

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1354 HESS HB 261 - HB 268 / 357

MEMORANDUM
 TO: Judicial Council Members
 March 3, 1982
 Page Two

TABLE I

STATE INSTITUTIONS	NORMAL OPERATING CAPACITY	EMERGENCY OPERATING CAPACITY	01/27/82 PRISONER COUNT	% of NORMAL CAPACITY
Ketchikan	22	30	21	95%
Juneau	90	100	111	123%
Anchorage - 3rd Ave.	70	80	81	116%
Anchorage - 6th Ave.	100	115	133	133%
Ridgeview Men's	50	50	46	92%
Eagle River Men's	80	100	112	140%
Eagle River Women's	28	30	21	75%
Palmer	113	113	107	95%
Fairbanks	110	118	164	149%
Nome	30	34	32	107%
TOTALS	693	770	828	119%

In addition to the 828 prisoners in state correctional facilities on January 27, there were 190 prisoners housed in federal institutions (Federal Bureau of Prisons) outside the state.

The population impact analysis being conducted is limited to anticipated changes among the sentenced felon population. This decision was made for two reasons. First, the Judicial Council's data concerns felony sentencing patterns and is thus most appropriate for an analysis of population impacts on this group. Second, and more importantly, the great preponderance of the dramatic increase in prison populations over the past four years has concerned the convicted felon portion of the population.

Our analysis uses a sophisticated computer program that considers the interaction of two distinct and fundamentally important data bases simultaneously in projecting population changes. The first is a base file of all inmates currently incarcerated in Alaska's prisons (including those in the FBP) and their probable release dates. The second is a micro data base of all 1980 offenders, including their offense and sentence.

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The first stage of the analysis, summarized in this memorandum, considers the impact of 1980 felony dispositions, assuming they remain constant, for the next five years on our current prison population. Essentially, the program considers the current total prison population, the numbers of offenders due to be released and those entering the system each month, and calculates the necessary bed space needed for each of the next 60 months.

Many assumptions are of course implicit in such an analysis. The first is that 1980 sentencing patterns persist for the next five years. While this is not very likely to hold true, it is the best empirically available information on which to base the analysis. In addition, the sentences imposed by judges do not correspond to those actually served by offenders. Accordingly, we reduced each offender's sentence for both good time and parole. All offenders sentenced presumptively are eligible for a good time reduction only--25% being the maximum such reduction. In order to calculate the most conservative impact on the system, the sentences of all presumptively sentenced offenders were reduced by 25%. Non-presumptively sentenced offenders are eligible for both the 25% good time as well as parole. On the basis of information received from the Parole Board, it was decided to reduce the sentences of these offenders by 30%. Finally, due to a limitation in our micro data base, the analysis does not include the impact of (1) probation revocations, and (2) consecutive sentences.

The following two tables reflect the impact of 1980 sentencing patterns for future prison populations. The first table makes no allowance for a growth rate in convictions, while the second adjusts for a 5% a year increase. As noted above, the analysis was conducted only for the sentenced felon population, which includes a base of N=665 current inmates.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Judicial Council Members

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PROJECTED SENTENCED FELONY PRISON
POPULATION COUNTS
(1980 Convictions - No Growth)

Yearly Summary

	<u>1</u> (1982)	<u>2</u> (1983)	<u>3</u> (1984)	<u>4</u> (1985)	<u>5</u> (1986)
12th Month	672	698	695	699	676
Lowest Month	672	691	695	699	676
Highest Month	717	716	738	734	729
Annual Average	693	702	717	720	703

Base Population (2/1/82) = 665

PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 60 MONTHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>MONTH</u>											
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
1	677	680	684	684	698	710	717	709	706	698	688	672
2	705	691	697	716	711	703	696	695	708	703	711	698
3	729	738	738	725	721	714	712	700	712	704	718	695
4	720	724	722	723	727	712	723	717	715	734	730	699
5	721	718	714	719	729	722	706	685	679	677	696	676

MEMORANDUM
 TO: Judicial Council Members
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 Page Five

PROPOSED SENTENCED FELONY PRISON
 POPULATION COUNTS
 (1980 Convictions--5% Annual Growth)

Yearly Summary

	<u>1</u> (1982)	<u>2</u> (1983)	<u>3</u> (1984)	<u>4</u> (1985)	<u>5</u> (1986)
12th Month	683	729	748	779	782
Lowest Month	679	708	748	779	781
Highest Month	727	742	782	818	834
Annual Average	701	727	764	794	805

Base Population (2/1/82) = 665

PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 60 MONTHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>MONTH</u>											
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
1	679	683	689	690	705	719	727	719	717	709	700	683
2	721	708	717	739	734	728	721	721	737	732	742	729
3	767	780	782	769	768	762	761	749	764	755	772	748
4	782	789	789	793	800	786	800	795	793	818	814	779
5	811	811	809	818	834	829	812	787	781	781	806	782

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Judicial Council Members

March 3, 1982

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As a comparison of the two tables reveals, the no-growth impact of 1980 sentencing patterns results in an increase of - 1 bed between month 1 and month 60 (n=677 and n=676, respectively). The 5% growth adjustment results in a +103 bed increase between months 2 and 60 (n=679 and n=782, respectively). The anticipated annual averages for the no-growth model fluctuate by only 27 beds (low of 693 in 1982, high of 720 in 1984), while the averages for the 5% growth model steadily increase by approximately 30 beds per year.

These distributions and projections thus reveal that prison population fluctuations have largely stabilized. In addition, they rather strongly suggest that the recent increases in our prison populations were not a product of the state's new criminal code, but rather, a result of the very high sentences handed out in the 1977-78 period as identified in the Judicial Council's report of 1976-79 felony sentencing patterns. That is, it is likely that the increases experienced in 1980-81 were more a function of fewer monthly releases from prison during this period than they were a function of the number of monthly admissions.

The second portion of the analysis, and the most difficult, includes the projected impact of two current pieces of legislation--HB293, extending presumptive sentencing to all felony offenders and HB180, the new drug bill--on prison populations. We hope to complete this analysis within the next week to ten days.

I have been asked by numerous legislators, the Attorney General and Commissioner of Health and Social Services to make this information known to the legislature while it is considering HB293. With your consent, I would like to present these objective findings before completion and review of the entire report.

Nick

STATE

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH H 01
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE:

Honorable Donald E. Clocksin
Chairman
Health, Education, and Social
Services Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Chairman Clocksin:

House Bill 261 is essentially the same bill as passed by the House last year as HB 983. Departmental staff are working on the fiscal notes and position papers and they should be completed before the end of the week.

I have enclosed copies of last year's fiscal notes and position papers that will give you some idea of the impact of the bill. Since there are two other bills before the committee I expect the Department's position paper will change.

Sincerely yours,



Helen D. Beirne
Commissioner

Enclosures

POSITION PAPER
COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 983 (FINANCE)

Committee Substitute for House Bill 983 (Finance) presents many positive changes in the current Parole Board statute including:

- a. Five year terms for Board members as recommended by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections and other professional organizations.
- b. Statutorily sets the compensation of Board members at \$100/day and provides for a raise with the consumer price index in Anchorage.
- c. Requires the Board to recommend statutory changes to the Legislature.
- d. Requires the Board's regulations to be promulgated pursuant to the Alaska Administrative Code.
- e. Allows the Board to discharge parolees from supervision after two years as recommended by the Corrections Masterplan consultants and other professional corrections organizations.

The changes listed in sections a), b), d), and e) above are supported by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections and by the Alaska Corrections Masterplan consultants. The change in section c) would enhance the mutual planning and cooperation of criminal justice agencies in the State.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Section .090 has the executive director reporting directly to the Board with no direct links to an administrative department. The department recommends for improved administration and coordination of parole functions that cross many divisions and department lines in State Government that the Executive Director be responsible to the Governor or the Department of Health and Social Services and be assigned to work with the Parole Board.

"PAROLE RIGHTS"

Section 150 of the bill gives offenders a right to have copies of all information considered by the Board a minimum of 30 days in advance of any kind of parole hearing. Many hearings would be continued 90 days because of later arrival of material. Considerable expense and staff time would be saved by providing a summary of the information in the file rather than providing copies of all information in the file (average about 200 pages/file). This summary would give the

COMMISSION PAPER/Department of Health and Social Services

offender all pertinent information considered by the Board. Section .150 of CSHB 983 (Finance) also allows the offender a copy of all mental health records. Controversy surrounds the release of these records. Many clinicians and therapists are opposed to the release of patient records without benefit of medical interpretation.

GOOD TIME PROVISIONS

Section .170 of CSHB 983 (Finance) requires parolees be given good time for good behavior while on parole, but this good time earned is subject to forfeiture by the Board. There is no way to avoid an enormous amount of staff time, red tape, paperwork, more policies and procedures, and hearings to implement this section. Considerable additional travel expense will be incurred on interstate parole cases. Although the concept of parole good time is a unique approach, we recommend a more simple and less costly solution for the earlier release of parolees from supervision. Instead, the Committee might consider giving the Board the authority to release parolees from supervision after 1 year of good behavior rather than the 2 years listed in Section .270 of this bill, in lieu of the good time provision of this bill.

PAROLE CONDITIONS

Section .180 unduly restricts the imposition of necessary parole conditions by the Board. The courts allow any reasonable condition that relates to the person's crime. Where the Board determines that there is clear evidence, some parolees need to be restricted from associating with victims or their crime partners. The Board cannot require restitution during parole nor establish other conditions normally imposed by other parole agencies or the courts, such as having the car license numbers of drug dealers.

MODIFYING CONDITIONS OF PAROLE

Section .190 of CSHB 983 (Finance) requires 30 days written notice before a parole condition can be changed. This is impractical. Currently, conditions of parole are discussed with parolees at the release hearing. New conditions of parole are imposed only when immediate intervention is needed because of risk to the community or to the parolee. This section will not allow the Board to deal with a parolee's problems when they surface, posing a risk to the community and to the parolee.

DISCHARGE OF PAROLE

Section .250 of CSHB 983 (Finance) requires that parolees be discharged from supervision automatically after five years on parole. The only exception would be if the parolee had been charged with a felony offense while on parole. An additional phrase is recommended to be inserted in line 19, "or has not violated parole by absconding supervision". Without this phrase, a parolee could abscond supervision the date of his release. As long as he was able to avoid detection for a period of five years, he would suffer no liability.

POSITION PAPERS/Department of Health and Social Service

REVOCATION OF PAROLE

Section .290 also requires that the Commissioner prove by "clear and convincing evidence" that a parolee has violated the terms of his parole. This is a higher standard of proof than the courts have adopted in probation and parole revocation cases in Alaska, and is higher than the standard adopted by any other court or paroling agency in this country. The "preponderance of the evidence" standard is more appropriate.

PAROLE ARREST WARRANTS

Section .300 of CSHB 983 (Finance) requires that a parole violation warrant be obtained from a judicial officer. This requirement will unnecessarily tax the already overburdened judicial system. The additional paperwork required from parole officers to secure a judicial would increase their workload and the Alaska Supreme Court has already said this is an unnecessary burden on the parole officers. It is standard procedure in all other states to have a warrant issued by the Board, member of the Board or a corrections staff person.

ADDITIONAL BURDEN ON THE BOARD

Of major concern to the Department would be the increase in "Board member days" spent on Parole Board business as a result of this bill. With the responsibilities outlined in CSHB 983 (Finance), the average number of days spent by each Board member on Board business will increase from the current 45 to 60 days per year, to a minimum of 122 to 137 days per year. Considering there are 251 work days in a year, being a Parole Board member would be a half time job. A full time Board would probably become a necessity in the near future due to the increased workload mandated by CSHB 983.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Department recognizes the positive changes to the Parole System that are made by CSHB 983 (Finance), but recommends that further study is necessary in order to fine tune those concepts into a workable Parole System of benefit to the public and the offenders it supervises.

Recommended by: Samuel H. Trivette Date May 22, 1980
Samuel H. Trivette
Executive Director

Approved by: Helen D. Beirne Date 5/22/80
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health & Social Services

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS House Bill No. 983 (Finance)
 Title "An Act relating to parole of offenders and continuing the Board of Parole."
 Requested by House Judiciary Committee Date May 22, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Justice
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Adult Confinement & Probation/Community Programs
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		501.9	517.1	596.3	650.0	708.5
200 TRAVEL		26.5	28.9	31.5	34.3	37.3
300 CONTRACTUAL		207.9	226.6	247.0	269.2	293.4
400 COMMODITIES		8.4	9.2	10.0	10.9	11.9
500 EQUIPMENT		14.3	15.6	17.0	18.5	20.2
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		759.0	827.4	901.8	982.9	1,071.3

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		759.0	827.4	901.8	982.9	1,071.3
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		15	15	15	15	15
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

A. Adult Confinement

There will be an increase in out-of-state prisoner care. In-state correctional centers are at optimum capacity, therefore, caseload increases must be accommodated through out-of-state placements.

- The restriction on changing conditions of parole will result in 10 to 15 revocations of parole. The average length of incarceration is estimated to be sixty days.

$15 \times 60 \times \$31.26 = \$28,831$
 Related Travel $15 \times \$500 = \$7,500$

Walt Jones for
Roger C. Lange

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

Prepared by: Roger C. Lange Date: May 22, 1980
 Division/Office: Legislative Finance File: 465-3376
 Department of Health & Social Services

2. The provisions of this bill restricts the imposition of non-association with convicted felons or victims as parole conditions. Therefore, a number of persons who would otherwise be paroled will remain in custody. It is estimated that 7 individuals would not be released from custody each fiscal year to a maximum of twenty-one (21) persons.

FY 1981:	7 x 365 x \$34.26 =	\$ 87,534
FY 1982:	14 x 365 x \$37.34 =	190,807
FY 1983:	21 x 365 x \$40.70 =	311,966
FY 1984:	21 x 365 x \$44.37 =	340,096
FY 1985:	21 x 365 x \$48.36 =	370,679

(9% annual increase of the daily rate)

3. Reference to treatment in the bill will result in mandatory provision of services within the correctional centers. The Board of Parole will not release any persons who are a "risk" for committing a subsequent illegal act.

- a. Most court-ordered treatment is for alcohol and drug abuse-related offenders. One additional counselor position (Probation Officer II) for eight of the nine correctional centers will be required (Anchorage Annex omitted).

Eight position posts:

Personal Services	\$ 278,200
Travel	4,000
Contractual	8,300
Commodities	5,100
Equipment	7,600
TOTAL	\$ 303,200

- b. Some court-ordered treatment will have to be purchased from resources in the local community where the correctional center is located. There is no valid methodology to compute this need, so \$50,000 for FY 1981 is included as a "best guess".

4. The bill specifies that inmate will have available copies of all materials considered by the Board of Parole. There are approximately 300 cases per year which are considered by the Board of Parole. It is estimated that each file contains 200 pages of documentation, which would take an average of two (2) years to duplicated at \$0.05 per page. The cost, therefore, would be:

Clerical time costs (at time and one-half):
 $300 \times 2 \times \$12.14 = \$ 7,285$

Duplicating costs:
 $300 \times 200 \times \$0.05 = 30,000$
\$37,285

B. Probation and Community Programs

1. The provision for "good time" for parolees will require an additional workload increment for the probation/parole staff. A monthly computation of "good time" will be required. It is estimated that 600 reports will have to be written annually. Appearances by the supervisory probation officer at the "good time" hearings will be necessary (600 appearances). Approximately 68 reports will have to be written for early release cases. The manpower needed to accomplish the above itemized tasks is four (4) Probation Officer II's and two (2) Clerk Typist III's and one (1) Probation Officer III.

Position Costs (average):

Personal Services	\$ 216,400
Travel	15,000
Contractual	21,000
Commodities	3,300
Equipment	6,700
Total	\$ 262,400

- C. Except for cost specified for A-2 above, a cost of living index of 9% is applied to all fiscal years over the preceding fiscal year estimates.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. CS HB 983 (Finance)
 Title an Act Relating to parole of offenders: Continuing the Parole Board
 Requested by House Judiciary Committee Date May 16, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL Department of Health and Social Services
 Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Administration of Justice
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Parole Board
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		27.3	29.8	32.5	34.8	37.2
200 TRAVEL		64.5	74.2	85.3	93.8	103.2
300 CONTRACTUAL		61.8	66.7	72.0	77.8	84.0
400 COMMODITIES		1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
500 EQUIPMENT		2.1				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
800 COMPENSATION		89.7	103.2	115.6	127.2	139.9
TOTAL		246.4	275.0	306.6	334.9	365.7

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
GENERAL FUND		246.4	275.0	306.6	334.9	365.7
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
FULL TIME		1	1	1	1	1
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

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

Prepared by: [Signature] Date: 5/22/80
 Division/Office: Parole Board PH: 465-3385
 Department of Health & Social Services

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

SECTION BY SECTION
ANALYSIS

P. 1

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS HB 983 (Finance)
 Title An Act Relating to parole of offenders; Continuing the Parole Board
 Requested by House Judiciary Committee Date May 16, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Justice
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Parole Board
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars) FY-81

SECTIONS	Overall Costs	.010	.020/.030	.050	.080	
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL		14.0	2.8			
300 CONTRACTUAL	30.0	1.5			8.0	
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
800 COMPENSATION		22.5		22.1		
TOTAL		30.0	38.0	2.8	23.1	8.0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	30.0	38.0	2.8	23.1	8.0
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					

POSITIONS

FULL TIME					
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

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

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

Prepared by: Samuel H. Trivett Date: May 22, 1980
 Division/Office: Parole Board Ptl: 465-3385
 Department of Health & Social Services

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS HB 983 (Finance)
 Title An Act Relating to parole of offenders; Continuing the Parole Board
 Requested by House Judiciary Committee Date May 16, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Justice
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Parole Board

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars) FY-81

SECTIONS	.150	.170	.190	.290	TOTALS
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		27.3			27.3
200 TRAVEL	13.1	22.8	2.7	9.1	64.5
300 CONTRACTUAL		22.3			61.8
400 COMMODITIES		1.0			1.0
500 EQUIPMENT		2.1			2.1
600 LAND & STRUCTURES					
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.					
800 COMPENSATION	14.5	12.5	1.5	10.6	89.7
TOTAL	27.6	88.0	4.2	19.7	246.4

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	27.6	88.0	4.2	19.7	246.4
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		1			1
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

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

Original: Legislative Finance Prepared by: Samuel H. Trivette Date: May 22, 1980
 cc: Budget and Management Division/Office: Parole Board File: 465-3385
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) Department of Health & Social Services

A. Section .010, Members

Included in this section are funds to cover cost of 2 additional Board members at the quarterly board hearings. Because of their presence at hearings, hearings are lengthened by 12 minutes/hearings adding up to 12 additional days of hearings per year. Some additional zeroxing and more long distance phire calls for new members.

Travel and Per Diem	14.0
Contractual	1.5
Compensation	22.5
	<u>38.0</u>

B. Sections .020 & .030, Nomination/Selection of Members

Budget one trip to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel, Nome, Kenai, Ketchikan and Sitka to meet with organizations to recruit for Board members, and administer member assessment. One additional 1 day trip to 1 location to do final interviews and train on member responsibilities.

Travel	2.8	<i>1.5% = \$3,220</i>
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C. Section .050, Compensation

The bill would provide payment to the Board members for any day they are conducting business, including the reading of files, handling board business by phone, as well as hearings.

- a) Reading reports-assume 225 cases/year X 3/4 hours per file = 23 "member days". Guess 23 X 7 members = 16.1
- b) Phone log shows average of 30 calls/quarter to the office X 4 quarters/year = 120 calls for handling appeals, requests for special hearings, mandatory release conditions, etc. = 12.0

Total	28.1
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D. Section .020, Responsibilities

Cost to rent meeting rooms, advertise, professional recording of hearings, to establish regulation in Alaska Administrative Code (other costs in FY-81 budget). 2.0

Contract with criminal justice research firm to validate and keep parole guidelines research current in order to avoid law suites. 6.0

Total	8.0
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F. Section .150, Release Hearings

Current statute allows the Board to conduct interviews of prisoners in the Federal Prison System by one member and then conduct a full hearing in Alaska with all members, with the interviewer presenting all information from the Federal Bureau of Prisons interview. This section requires the prisoner's presence at the hearing and these figures reflect the cost of sending two more members on the twice annual trek to the contract facilities to hold hearings on applicants.

Travel	9.6
Compensation	5.4

This section also requires that all information be made available to parole applicants a minimum of 30 days in advance. Information is frequently not received until the week of hearings, and therefore some hearings will have to be reheard again. Guess that 20% of cases (approximately 300) will be reheard, or 60 hearings/year.

Transportation	3.5
Compensation	9.1
Total Transportation =	13.1
Total Compensation =	14.5

G. Section .170, Good Time

This section mandates the awarding of good time while on parole. Money is included to contract with someone to draft regulations and policy to implement this section, since standards in this area are novel to correctional agencies and no definitions or formats are available to follow. Since parolees generally have more rights than prisoners, we anticipate establishing the same minimum due process safeguards set forth under current Division of Corrections institutional good time policies. Current Board hearings are taxed to their maximum capacity in terms of time and additional hearing times would be established between quarterly meetings to handle all good time matters (including forfeitures), and any overflow of revocations. This would require the Board to be available at all Division of Corrections Parole Offices twice yearly to handle cases in the outlying areas. Assuming only 5 members and 1 staff person, the costs would be:

Transportation and Per Diem	22.8
Compensation	12.5
Contractual (regulations)	3.6

One Administrative Assistant would be hired to keep up with the complex record keeping system, handle increased flow of reports from parole officers, and oversee the operation of the office in the absence of the professional staff (due to their greatly-increased traveling). This position is necessitated by this section as well as the additional work load brought about by Sections .010, .020, .080, .190, and .290.

Personnel	27.3
Equipment	2.1
Commodities	1.0

There is no space available in the Parole Board office or in the Department of Health and Social Services building for more staff or for additional space for files, and space will have to be leased from the private sector. Proposed to rent 1200 square feet at \$1.39 per square foot.

Contractual	18.7
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H. Section .190, Change in Conditions

Due to the very cumbersome nature of this section and since there is often the need for the parole officer to intervene in a case on short notice to enable the parolee to remain in the community and to protect the public, it is anticipated that in approximately 15 cases/year a parole officer will have a parolee arrested to expedite the condition change process. This will of course require an additional 15 preliminary revocation hearings.

Transportation (7 hearings only)	1.8
Per Diem	.9
Compensation	1.5
	<u>4.2</u>

I. Section .200, Revocation Hearing:

The "clear and convincing evidence" test will result in a representative from the District Attorney's office presenting most of the cases for the Division of Corrections, as is done in probation revocation cases now. Assume District Attorney's will be present in 3/4 cases (27) which will result in a doubling in the length of the hearing time in those cases resulting in 14 additional "board days per year".

Per Diem	7.6
Compensation	9.8

Due to the 30 day requirement for information to be dispursed to parolees before preliminary hearings, anticipate rescheduling 8 hearings because of requests for continuances at the original hearings.

Per Diem and Transportation	1.5
Compensation	.8

Total Per Diem & Transportation	9.1
Total Compensation	10.6

J. Overall Costs

This bill will greatly increase the record - keeping responsibilities of the Board. It will be necessary to collect and maintain various kinds of data on all corrections clients that is not currently being kept. Because of the volume and variety of information to be kept, automation appears reasonable. We will contract with a computer firm to write the appropriate programs, set up and maintain the necessary reports for the Board. A criminal justice researcher familiar with the requirements of this bill and with the Board, advises that \$30,000 would minimally be required to handle the tasks. The Department has been unable to meet our current data needs and I am sure the additional work will be outside their capabilities, and this is why we would propose to contract for the services.

Contractual	30.0
-------------	------

- K. Assumption for FY 82 Through FY 85
- a) Personnel = 9% in FY 82 and FY 83; 7% thereafter.
 - b) Travel = 15% in FY 82 and FY 83; 10% thereafter.
 - c) Compensation = Consumer Price Index will increase by 15% in FY 82; 12% in FY 83; 10% in FY 84 and FY 85.
 - d) Contractual = 8%.
 - e) Commodities = 8%.

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS House Bill No. 983

Title "An Act relating to parole of offenders and continuing the Board of Parole."

Requested by House Judiciary Committee

Date April 21, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Department of Health and Social Services

Agency Affected

Program Category Affected Justice

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Adult Confinement & Probation/Community Programs

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		562.3	612.9	668.0	728.2	793.7
200 TRAVEL		36.5	39.8	43.6	47.3	51.5
300 CONTRACTUAL		224.3	339.9	474.6	517.3	563.9
400 COMMODITIES		11.0	12.0	13.1	14.2	15.5
500 EQUIPMENT		19.7	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		853.8	1004.6	1199.1	1307.0	1424.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		853.8	1004.6	1199.1	1307.0	1424.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		17	17	17	17	17
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

A. Adult Confinement

There will be an increase in out-of-state prisoner care. In-state correctional centers are at optimum capacity, therefore, caseload increases must be accommodated through out-of-state placements.

- The restriction on changing conditions of parole will result in 10 to 15 revocations of parole. The average length of incarceration is estimated to be sixty days.

$$15 \times 60 \times \$34.26 = \$30,834$$

$$\text{Related Travel } 15 \times \$500 = \$7,500$$

Ray C. Lange

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

Prepared by: Ray C. Lange Date: 01/23/80
Division/Office: Corrections PH: 465-3376
Department of Health & Social Services

33-001 (Rev. 12/79)
Modify by DHSS (11-28-79)

Approval DHSS Mgt. & Bdgt: _____ Date: _____

2. The provisions of this bill restricts the imposition of non-association with convicted felons or victims as parole conditions. Therefore, a number of persons who would otherwise be paroled will remain in custody. It is estimated that 7 individuals would not be released from custody each fiscal year to a maximum of twenty-one (21) persons.

FY 1981:	7 x 365 x \$34.26 =	\$ 87,534
FY 1982:	14 x 365 x \$37.34 =	190,807
FY 1983:	21 x 365 x \$40.70 =	311,966
FY 1984:	21 x 365 x \$44.37 =	340,096
FY 1985:	21 x 365 x \$48.36 =	370,679
(9% annual increase of the daily rate)		

3. Reference to treatment in the bill will result in mandatory provision of services within the correctional centers. The Board of Parole will not release any persons who are a "risk" for committing a subsequent illegal act.
- a. Most court-ordered treatment is for alcohol and drug abuse-related offenders. One additional counselor position (Probation Officer II) for eight of the nine correctional centers will be required (Anchorage Annex omitted).

Eight position posts:

Personal Services	\$ 278,200
Travel	4,000
Contractual	8,300
Commodities	5,100
Equipment	7,600
TOTAL	303,200

- b. Some court-ordered treatment will have to be purchased from resources in the local community where the correctional center is located. There is no valid methodology to compute this need, so \$50,000 for FY 1981 is included as a "best guess."
4. The bill specifies that inmates will have available copies of all materials considered by the Board of Parole. There are approximately 300 cases per year which are considered by the Board of Parole. It is estimated that each file contains 200 pages of documentation, which would take an average of two (2) years to duplicate at \$0.05 per page. The cost, therefore, would be:

Clerical time costs (at time and one-half):
 $300 \times 2 \times \$12.14 = \$ 7,285$

Duplicating costs:
 $300 \times 200 \times \$0.05 = 3,000$
\$10,285

B. Probation and Community Programs

1. The provision for "good time" for parolees will require an additional workload increment for the probation/parole staff. A monthly computation of "good time" will be required. It is estimated that 600 reports will have to be written annually. Appearances by the supervisory probation officer at the "good time" hearings will be necessary (600 appearances). Approximately 68 reports will have to be written for early release cases. The manpower needed to accomplish the above itemized tasks is four (4) Probation Officer II's and one (1) Clerk Typist III.

Position costs (average):

Personal Services	\$ 155,900
Travel	15,000
Contractual	21,000
Commodities	3,300
Equipment	6,700
TOTAL	\$ 201,900

2. Section 100 C requires that all offenders released from custody with any "good time" must be on parole for the duration of the "good time" earned. The additional persons requiring supervision cannot be absorbed by the existing probation staff. It is estimated that two (2) full-time Probation Officer II's would be required to supervise the approximate 175 offenders which are released annually. The period of supervision will range from 1 to 180 days, as offenders released under current law with more than 180 days of "good time" require supervision. One Probation Officer III would be required to supervise the six (6) Probation Officer II's identified, and one additional Clerk-Typist would be required to type the heavy volume of reports generated by probation officers.

Personal Services	\$120,900
Travel	10,000
Contractural	16,400
Commodities	2,600
Equipment	<u>5,400</u>
TOTAL	\$155,300

- C. Except for cost specified for A-2 above, a cost of living index of 9% is applied to all fiscal years over the preceding fiscal year estimates.

2-24-82

HB 225 261 2-93

Presumptive sentencing - applies only to repeat offenders,
minimal " " → up or down dep on "mit. condition"
i.e. could be zero!

no parole for repeat offenders (178)

NO ↑ prisoners!

STERN
STARIC
PRUITT

Bill

① Keep PB (for old system)
(prior to 1/83)
Sunset it 83-84

② Rehabilitation
↑ for length

③ adopt Pres. Sen. for 1st Off.
↓ ↑ Pris. pop.

④ i.e. NO fiscal 91
+
NO ↑ pris. ones.

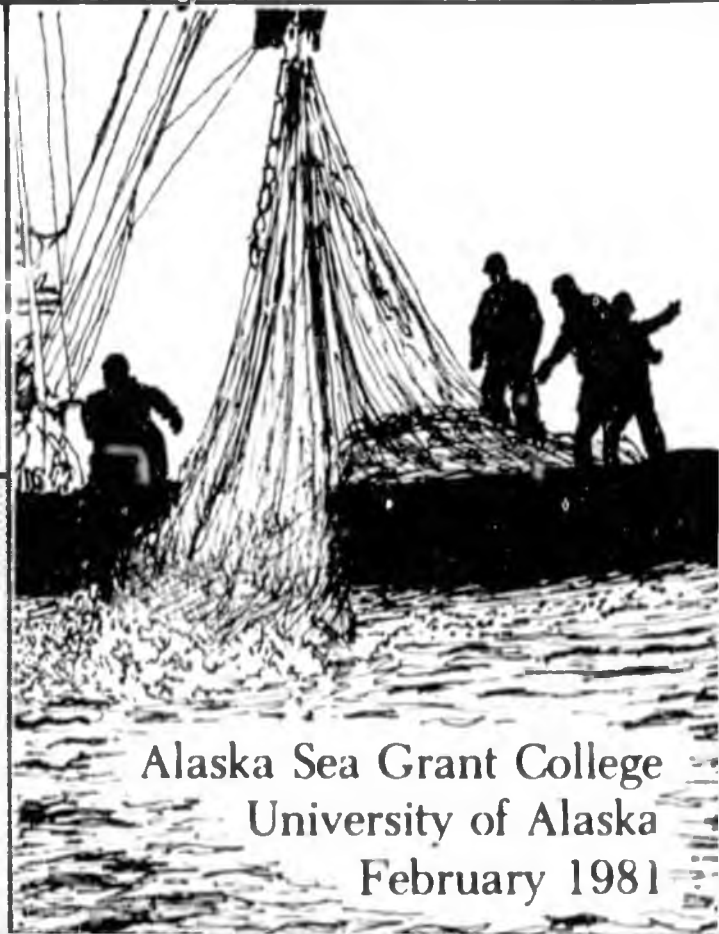
Rehabilitation - (To keep out of jail);
Furloughs
1 for 1

pre-release

H B

262

A Training and Technology Center for Alaska's Fishing Industry



Alaska Sea Grant College
University of Alaska
February 1981

A TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER FOR
ALASKA'S FISHING INDUSTRY

Alaska Sea Grant College
University of Alaska

February 1981

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This brochure describes a concept for a Center to carry out training and research and development in support of the development of Alaska's fishing industry. The program and facilities described herein result from a fisheries planning effort developed for the University of Alaska under sponsorship of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, State of Alaska.

The brochure was prepared and published by the University of Alaska Sea Grant College, cooperatively supported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Sea Grant College Program under Grant Number NA81AA D (00009) and by the University of Alaska with funds appropriated by the State of Alaska.

THE RESOURCES OFF ALASKA . . .

The resources off Alaska are bountiful by any standard and fully justify the bravado which usually prefaces the reports, proposals, and brochures which describe Alaska's fisheries and marine resource potentials.

- The Alaska domestic fishery is the richest fishery in the nation.
- In 1979 \$1.2 billion in fishery products were landed in Alaska by U.S. fishermen.
- Alaska has over 70 percent of the total United States Continental Shelf.
- Domestic fishing vessels and processing plants in Alaska represent \$1.22 billion in capital investment.
- Over 80 percent of the total foreign catch off the United States is off Alaska.
- The foreign catch off Alaska in 1979 was 3.1 billion pounds, valued at \$1.8 billion.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? . . .

It means that with the enactment of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the natural evolution of the development of the U.S. fishery from traditional species (such as salmon, crab, and halibut) into new species (such as pollock, cod, sablefish, and flounder) greatly accelerated. It means that the United States fishing industry will have to rapidly become economically and technologically competitive. When compared with other developing industries and to fishery development situations in other countries, it means a concrete need exists for Alaska to establish aggressive training programs coupled with strong research and development programs.



A FISHERIES PLAN

The State of Alaska has a strong constitutional and moral obligation to be concerned with the rational conservation and management of her natural resources while providing for the sound development of a fisheries industry. The University of Alaska has recognized its responsibility in assisting the state in meeting this obligation by focusing components of its educational and research programs on the problems associated with management and development of Alaska's fisheries resources.

The University has completed a study of the broad categories of the needs of management and industry and has recommended to the President and the Board of Regents a comprehensive block of programs to address these needs head-on. The programs are aimed at two types of problems, resource management, and industrial technology development.

The recommendations associated with resource management have resulted in a proposed strengthening of the University of Alaska's formal fisheries education and basic research programs. The recommendations on industrial technological development have resulted in proposed strengthening of the University's fisheries extension activities and the building of an applied research capability within the University. The purpose of this publication is to describe the strengthening of industrial technology development components of the University by establishing a new University unit—a Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

WHY A FISHERY INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER?

Why should Alaska invest in a technology center, why not just increase training through existing educational and extension programs to meet the needs of the fishermen?

For the Alaska fishing industry to effectively capture the massive fishery resources off its state, it must use the most advanced technology available, adapted to the Alaskan conditions. World fishing and seafood processing has become highly technical and more scientific, and thus fishing and seafood processing have become demanding occupations. *Fishing is more than just seamanship and navigation. Processing is more than just cooking and canning.* The modern Alaskan, involved in the fishing industry must be a highly skilled technician as well as a cook or seaman. He is currently unfamiliar with and unable to adapt the sophisticated skills and technology used today by the world's fishing fleets.

Effective training or retraining of these modern Alaskans and the adaptation of modern technology to Alaskan fisheries will require a full range of professional teachers and technologists including engineers, naval architects, food scientists, and food engineers. This staff must be abreast of modern developments and techniques. This staff must be involved in the leading edge of research and development which will be required to advance the Alaska fishing industry.

Alaska must not depend upon the foreign industry to provide its technology. Alaska must have a cadre of professionals available, not only to carry out the required training and retraining, but also to adapt existing technology and to develop new technology for the Alaska fishing industry. This training and technology development program is one of the keys to making the Alaska fishing industry the most effective in the world.

E duc
T r a i n i n g
R e s e a r c h

WHY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA? . . .

Effective training and retraining of fishermen and processors around the world has been accomplished by training programs that are tightly linked to significant industrial research and development programs. The University of Alaska, a Land Grant/Sea Grant University, has as its major functions education and training, and basic and applied research.

Alaska is unique in that its educational programs must be extended over an area one-fifth the size of the "lower 48." In Alaska, such a fisheries training program cannot be effectively offered at one location. Instead, the program must be prepared to offer its training throughout the state. The University of Alaska already has in place the facilities and framework necessary to provide this statewide educational effort.

A Fishery Industrial Technology Center within the University of Alaska will take full advantage of this statewide system, allowing for training and retraining of fishermen and processors in all the regions of the state.

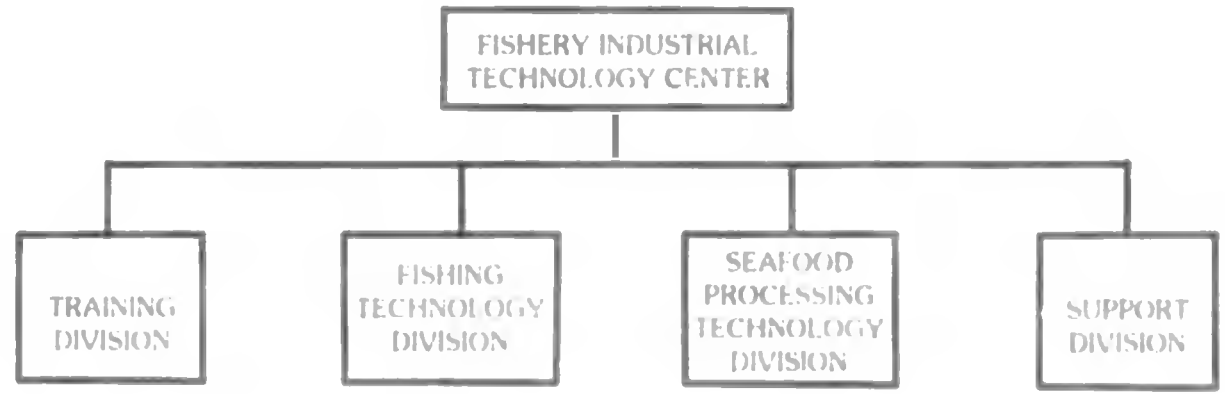
The organization of the Center will provide for the interaction between the University's regional training programs and industrial research and development to insure that regional fisheries technology needs are met by the Center.



Tonki Op

BERTHA MARIE
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THE CENTER, ITS PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS



TRAINING DIVISION

Scope

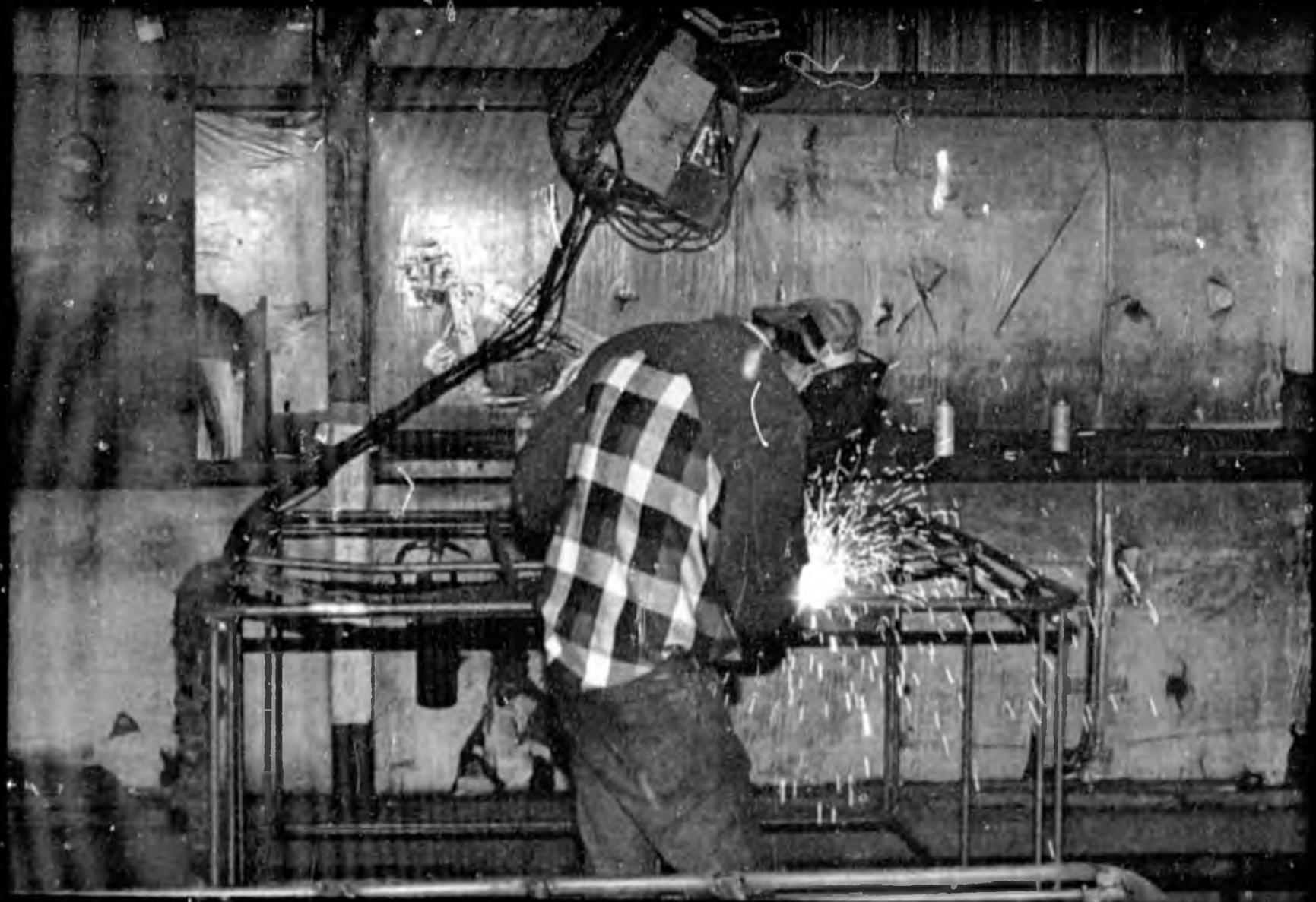
The Training Division is designed to coordinate and conduct all the Center's educational activities. Activities of the Division will be divided into two areas: formal education which will be offered through the University's statewide Community College System, and extension education which will be carried out through the University's Marine Advisory Program. Both program areas will be responsible for carrying out a full range of activities, offering training and retraining opportunities to members of the industry.

Programs

Formal Education—Formal education programs will be offered through the Community College System and will include Associate of Applied Science degrees in Marine Technology (fishing option) and Seafood Technology. Refresher courses such as seamanship, navigation, net mending, cold water survival, hydraulics, diesel engines, marine electrical systems, business management, and first aid will also be offered.

Extension Education—The Center will offer an array of special interest workshops and technical courses through the University's marine advisory network. Examples of these activities include workshops and demonstrations on fish handling, life raft and survival suit use, vessel alarms and stability, quality control, filleting and trimming techniques, business and tax management, and fisheries oceanography. Special workshops identifying specific new fisheries such as octopus, snails, and squid will be held. Special one-week courses will be developed and held on such topics as trawl fishing gear, acoustic fish detection, engine room care and maintenance, and oceanography for fishermen.





FISHING TECHNOLOGY DIVISION.

Scope

The Fishing Technology Division will be responsible for executing the research and development activities of the Center in the areas of fishing gear and fishing systems, vessel construction and engineering, fish detection, resource survey techniques, energy conservation, electronics and acoustics, hydraulics, and refrigeration. These research and development activities will be carried out by the Center's professional staff of engineers and specialists teamed up with experienced Alaska fishermen.

Programs

The Fishing Technology Division will be divided into three principal program areas.

Distant Water Fishing Technology Development—This program will address the problems associated with the large, far-ranging Alaskan fishing fleet. This area will concentrate primarily on fishing problems associated with development of the massive underutilized resources of the Bering Sea.

In Shore Fishing Technology Development—This area will work on the problems associated with conversion of the existing Alaskan fishery, allowing it to diversify its fishing activities in order to enter new and more complex fisheries.

Rural Fishing Technology Development—The program will concentrate on the research and development required to allow the rural Alaskan commercial fisherman to effectively and efficiently harvest resources within his reach using technology which is adapted to his environment. The program will primarily concentrate on the adaptation of modern fishing gear and systems to the rural fishing industry.



SEAFOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY DIVISION . . .

Scope

The Seafood Processing Technology Division is designed to conduct research and development activities associated with the needs of the expanding seafood processing industry. Research and development activities to be handled by this Division will include new product development, quality control measures, food processing techniques, food handling, and food microbiology and chemistry.

Programs

This Division will be divided into three programs:

New Product Development—This program will address the need for new fisheries products developed from Alaska's unutilized fishery resources.

Seafood Science—This program will work on problems associated with the processing of current seafood products. Emphasis will be placed on the quality and nutritional problems associated with Alaska's currently underutilized species.

Seafood Engineering—This program will carry out technology development required to effectively adapt existing technology to Alaska fisheries and to develop new technology for handling new fisheries products.

SUPPORT DIVISION . . .

Scope

The Support Division will carry out all of the day-to-day administrative and logistic support activities of the Center. Activities will include operation of special Center facilities such as a flume tank, a training vessel, mobile training facilities, and special training equipment. This Division will also be responsible for all business and personnel management as well as facilities maintenance.

Dissemination of scientific and advisory information resulting from training and development activities of the Center will be an integral function of this Support Division. Included in this task will be material preparation and production as well as distribution.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF. . .

Fishing Grounds Specialists

Materials Engineer

Hydrodynamics Engineer

Mechanical Engineers

Design Engineer

Gear Technologists

Instrumentation Specialist

Gear Systems Specialists

Seafood Scientists

Microbiologist

Chemists

Food Engineer

Biochemist/Enzymologist

Toxicologist

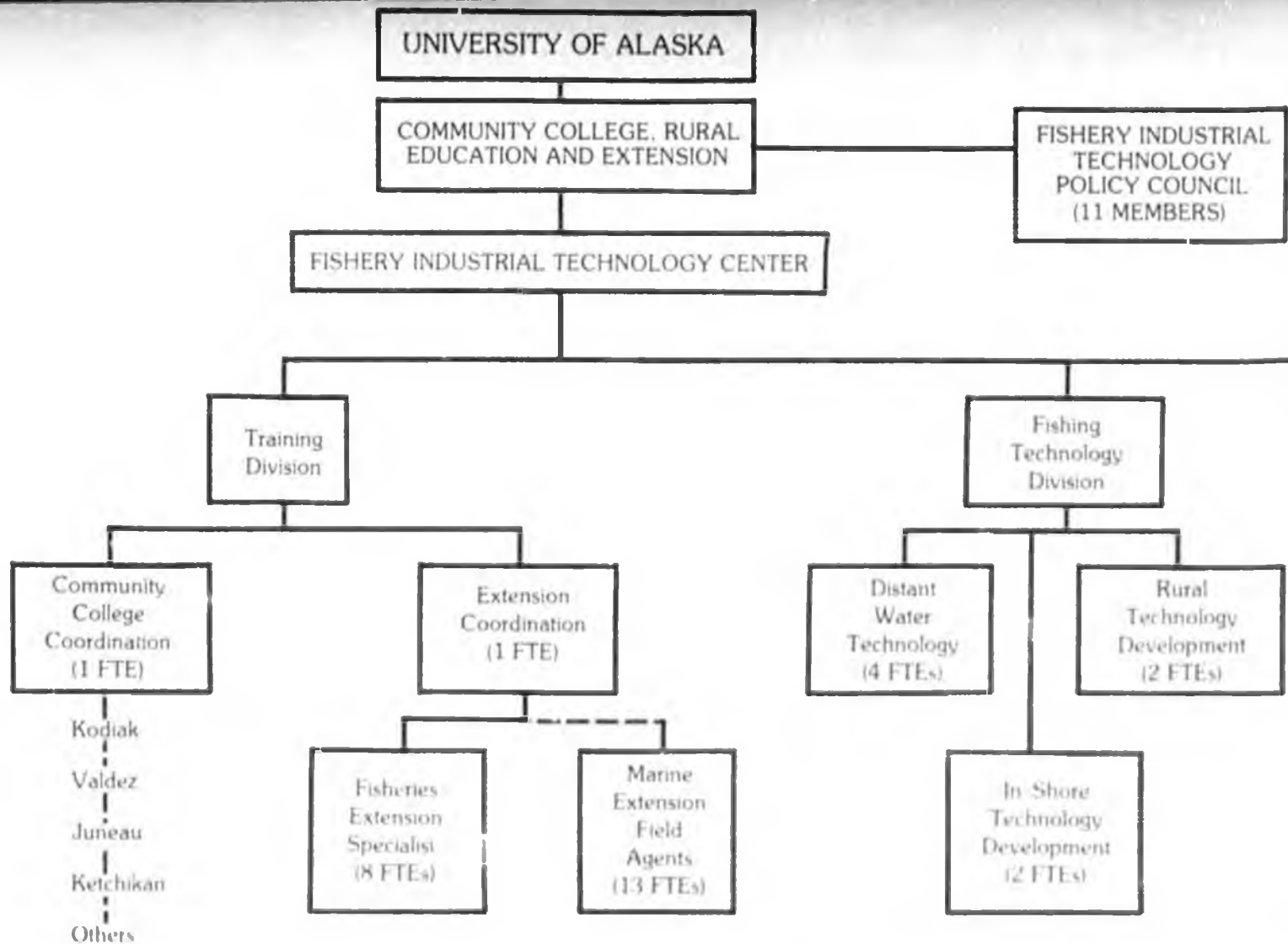
Safety Engineer

Quality Engineer

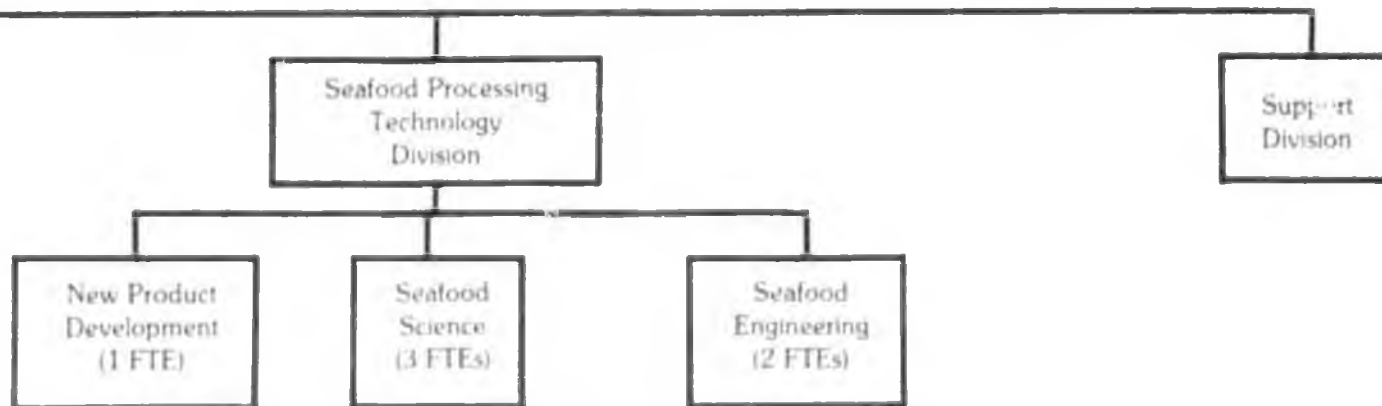
Extension Education Specialists

Community College Coordinator

Support Services Engineer



THE CENTER, PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS, PROGRAM AREAS
AND PROFESSIONAL EFFORT DISTRIBUTION



FACILITIES.

The Fishing Industrial Technology Center will be comprised of a 40,000 square foot facility housing the principal laboratories, shops, and specialized training laboratories as well as administrative and professional staff offices.

Associated with the main facility will be transient student housing, providing living accommodations for up to twenty students. This housing will allow students from elsewhere in Alaska to attend the Center's special training workshops.

The Center will also operate a fishing training vessel where students will be instructed in practical fishing and where new technology will be tested and demonstrated.

SPECIAL FACILITIES AND LABORATORIES

- Training Vessel
- Processing Pilot Plant
- Fume Tank
- Acoustics Laboratory
- Gear Design Laboratory
- Hydraulics and Electronics Laboratories
- Food Chemistry Laboratory
- Microbiology Laboratory
- Communications Laboratory
- Transient Student Housing
- Technical Library

FISHERY INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY POLICY COUNCIL. . .

A Fishery Industrial Technology Policy Council will provide program and planning guidance to the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. The Policy Council is composed of leaders from the fishing and processing industries. It is composed of 11 members who are appointed by the President

LOCATION. . .

The Center must be located very near the widest possible variety and quantity of all commercial species of fish and shellfish and must be located near (within blocks or minutes) major year-round processors and fishermen and their vessels and plants. The Center should also be centrally located insofar as possible to the industry as a whole.

Reliable telephone, shipping, and mail networks are necessary as are reliable transportation schedules for both people and cargo.

The Center must be located where it can attract world-class professions by providing an attractive, stimulating and academic environment.

In summary, site requirements are:

- Access to the fisheries resource
- Access to the processing industry
- Centrally located within the state
- Reliable communications
- Reliable transportation
- Attractive, stimulating living environment
- Academic environment
- Land availability and quantity

It is proposed that this facility be located in the community of Kodiak ✓

4.2.81

ESTIMATED COSTS

Capital Construction Costs

Fishing and Processing Technology Laboratory	\$12,000,000
Student Housing	1,000,000
Training Vessel	3,000,000
Warehousing	1,400,000
Special Equipment	2,000,000
Site Development, Roads, Parking, and Design Fees	4,900,000

TOTAL

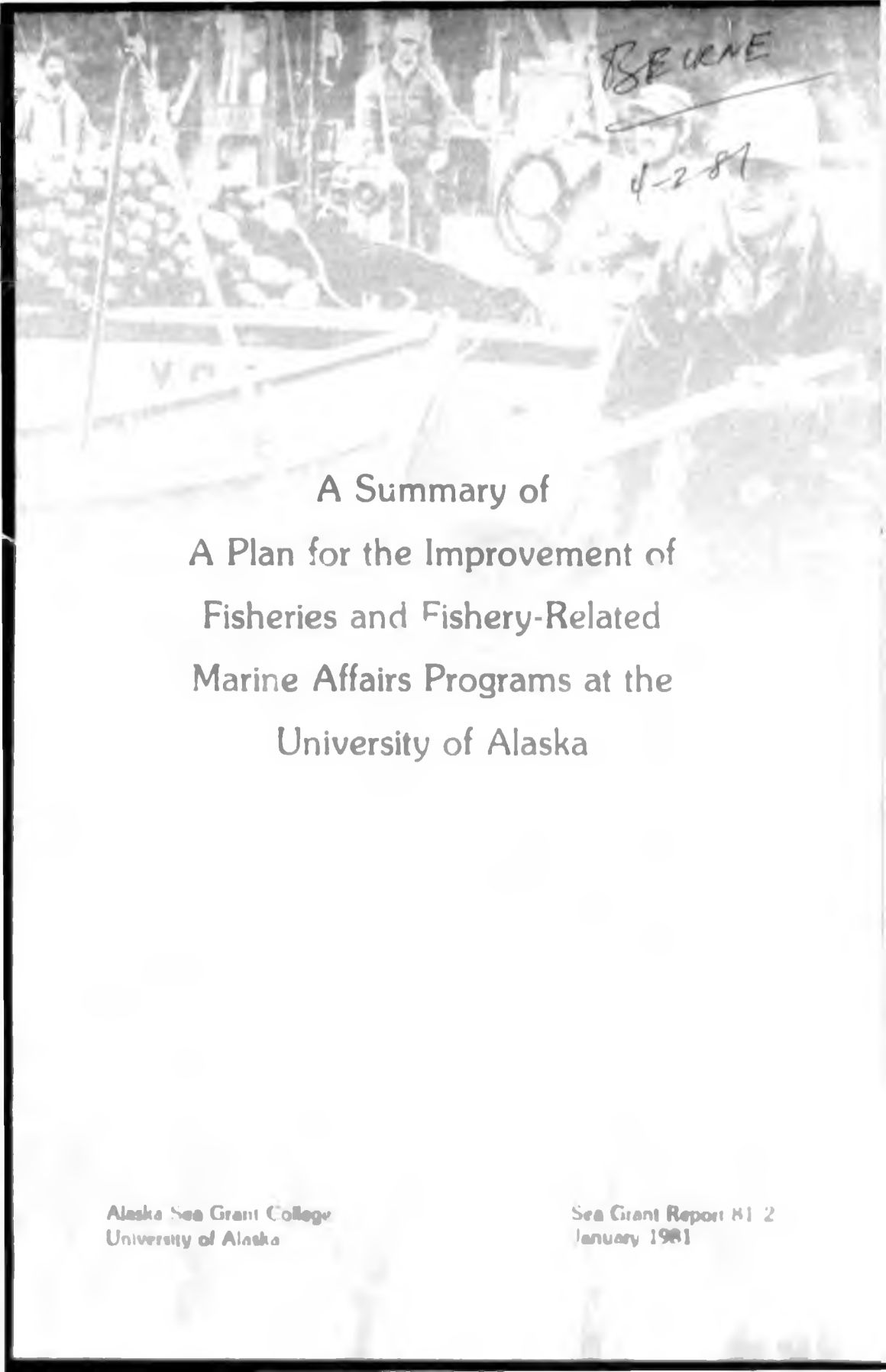
\$24,300,000 ✓

Operation Costs (per year)

Program Costs	\$ 1,818,000
Facilities Operations Cost	354,000
Vessel Operations Cost	500,000
Administrative and Support Costs	430,000

TOTAL (per year)

\$ 3,102,000 ✓



A Summary of
A Plan for the Improvement of
Fisheries and Fishery-Related
Marine Affairs Programs at the
University of Alaska

Alaska Sea Grant College
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

A Summary Of
A Plan for the Improvement of
Fisheries and Fishery-Related
Marine Affairs Programs at the
University of Alaska

by

Donald H. Rosenberg
Director
Alaska Sea Grant Program

Sea Grant Report 80-2
January 1981

Acknowledgement

This brochure summarizes "A Plan for the Improvement of Fisheries and Fishery-Related Marine Affairs Programs at the University of Alaska" (Sea Grant Report 81-1) sponsored by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, State of Alaska

This brochure was prepared and published by the University of Alaska Sea Grant Program cooperatively supported by U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Sea Grant College Program under grant NA81AA D-00009 and by the University of Alaska with funds appropriated by the State of Alaska

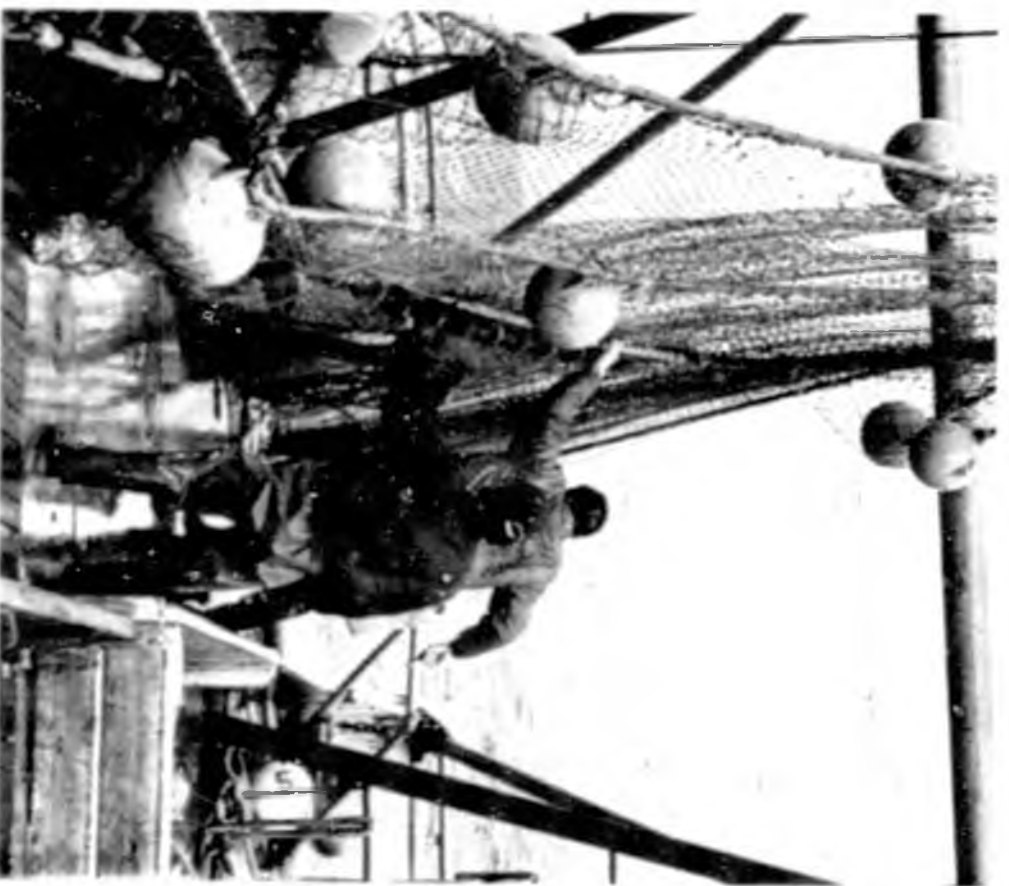
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Page 1 - Doug Larson

Pages 2, 5, 6, 9 and 17 - Hank Peroungian

Page 14 - Courtesy of Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center



Background

Fisheries and the fishing industry are of vital importance to Alaska. Of her shores, Alaska has over 70 percent of the United States' continental shelf, the largest dollar volume domestic fishery in the nation, and over 80 percent of the foreign catch in the U. S. fisheries conservation zone.

As an industry, fisheries has parallels in agriculture and equipment manufacturing, requiring a special link with higher education, research and development and extension programs. Education as well as research and development are needed by both the resource user and the resource manager. Extension programs are essential to disseminate available information to the industry and the resource manager and to provide effective user group feedback to the education system.



Needs

Industrial Development

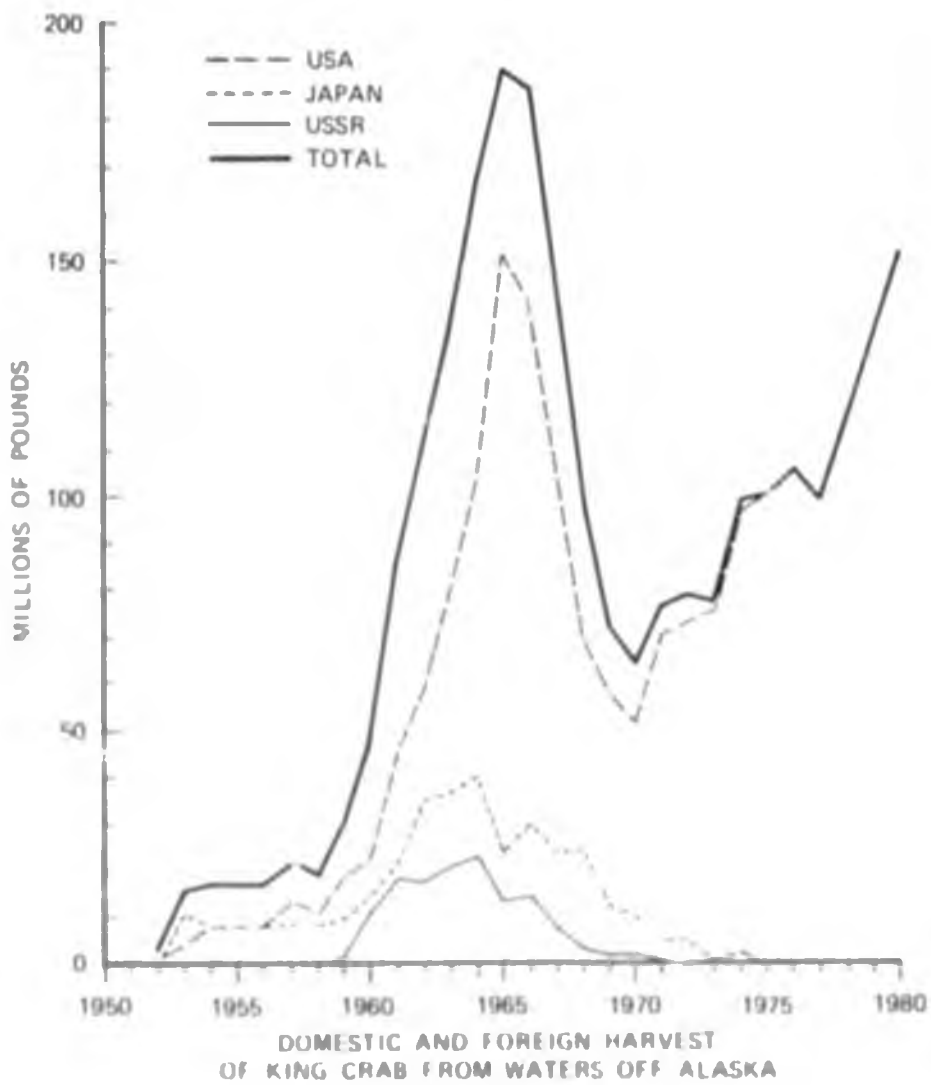
The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 has provided the Alaska commercial fishery industry with a unique opportunity to capture a sustainable wealth of living resources in "underutilized" species off our coast. To call this resource "underutilized" is misleading, because the majority of these resources are already being fully utilized, not by domestic fishermen and processors but by a massive foreign fleet.

Barriers preventing the Alaska industry from entering these new fisheries include economics and technology. For the domestic fisherman and processor, these fisheries are uneconomical. Although the technology is available, it must be adapted to the Alaska industry in such a manner as to reduce the cost, both in the harvesting and processing sectors.

Another barrier is one of inconsistent product quality. The foreign fisheries have handled this problem through regulations and spell out the handling and storage techniques. In Alaska, this problem can best be handled through technology development and education.

Lack of reliable market information and lack of consumer awareness about the products are also major barriers to be overcome through the development of a market information system and consumer education programs.

For the Alaska industry to fully develop, it must be supported by a large research and development program coupled to active education programs in the areas of vessel and gear design, fishing strategy, quality control and marketing.



Resource Management

The goal for management of the marine resources off Alaska is to protect, maintain, enhance, and develop the resources while providing for their sustained use consistent with social, cultural, aesthetic, environmental and economic needs of the public. The living marine resources, both within the state territorial sea and the 200-mile conservation zone, are enormous by any measure. The diversity and abundance of species with recognized social importance are greater in Alaska than in any other state in the nation. Further, no other state is as dependent as Alaska on these types of renewable resources.

Management of these enormous resources presently requires, and will continue to require, a large number of highly trained, management-oriented specialists. Future management of our resources will not be dependent on individuals who are trained biologists but instead fishery managers who have been exposed to many disciplines. This new breed of individual will, in addition to biology, also need to be experienced in the economic and social sciences as they relate to the job of management.

Moreover, the techniques of fisheries management are going to need to be greatly improved. Additional research is needed in the basics of fisheries science. Even today, it is often impossible to determine whether a decline in a fish population results from natural causes, environmental change, or harvesting.

For these enormous resources off Alaska to be truly renewable and to provide a long term, stable economy for the state, we must provide quality fisheries managers through education programs and new management techniques through basic research programs.





The Program

The University of Alaska recognizes these needs of the industry and the management agencies. The University's traditional manner of assistance is to train people, to do practical and basic research, and to extend information to the industry and the public. The University of Alaska has acknowledged this role for fisheries and has examined the direction and approach it should take to respond to these needs of the industry and the state.

The University of Alaska has developed a ten-year plan for expansion and improvement of its education, research and public service programs related to fisheries and the fisheries industry. This plan describes in detail the need for personnel, facilities and resources which will be necessary to allow the University of Alaska to respond to the identified needs of the industry and the management agencies.

Copies of the plan may be obtained by contacting the Alaska Sea Grant Program, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701, telephone (907) 479 7086.

A summary of those programs to be strengthened or added to the University is as follows:

Responsive Educational Program	Existing/Needed Capability
B S and M S Fishery Science	Present, must be strengthened
M S Fisheries Oceanography	Present, must be strengthened
M S Marine Biology	Present, must be strengthened
A A S Marine Technology (Fishing Option)	Present, must be strengthened
M S Fishery Resource Mgt (non thesis)	None, must be added
Ph D Fishery Science	None, must be added
M S Limnology	None, must be added
M S Seafood Science/Food Technology	None, must be added
B S and M S Fishing Technology	None, must be added
A A S Seafood Technology	None, must be added
M S Ocean/Marine Policy and Law	None, must be added
B S and M S Marine Affairs w/ special emphasis	None, must be added

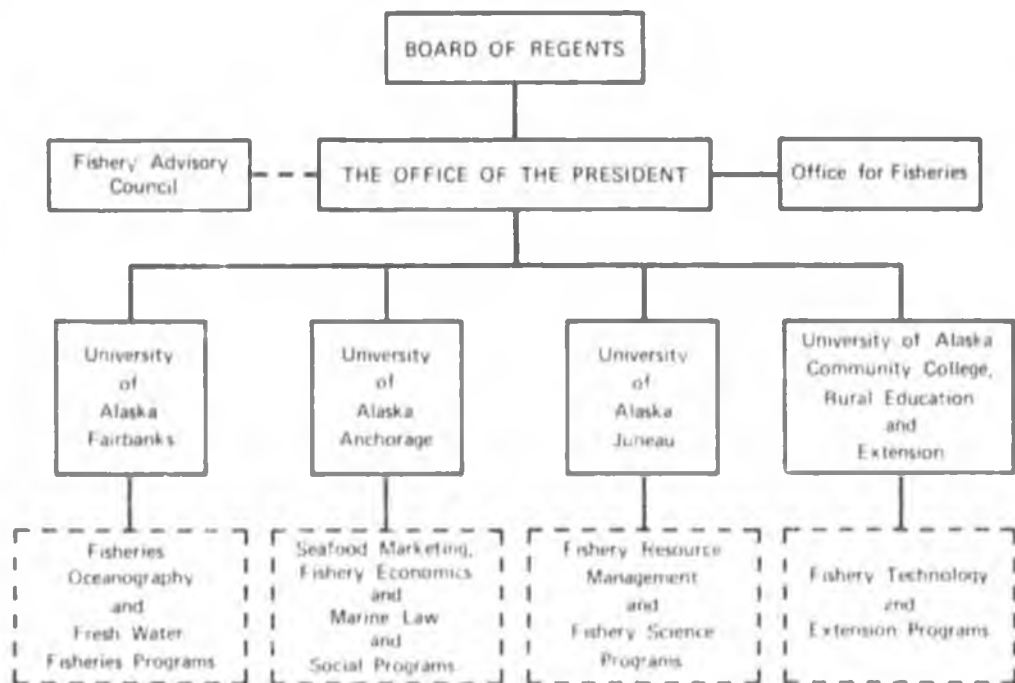
Responsive Research Program	Existing/Needed Capability
Fisheries Oceanography	Present, must be strengthened.
Environmental Assessment	Present, must be strengthened.
Ecology of Fishes (marine emphasis)	Present, must be strengthened.
Aquaculture	Present, must be strengthened.
Fishery Biology (life history)	Present, must be strengthened.
Limnology	Present, must be strengthened.
Fishery Economics	Present, must be strengthened.
Seafood Science and Technology	None, must be added.
Fish Pathology	None, must be added.
Applied Fishery Biometrics	None, must be added.
Population Dynamics	None, must be added.
Seafood Marketing	None, must be added.
Marine Social Studies	None, must be added.
Fishing Technology	None, must be added.



Responsive Public Service Programs	Existing/Needed Capacity
Seafood Processing Technology	Present, must be strengthened.
Environmental and Social Impacts	Present, must be strengthened.
Aquaculture	Present, must be strengthened.
Fishing and Gear Technology	Present, must be strengthened.
Marine Business Management	Present, must be strengthened.
Home Economics (marine product related)	Present, must be strengthened.
Recreational Fisheries	None, must be added.
Ocean Engineering	None, must be added.
Seafood Marketing	None, must be added.



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA



Administration and Organization

This fisheries program of the University of Alaska will be coordinated out of the Office of the President within a newly created Office for Fisheries.

The Office for Fisheries will provide overall coordination and unity for the University's fisheries and fishery-related marine affairs programs in the following manner:

- by coordinating the planning for fisheries programs for the University;
- by providing guidance and assistance to the Chancellors on the implementation of the program;
- by providing for continuing review and oversight for the program;
- by representing the University and the President in fisheries matters, and
- by directing the Sea Grant Program

The fisheries resource management and fishery science programs will be the responsibility of the Chancellor of the University of Alaska Juneau

The fishery technology and extension programs will be the responsibility of the Chancellor of the Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension (CCREE). It is proposed that these extension and research and development programs will be organized into one administrative unit, a Fishery Industrial Technology Center. Initial program implementation will be assisted by the Office for Fisheries.

The seafood marketing, fishery economics and marine law and social science programs will be the responsibility of the Chancellor of the University of Alaska Anchorage.

The fisheries oceanography, freshwater fisheries and related marine science, limnology and marine biology programs will be the responsibility of the Chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Advisors

Fishery Advisory Council

The Fishery Advisory Council will provide overall program guidance for the total University fisheries and fishery-related programs. This council is composed of leaders from fishery management agencies, industry and the public at large and reports directly to the President of the University. It is composed of 14 members who are appointed by the President.

Fishery Industrial Technology Policy Council

The Fishery Industrial Technology Policy Council will provide program, administrative and planning guidance to the Chancellor of the Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension with regard to the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. The Policy Council is composed of leaders from the fishing and processing industries. It is composed of 11 members who are appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Chancellor.



Financial Needs

Implementation of the program is divided into three phases. Projected costs and funding by source by fiscal year for the first phase are shown in the following tables. Total projected costs and projected funding sources for all three phases are provided on page 16.

FIRST PHASE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Projected Program Cost Per Year
(In \$1,000)

Program Component	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86
B.S. and M.S. Fishery Science (Education)	58.7	176.2	293.7	411.2	470.0
Fisheries Oceanography (Research)	35.0	70.1	70.1	140.2	140.2
M.S. Fishery Resource Management (non thesis) (Education)		58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
B.S. and M.S. Marine Affairs w/ special emphasis (Education)		59.9	119.8	179.6	179.6
M.S. Fisheries Oceanography (Education)			43.7	43.7	43.7
Ecology of Fishes (marine emphasis) (Research)			76.6	76.6	76.6
Applied Fishery Biometrics (Research)			58.6	58.6	58.6
Population Dynamics (Research)				76.6	76.6
Total	93.7	494.2	720.5	1,044.5	1,103.3
Projected Funding per year by source					
Federal		35.1	102.7	137.7	176.0
State	93.7	329.1	617.8	906.8	927.3
Industry					

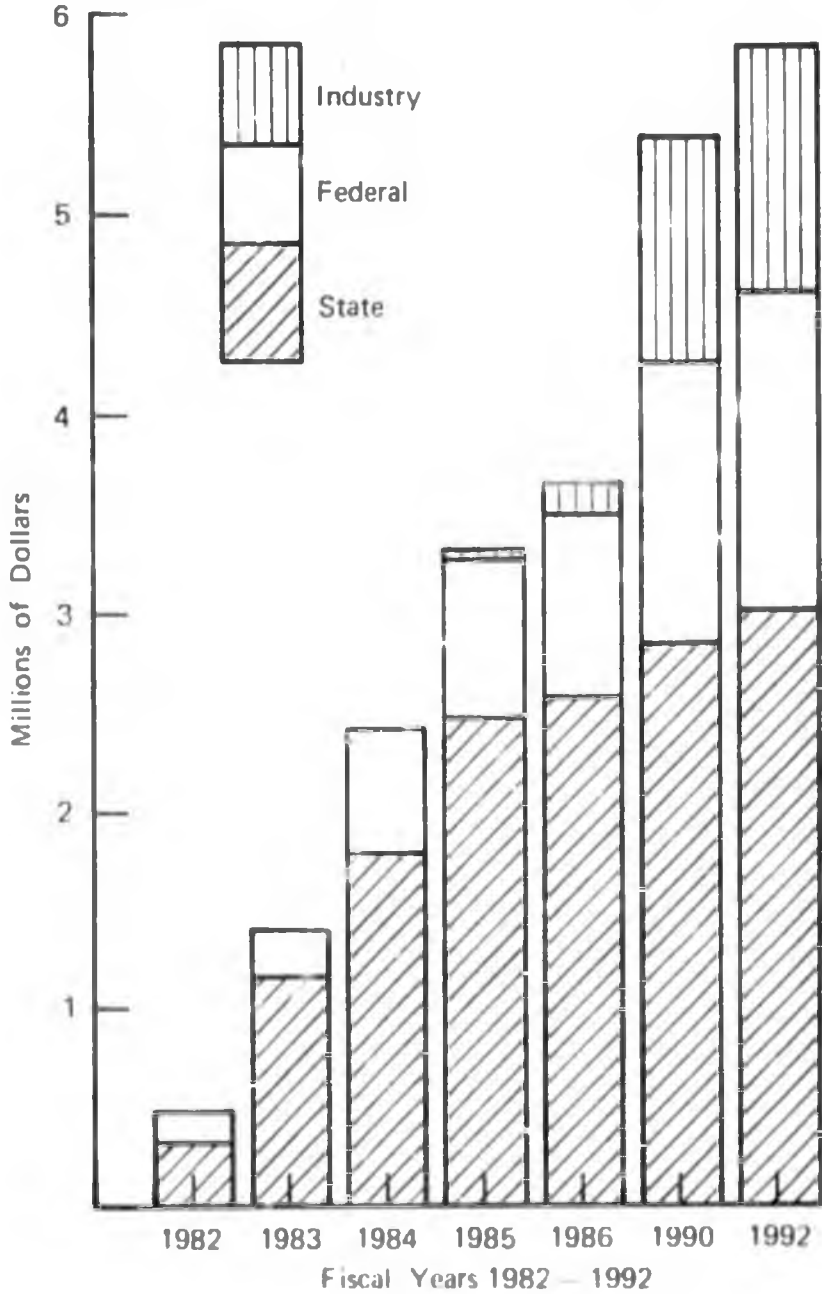


FIRST PHASE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Projected Program Cost Per Year
(In \$1,000)

Program Component	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86
Fishing and Gear Technology (Public Service)	123 2	369 6	616 0	677 6	739 2
Seafood Science and Technology (Research)	180 8	271 2	361 0	452 0	542 4
Fishing Technology (Research)	85 2	255 6	426 0	596 4	681 6
Seafood Marketing (Research)		62 9	125 8	188 8	188 8
Fishery Economics (Research)		60 6	121 2	181 8	181 8
Seafood Marketing (Public Service)				59 6	59 6
Home Economics (marine product related)(Public Service)				20 0	20 0
A A S Seafood Technology (Education)				54 0	108 0
Total	389 2	1,019 0	1,650 6	2,230 2	2,521 4
Projected Funding Per Year by Source					
Federal	90 4	214 9	512 7	660 9	751 3
State	298 8	805 0	1,137 9	1,519 3	1,620 1
Industry	-	-	-	50 0	150 0

Financial Needs
All Phases

TOTAL COSTS & PROJECTED FUNDING
BY SOURCE FOR TEN YEAR PERIOD





HB 262
FISHERY INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Section by Section

- Sec 1. Sets out the Legislative funding relating to the need for a Fishery Industrial Technology Center.
- Sec 2. Amends Alaska Statute Title 16 by adding a new chapter
- 16.12.010 Establishes the Fishery Industrial Technology Center as part of the University of Alaska.
 - 16.12.020 Sets out in broad terms the duties of the Center which includes, but is not limited to; training, technical assistance, research and development on the appropriate technologies for harvesting, processing and conservation of the State's Fisheries Resources.
 - 16.12.030 Establishes a Fishery Industrial Technology Policy Council, composed of 11 members appointed from the fishing industry and Active Fishermen. The members are to be appointed by the president of the U. of A. The Council shall provide program and planning guidance to the Center.
 - 16.12.040 (a) Proposes the Center shall be located in Kodiak so that it is centrally located in so far as possible to the Fishing Industry as a whole.

(b) The Board of Regents may authorize other offices of the Center in other areas of the State.
 - 16.12.050 Requires an Annual Report be prepared and submitted to the Legislature by the Board of Regents
 - 16.12.060. Lists agencies the Center shall consult with in the Development of programs.
 - 16.12.070 Defines "Center" and "Policy Council"
- Sec 3. Gives an immediate effective date.

HB 263

Provides Funding for the initial phase of the Fishery Industrial Technology Center; specifically the Policy Council.

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 9-81

A RESOLUTION OF THE KODIAK CITY COUNCIL SUPPORTING
HOUSE BILL NUMBER 262 IN THE TWELFTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
OF ALASKA.

WHEREAS, The fishing industry and fishery resources
in the waters off Alaska are of vital importance to the State;
and

WHEREAS, The establishment of a fishery technology
training and research center is essential to the establishment
of an Alaska based fishing industry; and

WHEREAS, The work of the center will provide significant
employment benefits to the citizens of the State and will stimulate
development of the State's fishery resources;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the
City of Kodiak, Alaska that:

Section 1. The City of Kodiak supports the House Bill
Number 262 submitted to the Twelfth Legislature of the State of
Alaska entitled "An Act establishing a Fishery Industrial Tech-
nology Center as part of the University of Alaska; and providing
for an effective date".

Section 2. The City of Kodiak will endeavor to provide
a suitable site for the fishery industrial technology center.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 1st day of April, 1981.

CITY OF KODIAK

BY: _____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Telephones 486-5736 - 486-5737 — Box 1246

KODIAK, ALASKA 99615

March 26, 1981

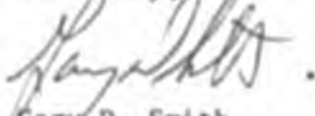
The Honorable Donald E. Clocksin
Health, Education and Social Services Chairman
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Clocksin:

The Kodiak Island Borough is cognizant of the need for a technology training and research center in the State of Alaska. Aggressive training and research development to explore the untapped fishery resources in the waters off Alaska is essential to development of this field.

With an eye toward future growth of the fishery industry, Kodiak Island Borough endorses House Bill No. 262 "An Act establishing a Fishery Industrial Technology Center as part of the University of Alaska; and providing for an effective date".

Sincerely,



Gary D. Smith
Acting Manager

gds/mdd

cc: Rep. Bette M. Cato
Rep. Jim Duncan
Rep. Michael F. Beirne
Rep. Terry Martin
Rep. Fred F. Zharoff
Rep. Eric G. Sutcliffe
Sen. Rob Mulcahy

KODIAK AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



March 27, 1981

Fred Zharoff
Representative
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Fred,

This is to let you know of the Chamber's support for HB 262 establishing a Fishery Industrial and Technological Center as part of the University of Alaska.

The Chamber is well aware of the need for such a facility in Alaska and the tremendous economic impact it would have on Kodiak if located here.

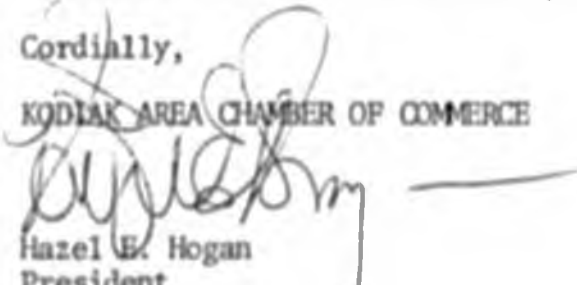
Obviously Alaska should be a leading center for fishery research and technology because of our state's huge fishery. Kodiak, with the state's largest fleet comprised of more than 1600 vessels, and our processing industry handling more than \$100,000,000 worth of product annually, make us the state's fishery capital and the only logical place for the center.

You are aware that the Chamber and City have been working closely with the University in the developmental stage of this project and will continue to do all possible to see that it is located here.

We appreciate your work on this project.

Cordially,

KODIAK AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE


Hazel E. Hogan
President

HEH:fp

Introduced March 4 and referred to Health, Education and Social Services, then to Judiciary.

Fishery Industrial Tech. Center

HOUSE BILL NO. 262, by Rep. Zharoff. Establishes a Fishery Industrial Technology Center as a part of the University of Alaska. States that the center shall create employment opportunities in the state's fishing industry and other benefits to the state by providing training opportunities to citizens of the state on the most efficient and appropriate technologies for the harvesting, processing and conservation of the fishery resources of the state; by providing information and technical assistance on the adaptation of existing and new technologies to the users of the fishery resources of the state; by providing research and development activities to adapt existing technologies to enhance the economic viability of the industry; by providing research and development activities to create new technologies which will enhance the effectiveness of the industry, and provide economic benefits to state citizens; and by encouraging joint projects between industry and government in order to use industrial experience and government programs to enhance the productivity of the industry.

Establishes the Fishery Industrial Council to provide program and planning guidance to the center. Council to consist of 11 members appointed by the U of A president. Members to serve two year term. States that the principal activities of the center shall be located in Kodiak, Alaska. Provides for the issuance of an annual report and states that the center shall cooperate with other agencies in the development of its programs. Provides Act takes effect immediately.

Introduced March 4 and referred to Health, Education and Social Services, then to Finance.

Appropriation (special) (Fishery Industrial Tech. Center)

HOUSE BILL NO. 263, by Rep. Zharoff. Appropriates \$200,000 to the University of Alaska for the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. Provides unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation lapses into the general fund 6/30/82. Provides Act takes effect on effective date of a version of HB 262.

Introduced March 4 and referred to Health, Education and Social Services, then to Finance.


Appropriation (special) (Iliamna dock)

HOUSE BILL NO. 264, by Rep. Chukwuk. Makes a special appropriation in the amount of \$175,000 to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as a grant to the village of Iliamna for design and construction of a dock. Provides Act takes effect immediately.

Introduced March 5 and referred to Transportation, then to Finance.

4-2-81

143

Dept. I  3 reasons why:



262

Why U.S.A? - e.g. agric.

① - fiscal note for future - 5 yrs.

③ Location - Kodiak

② programs -
Com. College
U of A. F.I.T.C.

Rosenberg ← idn. of sea grant coll. for
maritime adv. program

568 m

55000 jobs 1980

1st in U.S.

Junco + Kodiak Com. Coll both have Div. of Fisheries

Roger Painter - 2nd idn., U.F.A.

yes

no note etc

!imvol. 94

HB

263

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 9-81

A RESOLUTION OF THE KODIAK CITY COUNCIL SUPPORTING
HOUSE BILL NUMBER 262 IN THE TWELFTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
OF ALASKA.

WHEREAS, The fishing industry and fishery resources
in the waters off Alaska are of vital importance to the State;
and

WHEREAS, The establishment of a fishery technology
training and research center is essential to the establishment
of an Alaska based fishing industry; and

WHEREAS, The work of the center will provide significant
employment benefits to the citizens of the State and will stimulate
development of the State's fishery resources;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the
City of Kodiak, Alaska that:

Section 1. The City of Kodiak supports the House Bill
Number 262 submitted to the Twelfth Legislature of the State of
Alaska entitled "An Act establishing a Fishery Industrial Tech-
nology Center as part of the University of Alaska; and providing
for an effective date".

Section 2. The City of Kodiak will endeavor to provide
a suitable site for the fishery industrial technology center.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 1st day of April, 1981.

CITY OF KODIAK

BY: _____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK



University of Alaska

OFFICE FOR FISHERIES

February 24, 1981

Senator Mulcahy

Dear Bob:

Below are the actual tasks to be undertaken and our cost estimate for the initial phase of the establishment of the Fishing Industrial Technology Center.

Tasks

1. Establish the Fishery Industrial Technology Center Policy Council.
2. Through the Policy Council determine the initial training and research and development projects to be undertaken by the center during the first phase.
3. Through the Policy Council, and with the assistance of consultants, identify the facilities and plans which will be needed to support the programs under the first phase.
4. Identify the overall programs and facilities needs for the additional implementation phases of the Center.
5. Identify and begin cost benefit analyses on special facilities such as a training vessel and flume tank.
6. Enter into cooperative agreements between other agencies and organizations which could use the facilities or assist in supporting the Center's program.

Honorable Bob Mulcahy

-2-

February 24, 1981

Costs

Salaries, wages and benefits (1.75 FTE) ¹	\$ 80,000
Policy Council Honorarium ²	17,000
Policy Council travel and per diem	20,000
Administrative travel	10,000
Contractual services	67,000
Other (telephone, copying, etc.)	5,000
Supplies	1,000

\$200,000

¹Fisheries Consultant (0.75 FTE) 55,000
Secretarial (1.0 FTE) 25,000

²\$200/day/council member for 11 members for three or four, 2-3 day meetings.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Mark Stettin

jr: Don Rosenberg

The Honorable Bob Mulcahy
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

cc: Fred Zharoff

DR:MM:mm

H B

268



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 2, 1982

AGENDA

SB 119

passed as amended 3/4/82

An Act relating to housing of teachers in the public schools

HB 512

Tobb

An Act relating to the employment and dismissal of teachers

HB 268

An Act relating to the protection of the health and safety of teachers and other school employees.

Introduced: 3/5/81
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY GARDINER, MOSS, ADAMS,
AND ZHAROFF

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 268

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the protection of the health and
7 safety of teachers and other school employees."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 14.08.111 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

10 (9) provide for the protection of the health and safety of
11 employees of the regional educational attendance area while they are
12 engaged in the performance of their duties and job-related assignments.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 14.14.090 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

14 (7) provide for the protection of the health and safety of
15 employees of the school district while they are engaged in the perfor-
16 mance of their duties and job-related assignments.

17 * Sec. 3. AS 14.08 is amended by adding a new section to read:

18 Sec. 14.08.171. INJURY LEAVE. (a) A regional school board shall
19 allow a teacher injury leave if the teacher is physically or mentally
20 incapacitated *Does this include?* for further performance of duty as a result of an injury
21 sustained in the course of employment as a teacher. The teacher may
22 take injury leave until he is no longer disabled or until he is eligible
23 for disability benefits. A physician's certification of the disability
24 is required before injury leave may be granted. While on injury leave,
25 a teacher is entitled to base salary and benefits. *New program - reassignment*
26 A teacher who is entitled to injury leave under this section is not *not needed*
27 sick leave before taking injury leave. *under worker comp*

28 * (b) The taking of injury leave shall be reduced by the amount of
29 wage continuation payments made under the Alaska Workers' Compensation

1 Act (AS 23.30).

2 * Sec. 4. AS 14.14 is amended by adding a new section to read:

3 Sec. 14.14.109. INJURY LEAVE. (a) A school board shall allow a
4 teacher injury leave if the teacher is physically or mentally incapacitated
5 for further performance of duty as a result of an injury sustained
6 in the course of employment as a teacher. The teacher may take injury
7 leave until he is no longer medically disabled or until he is eligible
8 for disability benefits. A physician's certification of the disability
9 is required before injury leave may be granted. While on injury leave,
10 a teacher is entitled to base salary and benefits. A teacher who is
11 entitled to injury leave under this section is not required to take
12 sick leave before taking injury leave.

13 (b) The taking of injury leave shall be reduced by the amount of
14 wage continuation payments made under the Alaska Workers' Compensation
15 Act (AS 23.30).

16 * Sec. 5. AS 14.20 is amended by adding a new section to read:

17 Sec. 14.20.096. RIGHT TO REFUSE UNSAFE ASSIGNMENTS. A teacher
18 may refuse to ^{*continue in an assignment if it becomes unsafe.*} undertake duties which the teacher believes to be a
19 danger to personal health or safety. A teacher may not be disciplined,
20 dismissed, deprived of any professional advantage, suffer loss of
21 salary or benefits, or in any other way be penalized for refusing to
22 undertake duties as allowed by this section.

Bill No. House Bill 268

Date April 2, 1982

Title "An Act Relating to the Protection of the Health and Safety of Teachers and other School Employees"

Contact: J.L. McClintock
465-2790
Judy Knight
465-2700

This bill will require rural regional school boards and city school boards to provide health and safety protection for their employees. These employees are covered by the Department's occupational safety and health program. However, if this bill will encourage school boards to develop occupational safety and health programs for their employees, we support this provision for emphasizing safety. The department, with its present resources, should be able to provide advice and consultation to school boards that wish to develop such programs.

We do, however, have some concerns with the "injury leave" provisions of this bill. Alaska's existing workers' compensation system is one unit in an overall system of wage loss protection that provides medical care and cash-wage benefits for employees suffering job related injury or disease.

Under the Workers' Compensation law, the employer is required to purchase workers' compensation insurance or to qualify as a self-insured for injury to its employees. The insurance adjuster then has the primary responsibility on behalf of the employer to administer any claim arising from an occupational injury or disease and to insure that proper benefits, if due, are paid to the injured or disabled worker.

One of the purposes of the workers' compensation system is to provide the means for the return of the injured worker to gainful employment. If the injured worker continues to receive his full pay plus benefits, the worker's incentive to return to work as soon as possible or to be retrained for work that is compatible with his disability may be significantly diminished.

In reviewing the "injury leave" provisions of House Bill 268, the following questions and possible problems arise:

1. If an employee requests injury leave, does the employer then assume the responsibility of administering the claim for the period of time specified under Sections 3 and 4 and how will other workers' compensation benefits be coordinated with the employer's insurance adjuster (temporary partial, permanent partial and permanent total disability and medical benefits?)
2. What criteria will be established for granting or denying injury leave and will this place the initial investigative process on the employer instead of the insurance adjuster?

POSITION PAPER/Department of Labor

3. If the employer doubts the validity of a claim and contests compensability, how will this affect the employee's request for injury leave and at what level will the claim or request for injury leave be granted or denied? Will there be a provision for recovery of injury leave in the event the claim is later found to be invalid?
4. The provision provides for "injury leave until he is no longer disabled or until he is eligible for disability benefits." What criteria will be established to notify the employer when the employee is no longer disabled or is eligible for disability benefits? How will injury leave affect those employees that are either never able to return to their employment or can only perform work that is less strenuous? What effect will injury leave have on temporary partial benefits?

In considering House Bill 268 it is important to examine whether the degree of industrial injury protection for the injured worker is to depend upon standards fixed by legislation or upon the relative bargaining power of a particular group of employees. To enact legislation for only a particular group of employees may be discriminatory to the general work force whose benefits are based solely on the provisions of the Alaska Workers' Compensation Act.

The program effects of the bill could result in increased benefit and administrative costs to the employer and possibly an increase in injury claims due to the benefits provided.

5/1/11/81

Gardner.

Dear Sir.

I am a public school teacher and have been a teacher for 25 years.

I teach Special Ed. K-12 in Hydenburg AK.

In 25 years of teaching I have been assaulted 4 times, all of these 4 times have been in the current school year here at Hydenburg at school sponsored evening programs.

This has been done to me by drunken men & women who are strangers to me and who are merely looking for a target to dump their ignorance upon. & I have taught here 2 years if I can make it to May.

The children K-12 are working very well and cooperating nicely.

The parents of the children are cooperating very well.

But this community needs a State Patrolman here full time to help curb the alcohol & drug abuses that is festering a problem for the school. I'm short on so cop so school should be the policy here.

Thank you for your help in getting one for us.

Sincerely

J. C. Linebaugh
Sp. Ed. teacher
Box 105.
Hydaburg AK.
99922

ph 285-3183

The overall score for Hydaburg school for Sept. - Dec 80

- 1 break-in entry during program
- 1 busted lip of principal
- 1 kick on arm of Sp. Ed. teacher
- 1 hit on head of Parent (female) chaperone by folding chair
- 1 attack on Superintendent - 2 1/2 teeth gone
- 1 attack on Sp. Ed. teacher 1 kick on leg, one strike on side, one strike on neck

Total 6 for 1st 90 days of school

January 12, 1981

Mr. Terry Gardiner
Box 6092
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

Please help us get police protection in the village. As I am sure you are already aware of the incident in Hydaburg recently, the brutal beating of our School Superintendent, Sasha Soboloff, I will not elaborate on that.

As Caucasian schoolteachers here, we live in fear. Angry young people on alcohol plus drugs are dangerous. I want to help educate the youngsters here without feeling uneasy. Having law enforcement here would give a sense of security we lack.

As a first and second grade teacher, I find it quite disturbing to walk into my classroom and find a shattered window. So far I have had two window panes shattered by rocks and far more than that shattered or riddled with bullet holes. Since there is no deterrent for this vandalism, it continues. This is but one example of the lawlessness existing here.

We want law and order restored and a trooper on duty would help back the efforts of the many fine citizens of this little village.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Gege Howarth
Martha Gege Howarth
Box 16
Hydaburg, Alaska 99922



HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL

HYDABURG, ALASKA, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND 99922

January 7, 1981

Terry Gardiner, Representative
Box 6092
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Mr. Gardiner,

Please accept this letter as a sincere appeal on behalf of our school's faculty and the citizens of Hydaburg to use your good judgement and influence to station a full-time trooper in Hydaburg.

My concern, as the school's principal, springs from a series of violent attacks on faculty members and supportive citizens. These threatening incidents were perpetrated by a number of young "adult" malcontents who engage heavily in the use of alcohol and drugs. Most recently, on December 13, two young inebriates attacked and assaulted our superintendent, Sasha I. Soboleff. Mr. Soboleff lost three teeth and both he and his wife particularly suffered severe trauma from the incident. On the same evening a teacher was assaulted by the same two young men, but was able to ward them off before he was substantially injured. I, and other teachers, have personally been assaulted and stricken while performing as sponsors or chaperones at public school functions.

Over the past four years, this community's educators have worked diligently to build a school of which the students and parents can be proud. Judging by the day to day comments and actions of both groups we have accomplished that goal, and we continue to build stronger and more wisely. Parents, students, and prominent citizens are proud of the "real school" we have worked together to build from the calamitous walk-out of four years ago prior to the time of our present administration and staff. I know from experience that it takes a lot of time and dedication to build a school atmosphere and educational program, and I am determined that they will not be destroyed by a handful of drunken punks who feel free to terrorize our school staff and citizenry in the absence of local law enforcement.