

expressed desires in planning for their unborn children (e.g., in making decisions such as whether to bear their child, give the child up for adoption, or consent to an abortion), unless there is no one in Corrections or in the community who can or is willing to provide such counseling. Defendants shall make every effort to assure the availability of such counseling. Written policies and procedures shall be set out.

NO

Time Implementation: By February 7, 1983.

10. Defendants shall make every effort to provide adequate staffing, programs, space and funding to meet plaintiffs' needs.

Time Implementation: Immediate.

11. Absent an individualized determination of a substantial security threat, inmates housed in segregation shall not be handcuffed and/or shackled when in programs or otherwise out of their cells simply because of their placement in segregation.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

12. All inmates shall have the opportunity to enroll in a college level degree program based upon university admission requirements and complimentary requirements established by defendants.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

13. Defendants shall offer college level degree programs at the Fairbanks, Juneau, and other correctional institutions.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

R. Release Support

Time Implementation: February 9, 1983.

In the past, a number of inmates have been released without adequate funds for housing, food or employment, and without any substantial pre-release counseling, assistance or planning. Defendants shall undertake the following activities in the future, provided that until defendants receive funds and/or staffing, social service agencies are willing to provide these services at no charge:

1. A pre-release public assistance needs assessment,

REASON??

NO

NO

LAW OFFICES
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
418 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
19071-234-2828

e.g., possible need for Section 8 housing or ASHA housing assistance, welfare, food stamps, child care assistance, employment assistance, and AFDC shall be made reasonably in advance of each prisoner's release in order to aid the prisoner in making a successful transition.

2. Should the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend program go out of existence, defendants shall seek legislation to provide gate money to inmates in need, and defendants shall then take all steps necessary to establish a policy which provides prisoners leaving institutions with a minimum amount of seed money or success money based on their financial need.

S. Understaffing

Additional staffing is required to adequately carry out the duties of defendants as required by law and by the proposed Final Agreement. Defendants shall assess their personnel needs, including administrative personnel, correctional officer staff needs, and other personnel needs, including professionals required to carry out the provisions of the Proposed Final Agreement. After the needs have been assessed and itemized, the parties shall take all reasonable steps necessary to ensure the creation and funding of the positions found necessary. Plaintiffs and plaintiffs' counsel shall assist defendants in obtaining the necessary funding and positions. How - Rob Banks?

Time Implementation: Immediate.

T. Classification

1. Defendants acknowledge that there is inadequate classification at some of the institutions involved in this action.

2. The parties recognize that, as a general rule, any classification system begins to break down when an institution is at more than 80% capacity.

3. Defendants shall undertake to prepare and propose a classification plan for the Court's approval which shall be designed to provide housing in the least restrictive setting necessary which is consistent with the security and order of the

Legislature ??

Are they suggesting fund use for prisoners??

LAW OFFICES
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
418 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
14071276.2020

institution and the special needs of the prisoner.

Time Implementation: By January 23, 1983.

4. Plaintiffs reserve the right to litigate at a later time the issue of whether or not an inmate should be permitted to have an attorney, law clerk, paralegal or civilian advocate present at the inmate's expense to represent the inmate and speak on the inmate's behalf at a classification or disciplinary hearing.

Disciplinary Procedures

1. An inmate shall receive a disciplinary or incident report not more than five (5) working days after the alleged offense. The Disciplinary Committee must grant the accused prisoner a hearing not more than seven (7) working days after the delivery of the copy of the disciplinary report, except that a postponement may be granted under 7 AAC 60.425(b) or under Sections 95(b), 435(a) or 460(b), and a continuance of up to thirty (30) days may be granted to the corrections staff, upon a showing of good cause, if further investigation is required. In extraordinary circumstances, additional continuances of up to thirty (30) days may be granted to the corrections staff, upon a showing of good cause, if further investigation is required. In extraordinary circumstances, additional continuances of up to thirty (30) days may be granted, but no more than six (6) months shall elapse between the date of the alleged offense and the final hearing.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

2. Persons who have knowledge of the event or incident which forms the basis for the disciplinary report in excess of the fact that the incident is alleged to have occurred, (i.e., no knowledge of the facts) and persons who have assisted in the investigation of the alleged incident shall not sit on the Disciplinary Committee. When the facts of an incident become common knowledge in an institution, only those staff members who have no direct involvement in the incident and who can decide the matter solely on the facts presented at the hearing shall sit on a disciplinary committee. Staff members shall not informally

This is out of the question

discuss with other staff members the facts of the incident in order to ensure that there is impartiality in the disciplinary process.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

3. Defendants shall establish guidelines and standards for the imposition of penalties in order to assure a graduated utilization of penalties and some uniformity in the treatment of prisoners found to have committed infractions. Such guidelines or standards, when approved by the court, shall be incorporated into this Order.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

4. (a) The statement of the evidence relied upon which is required under 7 AAC 60.475(a)(3) shall do more than recite the incident report; it shall set forth the specific facts found to support the Committee's determination.

Time Implementation: By December 19, 1982.

5. The Superintendent shall not approve or disapprove the adjudicative and/or dispositive decisions of the Disciplinary Committee until the inmate has had an opportunity to appeal.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

6. Absent exigent circumstances, an inmate who is alleged to have committed an infraction shall not be transferred to administrative segregation or have custody status increased either in that institution or another without first being afforded a hearing which meets the due process provisions established for administrative segregation hearings. In case of exigent circumstances, the hearing shall be held at the earliest possible time, but not later than three (3) working days after the housing transfer, unless a continuance is requested by the prisoner. In exceptional circumstances in which defendants demonstrate the hearing cannot be held within three (3) working days and for good cause, defendants may have a twenty-four (24) hour extension of time in which to hold the hearing.

Time Implementation: By December 19, 1982.

7. If the prisoner is found to be guilty of more than

NO WAY
TO RUN
A JAIL

LAW OFFICES
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
415 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
19071 278-7828

one disciplinary infraction by the Disciplinary Committee resulting from a single transaction or occurrence, then penalties shall run concurrently unless the disciplinary committee strongly justifies that separate and distinct correctional interests require penalties running consecutively.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

Prison Court Rules

V. Staff Advocates

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

1. Defendants shall establish at each institution a pool of staff advocates, consisting of at least three or four correctional or probation officers, who shall receive training in inmate advocacy. Defendants shall periodically train and rotate the persons in this pool.

2. An inmate who desires to be represented by a staff advocate shall have the right to select from at least two of the advocates from the pool.

3. Once selected, the advocate shall meet with the inmate at least thirty-six (36) hours before the scheduled hearing to actively assist the inmate and to help coordinate the inmate's presentation at the hearing. When requested, the advocate should interview witnesses, advise the inmate how best to proceed and prepare examination of witnesses scheduled to appear at the hearing.

4. In cases where the staff advocate is to represent the inmate at a disciplinary hearing, the advocate shall clearly explain to the inmate that if the inmate does not request the reporting officer to be present, the inmate may be found guilty on the basis of the disciplinary or incident report alone, even if the inmate denies any wrongdoing.

5. When an advocate is selected, the staff advocate shall submit the inmate's witness list to the appropriate person not later than twenty-four (24) hours before the hearing.

6. When necessary, the staff advocate shall have the assistance of an interpreter.

W. Administrative Segregation

(all)

1. 7 AAC 60.485(a)(2) shall presently be construed to mean as follows:

"[I]s incapacitated or poses a substantial immediate threat to himself or others."

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

2. 7 AAC 60.485(a)(8) shall be construed as follows:

"[R]epresents a substantial immediate threat to the security of the institution or requires protective custody."

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

3. Absent exigent circumstances, a prisoner is entitled to a hearing prior to being placed in administrative segregation, written notice to the prisoner shall include the following:

a) Notice of the facts which form the basis for a belief that administrative segregation is necessary and a recitation of the text of the provision of 7 AAC 60.485-.495 which applies;

b) The right of the prisoner to select a staff advocate from the staff advocate pool in order to assist, advise and represent the prisoner and the procedures the prisoner must follow to select and meet with a staff advocate;

c) Notice of the time and place of the hearing;

d) The right of the prisoner to appear at the hearing in front of an impartial committee, give evidence and present witnesses, unless the committee makes a written factual finding that an individual's testimony is irrelevant, repetitious or presents a substantial risk of reprisal.

e) The right of the prisoner to examine witnesses, unless the committee makes a written factual finding that to do so would subject a person to a substantial risk of physical harm, in which case the prisoner will at least be provided a summary of the factual basis of that testimony;

f) That the hearing shall be tape recorded and kept in transcribable form; and

g) That the committee shall make written factual findings and indicate the evidence relied upon in making its

Division AG
System ?

determination. The factual findings shall be in sufficient detail as to allow a reviewing authority to determine the basis for the committee's decision.

At any such hearing, Corrections shall have the burden of showing that the prisoner meets the criteria for being placed in administrative segregation.

Time Implementation: By December 19, 1982.

4. In cases of exigent circumstances, the hearing shall take place as soon as possible, but no later than three (3) days after the prisoner is placed in administrative segregation, unless the prisoner requests a continuance of the hearing. In exceptional circumstances in which defendants demonstrate the hearing cannot be held within three (3) working days and for good cause, defendants may have a twenty-four (24) hour extension of time in which to hold the hearing.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

5. At any Classification Committee Review hearing held pursuant to 7 AAC 60.485(c), Corrections shall have the burden of establishing that the inmate continues to meet the criteria for administrative segregation set forth in 7 AAC 60.485(a), and shall state, in detail, the factual basis for the determination if the Committee determines the prisoner should continue in administrative segregation.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

6. 7 AAC 60.490 shall be modified to provide that a prisoner may temporarily be assigned to administrative segregation if the inmate is awaiting transfer to any other institution, if it is determined at a classification hearing that the prisoner represents a substantial immediate threat to the security of the institution. The Committee has the burden of establishing that the prisoner meets the criteria for administrative segregation as set out in 7 AAC 60.485(a), and must set forth its factual findings in detail on the record.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

7. 7 AAC 60.495(a) shall be modified to reflect that a

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

LAW OFFICER
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
415 L STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95833
19071 278.2828

prisoner shall not be housed in administrative segregation, absent exigent circumstances, unless the prisoner is first given a hearing as described in ¶W3, supra, and it is determined that the prisoner meets one or more of the criteria set forth in 7 AAC 60.485(a). Corrections has the burden of proof at such a hearing and, upon finding that an inmate meets the criteria, the Committee shall set forth in detail the factual findings which form the basis for such a determination.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

8. 7 AAC 60.495(c) shall be construed to mean that a prisoner in administrative segregation shall receive a classification committee hearing at least once every thirty (30) days while housed in administrative segregation. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with ¶W3 of this Order. The prisoner shall be afforded all rights set forth in ¶W3 of this Order. Within one (1) working day of the hearing, The Classification Committee shall prepare a written report in accordance with 7 AAC 60.255(a). The superintendent shall, within two working days of the report, approve or disapprove the report or refer the matter back to the committee for further consideration which shall be completed within four working days. The prisoner shall immediately be returned to general population unless the superintendent determines that the facts establish the prisoner continues to meet the criteria for administrative segregation set forth in 7 AAC 60.485(a), as construed by this Order.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

9. For purposes of appeal, all inmates shall have access to the tape recordings of their administrative segregation hearings, classification committee hearings other than those related to program involvement and disciplinary hearings, except that portion of any tapes which contain the tape-recorded testimony of an informant, in which case the informant's testimony shall be summarized in detail and the summary shall be given to the inmate, unless the summary would place the informant in danger.

LAW OFFICES
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
418 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
14071 278-2828

10. Defendants shall, within ten (10) working days of this Order, review the administrative segregation status of each member of Plaintiff class and shall either transfer the inmate from administrative segregation or provide each inmate with a hearing as described under the provisions of this Agreement.

Time Implementation: By December 19, 1982.

X. Parole Preparation

A counselor or other person experienced with parole hearing procedures and actions of the parole board shall meet with inmates in advance of any parole board hearing and assist inmates in making application, advise inmates of needs and assist each inmate in fulfillment of those needs.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

Y. Prohibition Against Retaliation/Availability of Cop-Outs and Grievances

ell Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

1. No inmate shall receive any retaliation as a result of being involved in this class action or for actively communicating or assisting plaintiffs' counsel in the pursuit of plaintiffs' case. No retaliation shall be taken against any prisoner because of his/her filing a cop-out or grievance.

2. Cop-outs and grievance forms shall be readily available to inmates. Inmates shall not be required to fill out a cop-out sheet to request a grievance form. All cop-outs shall be reviewed by the Superintendent or his designee or other individual where an inmate specifically directs the cop-out to that individual.

Z. Fire and Life Safety

ell 1. There shall be established evacuation procedures with routes clearly marked and posted.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

2. Fire and evacuation drills shall be regularly held.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

3. Correctional officers and other staff shall be

trained in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (C.P.R.) and periodically re-certified.

Time Implementation: By February 7, 1983.

4. Portable fire extinguishers and first aid kits be maintained and updated as necessary.

Time Implementation: Immediate.

BB. Health Care

He
1. Medical (including psychiatric and dental) decisions, including determination of health care personnel requirements and medical and dental judgment shall be the sole province of the responsible physician and dentist respectively; however, security regulations applicable to facility personnel shall also apply to health personnel.

3. Written policy and defined procedures shall require notification of the inmate's next of kin or legal guardian in case of serious illness, injury or death. When an inmate is represented by an attorney, the attorney shall also be notified.

Time Implementation: By February 7, 1983.

4. Until and unless the pertinent regulation is amended or rescinded, defendants shall perform a health appraisal for each inmate within seven (7) days after the inmate's initial admission to an institution, unless the inmate has received a health appraisal within the previous ninety (90) days, in which case a new health appraisal is not required except as determined by the physician or his/her designee. Absent unusual circumstances, any laboratory and/or diagnostic tests, dental and psychiatric histories which cannot be completed in 7 days shall be completed within fourteen (14) days after the inmate's arrival at the facility. In all other respects, the health appraisal shall be in accordance with Section 2-4291 of the ACA Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions (1981), a copy of which is attached hereto as Attachment A.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

5. All examinations, treatments and procedures governed by informed consent in Alaska are likewise observed for inmate

care. Informed consent is the agreement by the patient to a treatment, examination or procedure after the patient receives the material facts regarding the nature, consequences, risks and alternatives concerning any proposed treatment, examination or procedure. Informed consent may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the treating physician, in certain circumstances such as the following:

- a. An emergency which requires immediate medical intervention for the safety of the patient;
- b. Emergency care involving patients who do not have the capacity to understand the information given; and
- c. Public health matters, such as communicable disease treatment.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

6. Sick call shall be conducted by a physician and/or other qualified health personnel and shall be available to each inmate as follows:

- a. In small institutions of less than 50 inmates, sick call shall be held once per week at a minimum;
- b. In medium-sized facilities of 50 to 200 inmates, sick call is held at least three times per week; and
- c. Facilities of over 200 inmates shall hold sick call a minimum of five days per week.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

7. The facility administrator and the responsible physician or their designees shall consult with one another prior to the following actions being taken regarding patients who are diagnosed as having significant medical illnesses or conditions:

- a. Housing assignments;
- b. Program assignments;
- c. Disciplinary measures; and
- d. Admission to and transfer from institutions.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

8. If complaints regarding health care of inmates are made, defendants shall refer these complaints to the local or

state medical association for follow-up on the same basis as complaints are handled regarding health care provided to residents in the community.

Time Implementation: January 8, 1983.

9. Thorazine and Haldol-type drugs shall not be used as long-term management tools to control a prisoner's behavior unless any such drug is administered as part of a therapeutic medical treatment plan, for a limited period of time with review by a psychiatrist or qualified physician. No long-term therapeutics (drugs) shall be administered without at least monthly review.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

11. In cases in which a prisoner has made an apparent suicide attempt, defendants shall make every effort to provide a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric social worker or other trained mental health professional to counsel and assist the prisoner within not more than forty-eight (48) hours of the apparent suicide attempt, unless the prisoner is medically unfit to talk to such a professional.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

14. Unsentenced prisoners shall receive at least as good health care as sentenced prisoners, however, defendants need not provide elective dental and medical care. Defendants shall provide medical and dental care to unsentenced prisoners as determined necessary by health care personnel and shall provide eyeglasses to pretrial detainees who have been incarcerated for a period of longer than fifteen (15) days and who are in need of glasses. Defendants may seek to have these services provided or paid for by the Veteran's Administration; Alaska Native Hospital; Union Health Coverage; Medicaid or Medicare; major health care insurance coverage; welfare coverage or direct payment by the unsentenced prisoner when appropriate.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

CC. Monthly Reports

all Defendants shall make periodic reports on the progress of their compliance to the court and to plaintiffs. *Counsel* The reports

LAW OFFICES
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
418 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
19071 276-2828

shall be made at least every two months. The reports shall be in a form as agreed upon by the parties or as the court may direct.

DD. Attorney's Fees and Costs

Reasonable attorney's fees and costs shall be awarded to plaintiffs.

EE. Commissary

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983.

1. In the past, some correctional institutions have placed a surcharge on commissary items and placed the extra revenues into an inmate benefit fund. In the future, no surcharge shall be placed on commissary items. The inmate benefit fund shall be discontinued.

2. Defendants shall make reasonable efforts to provide commissary space and service near inmates' housing quarters where inmates can purchase personal items. When security or space considerations dictate, defendants may make moveable carts available to cells instead.

FF. Transportation

1. The parties recognize that the existing transportation resources and procedures have not been adequate to transport prisoners to health-related appointments (e.g., medical, dental, psychological, etc.) and may have adversely impacted the health care of some inmates.

2. Defendants shall immediately take all steps necessary to insure that in the future prisoners are timely transported to scheduled health-related appointments. Among the actions defendants intend to take to accomplish this provision are the following:

(a) Defendants shall work closely with the Department of Public Safety in an effort to establish times when all priority movements may be performed on a scheduled basis.

(b) Defendants shall attempt to identify the number of public safety personnel who are budgeted for transportation of prisoners so efforts may be made to transfer that budget component to the Department of Health and Social Services.

(c) Defendants have already assumed responsibility for local transportation of all sentenced prisoners classified minimum custody.

(d) Efforts are being made to create a Department of Corrections. If these efforts are successful, it is defendants' intention to assume responsibility for all prisoner transportation in the State.

Time Implementation: By February 7, 1983.

GG. Overcrowding

1. Overcrowding adversely impacts every correctional goal and every part of the institution, including the physical plant, staff, and the prisoners' health and safety.

2. Studies, including research funded by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and U.S. Department of Justice related increased death rates, increased suicide rates, increased inmate assaults and inmate killings, increases in self-mutilations, increases in blood pressure, higher illness complaint rates for contagious and non-contagious illnesses and increases in stress-related illnesses and psychiatric commitments in correctional institutions to crowding too many prisoners into too small a space (i.e., overcrowding).

3. In light of this information, national and international organizations have developed professional standards deemed necessary or proper to provide for the health and safety of persons who are remanded to the custody of prison authorities. The standards, which do not necessarily establish constitutional minima, do reflect contemporary standards of decency. The standards are as follows:

a. The American Correctional Association's Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions (1981) requires a minimum of 60 sq. ft. per prisoner for those kept in the cell ten hours or less a day and 80 sq. ft. per prisoner for those confined ten hours or more per day.

b. The Department of Justice, Federal Correctional

Policy Task Force, Federal Standards for Corrections (1980) adopts the same standards as the American Correctional Association.

c. The American Public Health Association Standards for Health Services in Correctional Institutions (1976) provide for 60 sq. ft. per prisoner in a cell and 75 sq. ft. in dormitories; dormitories are discouraged. The APHA standard is based on the judgment that provision of less space per person is an unacceptable medical risk.

d. The National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (and, through it, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) requires 70 sq. ft. per person.

e. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals requires 80 sq. ft. per person.

f. The Model Sentencing and Corrections Act, approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law (1978), requires 70 sq. ft. per prisoner. Section 2-704(3).

g. The American Institute of Architects requires 70 sq. ft. per prisoner.

h. The Building Officials Conference Code of America, Building Code, requires 70 sq. ft.

i. The Federal Home Administration (FHA) requires a minimum of 70 sq. ft. sleeping space per person (for non-incarcerated individuals who are, of course, able to move freely about).

j. The National Sheriff's Association, Handbook on Jail Architecture, requires 70 sq. ft. per prisoner (at p. 63).

4. The parties to this action recognize that the Alaska correctional institutions are seriously overcrowded and that at some institutions many inmates are housed in dormitories or cells with thirty (30) or less square feet per prisoner for extended periods of time. Medical facilities, building facilities, programs and staff are overburdened. Further overcrowding may well lead to disastrous results.

5. Accordingly, the parties agree all reasonable

LAW OFFICER
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
418 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
19071 278-2828

short-term and long-term measures which are consistent with the protection of the public and the legitimate goals of the Alaska Constitution must be taken to alleviate the overcrowding problem. In general, defendants shall attempt to reduce overcrowding as follows:

- a. Reduce overcrowding, particularly of the pre-trial population through arraignment and bail procedure modifications;
- b. Reduce the pretrial offender's length of stay;
- c. Expand alternatives to arrest and confinement for appropriate cases through diversion, community service sentences, probation, community release, and furlough programs;
- d. Involve the judiciary in overseeing population levels;
- e. Improve correctional management techniques, (i.e., classification, information systems, procedures);
- f. Continue to build or locate appropriate facilities to house prisoners;
- g. Federal Bureau of Prisons placement for some inmates on a Short-Term Use;
- h. Modify good time legislation;
- i. Seek gubernatorial action through executive clemency and/or through emergency overcrowding legislation.

6. Defendants shall within a reasonable period of time but in no event longer than thirty (30) days, submit a plan to the court, specifying in detail, the actions defendants shall take in order to reduce the populations to acceptable levels. Defendants shall include time frames and specific legislative proposals within the plan.

HH. Religion

1. Defendants shall provide, by written policies and procedures, that inmates have access to religious publications and have opportunities to adhere to the requirements of their respective faiths.

Time Implementation: By December 9, 1982.

2. Each institution included in this action shall provide facilities and equipment for the conduct of religious programs for inmates.

Time Implementation: By January 8, 1983, provided such facilities and equipment do not require significant cost.

II. Infractions and Penalties

1. Until such time as new infraction classifications and penalties are adopted, the following provisions shall be applicable:

a. Major infractions shall be punishable by loss of statutory good time; loss of privileges for up to ninety (90) days; and disciplinary segregation for up to fifteen (15) days.

b. Minor infractions shall be punishable by punitive segregation for up to five (5) days and loss of privileges for up to thirty (30) days.

Time Implementation: By December 19, 1982.

2. Until such time as new regulations or guidelines are adopted, the following infractions set forth in 7 AAC 60.400 shall be modified and/or construed as indicated:

a. 7 AAC 60.400(b)(3) -- Threats to another of immediate bodily harm shall be punishable by loss of statutory good time, up to ten (10) days in punitive segregation and up to sixty (60) days loss of privileges; threats to another's personal property shall be punishable by loss of statutory good time, up to five (5) days punitive segregation and up to thirty (30) days loss of privileges.

b. 7 AAC 60.400(b)(9) -- Stealing, destroying, altering or damaging government property, or the property of another shall be considered a major infraction if the property has a value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100.00) or more; if the property has a value of at least FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50.00) but less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100.00), the offense shall be punishable by loss of statutory good time, up to ten (10) days punitive segregation and up to sixty (60) days loss of privileges; if the property has a value of less than FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50.00), the infraction shall

be punishable as a minor infraction.

c. 7 AAC 60.400(b)(11) -- Possession, use, or introduction of any contraband which threatens the security of the institution, such as weapons, escape implements, narcotics, or other illicit drugs shall be a major infraction. Possession, use, or introduction of other contraband which threatens the security of the institution is punishable by loss of statutory good time, up to ten (10) days punitive segregation and up to sixty (60) days loss of privileges. Use or possession of other contraband is governed by 7 AAC 60.400(c)(2).

d. 7 AAC 60.400(b)(15) -- Participating in an organized work stoppage is a major infraction; refusing to work shall be punishable by loss of statutory good time, up to ten (10) days punitive segregation and up to sixty (60) days loss of privileges.

e. 7 AAC 60.400(b)(18) -- Unauthorized use of mail or telephone shall be punishable by loss of statutory good time, up to ten (10) days in punitive segregation, and up to sixty (60) days loss of privileges.

f. 7 AAC 60.400(b)(20) shall be deleted and have no effect.

g. 7 AAC 60.400(b)(21) -- Engaging in a group or individual demonstration or activity involving conduct which clearly presents a substantial threat to the security or orderly administration of the institution shall be punishable by loss of statutory good time, up to fifteen (15) days in punitive segregation and loss of privileges for up to ninety (90) days. Refusing to obey a lawful and proper order of any staff member, other than failure to perform work as instructed by any staff member (7 AAC 60.400(c)(6)) shall be punishable by loss of statutory good time, up to ten (10) days in punitive segregation and loss of privileges for up to sixty (60) days.

h. 7 AAC 60.400(c)(1) shall be construed to mean that the exchange, barter or transfer of anything of value with or to any other person in the institution without approval of the

superintendent is a minor infraction if it threatens the security or orderly administration of the institution.

i. Any prisoner housed in-state who has been found guilty of a disciplinary infraction set forth in 7 AAC 60.400 at any time shall have restored to him/her, upon application, all forfeited statutory good time to which he/she may be entitled under guidelines which defendants shall prepare.

Time Implementation: By December 19, 1982.

JJ. *General Provisions*

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent defendants from responding to those rare instances where substantial threats to the security of individuals or the institution exist.

DATED this 21 day of January, 1983, at Anchorage, Alaska.

151
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
Attorney for Plaintiffs

DATED this 21 day of January, 1983, at Anchorage, Alaska.

NORMAN GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

DANIEL W. HICKEY
CHIEF PROSECUTOR

By: dl
MICHAEL J. STARK
Asst. Attorney General

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Partial Settlement Agreement is approved, is incorporated herein and hereby made the order of this court. If any provisions of this order conflict with

Title 7, Chapter 60 of the Alaska Administrative Code, the provisions of this Order shall supersede the conflicting code provisions.

DATED this 21 day of Jan., 1983, at Anchorage, Alaska.

DOUGLAS S. SERDAHELY
Superior Court Judge

LAW OFFICES
TIMOTHY H. STEARNS
415 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 278-2820

2-4291 Written policy and procedure require that health appraisal for each inmate, excluding intrasystem transfers, is completed within 14 days after arrival at the facility. In the case of an inmate who has documented evidence of a health appraisal within the previous 90 days, a new health appraisal is not required except as determined by the designated health authority. Health appraisal includes the following:

Review of the earlier receiving screening

Collection of additional data to complete the medical, dental, mental health and immunization histories

Laboratory and/or diagnostic tests to detect communicable disease, including venereal disease and tuberculosis

Recording of height, weight, pulse, blood pressure and temperature

Other tests and examinations as appropriate

Medical examination, including review of mental and dental status

Review of the results of the medical examination, tests, and identification of problems by a physician or other qualified health care personnel, if such is authorized in the medical practice act

Initiation of therapy when appropriate

Development and implementation of treatment plan including recommendations concerning housing, job assignment, and program participation.

(Essential)

DISCUSSION: A health appraisal should be completed for each inmate as soon after arrival to the institution as possible in order to detect any health problems which may need immediate attention and to determine if the individual needs any further health care services. Test results, particularly for communicable diseases, should be received and evaluated before an inmate is assigned to housing in the general population. Information regarding the inmate's physical and mental status also may dictate housing and activity assignments. When appropriate, additional investigation should be conducted into alcohol and drug abuse, and other related problems. A routine appraisal by mental health staff should be done within 30 days of admission on all new inmates.

ATTACHMENT A

MEMORANDUM

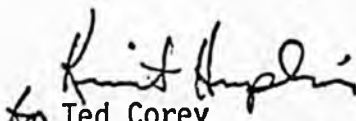
State of Alaska

TO: Roger V. Endell
Director
Division of Adult Corrections

DATE: March 7, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: *for* 
Ted Corey
Assistant Director
Division of Adult Corrections

SUBJECT: South Central Population

The following information describes South Central institutional populations, operating capacities, action being taken, and future recommended action.

Institution Maximum Operating Capacities:

Sixth Avenue: 90 - The count of 90 must be maintained to allow a 10 bed buffer for booking.

Third Avenue: 65 Sentenced - Classification Center.

Hiland Mountain: 160 - Ten (10) beds are reserved for segregation.

Meadow Creek: 30 - Three (3) beds reserved for segregation.

Ridgeview: 66 Sentenced misdemeanants.

Palmer: 230 - The population is broken down as follows:
130 Minimum, 100 Medium. There are four (4) Maximum Security beds maintained at Palmer Medium for segregation. When future inmate housing comes on line, the capacity of the minimum custody institution should be reduced to 106 and the Medium facility to 95 for a total of 201.

Cook Inlet: 186 bed operating capacity with 12 bed maximum security unit reserved for segregation.

The total operating capacity of Anchorage area institutions is 827. On 03/05/83, the count was 857. Institutions counts on 03/05/83 were as follows:

Sixth Avenue: 95 - Five (5) prisoners over the operating capacity.

Third Avenue: 65 - At operating capacity.

Ridgeview: 120 - 54 prisoners over the operating capacity of 66 sentenced offenders.

Meadow Creek: 33 - Three (3) prisoners over the operating capacity.

Hiland Mountain: 240 - 80 prisoners over the operating capacity.

Roger V. Endell
March 7, 1983
Page 2

Palmer Medium: 100 - At operating capacity.

Palmer Minimum: 130 - At operating capacity.

Cook Inlet: 74 - 112 prisoners under operating capacity. The new facility is scheduled for full capacity operation by 03/14/83. This will result in a projected operation count including intake projections of 887 prisoners in the Anchorage area institutions by 03/14/83. The above indicates a shortage of 60 beds with all institutions operating at capacity on 03/14/83.

In order to provide emergency housing for the 60 bed projected shortage, institutions in the Anchorage area will maintain the following capacities until additional funds and prisoner housing are identified.

Sixth Avenue: 80 - Reserving 20 beds for felony women and misdemeanor booking.

Third Avenue: 65 - Sentenced felons.

Ridgeview: 66 - Sentenced Misdemeanants.

Cook Inlet: 186 bed operating capacity. The holding cells in the booking area will have to provide felony intake housing with the 12 bed maximum unit reserved for segregation.

Hiland Mountain: 195 bed operating capacity.

Palmer Medium: 100 bed operating capacity.

Palmer Minimum: 130 bed operating capacity.

Meadow Creek: 33 sentenced women operating capacity.

Glennwood Center (Contract): 50 beds for work release offenders.

Effective 03/14/83, institutions in the Anchorage area will operate at the the new emergency capacities as noted above which results in a total Anchorage area prisoner bed capacity of 905.

It is evident that the above action will not relieve the rapid increase in prisoner intake. Felony daily booking have increased from 8 to a daily average of 16. Misdemeanant bookings are averaging 22 daily. The prisoner count in the Anchorage area is rising rapidly. In the first five days of March, the prisoner count increased by a net gain of 36 over prisoners released.

Roger V. Endell
March 7, 1983
Page 3

It is my intent to continue double bunking the new Cook Inlet Institution resulting in an operating capacity of 240 with the 12 bed unit reserved for segregation bringing the institutions total bed count to 152, which is 36 beds over the maximum design capacity of 216. This action will require additional fire exits.

The Anchorage area prisoner population increased from 742 on 02/01/83 to 790 on 02/28/83. This is a net gain of 48 prisoners in one month. My projections indicate at that there will be a shortage of 200 prisoner beds by June of 1983 in the Anchorage area. With Anchorage area institutions operating at and over their maximum capacity, it will be necessary to bring additional staff and prisoner housing on line as soon as possible.

TC:dw

Table 3
Alaska State Correctional Centers
Capacity and Populations

State Correctional Centers	Normal Capacity ^a	Emergency Capacity ^a	Prisoner Count 1/82 ^b	Prisoner Count 1/83 ^a
SCC - Anchorage • Sixth Avenue • Third Avenue	100 65	100 ^b 65 ^b	100 83	94 64
SCC - Eagle River • Hiland Mountain -Special Treatment • Meadow Creek	160 10 28	240 14 28	153 26	212 28
SCC - Palmer • Minimum Custody • Medium Custody	106 100	120 150	130 95	138 98
SCC - Fairbanks • Temporary Unit • Expanded Unit	56 110	56 125	164	181
SCC - Nome	30	31	33	40
SCC - Juneau • Lemon Creek • Johnson Human Svcs.	90 4	105 4	132 1	127 2
SCC - Ketchikan	30	30	28	28
SCC - Ridgeview Careage House	90	115	134	94 13
Total	979	1,183	1,079 ^c	1,119 ^d

^a Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Adult Corrections.

^b Attorney General's Office, Memo to File No. J66-516-82 from Wilson L. Condon regarding Analysis of Corrections Population Projections, November 23, 1982.

^c This figure does not include the 61 prisoners that were confined in State halfway houses during this period or the 188 prisoners held in federal prisons outside of Alaska.

^d This figure does not include the 78 prisoners that were confined in State halfway houses during this period or the 191 prisoners held in federal prisons outside of Alaska.

ANCHORAGE AREA SUMMARY
Division of Adult Corrections

On Saturday, March 5, 1983:

867 in custody in Anchorage Bowl
744 operating capacity (w/74 at CIPT)
113 more inmates than beds.

	<u>Actual Count</u>	<u>3-5 Maximum Operating Cap.</u>	<u>Immediate Revisions</u>
Hiland Mtn.	240	160	
Palmer	230	230	
Ridgeview	120	95	66
3rd Avenue	65	65	
Meadow Creek	33	30	
C.I.P.T.	74	74	200
6th Avenue	<u>95</u>	<u>90</u>	<u> </u>
	857	744	841

Action: Moving minimum of 110 additional inmates this week to C.I.P.T. In order to staff C.I.P.T., must close half of Ridgeview and move staff and 60 inmates to C.I.P.T. Another 20 inmates will transfer from Hiland Mountain Correctional Center. During the week 40 inmates will transfer from Sixth Avenue to C.I.P.T.

Staffing:

1. Move some from Ridgeview to C.I.P.T.
2. Voluntary overtime pool of correctional officers.
3. Potential raid of Academy trainees.

Summary: Even by adding 97 beds to operating capacity, we still are short 16 beds from last week's actual Anchorage area count. In the last 5 days there has been a net increase of 36 inmates in Anchorage, and an average of 40 bookings per day. There has been a statewide increase in the past two months of 120, to a total of 1,432 inmates.

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

2/2/83

FURTHER: Finance

Date: 3/24/83

Mr. President:

The Committee on State Affairs has had SB 106

An Act relating to overcrowding of the state prison system; and eff. date.

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for SB 106 same title new title
- and recommends do
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Bill Baker
Eric Kay

V. Truett

CHAIRMAN

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. _____
Title "An Act relating to overcrowling of the State prison system"
Requested by Office of the Governor Date Dec. 29, 1982

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Health & Social Services
Program Category Affected Offender Confinement, Reform. and Supervision
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected Adult Confinement, Prob. & Comm. Prg.
(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 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					

POSITIONS

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

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

RECEIVED

FEB 4 1983

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE

IV. DATE Jan. 10, 1983

PREPARED BY Roger C. Lange
AGENCY Division of Adult Corrections
PHONE 465-3376

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

Roger C. Lange
M. Hussey 1/11/83
1/14/83

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



TO: Senate State Affairs
Committee Members

FROM: David Dye, 
Committee Aide

DATE: March 24, 1983

RE: Draft CS for Senate Bill 106--Prison overcrowding

This draft CS addresses concerns identified by the committee at the first hearing on this bill. The draft is the product of the cooperative effort of committee staff, department of law staff and corrections staff.

According to the Division of Corrections estimates, SB 106 would release approximately 40 felons in an emergency overcrowding situation. This draft CS would release approximately 55 felons and an additional 30 misdemeanants. To be eligible for release, misdemeanants must be serving a sentence of 20 days or longer and have served at least one-half of that sentence. Under these criteria drunk drivers incarcerated for a mandatory minimum sentence on first or second offense would not be eligible for release.

The draft differs from the original bill in the following ways (page and line references are to the draft CS):

Page 2, line 2. A state of emergency overcrowding is certified after a 25 day waiting period instead of 30 days.

Page 2, line 3. The director shall immediately certify the state of overcrowding following the 25 day waiting period rather than have 48 hours to so certify.

Page 2, line 5. The director has 5 days to submit a list of prisoners eligible for release after the 25 day waiting period rather than 15 days.

Page 3, lines 6, 17 and 21. Parole or probation may be revoked for a violation of a municipal ordinance which is punishable by imprisonment. In the original bill violation of any municipal ordinance could revoke probation or parole.

Page 3, line 25. Limits the applicability of subsection (a) to felons (a new subsection (b) applies to misdemeanants, see below).

Page 3, line 28. The requirement that a prisoner be continuously incarcerated during the 25 day period of the waiting period has been deleted.

Page 4, lines 3-4 and 6-7. This bill is made applicable to crimes committed under the old criminal code.

Page 4, line 12. Adds language to subsection (E) limiting its applicability to felons (a new subsection (b) applies to misdemeanants, see below).

Page 4, line 14. Changes this criterion to 120 days rather than 90 days.

Page 4, line 16. Adds a requirement that a felon serve at least one-half of his or her sentence.

Page 4, line 17. Subsection (b) is added to release with misdemeanants under different eligibility criteria than felons.

Page 5, lines 13-16. Adds definitions of "felony" and "misdemeanor".

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: S.B. 106 Date on Bill: February 8, 1983
 Title: "An Act relating to overcrowding of the state prison system"
 Sponsor: Office of the Governor
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

			FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Capital								
Operating								
Total			-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		

b. Revenues:

Revenue								
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:
No funds required

3. Assumptions:

A basic assumption is made that an insignificant number of misdemeanor offenders would qualify for early release under this legislation. This is based on the eligibility criteria in Section 33.20.140. Therefore, the inmate population effected are those persons completing longer sentence for felony offenses.

The October 198? figures indicate 118 persons convicted of felony offenses were within 90 days of completing their sentence. It is, therefore, assumed that between 105 and 130 inmates would be eligible for early release at any time when the provisions of this legislation would be invoked.

The simultaneous release of this number of persons at one time into probation or parole services would create a significant strain on the staff during the period of release. It is not possible to predict whether or not additional resources would be required over the short term to accommodate the influx in the caseload. By the ninety-first day, the caseload should be at the same point as though no early release were made. It is assumed that other on-going work would have to be set aside by both institutional probation staff, who would prepare the release papers, and field probation staff during the impacted period.

Although not a direct effect of this proposed legislation, it should be recognized during the regular budgetary process that additional probation/parole staff resources are required to provide the supervision to the ever increasing number of released felons.

Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It does not represent the policy of the Sheffield Administration or the final estimate of fiscal impact. RJA

Prepared By: Roger C. Lange
Division: Adult Corrections

Roger C. Lange

Phone: 465-3376
Date: July 28, 1983

Approved by Commissioner: Robert London Smith
Department: Health and Social Services

Date: 2/25/83

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



March 10, 1983
3:00pm

Butrovich Room
Capitol Bldg.

Members Present

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senator Tim Kelly
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Arlis Sturgulewski

Senate Bill 106 -- Prison overcrowding

Roger Endell, Director, Division of Corrections spoke in favor of the bill. There are approximately 1500 prisoners in the state prison system but only about 1100 bed spaces. This is due to an increasing influx of felons. If present rates continue, the state will have to build a new 200 bed prison every year. This is very expensive.

Under this bill, prisoners who have 90 days or less to complete on a sentence for a non-violent crime would be automatically released when an overcrowding emergency was certified. Approximately 45 felons would be released.

Michael Stark, Assistant Attorney General for Corrections, joined Mr. Endell to testify. He stated that under this bill only misdemeanants with sentences longer than 45 days would be eligible for release.

Senator Ray was of the opinion that misdemeanants should be the first ones to be released since they had committed the least serious offenses. He also wanted to know how many prisoners were held for DWI. Mr. Endell stated that there were approximately 30-40 on any given day.

Mr. Endell said that several things could be done to help ease overcrowding. Persons convicted of low level crimes should not be placed in our most expensive bed spaces. He suggested initiating "community resource centers" which could provide several less restrictive alternatives to incarceration for certain classes of offenders. He described how Finland deals with drunk drivers. However, the real problem lies with the increasing number of felons. There is no way out of building new bedspace. There will be substantial increases in both operational and capital costs for corrections. The division expects a net gain of 24 prisoners per month for the foreseeable future.

Senator Ray was concerned that the public perception of this bill will be that the state is turning murderers and rapists loose on the public even though that would not be true in fact.

Senator Sturgulewski observed that the prison system would likely be in a continual state of emergency and that this legislation is actually a sentence shortening bill.

Senator Vic Fischer stated that the bill would be held over and asked Mr. Stark to work with committee staff to draft a committee substitute.

Senate Bill 116 -- Placing emergency guards in the Department of Public Safety in the exempt service

Terry Cramer, Executive Director of the Blue Ribbon Commission on State Personnel, proposed a committee substitute which would place emergency guards in the partially exempt service rather than the exempt service.

Frank Ray, Director of the Division of Personnel concurred with the committee substitute.

Senator Ray moved to adopt the committee substitute. There was no objection.

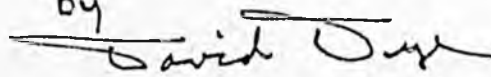
Senator Ray moved and asked unanimous consent to move the committee substitute from the committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

Senate Bill 111 -- Use of teleconferencing under the Administrative Procedures Act

Sioux Plummer, Director of the Division of Telecommunications spoke in support of the bill. The bill would probably save the state money in the long run. She suggested several minor changes relating to video and computer teleconferences.

Senator Vic Fischer stated that the bill would be held over pending incorporation of these changes in a committee substitute.

Senator Vic Fischer adjourned the meeting at 4:10pm.

by

Committee Aide

3-10-83

net +24/month -

SB 106

1500 prisoners - only 1,100 beds
→ influx of felons
200 in fed Bureau of Prisons

Feb. 10 - 168 < 90 days
42 not qualify
83 misdemeanors
43 - pool from which releases can be made

46.2 → Arch
19 - Fair
4 - young

+ 24/month.

QUESTIONS TO STATE CORRECTIONS OFFICIALS
HEARING, SB106, 3/10/83

TIMING

Why is the department introducing this bill now? Concern that this bill--which is merely a mechanical adjustment to the overcrowding problem--may be confused with the necessary real, and quite expensive "solutions" that will be put before the legislature this session.

Why isn't this presented as a part of a whole package of corrections needs. Where is the plan for meeting the short and long-term needs of the division/department.

*is this the only legis action requir
overall
plan?*

SB 106

✓ 1. If the 45-day period expired today, and prisoners were going to be released under the terms of this bill, how many prisoners would be eligible for release? what crimes are they convicted of? to what geographic areas of the state would they return?

✓ 2. What criteria will the Division use to define "emergency capacity" for the purpose of adopting regs. [p.1 L 25] --Will the dept. agree to use the standards set out in the Hutto Report. If not, why.

3. This bill requires a 45-day waiting period from the time overcrowding occurs until prisoners are released. Is this waiting period too long to adequately cope with prisoner population bulges.

4. This bill allows prisoner release when the capacity of the entire prison system is exceeded. What if, for example, only the Anchorage facilities are overcrowded. Will they ship inmates to Nome or Juneau or some other place that might have bedspace at that moment?

5. Prisoners released under this bill are to be released onto probation or parole. Corrections says that they will handle this extra load with existing personnel. Is this realistic? Should Corrections have extra funds. [The bill has a \$0 fiscal note]

6. "State Prisoners" are eligible for release. This term is ambiguous. It may mean any prisoner in the state system or only those convicted of state offenses (excluding those convicted of violation of municipal ordinances).

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT: Page 3, lines 19 and 20.

delete: "a state prisoner who has been sentenced to a period of incarceration" and ADD "a person sentenced to

FISCAL
NOTE

incarceration in the state prisoner system."

7. This bill is only a temporary adjustment. What are the division's best estimates on the projected number of prisoners over the next few years. What else is being done to manage prison populations, including: prisoner classification; halfway houses; work release; good-time; community work in lieu of incarceration; parole & probation.

8. What has been the cumulative effect of presumptive sentencing on prison populations?

9. Has the legislature adequately funded the impact of recent increases in criminal penalties and presumptive sentencing schemes?

10. Is the Division fully consulted by both the executive branch and the legislature prior to changes in the criminal law which may impact prison population.

11. ^{is} ~~How come the~~ information on who is in jail, where they are, their crimes, their sentences, their criminal history, classification, special needs, etc., etc., ~~is not~~ available on computer. The lack of this simple tool typifies poor management practices.

12. How does corrections plan to implement the settlement of CLEARY v. BEIRNE. In that case the state recognized that:

1. detrimental effects flow from prisoner populations in excess of 80% of capacity;
2. some state facilities do not meet the recommended 70-80 sq. feet of cell space per prisoner (some places as low as 30 sq. ft./ prisoner)
3. state prisoners in federal custody should be returned to the state prison system

If these changes are made, what will the the effect on prison population? What is being done to plan for this?

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



March 24, 1983
Room
3:00pm

Butrovich
Capitol Bldg.

Members Present

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senator Bill Ray, Vice-Chair
Senator Pat Rodey
Senator Jalmar Kerttula

SB 147--Safeguarding self-identity and address of motor vehicle operators involved in accidents

Anna Kerttula, Aide to Senator Jalmar Kerttula, spoke in favor of the bill. She said that some persons involved in accidents found it uncomfortable to give out their names and addresses to total strangers. There is a fear that this could lead to harassment. She offered an amendment which would require persons involved in accidents to give their name and vehicle license number but not their address to the other party.

Senator Kerttula (prime sponsor) said that the intent of this bill is to deter after accident confrontations at a person's residence.

Senator Ray moved and asked unanimous consent to adopt the amendment and to move the bill from committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

HCR 2--Relating to travel by senior citizens aboard vessels of the state marine highway system

Senator Fischer stated that Senator Eliason had requested a committee substitute which would include handicapped persons under this resolution.

Marty Nusbaum, director of the Alaska Marine Highway System, stated that in the winter there was no problem traveling on a space available basis but in the summer it was possible for someone to get bumped in the middle of their trip.

Senator Ray expressed concern that organized tours of elderly citizens would take advantage of the free passage provisions of this resolution.

Mr. Nusbaum said that this resolution would apply only to feeder lines and that would mitigate the problem since most tours are on the mainline ferrie.

Senator Fischer asked why there was a zero fiscal note when the bill analysis indicated that this resolution could cause a loss of revenues of up to \$175,000.00. Mr. Nusbaum said that his understanding is that fiscal notes only reflect expenditures and not revenue losses.

Representative Grussendorf (prime sponsor) spoke in favor of the bill. He was of the opinion that the only senior citizen who would take advantage of this resolution would be residents of those communities served by the feeder lines or relatives of these residents.

Senator Ray offered an amendment which would strike the term "older Alaskans" and insert the term "senior citizens" wherever the former appears.

A general discussion followed regarding residency restrictions on the marine highway systems. The consensus was that federal rules prohibited residency restrictions where federal funds are used. The marine highway system receives federal highway funds.

Senator Eliason testified in favor of the proposed committee substitute.

Senator Ray moved and asked unanimous consent to adopt the committee substitute as amended and to move the bill from committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

Dove Kull, representing herself, testified in favor of the resolution.

SB 106--Prison overcrowding

David Dye, aide to the committee, explained a proposed committee substitute to the committee. A memo summarizing Mr. Dye's remarks is attached to this report.

Mike Stark, Department of Law, testified in favor of the CS and stated that Mr. Endell, director of the Division of Corrections also supported it.

Senator Ray commented that many inmates who are eligible for parole under the present system do not apply and choose to remain incarcerated.

Senator Fischer asked what the public safety considerations were under this bill. Mr. Stark stated that he thought that these concerns would

be minimal since only non-violent felons would be released and that they would all be within 120 days of the end of their original sentence.

Senator Ray expressed concern that the public would blame the legislature if inmates released under this bill committed an offense while on parole.

Senator Fischer asked if some screening process could be built into the bill. Mr. Stark stated that there was already a built in screening process. No violent criminals would be released. Under the regular parole process violent felons can be released but not under this bill.

Senator Rodey moved and asked unanimous consent for adoption of the committee substitute and to move the bill from committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

Senator Fischer adjourned the meeting at 4:00pm.

by
David Dye
Committee Aide

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



TO: Senate State Affairs
Committee Members

FROM: David Dye, 
Committee Aide

DATE: March 24, 1983

RE: Draft CS for Senate Bill 106--Prison overcrowding

This draft CS addresses concerns identified by the committee at the first hearing on this bill. The draft is the product of the cooperative effort of committee staff, department of law staff and corrections staff.

According to the Division of Corrections estimates, SB 106 would release approximately 40 felons in an emergency overcrowding situation. This draft CS would release approximately 55 felons and an additional 30 misdemeanants. To be eligible for release, misdemeanants must be serving a sentence of 20 days or longer and have served at least one-half of that sentence. Under these criteria drunk drivers incarcerated for a mandatory minimum sentence on first or second offense would not be eligible for release.

The draft differs from the original bill in the following ways (page and line references are to the draft CS):

Page 2, line 2. A state of emergency overcrowding is certified after a 25 day waiting period instead of 30 days.

Page 2, line 3. The director shall immediately certify the state of overcrowding following the 25 day waiting period rather than have 48 hours to so certify.

Page 2, line 5. The director has 5 days to submit a list of prisoners eligible for release after the 25 day waiting period rather than 15 days.

Page 3, lines 6, 17 and 21. Parole or probation may be revoked for a violation of a municipal ordinance which is punishable by imprisonment. In the original bill violation of any municipal ordinance could revoke probation or parole.

Page 3, line 25. Limits the applicability of subsection (a) to felons (a new subsection (b) applies to misdemeanants, see below).

Page 3, line 28. The requirement that a prisoner be continuously incarcerated during the 25 day period of the waiting period has been deleted.

Page 4, lines 3-4 and 6-7. This bill is made applicable to crimes committed under the old criminal code.

Page 4, line 12. Adds language to subsection (E) limiting its applicability to felons (a new subsection (b) applies to misdemeanants, see below).

Page 4, line 14. Changes this criterion to 120 days rather than 90 days.

Page 4, line 16. Adds a requirement that a felon serve at least one-half of his or her sentence.

Page 4, line 17. Subsection (b) is added to release with misdemeanants under different eligibility criteria than felons.

Page 5, lines 13-16. Adds definitions of "felony" and "misdemeanor".

POSITION PAPER

Senate Bill No. 106

"An Act relating to overcrowding of the state prison system; and providing for an effective date."

The Prison Overcrowding Emergency Act provides legal authority for the Commissioner to grant early release of prisoners during periods of extreme overcrowding in Alaska's correctional facilities. The act sets out a procedure wherein the Director of Adult Corrections is required to certify to the Commissioner that prison overcrowding is at a state of emergency. This will be required if the daily average prison population has exceeded emergency capacity for a period of 30 days. Within 15 days of certification the Director will submit a list of prisoners eligible for early release to the Commissioner and Attorney General. If the Commissioner determines a state of emergency exists and the prison population has exceeded emergency capacity for the 15 days following certification, eligible prisoners will be released to field supervision.

This act alone will not alleviate problems of our upsurging prison population, but it does provide a long needed tool to manage prison populations during emergency overcrowding situations. Many other states have adopted similar legislation.

It is believed that release of a large number of prisoners to probation and parole services simultaneously would create a significant strain on the field operations during the periods of declared emergency overcrowding. We cannot predict the degree to which field operations would be affected, but it is assumed that during the initial release period that ongoing work would have to be set aside by field probation/parole staff. It should also be noted that institutional probation staff would be affected in the same manner due to increased preparation of release papers. It is assumed that by the 91st day, the number of offenders to be supervised would be at the same level as though no early releases had occurred.

The Department does recommend introduction of the Prison Overcrowding Emergency Act as it provides a means to manage prison overcrowding during states of emergencies so that overcrowding does not prohibit the Department's ability to meet its constitutional requirements to provide reformation of offenders and to protect the public.

Senate Bill No. 106 (continued)

"An act relating to overcrowding of the State prison system; and providing for an effective date."

Recommended by:

Roger C. Lunge

Roger Endell
Director, Division
of Adult Corrections

Date:

January 10, 1983

Approved by:

Robert L. Smith

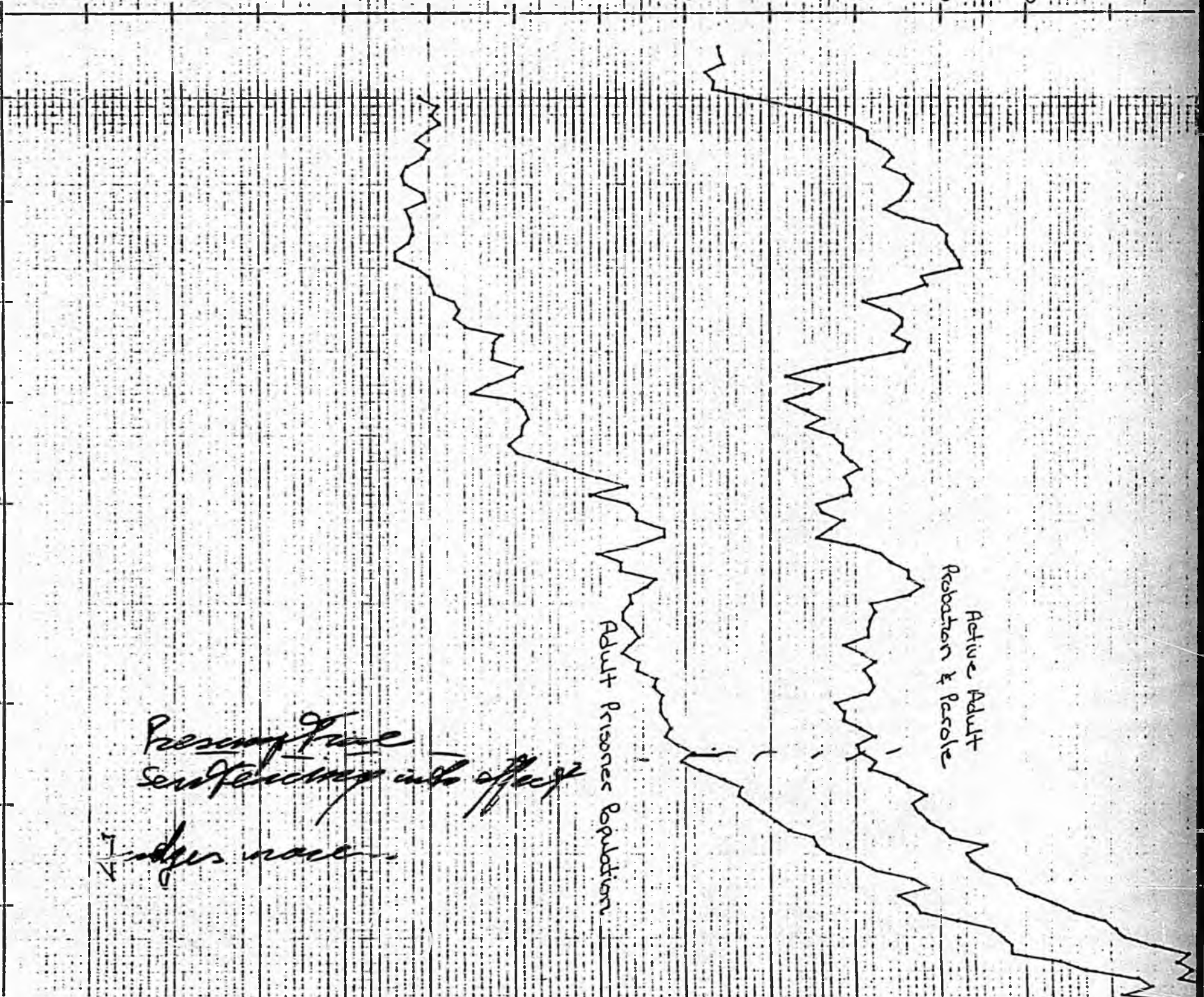
Robert L. Smith
Commissioner

Date:

2/2/83

Jan 74
Jan 75
Jan 76
Jan 77
Jan 78
Jan 79
Jan 80
Jan 81
Jan 82

100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300



Presumptive Sentencing into effect

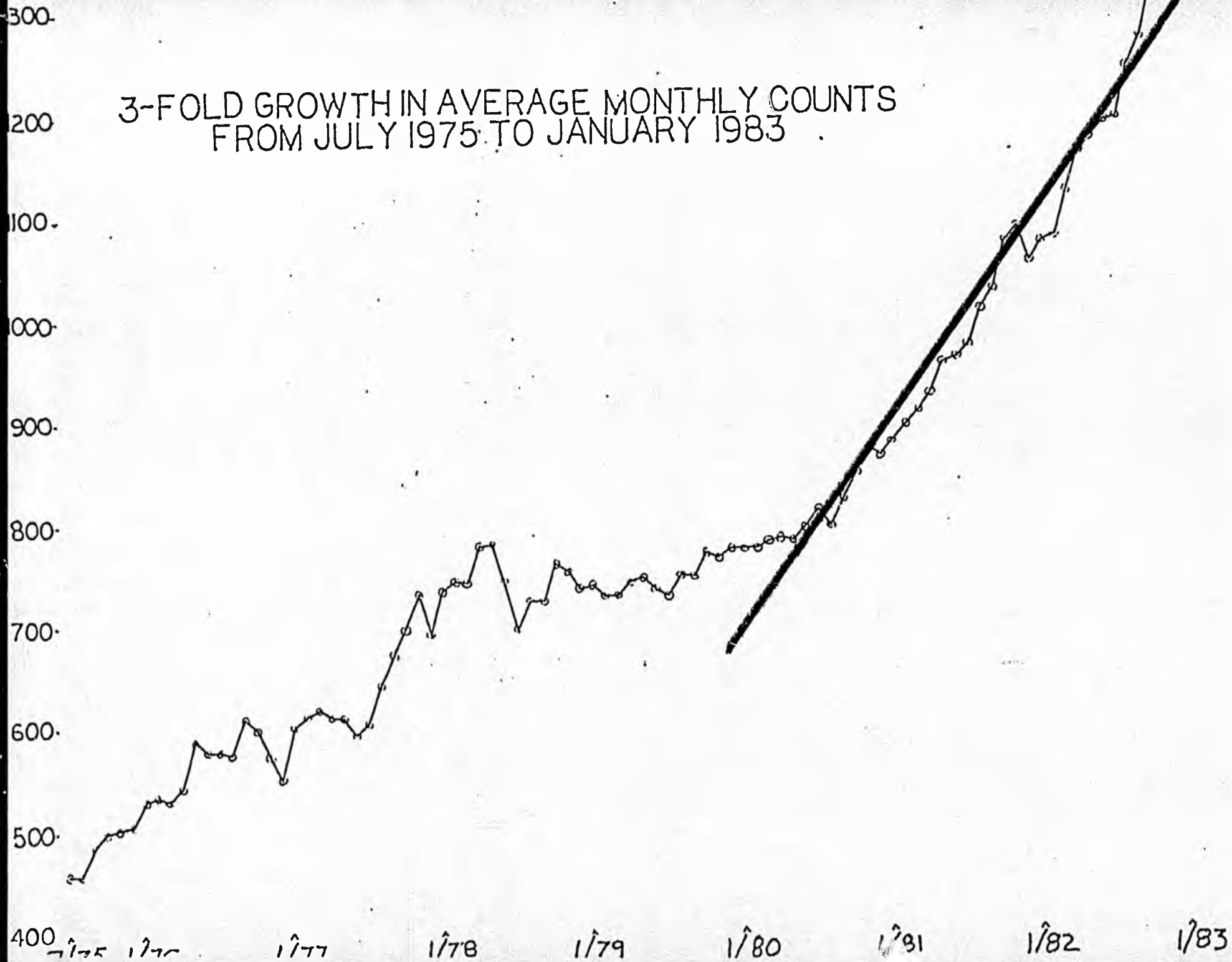
Judges name

Adult Prisoner Population

Active Adult Probation & Parole

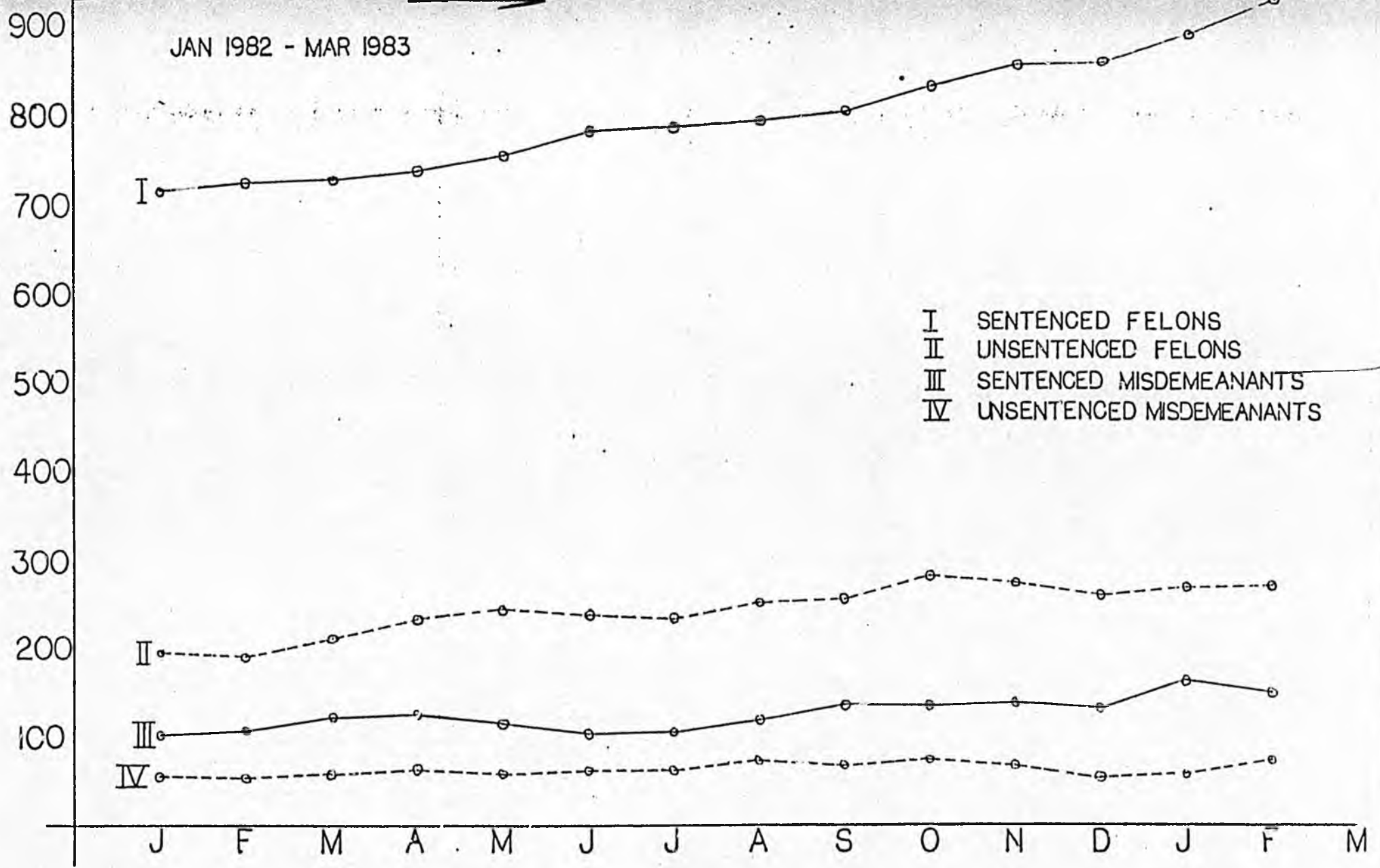
ALASKA FRISON POPULATION GROWTH

3-FOLD GROWTH IN AVERAGE MONTHLY COUNTS
FROM JULY 1975 TO JANUARY 1983



DETAILS

JAN 1982 - MAR 1983



ANCHORAGE AREA SUMMARY
Division of Adult Corrections

On Saturday, March 5, 1983:

867 in custody in Anchorage Bowl
744 operating capacity (w/74 at CIPT)
113 more inmates than beds.

	<u>Actual Count</u>	<u>3-5 Maximum Operating Cap.</u>	<u>Immediate Revisions</u>
Hiland Mtn.	240	<u>160</u>	
Palmer	<u>230</u>	<u>230</u>	
Ridgeview	120	95	66
3rd Avenue	65	65	
Meadow Creek	33	30	
C.I.P.T.	74	74	200
6th Avenue	<u>95</u>	<u>90</u>	—
	857	744	841

Action: Moving minimum of 110 additional inmates this week to C.I.P.T. In order to staff C.I.P.T., must close half of Ridgeview and move staff and 60 inmates to C.I.P.T. Another 20 inmates will transfer from Hiland Mountain Correctional Center. During the week 40 inmates will transfer from Sixth Avenue to C.I.P.T.

Staffing:

1. Move some from Ridgeview to C.I.P.T.
2. Voluntary overtime pool of correctional officers.
3. Potential raid of Academy trainees.

Summary: Even by adding 97 beds to operating capacity, we still are short 16 beds from last week's actual Anchorage area count. In the last 5 days there has been a net increase of 36 inmates in Anchorage, and an average of 40 bookings per day. There has been a statewide increase in the past two months of 120, to a total of 1,432 inmates.

MEMORANDUM

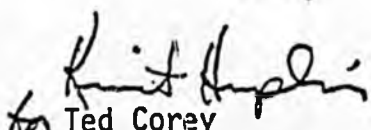
State of Alaska

TO: Roger V. Endell
Director
Division of Adult Corrections

DATE: March 7, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: *for* 
Ted Corey
Assistant Director
Division of Adult Corrections

SUBJECT: South Central Population

The following information describes South Central institutional populations, operating capacities, action being taken, and future recommended action.

Institution Maximum Operating Capacities:

Sixth Avenue: 90 - The count of 90 must be maintained to allow a 10 bed buffer for booking.

Third Avenue: 65 Sentenced - Classification Center.

Hiland Mountain: 160 - Ten (10) beds are reserved for segregation.

Meadow Creek: 30 - Three (3) beds reserved for segregation.

Ridgeview: 66 Sentenced misdemeanants.

Palmer: 230 - The population is broken down as follows:
130 Minimum, 100 Medium. There are four (4) Maximum Security beds maintained at Palmer Medium for segregation. When future inmate housing comes on line, the capacity of the minimum custody institution should be reduced to 106 and the Medium facility to 95 for a total of 201.

Cook Inlet: 186 bed operating capacity with 12 bed maximum security unit reserved for segregation.

The total operating capacity of Anchorage area institutions is 827. On 03/05/83, the count was 857. Institutions counts on 03/05/83 were as follows:

Sixth Avenue: 95 - Five (5) prisoners over the operating capacity.

Third Avenue: 65 - At operating capacity.

Ridgeview: 120 - 54 prisoners over the operating capacity of 66 sentenced offenders.

Meadow Creek: 33 - Three (3) prisoners over the operating capacity.

Hiland Mountain: 240 - 80 prisoners over the operating capacity.

Roger V. Endell
March 7, 1983
Page 2

Palmer Medium: 100 - At operating capacity.

Palmer Minimum: 130 - At operating capacity.

Cook Inlet: 74 - 112 prisoners; under operating capacity. The new facility is scheduled for full capacity operation by 03/14/83. This will result in a projected operation count including intake projections of 887 prisoners in the Anchorage area institutions by 03/14/83. The above indicates a shortage of 60 beds with all institutions operating at capacity on 03/14/83.

In order to provide emergency housing for the 60 bed projected shortage, institutions in the Anchorage area will maintain the following capacities until additional funds and prisoner housing are identified.

Sixth Avenue: 80 - Reserving 20 beds for felony women and misdemeanor booking.

Third Avenue: 65 - Sentenced felons.

Ridgeview: 66 - Sentenced Misdemeanants.

Cook Inlet: 186 bed operating capacity. The holding cells in the booking area will have to provide felony intake housing with the 12 bed maximum unit reserved for segregation.

Hiland Mountain: 195 bed operating capacity.

Palmer Medium: 100 bed operating capacity.

Palmer Minimum: 130 bed operating capacity.

Meadow Creek: 33 sentenced women operating capacity.

Glennwood Center (Contract): 50 beds for work release offenders.

Effective 03/14/83, institutions in the Anchorage area will operate at the the new emergency capacities as noted above which results in a total Anchorage area prisoner bed capacity of 905.

It is evident that the above action will not relieve the rapid increase in prisoner intake. Felony daily booking have increased from 8 to a daily average of 16. Misdemeanant bookings are averaging 22 daily. The prisoner count in the Anchorage area is rising rapidly. In the first five days of March, the prisoner count increased by a net gain of 36 over prisoners released.

Roger V. Endell
March 7, 1983
Page 3

It is my intent to continue double bunking the new Cook Inlet Institution resulting in an operating capacity of 240 with the 12 bed unit reserved for segregation bringing the institutions total bed count to 152, which is 36 beds over the maximum design capacity of 216. This action will require additional fire exits.

The Anchorage area prisoner population increased from 742 on 02/01/83 to 790 on 02/28/83. This is a net gain of 48 prisoners in one month. My projections indicate at that there will be a shortage of 200 prisoner beds by June of 1983 in the Anchorage area. With Anchorage area institutions operating at and over their maximum capacity, it will be necessary to bring additional staff and prisoner housing on line as soon as possible.

TC:dw

OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM

Table 3
Alaska State Correctional Centers
Capacity and Populations

State Correctional Centers	Normal Capacity ^a	Emergency Capacity ^a	Prisoner Count 1/82 ^b	Prisoner Count 1/83 ^a
SCC - Anchorage • Sixth Avenue • Third Avenue	100 65	100 ^b 65 ^b	100 83	94 64
SCC - Eagle River • Hiland Mountain -Special Treatment • Meadow Creek	160 10 28	240 14 28	153 26	212 28
SCC - Palmer • Minimum Custody • Medium Custody	106 100	120 150	130 95	138 98
SCC - Fairbanks • Temporary Unit • Expanded Unit	56 110	56 125	164	181
SCC - Nome	30	31	33	40
SCC - Juneau • Lemon Creek • Johnson Human Svcs.	90 4	105 4	132 1	127 2
SCC - Ketchikan	30	30	28	28
SCC - Ridgeview Careage House	90	115	134	94 13
Total	979	1,183	1,079 ^c	1,119 ^d

^a Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Adult Corrections.

^b Attorney General's Office, Memo to File No. J66-516-82 from Wilson L. Condon regarding Analysis of Corrections Population Projections, November 23, 1982.

^c This figure does not include the 61 prisoners that were confined in State halfway houses during this period or the 188 prisoners held in federal prisons outside of Alaska.

^d This figure does not include the 78 prisoners that were confined in State halfway houses during this period or the 191 prisoners held in federal prisons outside of Alaska.

House Research Agency Report 82-E Jan 83

Carrying pride too far

This letter is in reference to: "Things were better back then" dated March 23.

I have had it up to my ears with some of these self-righteous so-called "Alaskans." These people I refer to are the ones who, with noses held high in the air, state in a Godlike manner that they have lived in Alaska for (fill in the number of years.)

These people for some reason seem to feel superior to us more recent arrivals. I can understand pride in one's state, and Alaska residents have much to be proud of. However, there seems to be a thin line between pride and arrogant self-righteousness. In the letter I refer to, the author comments that he feels dismayed that people come to Alaska for the ridiculous reason of wanting a better life and a more substantial income.

It is human nature to strive for unfulfilled dreams. Alaska has and is still offering that chance to many people. To many people, their dream is a self-sustained lifestyle in the wilderness and to others it may be earning a good income and having the opportunity to buy a home and providing a good life for their family.

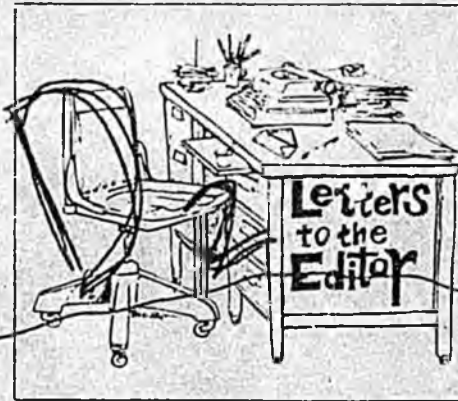
My husband and I will most likely remain in Alaska for five years. At that time we are apt to be transferred with the company he works for to another state. While we are here we intend to enjoy this beautiful state and we plan to also pad our savings account (sinful, I know). As far as I'm concerned, if I ever meet another self-righteous so-called "Alaskan" again, it will be too soon.

— L. James

Reward inmates' good behavior

I have a suggestion to render which advocates a partial curtailment of the overcrowding crisis prevalent in our jails today. By no means is my idea a large-scale solution, nevertheless it is a positive contribution.

I would prevail upon whoever formulates policy to revise the "good time" provisions for inmates serving jail terms. As it stands now, under a system called "statutory good time," one-quarter of a sentence is expunged for good behavior, i.e., not getting into trouble. This system works well in conjunction



Your s

Letters to the Editor are accepted on nearly any day. They are subject to editing for length and clarity. Because of space limitations, they must be short: the typewritten page is preferred. All letters are published at the discretion of the Editor. Daytime phone: 334-1111. Address: Letters to the Editor, P.O. Box 950, Anchorage, AK 99501.

with a color television in each housing area and the promotion of zombie-like, TV mentalities.

However, in contrast to Mr. Endell's avowal of creating work programs and rehabilitation opportunities (whoever came up with the word "rehabilitation" should be gonged), a method of rewards, or incentives, has not been mentioned and we all understand the importance of rewards as related by Mr. Pavlov, right?

The key here is to reinstate "meritorious good time" whereby an inmate receives additional time off his sentence for working, participating in educational programs, or otherwise acknowledged activities of self-improvement. Standards of measuring achievement are easily established: for example, 15 days for receiving an G.E.D. certificate, 30 days for an A.A. degree, 60 days for a B.A. degree, five days per month for janitorial or kitchen duties or even for good ideas!

There are numerous correspondence courses available from various schools and an example of a well-justified reward would be for the Division of Corrections to reimburse student inmates upon successfully completing a correspondence course. Meanwhile, I think corrections should spend what's left of the more than \$800,000 that was allocated by the legislature last summer for education in state jails during this current fiscal year in upgrading the poor state of existing educational programs.

— Thomas Nelson
Sixth Avenue Jail

NOTE REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FRAME(S) ON MICROFILM:
COMPLETE DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE IN ORIGINAL FILES,
TITLE PAGE ONLY HAS BEEN FILMED.

THE ALASKA DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTION.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submitted in partial fulfillment
of Cleary v. Beirne

Case No. 3AN-81-5274 Civil to the
Honorable Douglas Serdahely
Judge of the Superior Court
Third Judicial District

March 1, 1983

Roger V. Endell, Director
Alaska Division of Adult Corrections

NOTE REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FRAME(S) ON MICROFILM:
COMPLETE DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE IN ORIGINAL FILES.
TITLE PAGE ONLY HAS BEEN FILMED.

**Adult Corrections in Alaska
Current Issues in Administration
and Management**

**House Research Agency
Alaska State Legislature
January 1983**

House Research Agency Report 82-E

S

B

|

|

0

File
SB 110

ST

6

TO: SEN STATE AFFAIRS
V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY

FROM: BARRY HAIGHT
FAIRBANKS FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOC.
656 7TH AVE.
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701
455-6293-H 456-8354-H

RE: SB 110

MSG: WE OPPOSE PASSAGE OF SB 110 AS IT NEGATIVELY AFFECTS FIRE FIGHTERS.
IT SEEKS INCREASED BENEFITS FOR SOME WILL BE AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHERS.
-----EOM

POM
against SB 110

ST

MSG 84-00031388 PRTY 1 04/04/84 09:23:22 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0003 OUT= 0079
FROM: LYNDA/FBX TO: JNO INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POMS

TO: SEN ST AFFAIRS (SENS V.FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY)
AND SENS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, MOSS

FROM: DENNIS TIMM
SR BOX 50839
FBX, AK 99701
#488-2547

RE: SB110, RETIREMENT

MSG: I AM OPPOSED TO SB110. MY LINE OF WORK AS A FIREFIGHTER IMPOSES BOTH SEVERE HEALTH HAZARDS AND STRESS CONDITIONS ON MY BODY FAR BEYOND MOST OTHER LINES OF EMPLOYMENT, AND I DO NOT WISH TO SEE THE 20 YEAR RETIREMENT OPTION CHANGED. PLEASE WORK HARD TO DEFEAT THIS BILL.

MSG 84-00031522 PRTY 1 04/04/84 12:07:43 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0006 OUT= 0087
FROM: TRACIE/FBX TO: JNO INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, BENNETT, MOSS,
FAHRENKAMP

FR: JOSEPH LOPEZ
656 7TH AVE .
FBX, 99701
488-9629-H 452-1527-0

RE: SB110 20 YEAR RETIREMENT

MSG: I AM OPPOSED TO SB110 AS IT REDUCES RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR FIREFIGHTERS AS IT DOES AWAY WITH A 20 YEAR RETIREMENT, WHICH IS A MUST IN THE FIRE SERVICES DUE TO HAZARDEST MATERIAL EXPOSURE.

-----E00

ST

TO: SEN STATE AFFAIRS
SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, BENNETT, MOSS
FAHRENKAMP

ALL THE FOLLOWING POMS GO TO THE ABOVE LEGISLATORS

FROM: WARREN FLYNN
656 7TH AVE.
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99761
452-4557-W

RE: SB 110, RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MSG. I AM OPPOSED TO SB 110, AND REGARD IT TO BE INSENSITIVE TO THOSE
FIREFIGHTERS THAT IT NOW PERTAINS TO AND THOSE THAT ARE PROSPECTIVE.
I WOULD REQUEST THAT GREATER RESEARCH BE DONE IN THE EFFECT OF MORE THAN
20 YEAR RETIREMENT IN RELATION TO THE HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OF
THE OCCUPATION.

-----EOM

ST

MSG 84-00031604 PRTY 1 04/04/84 14:15:51 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0006 OUT= 0112
FROM: TRACIE/FBX TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: PON 9

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP,
MOSS

FR: RICH MEYER
656 7TH
FBX, 99701
488-3975

RE: SB 110 20 YEAR RETIREMENT

MSG: I URGE THAT YOU VOTE AGAINST SB110 AS IT DOES AWAY WITH THE 20
YEAR RETIREMENT WHICH IS A MUST IN THE FIREFIGHTING PROFESSION, BECAUSE
OF EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

-----EOM

ST

MSG 84-00031554 PRTY 1 04/04/84 13:05:49 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0005 OUT= 0099
FROM: TRACIE/FBX TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM 9

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP
MOSS

FR: SCOTT MICHAELS
656 7TH
FBX, 99701
452-1558

RE: SB110 20 RETIREMENT LAW

MSG: I WOULD LIKE TO URGE YOU TO OPPOSE SB110. A 20 YEAR RETIREMENT
IS A MUST IN THE FIRE SERVICE DUE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EXPOSURE.

-----EOH

ST

MSG 84-00031252 PRTY 1 04/03/84 17:06:54 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0012 OUT= 0199
FROM: TRACIE/FBX TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM

14

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP
MOSS
REPS DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, M.W. MILLER

FR: LEE DESPAIN
PO BOX 73246
FBX, 99707
479-4062

RE: SB110 20 RETIREMENT

MSG: I AM OPPOSED TO THE PASSAGE OF SB110. BY ELIMINATING THE 20
YEAR RETIREMENT FOR FIREMEN, YOU ARE GOING TO SUBJECT 50 TO 60
YEAR OLD MEN AND WOMEN TO THE SEVERE HAZARDS OF THE MOST DANGEROUS
PROFESSION THIS STATE HAS TO OFFER. LIFE RESCUE AND FIRE SUPPRESSION
AT 60 YEARS OLD DOES SEEM A LITTLE RIDICULOUS.

-----EOM

ST

MSG 84-00031243 PRTY 1 04/03/84 16:48:10 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0010 OUT= 0188
FROM: TRACIE/FBX TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM 14

TO: REPS DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, M.W. MILLER
SENS BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, MOSS
SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY

FR: RONALD MUIR
1701 2ND AVE.
FBX, 99701
456-1636

RE: SB110 20 YEAR RETIREMENT BILL

MSG: I AM OPPOSED TO SB110 BECAUSE IT DOES AWAY WITH THE 20 YEAR
RETIREMENT OF FIREFIGHTERS. WE NEED THIS 20 YEAR RETIREMENT DUE TO
THE HAZARDS OF OUR JOB.

-----EOM

ST

MSG 84-00031256 PRTY 1 04/03/84 17:05:20 ORIG: LF02 IN= 0003 OUT= 0197
FROM: TRACIE/FBX TO: JNU INF
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM 9

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, MOSS, BENNETT,
FAHRENKAMP

FR: KENNETH L. WEAVER
520 UNIVERSITY AVE.
FBX, 99701
479-6637

RE: SB 110 20 YEAR RETIREMENT

MSG: AS A FIREFIGHTER APPROACHING RETIREMENT, I AM GREATLY CONCERNED
WITH THIS BILL. MY MANY YEARS OF SERVICE HAS BEEN MAINLY DUE TO
THE FACT THAT I COULD GET OUT IN 20 YEARS. I AM GREATLY OPPOSED TO
THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL AS IT IS WRITTEN.

-----EDM

ST

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, MOSS, BENNETT,
FAHRENKAMP

FROM: SUE ANN RICHARDS
820 6TH AVE.
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701
456-5709-H

RE: SB 110, RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MSG: FIREMEN NEED THE 20 YEAR RETIREMENT AS THEIR WORK IS VERY HAZARDOUS TO
THEIR HEALTH.

-----EOM

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, MOSS, BENNETT,
FAHRENKAMP

FROM: LARRY H. RICHARDS
820 6TH AVE.
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701
456-5709-H 452-1558-W

RE: SB 110, RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MSG: I AM OPPOSED TO SB 110 BECAUSE IT IS DETRIMENTAL TO THE HEALTH OF ALL
FIREFIGHTERS TO SERVE MORE THAN A 20 YEAR TIME IN SERVICE.

-----EOM

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP,
MOSS

FROM: WILLIAM TILMAN
3711 ERICKSON
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99701
479-2692-H 452-2322-W

RE: SB 110, RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MSG: I DON'T WANT TO DO AWAY WITH THE 20 YEAR RETIREMENT PLAN. AS A FIRE-
FIGHTER, WE DO HAVE A LOT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLUS A HAZARDOUS JOB.

-----EOM

ST

TO: SEN STATE AFFAIRS
SENS W. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY
SENS MOSS, FAHRENKAMP, BENNETT

FROM: RICHARD LUCASON
P.O. BOX 2313
FAIRBANKS, AK, 99707
479-4852-H 452-1558-W

RE: SB110, RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MSG: I URGE YOU TO VOTE AGAINST SB 110 IN ITS PRESENT FORM AS IT ADVERSELY
AFFECTS THE 20 YEAR RETIREMENT OF FIREFIGHTERS.
-----EOM

ST

MSG 84-00031855 PRTY 1 04/05/84 09:05:12 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0004 OUT= 0027
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: PDR

TO: SENATE ST. AFFAIRS: SENATORS: V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY,
KELLY AND SENATORS: MOSS, FAHRENKAMP, AND BENNETT

FROM: PETER STERN
P.O. BOX 60285
FAIRBANKS 99706
452-8637 HOME

RE: SB110, ST. RETIREMENT

ABOLISHING THE 20 YEAR RETIREMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS WOULD DO SEVERE DAMAGE
TO FIRE DEPTS. AROUND THE STATE. 65 YEAR OLD FIREFIGHTERS SIMPLY CANNOT
DO THE SAME JOB AS YOUNGER PERSONS. DOCUMENTED SHORTER LIFE SPANS
MUST ALSO BE CONSIDERED. SB110 IS AN ILL CONCEIVED BILL WHICH SHOULD BE
DEFEATED.*****

ST

MSG 34-00031 PRTY 1 04/04/84 16:12:14 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0008 OUT= 0140
FROM: TRACIE/FLX TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: POM 9

TO: SENS V. FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, KELLY, BENNETT, MOSS,
FAHRENKAMP

FR: ROCKY DUNCAN
656 7TH AVE.
FBX, 99701
452-4557

RE: SB110 20 YEAR RETIREMENT

MSG: I URGE YOU TO LET SB110 DIE IN COMMITTEE. FIREFIGHTERS NEED A 20
YEAR RETIREMENT DUE TO THE TOXIC GASSES THEY ARE SUBJECTED TO THAT DECREASE
THEIR EXPECTED LIFE SPAN.

-----EOM

4.25.12 ST

627 84-00032800 PRTY 1 04/09/84 09:15:25 ORIG: LAIT IN= 0005 OUT= 0028
FROM: KIR / ANCH LIO TO: FIM / JNU INFO
TARGET: LJKH SUBJ: P O M 6

TO: SENATORS V FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY AND KELLY

FROM: JEFF SHEFFIELD, PO BOX 6294, ANCHORAGE 99502
H 344-5330 W 243-5111

RE: SB 110, POLICE AND FIRE TWENTY YEAR RETIREMENT

I URGE YOU TO VOTE AGAINST SB110. FIRE AND POLICE OFFICERS
GIVE MORE OF THEIR TIME TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE THAN ANY OTHER
EMPLOYEES. THEY WORK ALL HOLIDAYS AND EVERY HOUR OF A 24 HOUR PERIOD.
A TWENTY YEAR RETIREMENT IS WHAT WE LOOK TOWARDS.

ST

REC 04-00073 007 00TY 1 04-07-04 09:50:57 ORIG: LA17 IN= 0007 OUT= 0031
FROM: RIM / ANCH LIO TO: POM / JNS INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: P O H

TO: SENATORS V FISCHER, RAY, STURGULEMSKI, ROBEY, AND KELLY
FROM: TOM RAYFIELD, 366 SOUTH FLOWER, APT#3, ANCHORAGE, 99504
H 333-2797 W 243-5111
RE: SB119, TWENTY YEAR RETIREMENT

I URGE YOU TO VOTE AGAINST SB119. FIREMAN AND POLICE OFFICERS GIVE MORE TIME TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE THAN ANY OTHER EMPLOYEES. THEY WORK ALL HOLIDAYS AND ALL HOURS OUT OF A 24 HOUR PERIOD. THE TWENTY YEAR RETIREMENT IS WHAT WE LOOK FORWARD TO.

NOTE REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FRAME(S) ON MICROFILM:
COMPLETE DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE IN ORIGINAL FILES.
TITLE PAGE ONLY HAS BEEN FILMED.

**Teachers'
Retirement
System**

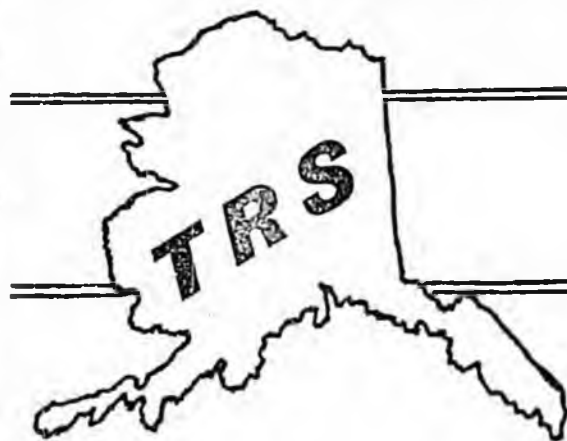
**INFORMATION
HANDBOOK**



**ALASKA
TEACHERS
RETIREMENT
SYSTEM**

**INFORMATION
BOOKLET**

DATE: 11-1980



ALASKA
TEACHERS'
RETIREMENT
SYSTEM

RECEIVED

AUG 21 1980

N.E.A. ALASKA

STATUTES

July 1, 1980



ALASKA
TEACHERS'
RETIREMENT
SYSTEM

INFORMATION
BOOKLET

May 1, 1983

Senator Dick Vay

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811
(907) 465-4954



MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Vic Fischer,
Chair

RE: SB 110

DATE: June 2, 1983

SB 110 amends the statutes governing the retirement systems for TRS, PERS, JRS, and EPORS. The bill:

- 1) increases the members contributions for members of TRS and PERS retirement systems.
- 2) for TRS and PERS, amends the arrearage indebtedness for prior military service and other service.
- 3) increases the monthly benefit amounts for TRS and PERS.
- 4) changes the Post-Retirement Pension Adjustment (PRPA) by setting up a graduated program for granting automatic cost-of-living increases based on the Anchorage consumer price index.

Enclosed as backup on this bill is:

- 1) A Department of Administration Position paper.
- 2) A fiscal note dated 2-4-83.
- 3) A sectional analysis prepared by LAA.
- 4) A letter from NEA-Alaska dated May 11, 1983.
- 5) A memo from Senator Vic Fischer to the Division of Retirement to account for the high fiscal note.
- 6) A response to the Memo from the Division of Retirement dated April 15.
- 7) A letter to Senator Vic Fischer dated March 3.
- 8) A proposed committee substitute for SB 110.
- 9) An undated draft fiscal note for the proposed committee substitute.
- 10) A sectional analysis for the proposed committee substitute.

Memo/Senator Vic Fischer 6/2/83

INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date _____, 1983

<p>I. REQUEST Bill/Resolution No.: <u>As Per 4-22-83</u> Title: <u>An Act Relating to Benefits Under</u> Sponsor: <u>State Affairs</u> <u>JRS, IRS</u> Requestor: _____</p>	<p>II. FISCAL DETAIL Agency Affected: <u>All State Agencies</u> PERS Program Category Affected: _____ BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: _____</p>
---	---

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		143,207.1	146,663.7	150,396.8	154,428.5	158,782.4
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC		129,549.7	131,913.7	134,466.8	137,224.1	140,202.1
TOTAL OPERATING		172,756.8	178,577.4	184,863.6	191,652.6	198,984.8
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
GENERAL FUND	165,722.2	171,033.9	176,716.6	182,854.0	189,482.3	
FEDERAL FUNDS	3,346.8	3,614.6	3,903.7	4,216.0	4,553.3	
* OTHER (Specify Source)	3,637.8	3,928.8	4,243.2	4,582.5	4,949.2	

*4% Veterans; 12% Fish & Game; 26% Highway; 58% Airport

POSITIONS:

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: <u>J.K. Humphreys, Director</u>	Phone: <u>465-4460</u>
Division: <u>Retirement & Benefits</u>	Date: <u>4-29-83</u>
Approved by Commissioner: <u>Lisa Rudd, Commissioner</u>	Date: <u>4-29-83</u>
Department: <u>Administration</u>	

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Recuestor (if different from Sponsor)

Fiscal Note / Admin 4/29/83 3/8/83

INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

State of Alaska

Fiscal Note

Draft CSSB 110

As Per 4-22-83

IV Analysis: The assumptions used for this fiscal note were as follows:

- A. FY 84 estimated State PERS salaries; \$434,286,000
- B. FY 84 estimated State TRS salaries; \$ 64,678,000
- C. FY 84 estimated total TRS salaries; \$361,023,000
- D. Existing actuarial assumptions used in all fiscal notes (see attached)

The estimated increase in contribution rates are as follows:

- 1. PERS - 8.73%
- 2. TRS - 16.37%

INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

1.6 ACTUARIAL METHOD AND ASSUMPTIONS

Valuation of Liabilities

A. Actuarial Method - Attained Age Normal, also known as Aggregate Method with Supplemental Liability. The unfunded accrued benefit liability is amortized over 25 years.

B. Actuarial Assumptions -

1. Interest 8% per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses.
2. Salary Scale 8% per year for the first 5 years of employment and 7% per year thereafter.
3. Health Cost Inflation 8% per year.
4. Mortality 1971 Group Annuity Mortality Table.
5. Turnover Based upon the 1980-81 actual total turnover experience. (See Table 1).
6. Disability Incidence rates in accordance with Table 2. Post-disability mortality in accordance with rates published by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to reflect mortality of those receiving disability benefits under Social Security. 94% of the disabilities are assumed to be occupational for police and fire; 28% for others.
7. Retirement Age The earlier of age 62 and 15 years of service, but not prior to age 57 for "other" members. Police and fire members are assumed to retire at the earlier of 22 years of service or attainment of age 55.
8. Spouse's Age Wives are assumed to be four years younger than husbands.
9. Contribution Refunds 100% of those terminating after age 35 with 5 or more years of service will leave their contributions and thereby retain their deferred vested benefit. All others who terminate are assumed to have their contributions refunded.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 10. C.O.L.A. | 60% of those receiving retirement benefits will be eligible for C.O.L.A. |
| 11. Expenses | No loading for expenses. |

Valuation of Assets

Based upon the three-year average ratio between market and cost values of the System's assets. Assets are accounted for on an accrued basis.

Valuation of Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for retirees are provided by the payment of premiums from the trust fund. A pre-65 cost and lower post-65 cost (due to Medicare) were assumed such that the total rate for all retirees equals the present premium rate. These medical premiums are then increased with the health inflation assumption. The actuarial cost method used for funding health benefits is the same method used to fund retirement benefits. Health benefits are assumed to be fully accrued once a member becomes vested.

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: Senate Bill 110 Date on Bill: 2-4-83
 Title: An Act Relating to Public Employees', Judicial, Elected Public Officers and Teacher
 Sponsor: _____ Benefit
 Requestor: _____

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital				
Operating		80.0	84,692.7	111,922.5
Total		80.0	84,692.7	111,922.5

b. Revenues:

Revenue				
---------	--	--	--	--

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

Cost to school districts and political subdivisions is estimated to be \$60,066,700 in FY 85 and \$79,530,900 in FY 86.

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor.

Prepared By: J.K. Humphrey Phone: 465-4460
 Division: Retirement & Benefits Date: 3-17-83

Approved by Commissioner: Lisa Rudd Commissioner LJR Date: 3-17-83
 Department: Administration

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/8/83

Fiscal Note / Admin 3/17/83

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill 110

Title An Act Relating to Public Employees', Judicial, Elected Public Officers' and Teachers'

Requested by _____ Date _____ Benef _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Administration - Division of Retirement & Benefits

Program Category Affected Centralized Administrative Services & Secondary Education

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Retirement & Benefits

(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 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
100 RETIREMENT BENEFITS			5,930.5	7,936.3	9,638.6	10,409.7
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		40.0				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
700 STATE TRS MATCHING			53,102.8	44,299.4	53,800.9	58,104.9
TOTAL		40.0	39,033.3	52,235.7	63,439.5	68,514.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			39,033.3	52,235.7	63,439.5	68,514.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
* OTHER FUNDS:						
PERS						
TRIS		40.0				

* 4% Veterans; 12% Fish & Game; 26% Highway; 58% Airport

POSITIONS NONE

FULL TIME

PART TIME

TEMPORARY

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

1. The TRS contribution rate must be increased by 16.97% in FY 85; 21.03% in FY 86; and 23.66% in FY 87. The TRS contribution rate is split 50/50 between the state and the school districts.
2. Estimate the FY 85 TRS payroll to be \$389,904,000.
3. The cost to school districts is estimated to be \$27,172,400 in FY 85; \$36,363,000 in FY 86; and \$44,162,400 in FY 87.

INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY
(Revised)

Fiscal Note / Admin 3/17/89

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill 110
Title An Act Relating to Public Employees', Judicial, Elected Public Officers' and Teacher:
Requested by _____ Date _____ Benefit: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Administration - Division of Retirement & Benefits
Program Category Affected Centralized Administrative Services
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Retirement & Benefits
(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 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
100 RETIREMENT BENEFITS			44,698.3	58,658.6	72,761.0	78,581.9
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		40.0				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
700 STATE TRS MATCHING						
TOTAL.		40.0	44,698.3	58,658.6	72,761.0	78,581.9

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			40,407.3	53,027.4	65,775.8	71,037.9
FEDERAL FUNDS			2,056.1	2,698.3	3,347.1	3,614.8
*OTHER FUNDS:			2,234.9	2,932.9	3,638.1	3,929.2
PERS		40.0				
TRS						

* 4% Veterans; 12% Fish & Game; 26% Highway; 58% Airport

POSITIONS NONE

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

1. The state PERS payroll contribution rate must be increased by 9.53% in FY 85; 11.52% in FY 86; and 13.30% in FY 87.
2. Estimate the FY 85 state PERS payroll to be \$469,028,800.
3. The cost to political subdivisions is estimated to be \$32,894,300 in FY 85; \$43,167,900 in FY 86; and \$53,546,000 in FY 87.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill 110Title An Act Relating to Public Employees', Judicial, Elected Public Officers and Teach

Requested by _____ Date _____ Benef _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Administration - Division of Retirement & BenefitsProgram Category Affected Centralized Administrative ServicesBRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Retirement and Benefits (EPORS)

(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 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
100 RETIREMENT BENEFITS			66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
700 STATE TRS MATCHING						
TOTAL			66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3
FEDERAL FUNDS						
* OTHER FUNDS:						
PERS						
TRS						

* 4% Veterans; 12% Fish & Game; 26% Highway; 58% Airport

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

- Costs to fund the EPORS provision of this bill will be 23.76% of the FY 85 payroll.
- Estimate the FY 85 EPORS payroll to be \$279,323.

INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill 110
 Title An Act Relating to Public Employees', Judicial, Elected Public Officers and Teachers
 Requested by _____ Date _____ Benefit _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Administration - Division of Retirement & Benefits
 Program Category Affected Centralized Administrative Services
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Retirement and Benefits (JRS)

(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 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
100 RETIREMENT BENEFITS			894.8	961.9	1,034.0	1,111.5
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
700 STATE-TRS MATCHING						
TOTAL			894.8	961.9	1,034.0	1,111.5

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			894.8	961.9	1,034.0	1,111.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
*OTHER FUNDS:						
PERS						
TRS						

* 4% Veterans; 12% Fish & Game; 26% Highway; 58% Airport

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

1. The JRS contribution rate must be increased by 23.76% in FY 85.
2. Estimate the FY 85 JRS payroll to be \$3,766,000.

INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY