state for 30 years or more, whether continuous or not, and whose gross annual income is less than $10,000, may apply to the commissioner of administration for qualification to receive a monthly bonus not to exceed $100.

(b) When the commissioner of administration determines that an applicant qualifies under this chapter he shall immediately begin payment of the bonus.

(c) A person who otherwise qualifies to receive a bonus provided for in this chapter may continue to do so only as long as he continuously retains a domicile in the state.

Sec. 47.45.020. CONTINUOUS ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES. After qualification, monthly applications for bonuses may be made in person to any office of the Department of Administration. Mailed monthly applications shall also be considered by the Department of Administration. In-person or mailed applications shall be made on forms provided by the Department of Administration and shall conform to the conditions as provided by regulation. The commissioner may make exceptions to those residents who are isolated in rural areas and cannot mail a monthly application; however, they shall mail an application at least once every six months.

Sec. 47.45.030. ABSENCE FROM THE STATE. A recipient shall notify the commissioner of administration when he expects to be absent from the state if the absence is for a continuous period that exceeds 30 days. After such notification, the recipient shall no longer receive bonuses from the Department of Administration after his last regularly approved monthly application. Upon his return to the state he may again make application for a bonus. Whenever the absence is for a continuous period that exceeds 180 days the recipient shall be disqualified from receiving bonuses for the next 12 calendar months after his return to the state. However, when the commissioner of administration determines a period of absence is beyond the control of the recipient, he may not be disqualified, if he still otherwise qualifies upon his return to the state. Continual absences from the state, even though reported, and failure to notify the commissioner of an expected absence may be grounds for disqualification.

Sec. 47.45.040. DISQUALIFICATION. Disqualification under this chapter shall rest solely with the commissioner of administration and shall be outlined in the regulations promulgated under sec. 100(1) of this chapter.

Sec. 47.45.050. DEPARTMENT HEARING. The Department of Administration may hold a departmental hearing upon the request of any applicant or recipient who has been disqualified. Previous to this hearing the department shall by certified mail notify an applicant or recipient in plain and comprehensive language the exact reason for his disqualification. Form letters using only referral to state statutes or department regulations, or otherwise vague in detail, shall not be considered compliance by the department with this section.

Sec. 47.45.060. LEGAL REMEDY. Legal remedy from disqualification may be sought by an applicant or recipient in any court of competent jurisdiction in the state. The burden of proof shall rest solely upon the applicant or recipient and any costs related to a disqualification verdict determined against the applicant or recipient may be recoverable by the attorney general from that person; or from any agency representing that person supported in whole, or in part, with state appropriations.

Sec. 47.45.070. UNQUALIFIED PERSONS. An unqualified person is one who

(1) does not meet the age, residence or income requirements as provided for under this chapter;

(2) is otherwise qualified but is confined in a mental health institution or facility and is certified by the state as unable to manage his own affairs; however, if such a person was at the time of his commitment the principal support of a spouse, the commissioner of administration may determine to pay the confined person's bonus to his spouse until the spouse is qualified for a bonus;

(3) is otherwise qualified but is confined in a penal or correctional institute or facility; upon completion of sentence or upon the conferral of a pardon, parole or probation, the person may make application; confinement outside the state shall be considered as residence in the state if a person was convicted and sentenced from a court in Alaska; revocation of parole or probation shall be cause for immediate disqualification until release from confinement is again effected;

(4) is a guest at an Alaska Pioneers Home;

(5) leaves the state of his own volition and remains absent

from the state for a continuous period of more than 180 days.

Sec. 47.45.080. ACCRUAL OF BONUSES. No recipient may, for any reason, receive an accrual of bonuses in excess of two monthly payments. No interest may be paid on accrued bonuses. Upon the death of a recipient the commissioner of administration shall pay to the beneficiary of the recipient any accrued bonuses not to exceed two monthly payments.

Sec. 47.45.090. ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS FUND. (a) There is the Alaska longevity bonus fund created for the purpose of paying the monthly bonuses provided for in this chapter. The fund consists of all money made available by appropriations of the state legislature, and from other appropriated funds, all contributions from whatever source, and income and interest derived from the investment of money.

(b) The commissioner of administration is the administrator of the fund.

Sec. 47.45.100. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR. The commissioner of administration shall

(1) promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter;

(2) make expenditures from the fund necessary to administer this chapter;

(3) establish and maintain an adequate system of accounts for the fund;

(4) publish annually a report showing the financial conditions of the fund.

Sec. 45.45.110. ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS ADVISORY BOARD. (a) There is established the Alaska Longevity Bonus Advisory Board consisting of three members acquainted with the investment of funds appointed by the governor for overlapping three-year terms.

(b) Members of the board serve without compensation except that each member may be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses at the rate established by AS 39.20.180.

(c) The board shall confer with the commissioner of administration only in matters regarding the administration of the investment policies of the fund and may make such recommendations to him as they consider necessary.

(d) The board shall be furnished reports relating to the condition and administration of the fund.

(e) The board shall meet at the call of the commissioner of administration.

Sec. 47.45.120. CUSTODY AND INVESTMENT. (a) The commissioner of revenue is the treasurer of the system and has powers and duties for this purpose including but not limited to the following:

(1) to act as official custodian of the cash and securities belonging to the fund;

(2) to receive all items of cash belonging to the system;

(3) to collect the interest and principal on securities acquired under this chapter and deposit the interest and principal in the incentive grant fund;

(4) to invest and reinvest the assets of the fund in accordance with this section.

(b) When, in the opinion of the commissioner of administration, there is on hand in the fund a surplus over and above a reasonably safe amount to take care of current demands upon the fund, the surplus or so much of it as in the judgment of the commissioner of administration is considered proper may be invested by the commissioner of revenue in (1) bonds or other interest-bearing obligations and securities of the United States or any agency of the United States, a state of the

United States, or a political subdivision of any state of the United States, if the political subdivision has a population as shown by the last federal census preceding the investment of no less than 30,000 inhabitants, except no population limitation applies to a political subdivision of this state; (2) first lien real estate mortgage securities insured by the Federal Housing Administration under the National Housing Act of the United States, or held by the Department of Commerce or the Department of Natural Resources; (3) deposits with mutual savings banks in Alaska, to the extent that the investment is insured by the federal government or an agency of the federal government; and (4) deposits with state and national banks in Alaska to the extent that the investment is insured by the federal government or an agency of the federal government. No more than 25 per cent of the surplus may be invested in mortgage securities of the Department of Commerce, and the state shall appropriate sufficient money from the general fund to reimburse the teachers retirement system for any losses incurred as a result of failure of the obligors to pay on the notes. No more than $400,000 of the surplus may be invested annually in the mortgage securities of the Department of Natural Resources, and the state shall appropriate sufficient money from the general fund to reimburse the fund created in this chapter for any losses incurred as a result of failure of the obligors to pay on the notes.

(c) In making investments the commissioner of revenue shall exercise the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which men of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income from the fund as well as the probable safety of their capital.

(d) Except as provided in (a) - (c) of this section, the commissioner of revenue may:

(1) invest and reinvest the principal and income of the fund without distinction between principal and income;

(2) sell, exchange, convey, transfer or otherwise dispose of any investment of the fund by private contract or at public auction;

(3) vote bonds or other securities; give general or special proxies or powers of attorney with or without powers of substitution; exercise conversion privileges, subscription rights or other options and make payments incidental thereto; generally exercise the powers of an owner with respect to bonds, securities or other investments held in the fund;

(4) make, execute, acknowledge and deliver documents of transfer and conveyance and other instruments necessary or appropriate to carry out the powers granted by this subsection;

(5) register investments in the name of the fund;

(6) do all acts whether or not expressly authorized which he considers necessary or proper for the protection of the investments held in the fund.

Sec. 47.45.130. EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION AND PROCESS. Bonuses received under this chapter are exempt from all state and political subdivision taxes except sales and use taxes and are not subject to execution, attachment, garnishment or other process. No bonus received under this chapter may be exempt from a federal tax requirement.

Sec. 47.45.140. DEATH OR CESSATION OF RESIDENCY. The commissioner of administration shall establish procedures to stop a bonus when a recipient under this chapter no longer qualifies. When a recipient dies or discontinues his residency in the state his qualification for a bonus shall stop at the time of his last approved monthly application.

Sec. 47.45.150. PENALTY FOR FALSE STATEMENTS. A person who wilfully or knowingly makes a false statement, or falsifies or permits to be falsified any record required by this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both, forfeits all rights under this chapter, and shall make adequate restitution for any bonuses illegally received.

Sec. 47.45.160. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

(1) "bonus" means a monthly Alaska longevity bonus payment made to a person or his beneficiary who qualifies under this chapter;

(2) "domicile" means the place with which a person has a settled connection for determination of his civil status or other legal purposes because it is actually or legally his permanent and principal home.

Sec. 47.45.170. The Administrative Procedure Act does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 47.45.180. PURPOSE. The sole purpose of this chapter is to offer and provide all law-abiding Alaskans capable of managing their own affairs who have maintained a domicile in the state for at least 30 years, who have reached a retirement age of 65, and whose gross annual income is less than $10,000, an incentive to continue uninterrupted residency in the state.

* Sec. 2. AS 01.10.030 does not apply to this Act. If any provision of this Act, or the application of a provision of this Act to any person or circumstance is held invalid, this entire Act shall be considered invalid.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

*Please return this copy to Rich Guthrie

Original sponsors: Butrovich and Ray

IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 211

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for an Alaska longevity bonus; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 47 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 45. ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS.

Sec. 47.45.010. PERSONS WHO MAY QUALIFY FOR LONGEVITY BONUS.

(a) A person who is 65 years of age or over and who has maintained a domicile in the state for 30 years or more, whether continuous or not, ~~[illegible]~~ may apply to the commissioner of administration for qualification to receive a monthly bonus of ~~[illegible]~~ $100.

(b) When the commissioner of administration determines that an applicant qualifies under this chapter he shall immediately begin payment of the bonus.

(c) A person who otherwise qualifies to receive a bonus provided for in this chapter may continue to do so only as long as he continuously retains a domicile in the state.

Sec. 47.45.020. CONTINUOUS ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES. After qualification, monthly applications for bonuses may be made in person to any office of the Department of Administration. Mailed monthly applications shall also be considered by the Department of Administration. In-person or mailed applications shall be made on forms provided by the Department of Administration and shall conform to the conditions as provided by regulation. The commissioner may make exceptions to those residents who are isolated in rural areas and cannot mail a monthly application; however, they shall mail an application at least once every six months.

Sec. 47.45.030. ABSENCE FROM THE STATE. A recipient shall notify the commissioner of administration when he expects to be absent from the state if the absence is for a continuous period that exceeds 30 days. After such notification, the recipient shall no longer receive bonuses from the Department of Administration after his last regularly approved monthly application. Upon his return to the state he may again make application for a bonus. Whenever the absence is for a continuous period that exceeds 180 days the recipient shall be disqualified from receiving bonuses for the next 12 calendar months after his return to the state. However, when the commissioner of administration determines a period of absence is beyond the control of the recipient, he may not be disqualified, if he still otherwise qualifies upon his return to the state. Continual absences from the state, even though reported, and failure to notify the commissioner of an expected absence may be grounds for disqualification.

Sec. 47.45.040. DISQUALIFICATION. Disqualification under this chapter shall rest solely with the commissioner of administration and shall be outlined in the regulations promulgated under sec. 100(1) of this chapter.

Sec. 47.45.050. DEPARTMENT HEARING. The Department of Administration may hold a departmental hearing upon the request of any applicant or recipient who has been disqualified. Previous to this hearing the department shall by certified mail notify an applicant or recipient in plain and comprehensive language the exact reason for his disqualification. Form letters using only referral to state statutes or department regulations, or otherwise vague in detail, shall not be considered compliance by the department with this section.

Sec. 47.45.060. LEGAL REMEDY. Legal remedy from disqualification may be sought by an applicant or recipient in any court of competent jurisdiction in the state. The burden of proof shall rest solely upon the applicant or recipient and any costs related to a disqualification verdict determined against the applicant or recipient may be recoverable by the attorney general from that person; or from any agency representing that person supported in whole, or in part, with state appropriations.

Sec. 47.45.070. UNQUALIFIED PERSONS. An unqualified person is one who

(1) does not meet the age and residence ~~[illegible]~~ requirements as provided for under this chapter;

(2) is otherwise qualified but is confined in a mental health institution or facility and is certified by the state as unable to manage his own affairs; however, if such a person was at the time of his commitment the principal support of a spouse, the commissioner of administration may determine to pay the confined person's bonus to his spouse until the spouse is qualified for a bonus;

(3) is otherwise qualified but is confined in a penal or correctional institute or facility; upon completion of sentence or upon the conferral of a pardon, parole or probation, the person may make application; confinement outside the state shall be considered as residence in the state if a person was convicted and sentenced from a court in Alaska; revocation of parole or probation shall be cause for immediate disqualification until release from confinement is again effected;

~~(4) is a guest at an Alaska Pioneers Home;~~

(4) leaves the state of his own volition and remains absent

from the state for a continuous period of more than 180 days.

Sec. 47.45.080. ACCRUAL OF BONUSES. No recipient may, for any reason, receive an accrual of bonuses in excess of two monthly payments. No interest may be paid on accrued bonuses. Upon the death of a recipient the commissioner of administration shall pay to the beneficiary of the recipient any accrued bonuses not to exceed two monthly payments.

Sec. 47.45.090. ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS FUND. (a) There is the Alaska longevity bonus fund created for the purpose of paying the monthly bonuses provided for in this chapter. The fund consists of all money made available by appropriations of the state legislature, and from other appropriated funds, all contributions from whatever source, and income and interest derived from the investment of money.

(b) The commissioner of administration is the administrator of the fund.

Sec. 47.45.100. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR. The commissioner of administration shall

(1) promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter;

(2) make expenditures from the fund necessary to administer this chapter;

(3) establish and maintain an adequate system of accounts for the fund;

(4) publish annually a report showing the financial conditions of the fund.

Sec. 47.45.110. ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS ADVISORY BOARD. (a) There is established the Alaska Longevity Bonus Advisory Board consisting of three members acquainted with the investment of funds appointed by the governor for overlapping three-year terms.

(b) Members of the board serve without compensation except that each member may be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses at the rate established by AS 39.20.180.

(c) The board shall confer with the commissioner of administration only in matters regarding the administration of the investment policies of the fund and may make such recommendations to him as they consider necessary.

(d) The board shall be furnished reports relating to the condition and administration of the fund.

(e) The board shall meet at the call of the commissioner of administration.

Sec. 47.45.120. CUSTODY AND INVESTMENT. (a) The commissioner of revenue is the treasurer of the system and has powers and duties for this purpose including but not limited to the following:

(1) to act as official custodian of the cash and securities belonging to the fund;

(2) to receive all items of cash belonging to the system;

(3) to collect the interest and principal on securities acquired under this chapter and deposit the interest and principal in the incentive grant fund;

(4) to invest and reinvest the assets of the fund in accordance with this section.

(b) When, in the opinion of the commissioner of administration, there is on hand in the fund a surplus over and above a reasonably safe amount to take care of current demands upon the fund, the surplus or so much of it as in the judgment of the commissioner of administration is considered proper may be invested by the commissioner of revenue in (1) bonds or other interest-bearing obligations and securities of the United States or any agency of the United States, a state of the

United States, or a political subdivision of any state of the United States, if the political subdivision has a population as shown by the last federal census preceding the investment of no less than 30,000 inhabitants, except no population limitation applies to a political subdivision of this state; (2) first lien real estate mortgage securities insured by the Federal Housing Administration under the National Housing Act of the United States, or held by the Department of Commerce, or the Department of Natural Resources; (3) deposits with mutual savings banks or savings and loan associations in Alaska, to the extent that the investment is insured by the federal government or an agency of the federal government; and (4) deposits with state and national banks in Alaska to the extent that the investment is insured by the federal government or an agency of the federal government. No more than 25 per cent of the surplus may be invested in mortgage securities of the Department of Commerce. ~~and the state shall appropriate sufficient money from the general fund to reimburse the~~ Fund created in this chapter ~~[illegible] retirement system for any losses incurred as a result of failure of the obligors to pay on the notes~~. No more than $400,000 of the surplus may be invested annually in the mortgage securities of the Department of Natural Resources. ~~and the state shall appropriate sufficient money from the general fund to reimburse the fund created in this chapter for any losses incurred as a result of failure of the obligors to pay on the notes.~~

(c) In making investments the commissioner of revenue shall exercise the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which men of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income from the fund as well as the probable safety of their capital.

(d) Except as provided in (a) - (c) of this section, the commissioner of revenue may

(1) invest and reinvest the principal and income of the fund without distinction between principal and income;

(2) sell, exchange, convey, transfer or otherwise dispose of any investment of the fund by private contract or at public auction;

(3) vote bonds or other securities; give general or special proxies or powers of attorney with or without powers of substitution; exercise conversion privileges, subscription rights or other options and make payments incidental thereto; generally exercise the powers of an owner with respect to bonds, securities or other investments held in the fund;

(4) make, execute, acknowledge and deliver documents of transfer and conveyance and other instruments necessary or appropriate to carry out the powers granted by this subsection;

(5) register investments in the name of the fund;

(6) do all acts whether or not expressly authorized which he considers necessary or proper for the protection of the investments held in the fund.

Sec. 47.45.130. EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION AND PROCESS. Bonuses received under this chapter are exempt from all state and political subdivision taxes except sales and use taxes and are not subject to execution, attachment, garnishment or other process. No bonus received under this chapter may be exempt from a federal tax requirement.

Sec. 47.45.140. DEATH OR CESSATION OF RESIDENCY. The commissioner of administration shall establish procedures to stop a bonus when a recipient under this chapter no longer qualifies. When a recipient dies or discontinues his residency in the state his qualification for a bonus shall stop at the time of his last approved monthly application.

Sec. 47.45.150. PENALTY FOR FALSE STATEMENTS. A person who wilfully or knowingly makes a false statement, or falsifies or permits to be falsified any record required by this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both, forfeits all rights under this chapter, and shall make adequate restitution for any bonuses illegally received.

Sec. 47.45.160. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

(1) "bonus" means a monthly Alaska longevity bonus payment made to a person or his beneficiary who qualifies under this chapter;

(2) "domicile" means the place with which a person has a settled connection for determination of his civil status or other legal purposes because it is actually or legally his permanent and principal home.

Sec. 47.45.170. The Administrative Procedure Act does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 47.45.180. PURPOSE. The sole purpose of this chapter is to offer and provide all law-abiding Alaskans capable of managing their own affairs who have maintained a domicile in the state for at least 30 years AND who have reached a retirement age of 65, ~~and whose gross annual income is less than $10,000,~~ an incentive to continue uninterrupted residency in the state. Under no circumstances shall this chapter be considered a form, type, or manner, of public relief. Bonuses made under this chapter are not predicated on need even though they may appear to provide supplemental income to some qualified persons who would otherwise be forced to become responsibilities of the state.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 1973.

Introduced: 4/6/71
Referred: Finance

IN THE SENATE BY BUTROVICH AND RAY

SENATE BILL NO. 211

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for an Alaska longevity bonus."

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

* Section 1. AS 47 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 45. ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS.

Sec. 47.45.010. PERSONS WHO MAY QUALIFY FOR LONGEVITY BONUS. (a) A person who is 65 years of age or over and who has maintained a domicile in the state for 20 years or more, whether continuous or not, may apply to the commissioner of administration for qualification to receive a monthly bonus not to exceed $100.

(b) When the commissioner of administration determines that an applicant qualifies under this chapter he shall immediately begin payment of the bonus.

(c) A person who otherwise qualifies to receive a bonus provided for in this chapter may continue to do so only as long as he continuously retains a domicile in the state.

Sec. 47.45.020. CONTINUOUS ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES. After qualification, monthly applications for bonuses may be made in person to any office of the Department of Administration. Mailed monthly applications shall also be considered by the Department of Administration. In-person or mailed applications shall be made on forms provided by the Department of Administration and shall conform to the conditions as provided by regulation. The commissioner may make exceptions to those residents who are isolated in rural areas and cannot mail a monthly application; however, they shall mail an application at least once every six months.

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(1) does not meet the age or residence requirements as provided for under this chapter;

(2) meets the age and residence requirements of this chapter but is confined in a mental health institution or facility and is certified by the state as unable to manage his own affairs; however, if such a person was at the time of his commitment the principal support of a spouse, the commissioner of administration may determine to pay the confined person's bonus to his spouse until the spouse is qualified for a bonus;

(3) is otherwise qualified but confined in a penal or correctional institute or facility; upon completion of sentence or upon the conferral of a pardon, parole or probation, the person may make application; confinement outside the state shall be considered as residence in the state if a person was convicted and sentenced from a court in Alaska; revocation of parole or probation shall be cause for immediate disqualification until release from confinement is again effected;

(4) leaves the state of his own volition and remains absent from the state for a continuous period of more than 180 days.

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(b) The commissioner of administration is the administrator of the fund.

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(3) establish and maintain an adequate system of accounts for the fund;

(4) publish annually a report showing the financial conditions of the fund.

Sec. 47.45.110. ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS ADVISORY BOARD. (a) There is established the Alaska Longevity Bonus Advisory Board consisting of three members acquainted with the investment of funds appointed by the governor for overlapping three-year terms.

(b) Members of the board serve without compensation except that each member may be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses at the rate established by AS 39.20.180.

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(2) to receive all items of cash belonging to the system;

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present teacher's retirement investments has been expanded.

(c) In making investments the commissioner of revenue shall exercise the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which men of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income from the fund as well as the probable safety of their capital.

(d) Except as provided in (a) - (c) of this section, the commissioner of revenue may:

(1) invest and reinvest the principal and income of the fund without distinction between principal and income;

(2) sell, exchange, convey, transfer or otherwise dispose of any investment of the fund by private contract or at public auction;

(3) vote bonds or other securities; give general or special proxies or powers of attorney with or without powers of substitution; exercise conversion privileges, subscription rights or other options and make payments incidental thereto; generally exercise the powers of an owner with respect to bonds, securities or other investments held in the fund;

(4) make, execute, acknowledge and deliver documents of transfer and conveyance and other instruments necessary or appropriate to carry out the powers granted by this subsection;

(5) register investments in the name of the fund;

(6) do all acts whether or not expressly authorized which he considers necessary or proper for the protection of the investments held in the fund.

Sec. 47.45.130. EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION AND PROCESS. Bonuses received under this chapter are exempt from all state and political subdivision taxes except sales and use taxes and are not subject to execution, attachment, garnishment or other process. No bonus received under this chapter may be exempt from a federal tax requirement.

Sec. 47.45.140. DEATH OR CESSATION OF RESIDENCY. The commissioner of administration shall establish procedures to stop a bonus when a recipient under this chapter no longer qualifies. When a recipient dies or discontinues his residency in the state his qualification for a bonus shall stop at the time of his last approved monthly application.

Sec. 47.45.150. PENALTY FOR FALSE STATEMENTS. A person who wilfully or knowingly makes a false statement, or falsifies or permits to be falsified any record required by this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both, forfeits all rights under this chapter, and shall make adequate restitution for any bonuses illegally received.

Sec. 47.45.160. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

(1) "bonus" means a monthly Alaska longevity bonus payment made to a person or his beneficiary who qualifies under this chapter;

(2) "domicile" means the place with which a person has a settled connection for determination of his civil status or other legal purposes because it is actually or legally his permanent and principal home.

Sec. 47.45.170. The Administrative Procedure Act does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 47.45.180. PURPOSE. The sole purpose of this chapter is to offer and provide all law-abiding Alaskans capable of managing their own affairs who have maintained a domicile in the state for at least 20 years and have reached a retirement age of 65, an incentive to continue uninterrupted residency in the state. Under no circumstances shall this chapter be considered a form, type, or manner, of public relief. Bonuses made under this chapter are not predicated on need even though they may appear to provide supplemental income to some qualified persons who would otherwise be forced to become responsibilities of the state.

* Sec. 2. AS 01.10.030 does not apply to this Act. If any provision of this Act, or the application of a provision of this Act to any person or circumstance is held invalid, this entire Act shall be considered invalid.

Fairbanks, Alaska
March 31, 1972

Honorable John Butrovich
Senator, Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Butrovich:

Another letter urging favorable action on Senate Bill No. 211. I know it has passed the Senate, but just in case it comes up for reconsideration.

Also, Senate Bill No.264 -Retirement benefits:

In reading this bill I note there is no provision made for the increased benefits to apply to those nineteen (19) retirees who retired prior to January 1, 1964. As mentioned in my letter of January 12, Sec. 39.35.360 was amended in 1964 and by such amendment those 19 retirees have been denied any subsequent benefit changes.

The salaries were much lower at time of their retirement and benefits proportionately lower - it costs them just as much to live as it does anyone retiring now or in the future and it is felt any subsequent changes should apply to ALL retirees in the same manner as apply under the Federal Retirement system.

It is hoped something can be done about this.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Oakes

Mrs. Florence B. Oakes
812 Smythe Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

TO: The Honorable John Butrovich
Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

DATE: April 3, 1972

FROM: Glen K. Vernon GJ
Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT: Impact of CSSB 211 upon OAA Recipients

In response to your request for the impact of CSSB 211 upon OAA recipients, the following information is presented:

1. Assume that the bill passes in its present form with no other change in the law:

   a. A person who qualifies for the benefits provided by CSSB 211 with regard to age and longevity, and is not a recipient of Old Age Assistance would have his income increased by $100 per month as the bill intends.

   b. A person who qualifies with regard to age and longevity, and whose only present source of income is Old Age Assistance (Welfare) would automatically have his welfare check reduced by the amount of the longevity payment. His total income would remain the same as it was in the first place. Federal matching funds would probably still make up $50 of his total monthly income.

      Example:

Original income		$250
State (OAA)	$200	
Federal (OAA)	50	
Income under CSSB 211		$250
State (OAA)	$100	
State (CSSB 211)	100	
Federal (OAA)	50	

   c. A person who qualifies with regard to age and longevity, and whose present income is from social security, retirement, or some other earned source, but is supplemented by Old Age Assistance, would receive little or no increase in his monthly income. The state could lose up to $50 per month per recipient from federal funds. (Maximum loss of federal funds would occur in the case of those recipients whose OAA grants total $100 per month, or less.)

Example:

Original income		$250
Social Security, etc.	$150	
State (OAA)	50	
Federal (OAA)	50	
Income under CSSB 211		$250
Social Security, etc.	$150	
State (CSSB 211)	100	

2. Assume that CSSB 211 passes and that no other change is made in the statute, but the Department of Health & Social Services is instructed through an intent statement to increase the OAA assistance standard (maximum total monthly income allowed) to $350.

   a. Same as "a" above.

   b. A person who qualifies under CSSB 211 and whose only source of income is Old Age Assistance would automatically have his welfare check reduced by the amount of the longevity payment. His total income would remain the same as before; federal matching would not be changed.

   Example: (Same as "b" above)

   c. A person who qualifies under CSSB 211 and whose income is from social security or some earned source, but is supplemented by Old Age Assistance would have his income increased by as much as $100 per month.

   Example:

Original income		$250
Social Security, etc.	$150	
State (OAA)	50	
Federal (OAA)	50	
Income under CSSB 211		$350
Social Security, etc.	$150	
State (OAA)	50	
Federal (OAA)	50	
State (CSSB 211)	100	

3. Assume that CSSB 211 passes and that the grant maximum in 47.25.340 is increased to $350.

   a. Same as a above.

   b. All persons qualifying for Old Age Assistance would receive a $100 increase in monthly income. Those with 30 year residence in Alaska would receive it from the Department of Administration under the provisions of CSSB 211; those not qualifying under CSSB 211 would have their OAA grants increased by $100 per month. Receipt of federal funds would not be changed.

As can be seen, possible inequities occur in each of the assumptions presented above. In assumption #1, CSSB 211 would cause people receiving Old Age Assistance to have their income remain unchanged regardless of longevity accompanied by a loss of about $500,000 per year in federal funds to the state. In assumption #2, OAA recipients qualifying under CSSB 211 who have no income except OAA grants would realize no change in their income. OAA recipients who receive part of their income from some other source than OAA grants would realize up to $100 per month increase in income. In assumption #3, all recipients of Old Age Assistance would receive a $100 increase in their income, regardless of longevity in Alaska. That is, there would be no extra benefit for a person of over 30 years of residence, since all other OAA recipients would receive the same increase.

Another matter of concern, not related to the subject of this memorandum, is the provision for funding of the bill. My discussions with individuals in the Department of Revenue indicate that some problems may occur with regard to investment provisions and actuarial soundness. Further information relating to this matter can be quickly developed if you should desire it.

Also, you requested the number of OAA recipients who are presently receiving less than $100 per month in welfare payments. The actual count from the March payroll is 690 persons. Of that number, 325 persons are receiving $50 or less; 365 persons are receiving more than $50.

02-001B

STATE of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator John Butrovich
Alaska State Senate

Thru: Commissioner Frederick McGinnis F. McG.
Department of Health and Social Services

DATE: April 3, 1972

FROM: Stanley P. Harris SPH
Director
Division of Family and Children Services

SUBJECT: "Old Timer's" allotment under CSSB 211

In response to your request for information regarding what whould be required to assure the current OAA recipients would not have the "Old Timer's" allotment of $100 under CSSB 211 subtracted from their present grant: under AS 47.25.430, the amount of assistance would have to be amended to change the $250 present ceiling to $350. In this way, the benefit would be passed on to the welfare recipients as well as to those persons who are not presently receiving welfare help.

Cost

State General Fund without Title XIX based on 2,200 persons	$2,640,000
State General Fund with Title XIX	$1,320,000

If the State standards were raised to $350, it would broaden the base and add approximately 200 new cases. This cost would be offset by the 10% anticipated raise in Social Security Benefits which would be deducted from recipients grants.

With response to your inquiry as to the status of a recipient who receives less than the $250 present ceiling and who also receives Social Security Benefits or any other income and may also receive the $100 under CSSB 211:

1. The Federal Social Security law "Compilation of the Social Security Laws", requires that all income must be considered. (See attached).

		$250 Present Ceiling	$350 Ceiling
Examples:	State Standard	$250	$350
	Social Security	- 100	- 100
	Current Welfare payment	$150	$250
	CSSB 211 Payment	- 100	- 100
	New Welfare Payment	$50	$150
	State Standard	$250	$350
	Social Security	- 175	- 175
	Current Welfare payment	$ 75	$175
	CSSB 211 Payment	- 100	- 100
	No Welfare Payment	0	$ 75

	$250 Present Ceiling	$350 Ceiling
State Standard	$250	$350
Social Security	100	- 100
	$150	$250
VA benefits	45	45
	$105	$205
CSSB 211 Payment	100	100
Welfare Grant	$ 5	$105

SPH/FMcG/jrt

Attachment

SENATOR JOHN BUTROVICH

90TH CONGRESS 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 266

COMPILATION

OF THE

SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS

+

INCLUDING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED, AND RELATED ENACTMENTS THROUGH JANUARY 2, 1968

+

VOLUME I

that such assistance shall be furnished with reasonable promptness to all eligible individuals;

(9) provide, if the plan includes assistance for or on behalf of individuals in private or public institutions, for the establishment or designation of a State authority or authorities which shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining standards for such institutions;

(10) if the State plan includes old-age assistance—

(A) provide that the State agency shall, in determining need for such assistance, take into consideration any other income and resources of an individual claiming old-age assistance, as well as any expenses reasonably attributable to the earning of any such income; except that, in making such determination, (i) the State agency may disregard not more than $7.50 [8] per month of any income and (ii) of the first $80 per month of additional income which is earned the State agency may disregard not more than the first $20 thereof plus one-half of the remainder; [9]

(B) include reasonable standards, consistent with the objectives of this title, for determining eligibility for and the extent of such assistance; and

(C) provide a description of the services (if any) which the State agency makes available to applicants for and recipients of such assistance to help them attain self-care, including a description of the steps taken to assure, in the provision of such services, maximum utilization of other agencies providing similar or related services; and

(11) if the State plan includes medical assistance for the aged—

(A) provide for inclusion of some institutional and some noninstitutional care and services;

(B) provide that no enrollment fee, premium, or similar charge will be imposed as a condition of any individual's eligibility for medical assistance for the aged under the plan;

(C) provide for inclusion, to the extent required by regulations prescribed by the Secretary, of provisions (conforming to such regulations) with respect to the furnishing of such assistance to individuals who are residents of the State but are absent therefrom;

(D) include reasonable standards, consistent with the objectives of this title, for determining eligibility for and the extent of such assistance; and

(E) provide that no lien may be imposed against the property of any individual prior to his death on account of medical assistance for the aged paid or to be paid on his behalf under the plan (except pursuant to the judgment of a court on account of benefits incorrectly paid on behalf of such individual), and that there shall be no adjustment or recovery

[8] P.L. 90-248, sec. 213(a)(1), inserted "$7.50" in lieu of "$5".

[9] See also footnote 1, of this title, relating to Food Stamp Act and Economic Opportunity Act.

See also sec. 1109 of the Social Security Act for modification of this sec. 2(a)(10)(A) with respect to disregarding amounts disregarded for any individual under any approved public assistance plan in determining need for old-age assistance or medical assistance for the aged under a plan approved under this section 2.

(except, after the death of
spouse, if any, from such i
assistance for the aged cor
vidual under the plan;
(12) if the State plan includ
viduals who are patients in ins
(A) provide for having
arrangements with State
diseases, and, where appr
may be necessary for carr
arrangements for joint pl
ternate methods of care, a
immediate readmittance t
dividuals under alternate
providing for access to pa
information, and for ma
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will be initial and perioc
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mination of his need
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(C) provide for the
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(ii) which are appropri
patients; and for metho
sure that the responsibi
State plan with respect
will be effectively carried
(D) provide methods
of institutional care for s
(13) if the State plan in
patients in public institution
State is making satisfactory
plementing a comprehensiv
provision for utilization o
nursing homes, and other a
tions for mental diseases.
(b) The Secretary shall appr
ditions specified in subsection (
any plan which imposes, as a c
under the plan—
(1) an age requirement
(2) any residence require
cants for old-age assistance
has resided therein five yea
preceding the application f

FORM NO. 02-1B

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: The Honorable John Butrovich, Chairman
Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

DATE : April 7, 1971

R. D. Stevenson

FROM: R. D. Stevenson
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Revenue
Juneau, Alaska

SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 211
Alaska Longevity Bonus

On lines 11 through 15 of the subject Senate Bill there appears to be an error in the fund to be reimbursed for losses incurred as a result of the failure of the obligors to pay on the notes.

Line 14 which reads "reimburse the Teachers Retirement System for any losses incurred as" should read "reimburse the fund created in this chapter for any losses incurred as".

RDS:eh

cc: The Honorable Bill Ray, Member
Senate Finance Committee
Co-Sponsor, Senate Bill No. 211

See p. 6, line 16

Senator Poland

ALASKA COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON AGING

PRELIMINARY REPORT

February, 1972

Prepared For
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

By
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The Seattle Consortium

PREFACE

This preliminary report is the product of surveys and research carried out by the staff of The Seattle Consortium (comprised of Human Resources Planning Institute and the Institute of Urban Affairs of Seattle University) for the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services under contract number 06-5266.

The study was made possible by a grant from the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Region X, and matching funds from the Office of the Governor, State of Alaska.

the two racial subsamples, native and non-native. The results are summarized in Tables A.4 and A.5.

TABLE A.4

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATE OF SUBSAMPLE DATA, BY REGION

Region	Population Size	Sample Size	Reliability
Anchorage	3450	294	±.05
Fairbanks	1148	94	±.09
Juneau	922	107	±.08
Ketchikan	818	66	±.11
Rural	5858	484	±.04
State	12197	1045	±.03

TABLE A.5

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATE OF SUBSAMPLE DATA, BY RACE

Race	Population Size	Sample Size	Reliability
Native	3170	274	±.05
Non-Native	9027	771	±.03
State	12197	1045	±.03

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RELIABILITY MEASURES

The sample size for this survey was established so as to insure a reliability of estimate of population parameters of $\pm$ 3%. That reliability limit applies, in the main, only to statements dealing with the 60 and over population as a whole. When various subpopulations are discussed, the reliability of estimate of parameters for those subpopulations is degraded. This section deals with reliability limits that can be attached to parameter estimations for two types of subpopulations, regional and racial.

Sample size is normally determined by two primary considerations: the size of the population from which the sample is drawn; and the reliability with which one wants to estimate population parameters. Conversely, one can calculate the reliability of estimation of population parameters given: (1) population size; (2) sample size; and (3) the percent of the attribute of interest in the population. The formula for calculating the reliability of estimate is

$$\text{Reliability (in \%)} = 2\sqrt{\frac{PQ}{n} \cdot \frac{N-n}{N-1}},$$

where:

P = percent of attribute in population expressed as a decimal (e.g., .50 = 50%);

Q = 1 - P;

N = size of population (in this case, N = 12,197);

n = size of sample.

By applying this formula the reliability of estimate of various statistics attached to various subsamples in the survey is calculated. The appropriate calculations have been carried out on the five regional subsamples, and on

TABLE A.3

SUMMARY TABLE

Test of difference: P(Male) in survey sample vs. 1970 Census, by region

Region	P(Male)		z	n
	Census (P)	Survey (p)		
Anchorage	51.9%	44.3%	-2.61*	294
Fairbanks	56.5	41.5	-2.93*	94
Juneau	54.3	47.0	-1.52**	107
Ketchikan	51.8	38.7	-2.13*	66
Rural	56.1	51.3	-2.13*	484
State Mean	56.1%	45.9%	-6.65*	1045

* $p < .01$.
** $p < .05$.

There is a significant difference in the proportion of male respondents in the survey from the proportion of male elderly indicated in the 1970 Census in each region. The differences are sufficiently great and so consistent across regions as to suggest a systematic bias in the survey procedures. The bias, of course, was the same as that suggested in the section above dealing with age distribution; namely, interviews were conducted during the day when employed persons, and in particular employed males, were least likely to be at home to be interviewed.

LIST OF TABLES

Where $z = \frac{p - P}{\sigma p}$; $\sigma p = \sqrt{\frac{PQ}{N}}$; $Q = 1 - P$.

Age Distribution Validity Check

Survey interviewers were not instructed to stratify their selection of respondents according to age, since there is no way by which that can be predetermined. Thus, there was considerable room for variation of that characteristic of the survey sample from the 60 and over population as a whole. Accordingly, a test was made of the distribution of the total 60 and over population as specified in the 1970 Census. A Chi^2-test of the differences between the two distributions showed that those distributions were significantly different (Chi^2 = 62.01). A comparison of the survey data to the 1970 Census data disclosed that the source of error lay in a disproportionately low sampling of non-natives in the 60 - 64 age group, and a disproportionately high sampling of non-natives in the 70 - 74 age group. Sampling of other non-native age groups, and of all native age groups, was proportional to the weight of those subpopulations in the total 60 and over population. Since, for the most part, the survey interviews were conducted during daylight hours, and since the highest proportion of employed elderly fall in the 60 to 64 age category, it is likely that a significant number of 60 to 64 year olds were simply not at home to be interviewed, i.e., they were at work.

Sex Distribution Validity Check

The 1970 Census shows that 56.1% of the 60 and over population is male, whereas only 45.9% of the survey respondents were male. We noted a similar disparity in the proportion of male respondents in each region of the survey, and tested the significance of the difference between the survey and census data. The results of that test are summarized below in Table A.3.

Native Distribution Validity Check

Inasmuch as survey interviewers were not specifically instructed to select their respondents according to some predetermined ratio of natives to non-natives, there was considerable room for variation of the sample from the population with respect to that characteristic. The survey parameter, P(native), closely approximates that parameter in the 1970 Census data for the state as a whole and for four of the five survey regions. Natives are slightly, but not significantly, over-represented in the Ketchikan subsample.

Utilizing z-scores, a test was made of the difference between p (native respondents/region) and P(native/region) as defined in the 1970 Census. That procedure failed to disclose any significant differences between p(native respondents) and P(native) in the five regions including the Ketchikan Census District. The results of the test are summarized below in Table A.2.

TABLE A.2

SUMMARY TABLE

Test of difference: P(Native) in survey sample vs. 1970 Census, by region

Region	P(Native)		z	n
	Census (P)	Survey (p)		
Anchorage	.079	.069	-0.65*	291
Fairbanks	.057	.043	0.59*	94
Juneau	.150	.151	0.04*	106
Ketchikan	.154	.197	0.97*	66
Rural	.439	.458	0.26*	483
State Mean	.259	.263	0.29*	1040

*Not significant.

APPENDIX A - GENERAL SURVEY VALIDATION

in a given region, and P, the proportion of the total 60 and over population in a given region. Z-scores were calculated for each difference and the results are summarized below in Table A.1.

TABLE A.1

SUMMARY TABLE

Test of difference: 60-and-over population in survey sample vs. 1970 Census, by region

Region	% of Total 60+ Population		z	N
	Census (P)	Survey (p)		
Anchorage	28.3%	28.0%	-.026*	291
Fairbanks	9.4	9.0	-.030*	94
Juneau	7.6	10.2	1.010*	106
Ketchikan	6.7	6.4	-.097*	66
Rural	48.0	46.4	-.705*	483
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%		1040

*Not significant.

Where $z = \frac{p - P}{\sigma_p}$; $\sigma_p = \sqrt{\frac{PQ}{N}}$; $Q = 1 - P$.

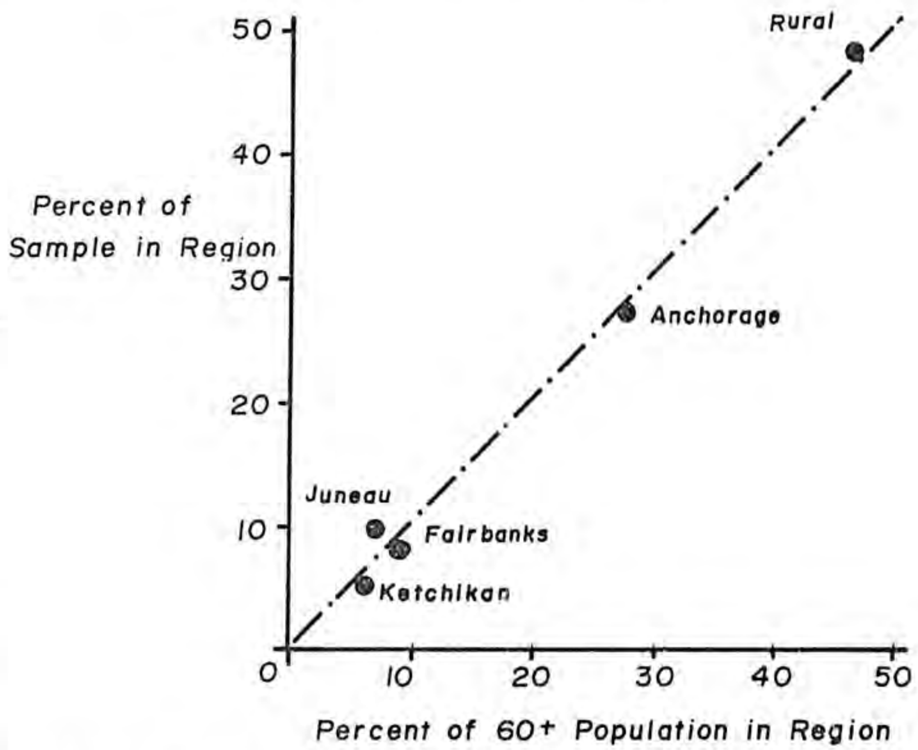
The statistical test demonstrates that the survey sample was, in fact, stratified according to the geographic distribution of the 60 and over population.

Population Distribution Validity Check

Figure A.1 illustrates the relationship between the proportion of sample respondents drawn from each of the five regions and the proportion of total 60 and over population residing in those five regions, according to the 1970 Census.

FIGURE A.1

PROPORTIONALITY OF SAMPLE TO POPULATION



Graphically, it appears that the distribution of sample respondents over the five geographic regions closely matches the distribution of elderly in those regions. That is, the survey sample was, in fact, uniformly drawn from the larger population. However, since sample sizes in certain areas, e.g., Ketchikan Census District, were comparatively small, there was performed a statistical test of the difference between p, the proportion of sample respondents

LIST OF FIGURES

x

APPENDIX A

GENERAL SURVEY VALIDATION

In any survey there is always the implicit question, "How representative can these data be of a large population of people, when the sample surveyed is less than 100%?" This appendix directly addresses that concern and shows the extent to which the general survey results can and cannot be generalized to the entire elderly population of the State of Alaska. This has been done by checking the validity of the sample selection and calculating the reliability measures associated with subsamples.

VALIDATION PROCESS

As a part of the Alaska Comprehensive Study on Aging, 1045 Alaskan elderly were interviewed as a representative sample of those 12,197 persons 60 years and over identified by the 1970 U. S. Census. The sample comprised 8.6% of the 60 and over population. The representativeness of that sample can be tested in a number of ways, the most straightforward of which is a comparison of certain characteristics of the survey respondents with the same characteristics of the total population, as disclosed in 1970 Census data. For purposes of this validity check, four factors were considered: population distribution by general analysis regions; proportion of native population by general analysis regions; age distribution by native and non-native subpopulations; and sex distribution by general analysis regions.

If those characteristics of the survey sample are not significantly different from the same characteristics of the elderly population as a whole, then there is reasonable assurance that other information derived from the survey will have equal validity when applied to the larger population.

Table VI.3 indicates how the elderly see themselves in relation to their neighbors. This highly subjective question can be a measure of different things to different people. Regardless of what the respondents felt was meant by such a question, the native and rural elderly feel they are generally worse off than neighbors of their age.

TABLE VI.3

BETTER OFF THAN OTHERS YOUR AGE IN THE COMMUNITY, BY RACE AND REGION

Rating of Position in the Community	Native	Non-Native	Urban	Rural	State Mean
Better Off	25.9%	50.2%	50.8%	35.6%	43.7%
About the Same	65.0	46.8	46.3	57.8	51.7
Worse Off	9.1	3.0	2.9	6.6	4.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	274	755	551	483	1034

There are, of course, many additional objective factors influencing life satisfaction which have been discussed in earlier chapters of this report.

INTRODUCTION

In the relatively recent past, elderly citizens' accumulation of experience and knowledge placed them among the most valued of society's members. Times have changed. Although it is still acknowledged that wisdom comes with age, and that our Supreme Court Justices are elders, most of today's elderly are sadly neglected.

The status of the elderly declines as they retire and leave recognized and valued social roles to assume roles that are not socially valued and are often uncertain. As a result, the problems the elderly face today have become more pressing. In turn, the problems of the elderly have become more pressing for society itself, as more and more people live far beyond retirement.

The new decade gives promise of increased attention to the plight of our elderly citizens. Solutions to their pressing problems are beginning to emerge, notably the convening of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and the resultant recommendations for the restructuring of the Administration on Aging. In each of the 50 states, Offices of Aging have begun to assess the status and needs of their elderly and to formulate plans for a new tomorrow.

The Comprehensive Study on Aging was undertaken by the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services for two major reasons. First, the Office of the Governor, State of Alaska, requested the Department of Health and Social Services to conduct a comprehensive, statistical study of the aging. The study was to address itself to the determination of the status and needs of Alaska's elderly, including an assessment of existing resources, and the suggestion of alternative solutions for meeting those needs. Second, the Office of Aging was charged by the federal government with undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the status and needs of all older Americans in the state in relation to the objectives set forth in Title I of the Older Americans Act.

The study, as contracted by the Department of Health and Social Services with The Seattle Consortium, was to design and conduct surveys of residents of Alaska age 60 and over, residents of Pioneers Homes, and elderly former residents of Alaska now residing elsewhere in the United States. The study was to further address itself to seven general categories: housing, social relations and activities, life satisfaction, economics, health, nutrition, and independence.

In order that some of the results of the study would be available to the Department of Health and Social Services, the Office of the Governor, and the Alaska State Legislature while in session, the contractor agreed to prepare and submit for distribution a preliminary report in February, 1972. This preliminary report addresses the subject areas of Economics, Housing, and Health and Nutrition in greater detail than the other three areas, Social Relations, Independence, and Life Satisfaction. The final report will both expand on the first three study categories, reviewing and analyzing additional data, and present a fully developed discussion of the other three study categories. Further, the final report will contain a detailed methodology and comprehensive treatment of the subordinate Pioneers Homes and Former Alaskans surveys which are not discussed in this preliminary report.

think their community is a good place for older people to live. Their community is rated good by 61.8% of the native elderly and by only 52.2% of the non-native elderly. The number of people who think their community is a good place for the elderly to live increases with age, from almost 50% for those between the ages of 60 and 64, to 69% at age 80 and above.

TABLE VI.2

PLANNING TO LEAVE ALASKA, BY RACE AND REGION

Planning to Leave Alaska	Native	Non-Native	Urban	Rural	State Mean
No	94.2%	67.9%	66.9%	84.2%	74.9%
Perhaps	4.0	19.7	20.3	10.0	15.5
Yes	1.8	12.4	12.8	5.8	9.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	273	765	561	482	1043

There are no significant racial differences in the amount of respect the elderly feel they receive from their community, with an average of 66.3% indicating that they receive "a lot" of respect. There are, however, sex and regional differences. Females feel they receive more respect than males, 69.6% to 62.6%, respectively. It is interesting to note that male natives say they experience the least amount of respect, and respect for the elderly is greater in rural areas than in urban. Of those elderly living in rural areas, almost 71% feel they receive a great deal of respect from their community, whereas less than 63% of the urban elderly feel this way.

period following retirement, such as coping with a changing life style and loss of physical powers, for those people in the 65-74 year old age group. Between the ages of 60 and 64, 64.9% of the elderly say they are well satisfied with their present lives. After age 64, and through 74, approximately 60% are well satisfied; after 74, the percentage rises nearly to 66%, and after 80 rises again to 69%.

Females are slightly more satisfied with their lives than are males, and in fact rated higher on all of the questions related to life satisfaction that were not directly related to income. On the question of satisfaction with present life, 61.5% of the males are well satisfied as are 65.1% of the females. Marital status seems to have little significance for life satisfaction, except in those obvious areas where the condition of marriage directly bears on answers; for example, more married people say that they have contact with a trusted friend, and fewer appear to be lonely.

Of all the elderly who say they are well satisfied with their present lives, only 7% are planning to leave Alaska; however, that 7% constitute 49% of the total number who are planning to leave. Of the remainder of the people who are planning to leave Alaska, 34% are fairly satisfied with their present lives and 17% are poorly satisfied. Additionally, there is a steady decline with advancing age in the number of elderly who plan to leave Alaska. At ages 60 through 64, 30% either definitely or possibly plan to leave Alaska, while by age 80 this figure has dropped to 12%. Information on which segments of the elderly population are planning to leave Alaska, in terms of their race and location, is contained in Table VI.2.

As previously noted, more non-native and urban elderly are well satisfied with their present lives than are native and rural elderly, even though more natives

The approach taken by the contractor in carrying out the study will be discussed in detail in the final report. A summary discussion of that approach follows. The general survey of elderly residents of Alaska was conducted through personal interviews of 1,045 persons age 60 and over in 47 cities, towns and villages throughout the state. The data source from which the sample was determined was the 1970 U. S. Census. With the assistance of the staff of the Department of Health and Social Services, villages and towns which were considered representative of larger areas were selected and included in the survey since geographical and travel considerations precluded the survey actually reaching all communities.

The general survey questionnaire, consisting of 91 questions, was developed concurrently and cooperatively by the staffs of the Department of Health and Social Services and the contractor. They drew liberally from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare social indicators questionnaire on aging, but adapted that instrument as required to reflect the unique characteristics and information requirements of the State of Alaska.

The survey was conducted during the months of November and December, 1971, by resident interviewers, many of whom had prior experience as enumerators with the 1970 U. S. Census. 1,045 completed questionnaires were received and tabulated.

The sample size was determined and the survey conducted according to procedures yielding data which estimate statewide population parameters with $\pm$ 3% accuracy at the 95% confidence level. For instance, if it is said that 48% of Alaska's elderly have incomes less than $5,000 per year, we are 95% certain that not more than 51%, nor less than 45%, of the elderly population have incomes within that range. Whatever the actual percentage of the elderly population with incomes less than $5,000, it is absolutely certain that repeated sampling of that population would generate estimates in the range 45% to 51%, 95 out of 100 times. (See Appendix A, General Survey Validation, for further explanation.)

The survey of residents of the three Pioneers Homes in Alaska was conducted to determine their demographic and personal characteristics and attitudes on a variety of subjects. The survey instrument consisted of 21 questions and was designed by the contractor's staff. The personal interviews were conducted during November and December, 1971, by the contractor's staff assisted by local interviewers. Approximately 54% of the residents of the three facilities were interviewed, but they were not selected by random sampling. The Pioneers Homes survey data, which is not completely representative, will be included in the final report as a source of general information only.

The survey of former residents of Alaska now residing in the "lower 48" was conducted to help develop a source of information concerning elderly Alaskans who leave the state, their profile and motivations. The survey instrument was brief, ten questions, and was administered by mail to more than 600 persons identified from lists provided by several organizations composed of former Alaskan residents. Results from 264 former residents, 90 of them age 60 and over at the time they left the state, were returned, tabulated and will also be presented in the final report. Since the survey was intentionally conducted outside the design and sample selection parameters required for a high level of reliability, the results will be offered only as a general profile of one group of former Alaskan residents.

This preliminary report is organized around the functional categories covered

CHAPTER VI

LIFE SATISFACTION - SUMMARY

The area of life satisfaction is both a nebulous and very personal one. There are, however, certain basic attitudes that in combination represent that elusive quality called life satisfaction. Included in the measurement are feelings of general satisfaction, comparison of one's well-being to that of others, extent of worry, attitudes about the community, and about how one's time is spent.

Table VI.1 indicates that more non-native and urban elderly are well satisfied with their present lives than are native and rural elderly.

TABLE VI.1

SATISFIED WITH PRESENT LIFE, BY RACE AND REGION

Satisfied With Present Life	Native	Non-Native	Urban	Rural	State Mean
Well Satisfied	59.8%	64.7%	65.3%	61.4%	63.5%
Fairly Satisfied	32.5	28.9	27.7	32.0	29.7
Poorly Satisfied	7.7	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.8
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	274	762	557	484	1041

Satisfaction with present life decreases slightly after age 64, and then increases again after age 75, which could be indicative of an adjustment