

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FILES 1969 - 1970

4344 SSTA SB 56 - SB 70

123

The Honorable Mitch Abood, Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee

January 25, 1985
Page 2

Second, under the bill without the amendment, the annuity account of a person who does not survive to age 65 is distributed among other contributors, so that those who do survive will receive an enhanced payment. This enhancement would be removed by the amendment.

Finally, since the present longevity bonus program is available only to individuals who survive to age 65, the bill without the amendment is consistent with the objective of replacing the retirement security presently available under the bonus program with a substitute program.

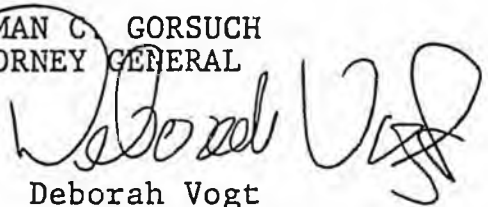
These considerations must be weighed against the concerns expressed at the teleconference yesterday that younger individuals may be reluctant to participate in the program if contributions would be lost upon death. Participation in the program is obviously an important consideration.

In short, the proposed amendment would have no substantial legal effect on the bill as a whole. The decision is a policy decision.

Sincerely,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


Deborah Vogt
Assistant Attorney General

DV:jf

SUMMARY SB 56

This bill will phase out the existing longevity bonus program and replace it with individual annuity accounts funded primarily by the permanent fund dividend of participants.

The bill provides that each year every Alaskan (except those who are 65 or older before 1986) will receive his or her permanent fund dividend in the form of a credit to an annuity account, unless the individual affirmatively elects to receive cash. When the individual reaches age 65, they will receive their annuity whether they live in Alaska or anywhere else. Since it will be years before annuity payments are sufficient to replace the longevity bonus, the ALB program is reduced annually (except for those who reached 65 before Jan 1, 1985).

Alaskans who choose to participate in the program will receive monthly benefits after reaching age 65 of at least \$250 per month. Alaska's existing elderly (65 or older before Jan 1, 1986) will receive their current \$250 bonus inflated by 3% annually and still receive their permanent fund dividends.

There is a "target amount" for the longevity bonus which is \$250 per month inflated by 3% each year. That target amount is then reduced by the maximum possible annuity that would be available to a 65-year old individual who has participated in the program every year since the program started.

Example: If the inflated ALB "target" for a particular year is \$280, and a person turning 65 who received an annuity credit in each year of the program would be entitled to an annuity of \$100 per month, the ALB payment for all recipients would be \$180. If the person had not participated in the annuity program and turned 65 in that year, they would receive only the ALB payment of the \$180.

FISCAL YEAR	MAXIMUM Possible Annuity	ALB (for new recipients)
1986	4.37	\$245.63
1990	32.50	248.88
1995	106.27	219.92
2000	255.70	122.45
2005	533.39	-0-

Residency

You must be a resident of Alaska at least one year to receive the Longevity Bonus payment. Permanent Fund dividends are, of course, only available to Alaska residents--so an individual must be an Alaskan to contribute to an annuity account. However, you do not have to be a resident of the State to receive your annuity.

1. Front-loading

Section 16 of the bill provides that the Legislature may "front-load" the annuity program by appropriating additional funds from general funds or earnings of the undistributed income account. Substantial front-loading in the first three years saves money over the length of the program as general fund obligations decrease at a faster rate. Also, with front-loading there is a substantial incentive for individuals to forgo immediate cash in favor of retirement security.

SECTIONAL SB 56

SECTION 1

Findings and Purpose

SECTION 2

A parent, guardian, or other authorized representative may elect to receive an annuity share on behalf of the eligible minor or individual in lieu of a cash dividend.

SECTION 3

A person who is eligible to receive a permanent fund dividend may elect to receive an annuity share in lieu of a cash dividend. Alternatively, a person may elect up to 75% in cash and the remainder as a annuity credit.

SECTION 4

The Commissioner of Revenue shall adopt regulations establishing the process for determining eligibility of individuals for permanent fund dividend.

SECTION 5

The permanent fund application form shall be prepared to allow an applicant to elect to receive cash in lieu of a permanent fund dividend.

SECTION 6

If a public agency claims a cash dividend on behalf of individuals, the public agency shall hold the dividend in trust for the individual.

SECTION 7

The state is not responsible for a guardian or parents decision for an individual on whether to take an annuity credit or cash dividend.

SECTION 8

The permanent fund dividend application form shall be prepared to allow an applicant, other than a person who is 65 before January 1, 1986 to elect to receive cash in lieu of a permanent fund dividend.

SECTION 9

Conforms the penalties and enforcement laws to include annuity credits.

SECTION 10

Sets up a procedure so if a permanent fund dividend is credited to an individuals account erroneous a debit can be made against the account. If the credit is the fault of the individual, the debit must be made within 10 years. If the credit is the fault of the state, the debit must be made within 3 years.

SECTION 11

Adds duties to the Department of Revenue to maintain records of annuity shares for individuals and adopt regulations (to the extent allowable) to structure the annuity program so that annuity benefits are not taxable to people until they actually receive the annuity money.

SECTION 12

Allows only cash payments exempt from attachment for collection of debt.

SECTION 13

Allows only cash payments for those ordered by the courts or attached for collections.

SECTION 14

Conforming language to contain annuity credits within the eligibility laws and regulations for public assistance,

SECTION 15

New definition of permanent fund dividend to include annuities.

SECTION 16

Establishes the Annuity Investment Fund within the state treasury. An amount, equal to the permanent fund dividend multiplied by the number of persons electing to receive an annuity share, shall be annually credited to the Annuity Account. The Legislature may appropriate either general funds or earnings from the undistributed income account in the Alaska Permanent Fund. The definition of permanent fund

dividend is amended to include annuities. Establishes the Annuity Fund. Money in the Annuity Fund is appropriated by the Legislature to pay annuities. An individual who holds one or more annuity shares may receive an annuity upon reaching the age of 65. The annuity will be paid monthly using a straight life annuity with a defined contribution plan. The annuity is cancelled upon the death of the individual receiving the annuity.

SECTION 17

Deletes the dollar amount in the Longevity Bonus program.

SECTION 18

Makes the Longevity bonus payment \$250 plus a 3% annum minus the maximum possible annuity.

SECTION 19

Adds people residing in nursing homes, and the nursing home wing of of Pioneer Homes as unqualified persons to receive Longevity bonus payments. (This is to protect those people on Medicaid who were adversely impacted by Federal regulations)

SECTION 20

Repealers of Longevity Bonus Program

SECTION 21

Repealers of Longevity Bonus Program

SECTION 22

Applies to Permanent Fund dividends for years beginning after December 31, 1985.

SECTION 23

Immediate Effective Date

ALB CASES WITH ZERO FRONT LOADING AND NO ESCALATORS

FISCAL YEAR	MONTHLY PAYMENTS			POPULATIONS					PROGRAM COSTS (MILLIONS)				
	TARGET	MAXIMUM POSSIBLE ANNUITY	ALB	65 & OVER	65 BEFORE 1986	65 AFTER 1985	65 BEFORE 1991	65 AFTER 1990	COMM. BILL	COMM. BILL stairstep in 1986	COMM. BILL stairstep in 1991	ADAMS BILL	CURRENT LAW
1986	\$250.00	\$4.37	\$245.63	16,744	15,039	1,705	16,744	-0-	\$49.4	\$50.1	\$50.2	\$50.2	\$50.7
1987	\$250.00	\$9.70	\$240.30	17,768	14,349	3,419	17,768	-0-	\$51.2	\$52.9	\$53.3	\$53.3	\$53.7
1988	\$250.00	\$16.03	\$233.97	18,769	13,660	5,109	18,769	-0-	\$52.7	\$55.3	\$56.3	\$56.3	\$56.7
1989	\$250.00	\$23.55	\$226.45	19,828	12,974	6,854	19,828	-0-	\$53.9	\$57.5	\$59.5	\$59.5	\$59.9
1990	\$250.00	\$32.50	\$217.50	20,913	12,293	8,620	20,913	-0-	\$54.6	\$59.4	\$62.7	\$62.7	\$62.7
1991	\$250.00	\$43.06	\$206.94	21,908	11,616	10,292	19,981	1,927	\$54.4	\$60.4	\$64.7	\$59.9	\$65.7
1992	\$250.00	\$55.44	\$194.56	22,849	10,943	11,906	19,046	3,803	\$53.3	\$60.6	\$66.0	\$57.1	\$68.1
1993	\$250.00	\$69.89	\$180.11	23,861	10,273	13,588	18,111	5,750	\$51.6	\$60.2	\$66.8	\$54.3	\$71.1
1994	\$250.00	\$86.72	\$163.28	24,799	9,606	15,193	17,183	7,616	\$48.5	\$60.6	\$66.5	\$51.5	\$74.1
1995	\$250.00	\$106.27	\$143.73	25,891	8,945	16,946	16,262	9,629	\$44.7	\$55.1	\$65.4	\$48.8	\$77.1
1996	\$250.00	\$128.70	\$121.30	26,863	8,291	18,572	15,345	11,518	\$39.1	\$51.9	\$62.8	\$46.0	\$80.1
1997	\$250.00	\$154.42	\$95.58	27,692	7,644	20,048	14,431	13,261	\$31.8	\$45.9	\$58.5	\$43.3	\$83.1
1998	\$250.00	\$183.86	\$66.14	28,657	7,012	21,645	13,544	15,113	\$22.7	\$38.2	\$52.6	\$40.6	\$86.1
1999	\$250.00	\$217.46	\$32.54	29,556	6,396	23,160	12,623	16,933	\$11.5	\$28.2	\$44.5	\$37.9	\$88.1
2000	\$250.00	\$255.10	-0-	30,511	5,799	24,712	11,733	18,778	-0-	\$17.4	\$35.2	\$35.2	\$91.1
2001	\$250.00	\$298.96	-0-	31,459	5,225	26,234	10,855	20,604	-0-	\$15.7	\$32.6	\$32.6	\$94.1
2002	\$250.00	\$347.74	-0-	32,440	4,676	27,764	9,995	22,445	-0-	\$14.8	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$97.1
2003	\$250.00	\$402.63	-0-	33,448	4,156	29,292	9,155	24,293	-0-	\$12.5	\$27.5	\$27.5	\$100.1
2004	\$250.00	\$464.27	-0-	34,483	3,666	30,817	8,340	26,143	-0-	\$11.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$103.1
2005	\$250.00	\$533.39	-0-	35,721	3,210	32,511	7,552	28,169	-0-	\$9.6	\$22.7	\$22.7	\$107.1
2006	\$250.00	\$610.77	-0-	37,130	2,788	34,342	6,794	30,336	-0-	\$8.4	\$20.4	\$20.4	\$111.1
2007	\$250.00	\$697.21	-0-	38,489	2,402	36,087	6,072	32,417	-0-	\$7.2	\$18.2	\$18.2	\$115.1
2008	\$250.00	\$793.66	-0-	40,309	2,050	38,259	5,388	34,921	-0-	\$6.2	\$16.2	\$16.2	\$120.1
2009	\$250.00	\$901.13	-0-	42,194	1,778	40,416	4,746	37,448	-0-	\$5.3	\$14.2	\$14.2	\$126.1
2010	\$250.00	\$1,020.72	-0-	44,012	1,449	42,563	4,224	39,862	-0-	\$4.3	\$12.7	\$12.7	\$132.1
2011	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	1,213	43,787	3,669	41,331	-0-	\$3.6	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$135.1
2012	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	1,003	43,997	3,161	41,839	-0-	\$3.0	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$135.1
2013	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	819	44,181	2,698	42,302	-0-	\$2.5	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$135.1
2014	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	658	44,342	2,340	42,660	-0-	\$2.0	\$7.0	\$7.0	\$135.1
2015	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	521	44,479	1,907	43,093	-0-	\$1.6	\$5.7	\$5.7	\$135.1
2016	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	405	44,595	1,596	43,404	-0-	\$1.2	\$4.8	\$4.8	\$135.1
2017	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	309	44,691	1,320	43,680	-0-	\$0.9	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$135.1
2018	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	231	44,769	1,078	43,922	-0-	\$0.7	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$135.1
2019	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	169	44,831	866	44,134	-0-	\$0.5	\$2.6	\$2.6	\$135.1
2020	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	114	44,886	686	44,314	-0-	\$0.3	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$135.1
2021	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	76	44,924	533	44,467	-0-	\$0.2	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$135.1
2022	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	48	44,952	407	44,593	-0-	\$0.1	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$135.1
2023	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	31	44,969	304	44,696	-0-	\$0.1	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$135.1
2024	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	18	44,982	222	44,778	-0-	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$135.1
2025	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	10	44,990	150	44,850	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$135.1
2026	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	5	44,995	100	44,900	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$135.1
2027	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	3	44,997	63	44,937	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$135.1
2028	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	1	44,999	41	44,959	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$135.1
2029	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	24	44,976	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$135.1
2030	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	13	44,987	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.1
2031	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	7	44,993	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.1
2032	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	4	44,996	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.1
2033	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	1	44,999	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.1
2034	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000		45,000	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.1

continues to increase

ALB PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-2010	\$619	\$864	\$1,148	\$1,040	\$5.4
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-2010	\$432	\$539	\$647	\$586	\$1.3
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$369	\$444	\$516	\$470	\$8
FRONT LOADING PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
COMBINED PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS	\$619	\$864	\$1,148	\$1,040	\$5.4
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS	\$432	\$539	\$647	\$586	\$1.3
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$369	\$444	\$516	\$470	\$8

ALB CASES WITH ZERO FRONT LOADING AND NO ESCALATIONS

FISCAL YEAR	---MONTHLY PAYMENTS---			-----POPULATIONS-----					-----PROGRAM COSTS (MILLIONS)-----				
	TARGET	MAXIMUM POSSIBLE ANNUITY	ALB	65 & OVER	65 BEFORE 1986	65 AFTER 1985	65 BEFORE 1991	65 AFTER 1990	COMM. BILL	COMM. BILL stairstep in 1986	COMM. BILL stairstep in 1991	ADAMS BILL	CURRENT LAW
1986	\$250.00	\$4.37	\$245.63	16,744	15,039	1,705	16,744	-0-	\$49.4	\$50.1	\$50.2	\$50.2	\$50.2
1987	\$250.00	\$9.70	\$240.30	17,768	14,349	3,419	17,768	-0-	\$51.2	\$52.9	\$53.3	\$53.3	\$53.3
1988	\$250.00	\$16.03	\$233.97	18,769	13,660	5,109	18,769	-0-	\$52.7	\$55.3	\$56.3	\$56.3	\$56.3
1989	\$250.00	\$23.55	\$226.45	19,828	12,974	6,854	19,828	-0-	\$53.9	\$57.5	\$59.5	\$59.5	\$59.5
1990	\$250.00	\$32.50	\$217.50	20,913	12,293	8,620	20,913	-0-	\$54.6	\$59.4	\$62.7	\$62.7	\$62.7
1991	\$250.00	\$43.06	\$206.94	21,948	11,616	10,292	19,981	1,927	\$54.4	\$60.4	\$64.7	\$59.9	\$65.0
1992	\$250.00	\$55.44	\$194.56	22,849	10,943	11,906	19,046	3,803	\$53.3	\$60.6	\$65.0	\$57.1	\$68.0
1993	\$250.00	\$69.89	\$180.11	23,861	10,273	13,588	18,111	5,750	\$51.6	\$60.2	\$66.8	\$54.3	\$71.0
1994	\$250.00	\$86.72	\$163.28	24,799	9,606	15,193	17,183	7,616	\$48.6	\$58.6	\$66.5	\$51.5	\$74.0
1995	\$250.00	\$106.27	\$143.73	25,891	8,945	16,946	16,262	9,629	\$44.7	\$56.1	\$65.4	\$48.8	\$77.0
1996	\$250.00	\$128.70	\$121.30	26,863	8,291	18,572	15,345	11,518	\$39.1	\$51.9	\$62.8	\$46.0	\$80.0
1997	\$250.00	\$154.42	\$95.58	27,692	7,644	20,048	14,431	13,261	\$31.8	\$45.9	\$58.5	\$43.3	\$83.0
1998	\$250.00	\$183.86	\$66.14	28,657	7,012	21,645	13,544	15,113	\$22.7	\$38.2	\$52.6	\$40.6	\$86.0
1999	\$250.00	\$217.46	\$32.54	29,556	6,396	23,160	12,623	16,933	\$11.5	\$28.2	\$44.5	\$37.9	\$88.0
2000	\$250.00	\$255.10	-0-	30,511	5,799	24,712	11,733	18,778	-0-	\$17.4	\$35.2	\$35.2	\$91.0
2001	\$250.00	\$298.96	-0-	31,459	5,225	26,234	10,855	20,604	-0-	\$15.7	\$32.6	\$32.6	\$94.0
2002	\$250.00	\$347.74	-0-	32,440	4,676	27,764	9,995	22,445	-0-	\$14.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$97.0
2003	\$250.00	\$402.63	-0-	33,448	4,156	29,292	9,155	24,293	-0-	\$12.5	\$27.5	\$27.5	\$100.0
2004	\$250.00	\$464.27	-0-	34,483	3,666	30,817	8,340	26,143	-0-	\$11.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$103.0
2005	\$250.00	\$533.39	-0-	35,721	3,210	32,511	7,552	28,169	-0-	\$9.6	\$22.7	\$22.7	\$107.0
2006	\$250.00	\$610.77	-0-	37,130	2,788	34,342	6,794	30,336	-0-	\$8.4	\$20.4	\$20.4	\$111.0
2007	\$250.00	\$697.21	-0-	38,489	2,402	36,087	6,072	32,417	-0-	\$7.2	\$18.2	\$18.2	\$115.0
2008	\$250.00	\$793.66	-0-	40,309	2,050	38,259	5,388	34,921	-0-	\$6.2	\$16.2	\$16.2	\$120.0
2009	\$250.00	\$901.13	-0-	42,194	1,778	40,416	4,746	37,448	-0-	\$5.3	\$14.2	\$14.2	\$126.0
2010	\$250.00	\$1,028.72	-0-	44,012	1,449	42,563	4,224	39,862	-0-	\$4.3	\$12.7	\$12.7	\$132.0
2011	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	1,213	43,787	3,669	41,331	-0-	\$3.6	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$135.0
2012	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	1,003	43,997	3,161	41,839	-0-	\$3.0	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$135.0
2013	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	819	44,181	2,698	42,302	-0-	\$2.5	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$135.0
2014	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	658	44,342	2,340	42,660	-0-	\$2.0	\$7.0	\$7.0	\$135.0
2015	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	521	44,479	1,907	43,093	-0-	\$1.6	\$5.7	\$5.7	\$135.0
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2017	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	309	44,691	1,320	43,680	-0-	\$0.9	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$135.0
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2019	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	169	44,831	866	44,134	-0-	\$0.5	\$2.6	\$2.6	\$135.0
2020	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	114	44,886	686	44,314	-0-	\$0.3	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$135.0
2021	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	76	44,924	533	44,467	-0-	\$0.2	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$135.0
2022	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	48	44,952	407	44,593	-0-	\$0.1	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$135.0
2023	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	31	44,969	304	44,696	-0-	\$0.1	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$135.0
2024	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	18	44,982	222	44,778	-0-	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$135.0
2025	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	10	44,990	150	44,850	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$135.0
2026	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	5	44,995	100	44,900	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$135.0
2027	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	3	44,997	63	44,937	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$135.0
2028	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	1	44,999	41	44,959	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$135.0
2029	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	-0-	45,000	24	44,976	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$135.0
2030	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	-0-	45,000	13	44,987	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0
2031	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	-0-	45,000	7	44,993	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0
2032	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	-0-	45,000	4	44,996	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0
2033	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	-0-	45,000	1	44,999	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0
2034	\$250.00	-0-	-0-	45,000	-0-	45,000	-0-	45,000	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0

continues to increase

ALB PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-2010	\$619	\$864	\$1,148	\$1,040	\$5.4
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-2010	\$432	\$539	\$647	\$586	\$1.3
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$369	\$444	\$516	\$470	\$8
FRONT LOADING PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
COMBINED PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS	\$619	\$864	\$1,148	\$1,040	\$5.4
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS	\$432	\$539	\$647	\$586	\$1.3
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$369	\$444	\$516	\$470	\$8

ALB CASES WITH ZERO FRONT LOADING AND THREE PERCENT ESCALATOR

FISCAL YEAR	---MONTHLY PAYMENTS---			-----POPULATIONS-----					-----PROGRAM COSTS (MILLIONS)-----				
	TARGET	MAXIMUM POSSIBLE ANNUITY	ALB	65 & OVER	65 BEFORE 1986	65 AFTER 1985	65 BEFORE 1991	65 AFTER 1990	COMM. BILL	COMM. BILL stairstep in 1986	COMM. BILL stairstep in 1991	ADAMS BILL with escalator	CURRENT LAW with escalator
1986	\$250.00	\$4.37	\$245.63	16,744	15,039	1,705	16,744	-0-	\$49.4	\$50.1	\$50.2	\$50.2	\$50.2
1987	\$257.50	\$9.70	\$247.80	17,768	14,349	3,419	17,768	-0-	\$52.8	\$54.5	\$54.9	\$54.9	\$54.9
1988	\$265.23	\$16.03	\$249.20	18,769	13,660	5,109	18,769	-0-	\$56.1	\$59.7	\$59.7	\$59.7	\$59.7
1989	\$273.18	\$23.55	\$249.63	19,828	12,974	6,854	19,823	-0-	\$59.4	\$63.1	\$65.0	\$65.0	\$65.0
1990	\$281.38	\$32.50	\$248.88	20,913	12,293	8,620	20,913	-0-	\$62.5	\$67.3	\$70.6	\$70.6	\$70.6
1991	\$289.82	\$43.06	\$246.76	21,908	11,616	10,292	19,901	1,927	\$64.9	\$70.9	\$75.2	\$69.5	\$76.2
1992	\$298.51	\$55.44	\$243.07	22,849	10,943	11,906	19,046	3,803	\$66.6	\$73.9	\$79.3	\$68.2	\$81.8
1993	\$307.47	\$69.89	\$237.58	23,861	10,273	13,588	18,111	5,750	\$68.0	\$76.6	\$83.2	\$66.8	\$88.0
1994	\$316.69	\$86.72	\$229.97	24,799	9,606	15,193	17,183	7,616	\$68.4	\$78.4	\$86.3	\$65.3	\$94.2
1995	\$326.19	\$106.27	\$219.92	25,891	8,945	16,946	16,262	9,629	\$68.3	\$79.7	\$89.1	\$63.7	\$101.3
1996	\$335.98	\$128.70	\$207.28	26,863	8,291	18,572	15,345	11,518	\$66.8	\$79.6	\$90.5	\$61.9	\$108.3
1997	\$346.06	\$154.42	\$191.64	27,692	7,644	20,848	14,431	13,261	\$63.7	\$77.8	\$90.4	\$59.9	\$115.0
1998	\$356.44	\$183.36	\$172.58	28,657	7,012	21,645	13,544	15,113	\$59.3	\$74.8	\$89.2	\$57.9	\$122.6
1999	\$367.13	\$217.46	\$149.67	29,556	6,396	23,160	12,623	16,933	\$53.1	\$69.8	\$86.0	\$55.6	\$130.2
2000	\$378.15	\$255.10	\$123.05	30,511	5,799	24,712	11,733	18,778	\$45.1	\$62.8	\$81.0	\$53.2	\$138.5
2001	\$389.49	\$298.96	\$90.53	31,459	5,225	26,234	10,855	20,604	\$34.2	\$52.9	\$73.1	\$50.7	\$147.0
2002	\$401.18	\$347.74	\$53.44	32,440	4,676	27,764	9,995	22,445	\$20.8	\$40.3	\$62.5	\$48.1	\$156.2
2003	\$413.21	\$402.63	\$10.58	33,448	4,156	29,292	9,155	24,293	\$4.2	\$24.3	\$48.5	\$45.4	\$165.9
2004	\$425.61	\$464.27	-0-	34,483	3,666	30,817	8,340	26,143	-0-	\$18.7	\$42.6	\$42.6	\$176.1
2005	\$438.38	\$533.39	-0-	35,721	3,210	32,511	7,552	28,169	-0-	\$16.9	\$39.7	\$39.7	\$187.9
2006	\$451.53	\$610.77	-0-	37,130	2,788	34,342	6,794	30,336	-0-	\$15.1	\$36.8	\$36.8	\$201.2
2007	\$465.07	\$697.21	-0-	38,489	2,402	36,007	6,072	32,417	-0-	\$13.4	\$33.9	\$33.9	\$214.8
2008	\$479.03	\$793.66	-0-	40,309	2,050	38,259	5,388	34,921	-0-	\$11.8	\$31.0	\$31.0	\$231.7
2009	\$493.40	\$901.13	-0-	42,194	1,778	40,416	4,746	37,448	-0-	\$10.5	\$28.1	\$28.1	\$249.8
2010	\$508.20	\$1,020.72	-0-	44,012	1,449	42,563	4,224	39,862	-0-	\$8.0	\$25.8	\$25.8	\$268.4
2011	\$523.44	-0-	-0-	45,000	1,213	43,707	3,669	41,331	-0-	\$7.6	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$282.7
2012	\$539.15	-0-	-0-	45,000	1,003	43,997	3,161	41,839	-0-	\$6.5	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$291.1
2013	\$555.32	-0-	-0-	45,000	819	44,181	2,698	42,302	-0-	\$5.5	\$18.0	\$18.0	\$299.9
2014	\$571.98	-0-	-0-	45,000	650	44,342	2,340	42,660	-0-	\$4.5	\$16.1	\$16.1	\$308.9
2015	\$589.14	-0-	-0-	45,000	521	44,479	1,907	43,093	-0-	\$3.7	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$318.1
2016	\$606.82	-0-	-0-	45,000	405	44,595	1,596	43,404	-0-	\$2.9	\$11.6	\$11.6	\$327.7
2017	\$625.02	-0-	-0-	45,000	309	44,691	1,320	43,600	-0-	\$2.3	\$9.9	\$9.9	\$337.5
2018	\$643.77	-0-	-0-	45,000	231	44,769	1,078	43,922	-0-	\$1.8	\$8.3	\$8.3	\$347.6
2019	\$663.08	-0-	-0-	45,000	169	44,831	866	44,134	-0-	\$1.3	\$6.9	\$6.9	\$358.1
2020	\$682.98	-0-	-0-	45,000	114	44,886	686	44,314	-0-	\$0.9	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$368.8
2021	\$703.47	continues to increase	-0-	45,000	76	44,924	533	44,467	-0-	\$0.6	\$4.5	\$4.5	\$379.9
2022	\$724.57	-0-	-0-	45,000	48	44,952	407	44,593	-0-	\$0.4	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$391.3
2023	\$746.31	-0-	-0-	45,000	31	44,969	304	44,696	-0-	\$0.3	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$403.0
2024	\$768.70	-0-	-0-	45,000	18	44,982	222	44,778	-0-	\$0.2	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$415.1
2025	\$791.76	-0-	-0-	45,000	10	44,990	150	44,850	-0-	\$0.1	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$427.5
2026	\$815.51	-0-	-0-	45,000	5	44,995	100	44,900	-0-	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$440.4
2027	\$839.97	-0-	-0-	45,000	3	44,997	63	44,937	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$453.6
2028	\$865.17	-0-	-0-	45,000	1	44,999	41	44,959	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$467.2
2029	\$891.13	-0-	-0-	45,000	-	45,000	24	44,976	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$481.2
2030	\$917.86	-0-	-0-	45,000	-	45,000	13	44,987	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$495.6
2031	\$945.40	-0-	-0-	45,000	-	45,000	7	44,993	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$510.5
2032	\$973.76	-0-	-0-	45,000	-	45,000	4	44,996	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$525.8
2033	\$1,002.97	-0-	-0-	45,000	-	45,000	1	44,999	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$541.6
2034	\$1,033.06	-0-	-0-	45,000	-	45,000	-	45,000	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$557.9

NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-2034	\$964	\$1,290	\$1,723	\$1,455	\$13,087
ALB PAYMENTS CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-2034	\$605	\$735	\$879	\$745	\$2,501
PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$496	\$584	\$674	\$577	\$1,393
NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FRONT LOADING PAYMENTS CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NOMINAL DOLLARS	\$964	\$1,290	\$1,723	\$1,455	\$13,087
COMBINED PAYMENTS CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS	\$605	\$735	\$879	\$745	\$2,501
PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$496	\$584	\$674	\$577	\$1,393

ALB CASES WITH THREE YEAR FRONT LOADING AND NO ESCALATOR

FISCAL YEAR	---MONTHLY PAYMENTS---			-----POPULATIONS-----					-----PROGRAM COSTS (MILLIONS)-----				
	TARGET	MAXIMUM POSSIBLE ANNUITY	ALB	65 & OVER	65 BEFORE 1986	65 AFTER 1985	65 BEFORE 1991	65 AFTER 1990	COMM. BILL	COMM. BILL stairstep in 1986	COMM. BILL stairstep in 1991	ADAMS BILL	CURRENT LAW
1986	\$250.00	\$11.92	\$238.08	16,744	15,839	1,705	16,744	-0-	\$47.8	\$50.8	\$50.2	\$50.2	\$50.2
1987	\$250.00	\$24.86	\$225.14	17,768	14,349	3,419	17,768	-0-	\$48.0	\$52.3	\$53.3	\$53.3	\$53.3
1988	\$250.00	\$39.05	\$210.95	18,769	13,660	5,109	18,769	-0-	\$47.5	\$53.9	\$56.3	\$56.3	\$56.3
1989	\$250.00	\$46.94	\$203.06	19,828	12,974	6,854	19,828	-0-	\$48.3	\$55.6	\$59.5	\$59.5	\$59.5
1990	\$250.00	\$56.27	\$193.73	20,913	12,293	8,620	20,913	-0-	\$48.6	\$56.9	\$62.7	\$62.7	\$62.7
1991	\$250.00	\$67.21	\$182.79	21,908	11,616	10,292	19,981	1,927	\$48.1	\$57.4	\$64.2	\$59.9	\$65.7
1992	\$250.00	\$79.93	\$170.07	22,849	10,943	11,906	19,046	3,803	\$46.6	\$57.1	\$64.9	\$57.1	\$68.5
1993	\$250.00	\$94.67	\$155.33	23,861	10,273	13,588	18,111	5,750	\$44.5	\$56.1	\$65.1	\$54.3	\$71.6
1994	\$250.00	\$111.73	\$138.27	24,799	9,606	15,193	17,183	7,616	\$41.1	\$54.0	\$64.2	\$51.5	\$74.4
1995	\$250.00	\$131.53	\$118.47	25,891	8,945	16,946	16,262	9,629	\$36.8	\$50.9	\$62.5	\$48.8	\$77.7
1996	\$250.00	\$154.20	\$95.80	26,863	8,291	18,572	15,345	11,518	\$30.9	\$46.2	\$59.3	\$46.0	\$80.6
1997	\$250.00	\$180.13	\$69.87	27,692	7,644	20,048	14,431	13,261	\$23.2	\$39.7	\$54.4	\$43.3	\$83.1
1998	\$250.00	\$209.76	\$40.24	28,657	7,012	21,645	13,544	15,113	\$13.8	\$31.5	\$47.9	\$40.6	\$86.0
1999	\$250.00	\$243.52	\$6.48	29,556	6,396	23,160	12,623	16,933	\$2.3	\$21.0	\$39.2	\$7.9	\$88.7
2000	\$250.00	\$281.92	-0-	30,511	5,799	24,712	11,733	18,778	-0-	\$17.4	\$35.2	\$35.2	\$91.5
2001	\$250.00	\$325.34	-0-	31,459	5,225	26,234	10,855	20,604	-0-	\$15.7	\$32.6	\$32.6	\$94.4
2002	\$250.00	\$374.26	-0-	32,440	4,676	27,764	9,995	22,445	-0-	\$14.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$97.3
2003	\$250.00	\$429.25	-0-	33,448	4,156	29,292	9,155	24,293	-0-	\$12.5	\$27.5	\$27.5	\$100.3
2004	\$250.00	\$490.97	-0-	34,483	3,666	30,817	8,340	26,143	-0-	\$11.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$103.4
2005	\$250.00	\$568.18	-0-	35,721	3,210	32,511	7,552	28,169	-0-	\$9.6	\$22.7	\$22.7	\$107.2
2006	\$250.00	\$637.63	-0-	37,130	2,788	34,342	6,794	30,336	-0-	\$8.4	\$20.4	\$20.4	\$111.4
2007	\$250.00	\$724.15	-0-	38,489	2,402	36,087	6,072	32,417	-0-	\$7.2	\$18.2	\$18.2	\$115.5
2008	\$250.00	\$820.68	-0-	40,309	2,050	38,259	5,388	34,921	-0-	\$6.2	\$16.2	\$16.2	\$120.9
2009	\$250.00	\$928.22	-0-	42,194	1,778	40,416	4,746	37,448	-0-	\$5.3	\$14.2	\$14.2	\$126.6
2010	\$250.00	\$1,047.88	-0-	44,012	1,449	42,563	4,224	39,862	-0-	\$4.3	\$12.7	\$12.7	\$132.0
2011	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	1,213	43,787	3,669	41,531	-0-	\$3.6	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$135.0
2012	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	1,003	43,997	3,161	41,839	-0-	\$3.0	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$135.0
2013	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	819	44,181	2,698	42,302	-0-	\$2.5	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$135.0
2014	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	658	44,342	2,340	42,660	-0-	\$2.0	\$7.0	\$7.0	\$135.0
2015	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	521	44,479	1,987	43,093	-0-	\$1.6	\$5.7	\$5.7	\$135.0
2016	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	405	44,595	1,596	43,404	-0-	\$1.2	\$4.8	\$4.8	\$135.0
2017	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	309	44,691	1,320	43,688	-0-	\$0.9	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$135.0
2018	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	231	44,769	1,078	43,922	-0-	\$0.7	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$135.0
2019	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	169	44,831	066	44,134	-0-	\$0.5	\$2.6	\$2.6	\$135.0
2020	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	114	44,886	686	44,314	-0-	\$0.3	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$135.0
2021	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	76	44,924	533	44,467	-0-	\$0.2	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$135.0
2022	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	48	44,952	407	44,593	-0-	\$0.1	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$135.0
2023	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	31	44,969	304	44,696	-0-	\$0.1	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$135.0
2024	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	18	44,982	222	44,778	-0-	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$135.0
2025	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	10	44,990	150	44,850	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$135.0
2026	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	5	44,995	100	44,900	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$135.0
2027	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	3	44,997	63	44,937	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$135.0
2028	\$250.00		-0-	45,000	1	44,999	41	44,959	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$135.0
2029	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	24	44,976	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$135.0
2030	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	13	44,987	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0
2031	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	7	44,993	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0
2032	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	4	44,996	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0
2033	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000	1	44,999	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0
2034	\$250.00		-0-	45,000		45,000		45,000	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$135.0

continues to increase

ALB PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-2034	\$528	\$811	\$1,122	\$1,040	\$5,419
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-2034	\$375	\$509	\$633	\$586	\$1,391
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$323	\$421	\$506	\$470	\$880
FRONT LOADING PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$113	\$79	\$56	\$0	\$0
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$101	\$71	\$50	\$0	\$0
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$96	\$67	\$47	\$0	\$0
COMBINED PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS	\$641	\$890	\$1,178	\$1,040	\$5,419
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS	\$476	\$580	\$683	\$586	\$1,391
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$419	\$488	\$553	\$470	\$880

ALB CASES WITH THREE YEAR FRONT LOADING AND THREE PERCENT ESCALATOR

FISCAL YEAR	MONTHLY PAYMENTS			POPULATIONS					PROGRAM COSTS (MILLIONS)				
	TARGET	MAXIMUM POSSIBLE ANNUITY	ALB	65 & OVER	65 BEFORE 1986	65 AFTER 1985	65 BEFORE 1991	65 AFTER 1990	COMM. DILL	COMM. BILL stairstep In 1986	COMM. BILL stairstep In 1991	ADAMS BILL with escalator	CURRENT LAW with escalator
1986	\$250.00	\$11.92	\$238.00	16,744	15,039	1,705	16,744	-0-	\$47.8	\$50.0	\$50.2	\$50.2	\$50.2
1987	\$257.50	\$24.86	\$232.64	17,768	14,349	3,419	17,768	-0-	\$49.6	\$53.9	\$54.9	\$54.9	\$54.9
1988	\$265.23	\$39.05	\$226.18	18,769	13,660	5,109	18,769	-0-	\$50.9	\$57.3	\$59.7	\$59.7	\$59.7
1989	\$273.18	\$46.94	\$226.24	19,820	12,974	6,854	19,820	-0-	\$53.8	\$61.1	\$65.0	\$65.0	\$65.0
1990	\$281.30	\$56.27	\$225.11	20,913	12,293	8,620	20,913	-0-	\$56.5	\$64.8	\$70.6	\$70.6	\$70.6
1991	\$289.82	\$67.21	\$222.61	21,908	11,616	10,292	19,981	1,927	\$58.5	\$67.9	\$74.6	\$69.5	\$76.2
1992	\$298.51	\$79.93	\$218.58	22,849	10,943	11,906	19,046	3,803	\$59.9	\$70.4	\$78.2	\$68.2	\$81.0
1993	\$307.47	\$94.67	\$212.80	23,862	10,273	13,588	18,111	5,750	\$60.9	\$72.6	\$81.5	\$66.8	\$80.0
1994	\$316.69	\$111.73	\$204.96	24,799	9,606	15,193	17,183	7,616	\$61.0	\$73.9	\$84.0	\$65.3	\$94.2
1995	\$326.19	\$131.53	\$194.66	25,891	8,945	16,946	16,262	9,629	\$60.5	\$74.6	\$86.1	\$63.7	\$101.3
1996	\$335.98	\$154.20	\$181.78	26,863	8,291	18,572	15,345	11,518	\$58.6	\$73.9	\$87.0	\$61.9	\$100.3
1997	\$346.06	\$180.13	\$165.93	27,692	7,644	20,048	14,431	13,261	\$55.1	\$71.7	\$86.3	\$59.9	\$115.0
1998	\$356.44	\$209.76	\$146.68	28,657	7,012	21,645	13,544	15,113	\$50.4	\$68.1	\$84.5	\$57.9	\$122.6
1999	\$367.13	\$243.52	\$123.61	29,556	6,396	23,160	12,623	16,933	\$43.8	\$62.5	\$80.7	\$55.6	\$130.2
2000	\$378.15	\$281.92	\$96.23	30,511	5,799	24,712	11,733	18,778	\$35.2	\$54.9	\$74.9	\$53.2	\$138.5
2001	\$389.49	\$325.34	\$64.15	31,459	5,225	26,234	10,855	20,604	\$24.2	\$44.6	\$66.6	\$50.7	\$147.0
2002	\$401.18	\$374.26	\$26.92	32,440	4,676	27,764	9,995	22,445	\$10.5	\$31.5	\$55.4	\$48.1	\$156.2
2003	\$413.21	\$429.25	-0-	33,448	4,156	29,292	9,155	24,293	-0-	\$20.6	\$45.4	\$45.4	\$165.9
2004	\$425.61	\$490.97	-0-	34,483	3,666	30,817	8,340	26,143	-0-	\$18.7	\$42.6	\$42.6	\$176.1
2005	\$438.38	\$560.18	-0-	35,721	3,210	32,511	7,552	28,169	-0-	\$16.3	\$39.7	\$39.7	\$187.9
2006	\$451.53	\$637.63	-0-	37,130	2,788	34,342	6,794	30,336	-0-	\$15.1	\$36.8	\$36.8	\$201.2
2007	\$465.07	\$724.15	-0-	38,489	2,402	36,087	6,072	32,417	-0-	\$13.4	\$33.9	\$33.9	\$214.0
2008	\$479.03	\$820.68	-0-	40,309	2,050	38,259	5,308	34,921	-0-	\$11.8	\$31.0	\$31.0	\$231.7
2009	\$493.40	\$928.22	-0-	42,194	1,778	40,416	4,746	37,440	-0-	\$10.5	\$28.1	\$28.1	\$249.8
2010	\$508.20	\$1,047.88	-0-	44,012	1,449	42,563	4,224	39,862	-0-	\$8.8	\$25.8	\$25.8	\$268.4
2011	\$523.44		-0-	45,000	1,213	43,787	3,669	41,331	-0-	\$7.6	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$282.7
2012	\$539.15		-0-	45,000	1,003	43,497	3,161	41,839	-0-	\$6.5	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$291.1
2013	\$555.32		-0-	45,000	819	44,181	2,698	42,302	-0-	\$5.5	\$18.0	\$18.0	\$299.9
2014	\$571.90		-0-	45,000	650	44,342	2,340	42,660	-0-	\$4.5	\$16.1	\$16.1	\$308.9
2015	\$589.14		-0-	45,000	521	44,479	1,907	43,093	-0-	\$3.7	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$318.1
2016	\$606.82		-0-	45,000	405	44,595	1,596	43,404	-0-	\$2.9	\$11.6	\$11.6	\$327.7
2017	\$625.02		-0-	45,000	309	44,691	1,320	43,680	-0-	\$2.3	\$9.9	\$9.9	\$337.5
2018	\$643.77		-0-	45,000	231	44,769	1,078	43,922	-0-	\$1.8	\$8.3	\$8.3	\$347.6
2019	\$663.08		-0-	45,000	169	44,831	866	44,134	-0-	\$1.3	\$6.9	\$6.9	\$358.1
2020	\$682.98		-0-	45,000	114	44,886	686	44,314	-0-	\$0.9	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$368.8
2021	\$703.47		-0-	45,000	76	44,924	533	44,467	-0-	\$0.6	\$4.5	\$4.5	\$379.9
2022	\$724.57		-0-	45,000	48	44,952	407	44,593	-0-	\$0.4	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$391.3
2023	\$746.31		-0-	45,000	31	44,969	304	44,696	-0-	\$0.3	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$403.0
2024	\$768.70		-0-	45,000	18	44,982	222	44,778	-0-	\$0.2	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$415.1
2025	\$791.76		-0-	45,000	10	44,990	150	44,850	-0-	\$0.1	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$427.5
2026	\$815.51		-0-	45,000	5	44,995	100	44,900	-0-	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$440.4
2027	\$839.97		-0-	45,000	3	44,997	63	44,937	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$453.6
2028	\$865.17		-0-	45,000	1	44,999	41	44,959	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$467.2
2029	\$891.13		-0-	45,000		45,000	24	44,976	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$481.2
2030	\$917.86		-0-	45,000		45,000	13	44,987	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$495.6
2031	\$945.40		-0-	45,000		45,000	7	44,993	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$510.5
2032	\$973.76		-0-	45,000		45,000	4	44,996	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$525.8
2033	\$1,002.97		-0-	45,000		45,000	1	44,999	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$541.6
2034	\$1,033.06		-0-	45,000		45,000		45,000	-0-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$557.9

continued to increase

Prepared by the Division of Strategic Planning, OMB. 12/27/84

ALB PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-2034	\$838	\$1,209	\$1,674	\$1,455	\$13,087
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-2034	\$536	\$694	\$856	\$745	\$2,501
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$442	\$553	\$658	\$577	\$1,393
FRONT LOADING PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$113	\$79	\$56	\$0	\$0
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS, 1986-1988	\$101	\$71	\$50	\$0	\$0
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$96	\$67	\$47	\$0	\$0
COMBINED PAYMENTS	NOMINAL DOLLARS	\$951	\$1,287	\$1,730	\$1,455	\$13,087
	CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS	\$637	\$765	\$906	\$745	\$2,501
	PRESENT VALUE IN 1985	\$538	\$620	\$705	\$577	\$1,393

JAN - 2 1985

Draft

REPORT TO THE FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
AND TO GOVERNOR BILL SHEFFIELD FROM THE STATE SPECIAL
COMMITTEE ON THE ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Introduction	3
Recommendation: Annuity Approach	3
Major Features	10
1. <u>Front-loading</u>	10
2. <u>The 3% Escalator</u>	16
3. <u>Administrative Costs of the Program</u>	17
4. <u>Choice of Benefits</u>	17
5. <u>Setting the Amount of the Longevity Bonus</u> <u>Pavment</u>	18
6. <u>Residency Questions</u>	18
7. <u>Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	18
8. <u>Annuity Credits Are Not a Vested Right</u>	20
9. <u>Protection of Alaska's Existing Elderly</u>	20
10. <u>Possible Participation Rates</u>	23
11. <u>Costs of Various ALB Alternatives</u>	24

Introduction.

In June, 1984, the Alaska Longevity Bonus Program (AS 47.45) was declared unconstitutional because it required recipients to have resided in Alaska both prior to statehood and for 25 consecutive years. The Thirteenth Legislature, 2nd Sess., repealed these lengthy residency requirements, thus opening the program to new participants. Ch. 38, SLA 1984. However, the amended law, by its own terms, is to be repealed effective June 30, 1985. Id., Sec. 11.

The amending legislation also established the State Special Committee on the Alaska Longevity Bonus Program to "determine the feasibility of replacing the longevity bonus program, as amended by this Act, with an annuity program, a needs-based program, or other longevity program." Id., Sec. 7. This is the Committee's report.

Recommendation: Annuity Approach.

The Committee has developed a proposal which would phase out the existing longevity bonus program, and replace it with individual annuity accounts funded primarily by the permanent fund dividends of participants. 1/ Under the Committee

1/ Three different annuity approaches were initially considered by the Committee: (1) SB 465, introduced in the 1984 legislature

bill, Alaskans who choose to participate in the program will receive monthly benefits, after reaching age 65, of at least the \$250 which is currently provided by the bonus program, inflated by three percent annually.

The program is available to those who reach age 65 after 1985. Under the bill, Alaska's existing elderly will receive their current \$250 bonus, inflated by three percent annually, without having to forego their permanent fund dividends.

The Committee bill provides that each year every Alaskan (except those who are 65 or older before 1986) will receive his or her permanent fund dividend in the form of a credit to an annuity account, unless the individual affirmatively

by several senators; (2) an amended version of HB 700, also introduced in that legislature; and (3) a draft bill prepared by Senator Bill Ray (D., Juneau). The Ray bill became the vehicle for the Committee's proposal. All three proposals involved foregoing a permanent fund dividend in return for some type of future annuity benefit.

SB 465 would have paid \$16.50 per month to each elderly Alaskan for every permanent fund dividend foregone -- to a limit of \$250 per month.

HB 700 would have given each Alaskan one annuity share for each foregone dividend. Each year, one third of the money available for permanent fund dividends would then be divided by the number of annuity shares held by those over the age of 65. Each elderly Alaskan would receive a portion of that annuity fund commensurate with the number of shares held.

The Committee was advised by legal counsel that HB 700 and SB 465 created greater constitutional risks than did the Ray proposal; the Committee therefore focused on the concept embodied in Senator Ray's bill.

elects to receive cash. 2/ Section 2 of the bill provides that the legislature may "front-load" the program by appropriating additional funds into the annuity account, which will be attributed to individual accounts on a prescribed formula. Under that formula, state contributions are greatest for those approaching retirement age, and decline for younger Alaskans. Beginning at age 65, a participant receives an annuity based on his contributions and any front-loading -- plus earnings accumulated on those amounts. 3/

Even with front-loading, it will be years before annuity payments are sufficient to replace the longevity bonus. The ALB program is thus retained at a level which, for those turning 65 after 1985, will be reduced annually. 4/ Under the bill, a "target amount" for the ALB is established (Section 8), which is \$250 per month (in FY 1986) inflated by 3% each year.

2/ This aspect of the committee proposal reflects a change from earlier annuity bills, which required an election to forego cash payment. Because, in the future, the annuity program will be the only state source of non-need-based retirement assistance, the committee believes that each Alaskan should be required to come to grips with the long-term consequences of a decision to take the dividend in cash.

3/ Under the Committee bill a participant who dies before age 65 will forfeit his accumulated annuity credits (see the discussion of survivor options at 17, post); the amounts forfeited will be reallocated to surviving participants and thus will increase their annuities.

4/ The longevity bonus itself is, of course, available to all elderly Alaskans whether or not they have also established annuity accounts.

That target amount is then reduced by the maximum possible annuity which would be available to a 65-year old individual who has participated in the program every year since the program's inception. For example, if the inflated ALB "target" for a particular year is \$280, and a person turning 65 who received an annuity credit in each year of the program would be entitled to an annuity of \$100 per month, the ALB payment for all recipients would be \$180. That \$180 will not vary according to the actual participation histories of individual ALB recipients.

Over the years, individual annuity accounts will become greater, and each year the longevity bonus payable to new recipients becomes correspondingly smaller. By the year 2003, the Committee projects that the maximum possible annuity will be sufficient to bring an end to the general-funded ALB program, except for those relatively few who were 65 or older before 1986, and are still receiving ALB payments in that year. This is best illustrated by the following chart:

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Maximum Possible Annuity 5/ ALB (for all new recipients)

1986	4.37	\$245.63
1990	32.50	248.88
1995	106.27	219.92
2000	255.70	122.45
2005	533.39	-0-

The Committee considered other options besides the annuity approach. Among those were a need-based program and stair-stepping.

One reason for rejecting a "need-based" program was the strenuous opposition to such a program among Alaska's elderly. Primarily, however, the Committee concluded that a need-based program would be contrary to the intent of the ALB program. That program is not and was never intended to be a form of welfare. Rather, it should be viewed as means of assisting all Alaskans to provide for their retirement security.

The Committee was also aware of the "stair-stepping approach," under which the ALB Program is slowly phased out through an annual increase in the eligibility age. Under legislation which passed the House of Representatives during the previous legislature, the eligibility age would begin to rise above 65 in 1991.

5/ Annuity projections are without "front-loading."

The Committee believes that there is a need for future state participation in the building of retirement security that is not recognized in the stairstepping approach standing alone. For example, the principal form of non-need based assistance is, of course, Social Security. Yet Alaska's elderly receive the same Social Security payments as those who reside where the cost of living is much lower. Moreover, Alaska has a uniquely high percentage of elderly who are ineligible for Social Security because of a lack of wage-earning history. Thus, in one area of the state -- Northwest Alaska -- 66% of the region's elderly reported the ALB as their principal source of income.

As oil revenues decline, and economic activity in the state becomes more uncertain, it is entirely possible that the state's future elderly will find themselves in a more precarious position than today. And, at that point, the state -- for these same economic reasons -- may be unable to help.

One obvious impact of abolishing the ALB program through "stair-stepping" is an increased Old Age Assistance case load. Currently, nearly 6,600 ALB recipients -- or 40% of all recipients -- are apparently eligible to apply for both OAA and Medicaid benefits. These benefits are substantial -- averaging \$2,640 per year for OAA and an additional \$2,500 per year for Medicaid. Yet, of the potentially eligible, only 2,526 -- or roughly 38% -- have in fact applied for OAA and Medicaid.

Over the years, the ALB program has been defended on the ground that it has enabled many Alaskan elderly to remain off

the welfare roles. Statistics bear this out dramatically, indicating that a majority of those ALB recipients who are eligible for OAA and Medicaid have been able to remain off these programs because of the bonus.

For these reasons, stair-stepping by itself is not being recommended to the legislature.

On the other hand, the principal advantage of "stair-stepping" is the protection which it affords those who are currently on the ALB program, and who have come to rely on both the Longevity Bonus and the permanent fund dividend to sustain themselves. The committee concluded that forcing Alaska's existing elderly to forego their Permanent Fund Dividend in order to assure continued receipt of the "target" Longevity Bonus might work a hardship on these older Alaskans. As a result, the committee decided to include in the bill a so-called "grandfathering" provision which allows those reaching age 65 before 1986 to take their Permanent Fund Dividend in cash and still receive a full Longevity Bonus for the remainder of their lives. The committee legislation, then, is intended to blend the most salutary aspects of both an annuity approach and "stair-stepping."

The virtue of an annuity approach is that it enables the state and each individual Alaskan to set aside funds now for those perhaps more difficult years ahead. It is a program designed to substitute private thrift for public largesse. The Committee also believes that the permanent fund dividend is an

appropriate source of funds for the annuity program. The purpose of the annuity program is much like the purpose of the permanent fund itself. Moreover, one purpose of the dividend program -- to give each Alaskan a stake in the management of the permanent fund -- will be enhanced if Alaskans' retirement security is at least in part dependent on wise stewardship of that fund.

Major Features.

1. Front-loading. The Committee envisions that the legislature may add additional sums to individual annuity accounts. Under "front-loading," a person will receive an annuity account credit greater -- and perhaps substantially greater -- than the amount of cash he or she could have received.

The Committee initially analyzed the annuity concept without front-loading. Even without front-loading, annuity payments eventually replace longevity bonus payments from the general fund. Nonetheless, the Committee feared that because annuity payments were low in the early years, those Alaskans who are now near retirement age would not participate in the program. Moreover, general fund contributions did not begin to see significant reductions for about 10 years.

Front-loading provides a substantial incentive to individuals to forego immediate cash in favor of retirement security. While it costs more in the initial years, that cost is incurred in years in which oil revenues are expected to remain

high. Moreover, general fund contributions to the ALB program taper off rapidly. In other words, because front-loading causes the maximum possible annuity payment to increase, residual longevity bonus payments decrease more rapidly. Thus, dollars invested in early years through front-loading result in a decrease in general fund obligations in later years.

Under the Committee bill, substantial front-loading now would actually result in a net gain over the life of the ALB program -- at least in nominal dollars. Thus, if \$79 million were appropriated for front-loading over the next three years, that investment would result in a return of \$81 million in reduced ALB payments over the next 25 years. In constant 1986 dollars, the ultimate cost of investing \$79 million now is \$30 million.

Additionally, front-loading serves other important purposes which the Committee believes warrant the cost in constant dollars:

(1) The Committee bill will work only if Alaskans participate. If they do not, Alaska's future elderly may still place precisely those substantial demands on the general fund which this bill seeks to avoid; and

(2) A premium may fairly be placed on the current availability of funds. If \$1.00 of general funds front-

loaded now returns 75¢ (in constant dollars) years hence. the fact that the general fund has that \$1.00 now, but may not have the 75¢ later, is of some relevance.

Front-loading need not be a one time, or even short-term program. To the contrary, the Committee feels that the policy considerations behind front-loading will be with us for some time, and that -- subject to available funds -- some degree of front-loading should be considered by the legislature each year.

The Committee settled on a front-loading concept weighted in favor of older Alaskans. Several other options were also considered. First, we examined a per-capita contribution made to each Alaskan who chose an annuity credit. Assuming that the front-loading contribution was \$50 million in the first year, and that 50 percent of all Alaskans chose an annuity credit, the result was that ultimate annuity payments to those now near retirement age did not increase rapidly enough to offset general fund payments for longevity bonuses. Thus, this form of front-loading did not significantly reduce long-term general fund obligations. Nor did it satisfy the goal of the Committee to provide the greatest incentives to those who may need them most.

To better accomplish this goal, the Committee next considered a straight \$10 incremental increase in front-loading based on age: that is, participants would receive \$10 for each

year that they were older than age 17 -- up to age 65. ^{6/} This option produced a better result in terms of reduced general fund obligations than the per-capita distribution, but it still did not increase annuity payments fast enough to be a significant incentive -- to older Alaskans in particular -- to participate in the program.

Finally, projections were run on the option embodied in the bill: persons 18-34 years old would receive a base amount of front-loading in addition to the dividend -- for example, \$50. Those over 34 would receive a percentage increase (for example, 10%) for each year of age over 34, up to age 65. Under this option, front-loading increases on a curve rather than a straight line -- increasing dramatically as an individual approaches age 65. Thus, a \$50 base with 10% per year increases results in an 34 year old receiving \$50, a 50 year old \$211, and a 64 year old approximately \$800.

The incentive to join the program, then, increases dramatically as retirement age approaches. It is this aspect which is most appealing to the Committee, for the following reasons:

First, older Alaskans are most in need of incentives to participate. Because initial annuity payments are small, many may be tempted to take a cash payment which is larger than the

^{6/} Thus, an 18 year old would receive \$10, a 38 year old \$210, and a 65 year old \$480.

annual annuity which it will yield. Then, years later, that person will suffer materially reduced benefits because of that short-sighted decision. On the other hand, younger Alaskans need not participate in the program every year in order to build a sizeable annuity. Based upon projections available to the Committee, a 47 year old (in 1986) would be required to participate every year in order to achieve the target annuity when he reaches 65 in the year 2004 -- the year the ALB program disappears. Recognizing that financial circumstances may require a cash election in some years, and that some individuals may be ineligible for a dividend in some years, the Committee concluded that additional incentives are appropriate beginning at age 35 in order to help ensure that the maximum possible number of Alaskans will achieve the target annuity.

Second, while older Alaskans will receive more at the outset, the front-loading given younger Alaskans will be invested for a longer period of time. To the extent that the percentage differential is commensurate with account earnings, the eventual return to both old and young will be quite similar.

Additionally, this option actually costs less in front-loading dollars than the straight line approach -- even though the now-elderly receive larger amounts.

Two additional points regarding front-loading warrant note. First, and as discussed earlier, under the Committee bill those who reach age 65 before 1986 do not participate in the annuity program because they are guaranteed a full longevity

bonus for life. As a result, in 1985, there will be no front-loading for any individual over the age of 64. In future years, elderly Alaskans who are not within the Committee's grandfather clause will be required to participate in the annuity program if they wish to receive the "target" payment. The incremental increase in front-loading will end at age 65, and those over the age of 65 will receive the same amount of front-loading as a 65-year-old.

Second, the Committee bill envisions that the source of front-loading funds may be the earnings of the undistributed income account of the Alaska permanent fund. In past years, permanent fund earnings have exceeded the amount necessary to pay dividends and inflation-proof the fund itself. The resulting surplus comprises the undistributed income account, which has a current balance of \$557 million. That account itself yields annual earnings which are greater than that necessary to provide front-loading, and which are available for appropriation.

The Committee concluded that these earnings are an appropriate source of funds for front-loading for one obvious reason: as with the basic structure of the annuity program itself, this aspect of the bill will devote current permanent fund earnings in a manner which will substantially decrease general fund obligations in later and perhaps leaner years. Once again, however, only earnings are involved. It must be stressed that nothing in the Committee bill in any way impairs the integrity of the permanent fund itself.

2. The 3% Escalator. The committee recognizes that, in legislation which passed the House last session, no automatic escalator was provided. Since the beginning of the ALB program in 1972, the original \$100 payment has been periodically increased to its current \$250 limit. While the amount seems large, it has -- in fact -- roughly kept pace with inflation. If the ALB is retained, the committee believes that it is unreasonable to assume that no increase in the ALB will ever be made. The persistent erosion in the real value of the ALB would at some point become so severe that relief would be necessary. For example, assuming a 6% inflation rate, a \$250 ALB now will be worth only \$104 15 years hence.

There are two ways of dealing with the gradual erosion of the value of the ALB. The first is to leave the problem to future legislatures. The second is the approach taken in the committee bill, which provides a modest 3% annual adjustment intended not to precisely keep pace with inflation, but rather to provide certainty in the amount of the payment.

3. Administrative Costs of the Program. Subsection 2(e) provides that the legislature may appropriate funds from the annuity account to pay the administrative costs of the annuity program. 7/ Thus, the costs of the program will be borne by the

7/ If the states chooses to place the funds with private carriers, any costs shifted to the carrier under the contract would also be paid from the annuity accounts.

annuity participants, whether the funds are privately placed or not.

The bill states that administrative costs will be "equitably allocated" among annuity accounts; it is the Committee's intent that an equitable allocation will take into account such factors as numbers of participants, age, and relative account balances.

4. Choice of Benefits. Most annuity programs offer participants a choice of options, such as joint and survivor benefits. The primary reason for survivor benefits in employment annuity programs is that among married couples there is often only one wage earner. Survivor benefits are thus available to insure that the dependent spouse is not left without income. Since the annuity program in the draft bill is available to both spouses, just as is the present longevity bonus program, the Committee opted for simplicity and did not include a choice of benefits.

5. Setting the Amount of the Longevity Bonus Payment. Section 8 of the bill provides that the longevity bonus payment for those who have not reached 65 before 1986 -- is determined by deducting from that payment the maximum possible annuity available to a person who turns 65 in the year in question. The bill uses the annuity available to a 65-year-old because that annuity is the smallest available (among those who have received the maximum possible credits). A 75-year-old with the identical contribution of a 65-year-old will receive a larger annuity

because his life expectancy is shorter, and his capital will be returned faster. Thus, some Alaskans will receive more than the target amount during the early years of the program, and no elderly Alaskans (with full participation) will receive less.

6. Residency Questions. The bill has no residency requirements for receipt of annuity payments. Permanent fund dividends are, of course, only available to Alaska residents -- so that an individual must be an Alaskan to contribute to an annuity account. 8/

7. Federal Income Tax Considerations. The Committee has engaged special tax counsel to consider the federal income tax consequences of its proposal. The key income tax issue is whether an Alaskan who is entitled to a permanent fund dividend will be taxable on the cash he could have elected to receive as a dividend even though, under the new program, he or she actually is only credited with the right to receive a future annuity from the state. Tax counsel has advised the Committee that due to the uniqueness of this proposed program, there is no legal precedent currently available which definitively provides an answer to this question.

Based on analogous federal tax authorities, tax counsel believes that a crucial factor in determining whether or not an Alaskan receiving an annuity credit will avoid current federal

8/ The longevity bonus program will still require that an individual be a one-year resident to receive a bonus.

income taxation is the amount with which the legislature "front-loads" the annuity credit in the year the credit is granted. If the legislature provides a substantial front-load to the annuity credit for a particular year, an Alaskan receiving a credit that year should not be subject to tax until annuity payments are actually made on retirement. However, if the legislature provides little or no front-load to the credit for a particular year, there would be a substantial risk that those receiving annuity credits would be taxable immediately on the amount of cash they could have elected in lieu of the credit.

Tax counsel has advised the Committee that the available tax authorities do not provide firm guidance as to the minimum amount of front-load necessary to support deferred tax treatment of annuity credits. There is an example in the regulations suggesting that a front-load of 25% or more of the amount of the annuity credit for the year would be sufficient; however, tax counsel believes that a lesser amount may suffice. Because of this uncertainty, tax counsel suggests that if the legislature enacts this proposal it would be in the state's best interest to obtain an advance ruling from the Internal Revenue Service on the question before the proposal is actually implemented.

8. Annuity Credits Are Not a Vested Right. The Committee bill provides that an individual does not receive a vested or property right to an annuity payment until that payment is made. Funds must be appropriated annually by the legislature from the

annuity account to make annuity payments. Although the legislative intent of the bill clearly is to provide annuity payments to those who have participated in the program, the Committee bill neither binds future legislatures nor creates a dedicated fund. Thus, the legislature may legally appropriate the annuity funds for any public purpose. An individual's right to an annuity payment prior to dispersal is an unfunded, unsecured promise of the state. Thus, a future annuitant is in no better legal position than any unsecured creditor of the state.

As a result, the bill is silent with regard to the garnishment of annuity credits. Prior to annuity payments, there is nothing to garnish or attach, nor anything that can properly be regarded as "income" or an "asset."

9. Protection of Alaska's Existing Elderly. As noted previously, persons who reach the age of 65 before 1986 will not be required to forego their permanent fund dividend in order to receive a \$250 per month Longevity Bonus, inflated 3% annually. The Committee decided to integrate this aspect of "stair-stepping" because it concluded that many retired Alaskans have come to rely upon both the ALB and the permanent fund dividend, and -- since they are now retired -- would be unable to make adequate arrangements to mitigate the impact of an abrupt denial (or reduction) in either payment.

Under last session's House bill, those who had reached the age of 60 before 1986 would have received a full ALB for

life, although the amount of that bonus would not be increased in future years. The Committee considered, and rejected the option of extending this protection to 60-year-olds for three reasons:

1. Assuming a retirement age of 65, those under that age will have 1-5 years to make necessary arrangements to accommodate either the loss of a cash dividend, or incremental reductions in the ALB payment. Current retirees, on the other hand, have little or no ability to alter their financial condition. Thus, while any age group might be said to have some "expectancy" to both an ALB and a cash dividend, that "expectancy" is more immediate, and more critical, for existing retirees;

2. Exempting 60-year-olds from the ALB reduction of the Committee bill would not simply postpone the inevitable financial disparity between two groups of Alaskans -- it would aggravate it. Under the House bill, the first reduction in payments would occur in 1991. Because of the growth in the "maximum possible annuity" by that time, the initial difference in monthly ALB payments between an exempt recipient, and a non-exempt recipient who did not forego his dividend, would be \$67.21 per month. Conversely, under the Committee bill, differential payments will begin in 1986, and will initially be \$11.92 per month. The Committee felt that if some smaller differential were felt immediately, the need to begin participation in the program now would be more apparent to non-exempt recipients. In other words, immediate

"stair-stepping" may well encourage higher annuity participation, which in turn will reduce the actual differential treatment between exempt and non-exempt recipients; and

3. The ALB program cannot go on forever. Indeed, it has been a goal of the Committee to develop a proposal which phases out general fund obligations near the turn of the century -- when oil revenues are predicted to dramatically decline. If the bill were to protect existing 60-year-olds, the Committee projects that the state would still be making general fund ALB payments of \$74.9 million in the year 2000, and general fund obligations would not end until the year 2029. Moreover, extending the bill's protection to 60-year-olds would cost an additional \$330 million over the life of the program. In drawing the necessary dividing line between those who can continue to receive the full benefits of existing law, and those who cannot, economic feasibility plays an appropriate role. For the reasons above-stated, the Committee believes that the line is best drawn at age 65.

10. Possible Participation Rates. The committee attempted to estimate likely participation rates for the legislation's annuity program. Currently, participation rates in certain voluntary employee retirement plans exceed 50%. There are, however, differences between those plans, and the annuity program established by the committee's bill. Under most employee plans, contributed funds can be withdrawn upon termination, or in case of substantial hardship. Under the committee bill, however, no

benefits can accrue until retirement. Additionally, high participation rates in employee plans are, in large part, a function of intensive educational efforts which cannot be duplicated on a statewide basis -- particularly in Alaska. Finally, participation rates for employee plans may be irrelevant in predicting participation by the jobless and very poor.

On the other hand, with front loading, matching contributions which participants receive may be, at least for older Alaskans, substantially more than typical matching payments by employers. Additionally, under any employee plan, an employee must dedicate a portion of his or her regular monthly salary -- each dollar of which may already have been budgeted for regular family needs. The permanent fund dividend, on the other hand, is an irregular source of income which (for some Alaskans) is not a component of the regular family budget, and hence more readily disposable.

Given these differences, and the unique nature of the annuity program established by this bill, the committee does not believe that any meaningful projection, or even range of projections, can be provided.

If participation rates are very high, by the year 2003 state Old Age Assistance payments may be substantially decreased. Indeed, it is conceivable that a successful annuity program could virtually eliminate the need for old age welfare payments. For example, by the year 2010, every elderly Alaskan who has fully participated in the program will be receiving a monthly annuity

of \$1,047.88.

On the other hand, if participation is very low, the state may experience increased old age assistance obligations as the residual longevity bonus phases out.

The only way to guard against future increases in OAA clientele is to maintain the existing ALB program -- an option which the committee believes is cost-prohibitive. Other options studied would not simply threaten, but inevitably lead to higher OAA obligations. The committee bill, on the other hand, offers Alaska's future elderly at least the opportunity to ultimately avoid the need for OAA assistance -- an opportunity which at least some Alaskans will accept. In other words, even with modest levels of participation, the result would be better than under "stair-stepping."

11. Costs of Various ALB Alternatives. The committee has estimated the costs of various alternatives. Although population figures (and hence program costs) in future years are difficult to predict, several of the alternatives studied -- including the House stair-stepping approach -- envision general fund expenditures well into the next century. The committee felt that it was particularly important to at least estimate costs beyond the year 2000 for two reasons:

First, it has been a goal of the committee to develop a program which phases out general obligations after the turn of the century -- when oil revenues are projected to dramatically decline. Estimating post-2000 expenditures is thus particularly

important.

Second, some options envision higher immediate investment in return for lower long term obligations. Others involve smaller near-term expenditures -- an attribute which is paid for in the years to come. A fair comparison, then, can only be made by looking at total expenditures over the life of each alternative.

Chart 1 indicates the costs of making continued ALB payments under four alternatives. This chart assumes that -- whatever program is chosen -- an escalation in the ALB payment will be made as the years go by. As the chart indicates, the cost of continuing the current, expanded ALB program is prohibitive. The second option, the "Annuity Program," reflects the committee bill without grandfathering Alaska's existing elderly. Under this option, in order to receive the target amount, existing elderly would be required to forego their permanent fund dividends.

The third option -- the "Annuity Program w/1986 Stairstep" -- reflects the ALB costs of the committee bill itself. Finally, the "House Stairstep" approach refers to last session's legislation, which would begin stair-stepping in FY 1991.

Assuming that the legislature provides a 3% per annum increase in the ALB payment, the ALB costs of the options considered are as follows:

Chart 1

ALB COSTS THROUGH 2034
WITH 3% ESCALATOR (in millions)

	<u>Nominal \$</u>	<u>Constant \$</u>	<u>Present Value</u> 9/
Current Law	13,087	2,501	1,393
Annuity Program	964	605	496
Annuity Program w/1986 Stairstep	1,290	735	584
House Stairstep	1,455	745	577

Conversely, if the legislature held the amount of the ALB constant over the years instead of providing a regulator escalator, the ALB costs of the option would be:

Chart 2

ALB COSTS THROUGH FY 2034
WITHOUT ESCALATION (in millions)

	<u>Nominal \$</u>	<u>Constant \$</u>	<u>Present Value</u>
Current Law	5,419	1,391	880
Annuity Program	619	432	369
Annuity Program w/1986 Stairstep	864	539	444
House Stairstep	1,040	586	470

In addition to the general fund costs of (1) continuing the current ALB for existing recipients, and (2) providing a

9/ The term "Nominal \$" is self-explanatory. The term "Constant \$" refers to costs expressed in 1986 dollars -- assuming 6% annual inflation. The term "Present Value" refers to the amount of money which, if invested now, would endow the various options through the duration of each.

gradually reduced ALB for new recipients, the committee bill envisions that individual annuity accounts will be "front loaded" with funds drawn from the earnings of the undistributed income account of the Alaska permanent fund.

Estimating the costs of "front loading" is a three step process. First, the committee assumed that the legislature would provide sufficient front loading to allow those 35 and younger to receive a \$50 base supplement, and those over 35 to receive a supplement which is increased 10% for each year of age up to 65. Second, the committee assumed that participation rates would be very low in younger Alaskans, and extremely high for those older Alaskans receiving the greatest front-loading. The cost of "front load payments" under those assumptions -- with and without the grandfathering of existing recipients are reflected in Chart 3.

Finally, the effect of front loading is to more rapidly reduce the "target" ALB, and hence reduce general fund obligations. Thus, the net cost of any front loading must be offset by "ALB savings," which are also reflected in Chart 3:

Chart 3

EFFECT OF 3-YEAR FRONT LOADING
(in millions)

	<u>Nominal \$</u>	<u>Constant \$</u>	<u>Present Value</u>
	<u>Annuity Program (3% Esc.)</u>		
Front-Load Payments	113	101	96
(ALB Savings)	<u>(126)</u>	<u>(69)</u>	<u>(31)</u>
Net Cost (Savings)	(13)	32	65
	<u>Annuity Program (No Esc.)</u>		
Front-Load Payments	113	101	96
(ALB Savings)	<u>(91)</u>	<u>(57)</u>	<u>(46)</u>
Net Cost (Savings)	22	44	50
	<u>Annuity & 1986 Stairstep (3% Esc.)</u>		
Front-Load Payments	79	71	67
(ALB Savings)	<u>(32)</u>	<u>(41)</u>	<u>(31)</u>
Net Cost (Savings)	(3)	30	36
	<u>Annuity & 1986 Stairstep (No Esc.)</u>		
Front-Load Payments	79	71	56
(ALB Savings)	<u>(56)</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>(23)</u>
Net Cost Savings	23	41	44

The net costs (or savings) of front loading for any particular program can then be added (or subtracted) from the appropriate column of Charts 1-2. From that exercise, it is apparent that front loading does not materially affect the cost ranking of any of the options considered.

Finally, under the House stair-stepping bill, those who do not reach age 65 by FY 1990 will receive no longevity bonus. Of those who are denied the bonus in the future, a portion will apply for state Old Age Assistance. As noted previously, some 6,600 ALB recipients are currently eligible for OAA and Medicaid;

yet, largely because of the bonus, only 2,526 actually receive these benefits. There is thus a segment of Alaska's elderly -- currently as many as 4,000 -- who are now eligible for OAA and Medicaid, and who might apply for benefits under those programs if the ALB were denied.

It is difficult to predict the number of elderly who would actually turn to state welfare assistance if and when the ALB program were terminated. Currently, one out of every 2.65 eligible ALB recipients actually applies for OAA. Under the "moderate low" scenario of Chart 4, one half of those elderly would apply for OAA. Under the "moderate high" scenario, two-thirds of the eligible elderly would apply for assistance once the bonus program were terminated. Cumulative costs, ^{10/} in increased OAA and Medicaid benefits, through the year 2010 under these two scenarios are as follows:

Chart 4
INCREASED OAA/MEDICAID COSTS THROUGH 2010
(in millions)

<u>Moderate Low</u>	<u>Moderate High</u>
81.3	150.2

^{10/} The cost estimates in Chart 4 should be viewed as substantially equivalent to constant 1986 dollar estimates. Although they are technically nominal dollars, they assume no increase in OAA or Medicaid benefits as the years go by. If one assumes that OAA and Medicaid benefits keep close pace with inflation, these estimates would then better reflect constant dollar costs.

It is possible that increased CAA costs would also result from the committee bill. Although, under the bill, the ALB is gradually phased out, rather than abruptly terminated, those new elderly who have not participated in the annuity program may eventually find themselves in need of welfare assistance. The degree of that problem, of course, is a function of participation rates -- which are difficult to determine. However, because -- under the committee bill -- the ALB is phased out, rather than abruptly terminated, 11/ and because a portion of Alaska's population will participate in the annuity program, the committee believes that -- even with low participation rates -- the impact of the bill upon old age assistance programs is likely to be less severe than under the House Stairstepping approach.

Finally, the committee looked at the cost of various options after 1999. As noted previously, it has been a goal of the committee to develop a longevity bonus program in which general fund obligations would be minimized as oil revenues declined. Chart 5 indicates the cost of the House stairstepping bill, and the annuity program with and without stairstepping, which would be incurred in the 21st century:

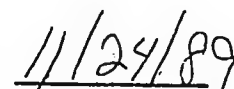
11/ Thus under the House bill, a person turning 65 in 1991 would receive no ALB whatsoever. On the other hand, under the committee bill, a person turning 65 in 1991, and who has not participated in the annuity program, will still receive a longevity bonus of \$222.61 per month.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION

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


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

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COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: HESS
JUDICIARY

1/21/85

Date March 12, 1985

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SB 67
service of domestic violence injunctions.

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

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for SB 67
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

Bill Ray

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

W. J. ...
T. ...

W. J. ...
Chairman

W. J. ...
Chairman recommendation

Edwards
2/22/85 ✓

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 67 (State Affairs)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the service of domestic violence
7 injunctions."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 22.20.110 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 22.20.110. DUTY OF THE COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF AP-
11 PEALS, THE SUPERIOR COURT AND DISTRICT COURTS. When required by the
12 supreme court, and except as otherwise provided in AS 25.35.040, the
13 commissioner shall serve and execute all process issued by the court
14 of appeals, the superior court, and the district courts; [,] attend to
15 and wait upon grand and petit juries; [,] maintain order; [,] attend
16 the sessions of the courts; [,] and exercise the power and perform the
17 duties concerning all matters within the jurisdiction of the courts as
18 may be assigned. The commissioner is the executive officer of the
19 court of appeals, the superior court, and district courts.

20 * Sec. 2. AS 25.35.040 is amended to read:

21 Sec. 25.35.040. SERVICE OF PROCESS. Process issued under
22 AS 25.35.010 or 25.35.020 shall be promptly served and executed. If
23 process is to be served upon a person believed to be present or resid-
24 ing in a municipality, as defined in AS 29.78.010, or in an
25 unincorporated community, process shall be served by a peace officer
26 of that municipality or unincorporated community. If a peace officer
27 of that municipality or unincorporated community [A STATE PEACE
28 OFFICER] is not available, a superior court, district court, or
29 magistrate may designate any other peace officer to serve and execute

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process issued under AS 25.35.010 or 25.35.020. A peace officer shall use every reasonable means to serve process issued under AS 25.35.010 or 25.35.020.

POSITION PAPER
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

Bill Number: SB 67

Bill Title: An Act Relating to the Service of Domestic Violence Injunctions

Anchorage Position: The Municipality of Anchorage does not support this legislation. While we feel strongly about the need for domestic violence sanctuons it is our position on SB 67 that it is only an economic measure that transfers costs of injunction service from the State to the Municipality.

Findings: Since inception of the injunction program the number of injunctions served has increased an average of 38 percent per year. In FY 83-84 the Anchorage Judicial Services Section of the Alaska State Troopers served 1,267 injunctions, at an average time expended per injunction of 2.5 hours or 3,168 man-hours. One Judicial Services Trooper position is dedicated to this task and the excess (1,128 hours) is spread among the the other Judicial Services Troopers and Troopers assigned to the Anchorage Patrol Section.

Of the total injunctions served in FY 83-84, 633 did not have any action taken subsequent to service; 310 were rejected as not meeting statutory requirements; and 324 resulted in formal proceedings.

Impact of Municipality subsequent to passage: The Anchorage Police Department would face a severe program and fiscal impact. Court process service is a program task assigned to the APD Warrant Section where the current workload is about 50 percent beyond the capabilities of existing resources. Addition of the responsibility to serve domestic violence injunctions would cause a severe increase in the backlog of all process to be served.

To meet only the service requirements of anticipated domestic violence injunctions in 1986 the Warrant Section would require two additional Patrol Officer and one Police Clerk, two police sedans, equipment, supplies, furnishings, and additional space for the Warrant Section which is housed in the State Court Building at 941 W. 4th Avenue.

The estimated costs (in 1985 dollars) amount to:

2 Patrol Officers (24P-F)	\$140,880
1 Police Clerk II (14P-1F)	42,890
2 Police Vehicles (with equipment)	32,000
Operation & Maintenance	31,200
Supplies, Furnishings & Space	18,000
	<u>264,970</u>

Summary: We do not support passage of SB 67 since there would not be any increase or improvement in public safety; there would not be any improvement in the timeliness of service of domestic violence injunctions; and there would be a severe program and fiscal impact to the Municipal and Police budget.

Recommended:

Concur:

Concur:

Brian Porter 2/27/85 [Signature] 2-28-85
Div. or Dept. Head Date Manager Date Intergovernmental Date
Affairs

For further information, contact Suzanne Tryck at 586-2401.

Prepared by the Anchorage Police department



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 21, 1985

The Honorable Don Bennett
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Bennett:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill that will transfer primary responsibility for the service of process for domestic violence injunctions from the state troopers to local police departments. Current law places primary responsibility for service of these court orders on the state troopers, but provides that a court may order any other peace officer to serve them if a state trooper is not available. AS 25.35.040. This bill would require local officers to serve the orders if the person to be served is present or resides within the local department's jurisdiction. If a local officer is not available, the court may direct a state trooper to serve the court order.

This change in the law is needed because the number of domestic violence orders issued by courts each year has increased dramatically since AS 25.35.010 -- 25.35.060 (formerly AS 09.55.600 -- 09.55.640) took effect in September of 1980. In Anchorage alone, the number of domestic violence orders that must be served has climbed from an average of 15 to an average of 100 a month. The vast majority of these orders (approximately 90 percent) is directed to persons who reside within municipalities that have local police departments.

In many cases, a local police officer was called to the domestic disturbance that gave rise to the need to obtain a domestic violence injunction. The officer may even have transported the victim of the assault to the local magistrate or judge to obtain the order. To require that the resulting court order be served by a state trooper whose primary patrol area is often outside of the city or borough and who has had no previous contact with the victim or the case is not an efficient use of law enforcement

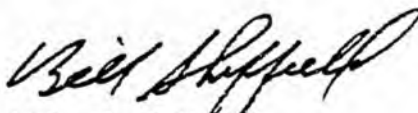
Gov's Transmittal III of Justice Note 8567

st67

resources, and may cause a delay in the service of the order. In the larger cities, service of these injunctions is made by officers in the judicial services section of the state troopers. The need to ensure adequate security in courtrooms, transport prisoners, and serve criminal arrest warrants and subpoenas severely limits the amount of time and effort a judicial services officer may devote to service of domestic violence injunctions.

In the interests of providing the quickest and best possible protection for victims of domestic violence, and of making the wisest possible use of available law enforcement resources, I urge your prompt passage of this bill.

Sincerely,



Bill Sheffield
Governor

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No.: 67
 Title: SERVICE OF DOMESTIC
 VIOLENCE INJUNCTIONS
 Sponsor: _____
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected: PUBLIC SAFETY
 Program Category Affected: _____
ALASKA STATE TROOPERS
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

NO FISCAL IMPACT

Prepared By: PAUL CONGER Phone: 465-4338
 Division: ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Date: 12-6-84
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 12/11/84
 Agency: PUBLIC SAFETY

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

7/1/84

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

POUCH N
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-4322

February 28, 1985

The Honorable Mitch Abood
Chairman, Senate Transportation Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Abood:

During the hearing on Senate Bill 67 "Service of Domestic Violence Injunctions", you had asked this Department to provide the cost factor directly attributed to the service of Domestic Violence Injunctions in Anchorage.

Based on the 1094 injunctions served in that community in 1984, the computation is as follows:

1755 man hours are available for one Trooper year.

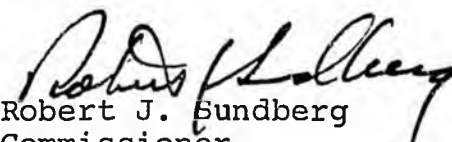
The average service of an injunction is 1.5 hours. This equates to 1641 man hours or 93.5% of one Trooper's time. Thus it would take one man year.

One Trooper costs (included are benefits and personal equipment) \$52,426.00.

One vehicle (included is radio and emergency equipment) \$16,000.00.

The total sum is \$68,426.00.

Sincerely,


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1985

~~Position Paper Dept of Public Safety~~

Sec. 44.66.050. Legislative oversight. (a) Before the termination, dissolution, continuation or reestablishment of a board or commission under AS 08.03.010 or AS 44.66.010, or of an agency program under AS 44.66.020 and 44.66.030, a committee of reference of each house, which shall be the standing committee of legislative jurisdiction as provided in the Uniform Rules of the Legislature, shall hold one or more hearings to receive testimony from the public, the commissioner of the department having administrative responsibility for each named board, commission, or agency program, and the members of the board or commission involved. The hearings may be joint hearings. The committee shall also consider the proposed budget of the board, commission, or agency program, prepared in accordance with AS 37.07.050(f), and the performance audit of the activities of the board, commission, or agency program, prepared by the legislative audit division as prescribed in AS 24.20.271(1). The committee may consider any other report of the activities of the board, commission or program, including but not limited to annual reports, summaries prepared by the Legislative Affairs Agency, and any evaluation or general report of the manner of conduct of activities of the board, commission, or agency program prepared by the office of the ombudsman.

(b) During a public hearing, the board, commission or agency shall have the burden of demonstrating a public need for its continued existence or the continuation of the program, and the extent to which any change in the manner of exercise of its functions or activities may increase efficiency of administration or operation consistent with the public interest.

(c) A determination as to whether a board or commission or agency program has demonstrated a public need for its continued existence shall take into consideration the following factors:

(1) the extent to which the board, commission or program has operated in the public interest;

(2) the extent to which the operation of the board, commission, or agency program has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resource, and personnel matters;

(3) the extent to which the board, commission or agency has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest;

(4) the extent to which the board, commission or agency has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effect of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service which it has provided;

(5) the extent to which the board, commission or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions;

Statute reference

3 amendment, substituted
2" in paragraph (a)(3).
1983 amendment, added

3 amendment, substituted
3" in paragraph (a)(2).
1983 amendment, substi-
or "1983" in paragraph

94 amendment repealed
, which provided a ter-
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1984 amendment substi-
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Senate Journal, p. 1424,
Journal, p. 1939.

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RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89
Date

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STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 70
 Title: "... release of confidential records... fish & wildlife protection"
 Sponsor: Sen. Zharoff
 Requestor: Sen. Zharoff
 Date of Request: 1/30/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Public Safety
 Program Category Affected: NRMEC
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Fish & Wildlife Protection

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
900 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

RECEIVED
FEB 4 1985

Prepared By: Marcia Lynn McKenzie Phone: 465-4349
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 1/30/85

Approved by Commissioner: Robert J. Sundberg Date: 1-30-85
 Agency: Public Safety

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

7/1/84

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POSITION PAPER - SB 70

Support

SB 70 - "An Act relating to the release of confidential records and reports of the division of fish and wildlife protection."

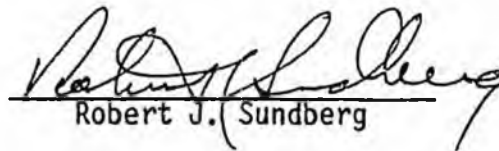
Under the present language in Alaska Statute 16.05.815(a), our Department's Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection is prohibited from viewing fish tickets without first having probable cause, and then obtaining a Court Order. Providing ready access by the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection to fish tickets is vital to our agency's efforts to effectively enforce the State's limited entry laws.

Our Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection utilizes the information from the fish tickets as evidence to substantiate that a violation of the State's limited entry laws, or other commercial fishing laws or regulations, did in fact take place.

The type of information contained on fish tickets can provide our Fish & Wildlife Protection Troopers with probable cause to believe that a violation of the State's limited entry laws has occurred.

Having ready access to the fish tickets and fish ticket information is absolutely essential if the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection is to enforce limited entry. Access to fish tickets would: (1) Allow us to determine who were permit holders; (2) allow us to determine who was purchasing fish from non-permit holders; and (3) increase the apprehension of illegal commercial fishermen substantially.

Our Department strongly believes that having ready access to fish tickets and fish ticket information, as provided for in SB 70 is critical to our agency's effective enforcement of Alaska's limited entry and commercial fishing laws.


Robert J. Sundberg

SB 70

HISTORY OF HB 7

To: House Resources Committee Files
From: Janet Fries, Committee Aide
Date: 1/23/85

The need for a change in AS 16.05.815(a) arose when the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection, which was formerly the enforcement arm of the Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), was transferred to the Department of Public Safety (DPS). Prior to that time, all enforcement officers had full access to ADF&G confidential reports and records.

In 1982, the Alaska Legislature passed a Senate CS for House Bill 668, which provided the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection with access to fish ticket information until July 1, 1984. This was done, presumably, so that it would come back to the Legislature for reconsideration.

Late in the Thirteenth Legislative Session, the Department of Public Safety approached the Senate Resources Committee with an amendment which would reinstate the Division's access to fish ticket information. The amendment was proposed for HB 404, an Administration housecleaning bill which would amend several sections of Title 16. HB 404 was then under consideration by the Committee. The bill was not amended, due primarily to concerns that fish ticket information regarding "hot fishing spots" might inadvertently leak from Division officers or clerical personnel to other fishermen in a given fishery.

The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection officers have strict policies regarding the use of confidential information which preclude this type of "leakage". This is discussed in the attached memorandum from Lt. Seibel to Commissioner Sundberg. Because these officers are trained enforcement personnel who deal with confidential information continually, these policies are stringently enforced.

The attached background information regarding HB 7 contains a strong statement of support from Governor Bill Sheffield, who was planning to introduce a similar bill this session, had it not been introduced by a Legislator. Also included are resolutions which support the measure from the United Fishermen of Alaska, the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, and the Naknek-Kvichak Fish and Game Advisory Committee. The Department of Fish and Game strongly supports this bill. The Bristol Bay Native Association and the Bristol Bay Borough both support the bill, as enforcement of the limited entry law and in-season fishing regulations are a serious problem affecting the livelihood of local fishermen in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, the largest in the state.

This packet also contains information provided by the Department of Public Safety which demonstrates how fish ticket information is used by the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection and why it is necessary for their officers to access this information in order to be effective in their enforcement of fishing laws and regulations throughout the state. For those not familiar with fish tickets, samples are attached.



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

319 Geward Street, Suite #10
Juneau Alaska 99801-1188
1957, 586-2820

Cass M. Parsons
Executive Director

RESOLUTION 84-19

WHEREAS the Department of Public Safety does not have legal access to fish tickets; and

WHEREAS the Department of Public Safety has the responsibility of enforcing the regulations governing commercial fisheries operations; and

WHEREAS the Department of Public Safety needs access to fish tickets in order to enforce regulations such as the 48-hour waiting period, the use of fraudulent limited entry cards, and to name a few; and

WHEREAS without this access to fish tickets, the Department of Public Safety's effort to enforce these regulations is severely hampered.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United Fishermen of Alaska requests that legislation be passed which would allow the Department of Public Safety accessibility to fish tickets.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to Members of the Board of Fisheries, Commissioner Don W. Collinsworth of the Department of Fish and Game, and Commissioner Robert J. Sunberg of the Department of Public Safety.

Cass M. Parsons
UFA Executive Director

Robert M. Blake
President

Date: 11-16-84

BERING SEA FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
RESOLUTION NUMBER 7

WHEREAS the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association represents over 1600 commercial salmon and herring fishermen in western Alaska and,

WHEREAS the Department of Public Safety does not currently have legal access to fish tickets, and

WHEREAS the Department of Public Safety has the responsibility of enforcing the regulations governing commercial fisheries operations, and

WHEREAS the Department of Public Safety needs access to fish tickets in order to enforce regulations such as the 48-hour waiting period, the use of fraudulent limited entry cards, fishing in closed waters, and fishing in closed periods to name a few, and

WHEREAS Without this access to fish tickets, the Department of Public Safety's efforts to enforce these regulations is severely hampered.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Association request that legislation be passed which would allow the Department of Public Safety accessibility to fish tickets and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to Members of the Boards of Fisheries, Commissioner Sunberg of the Department of Public Safety, members of the Iliamna-Lake Clark Advisory Committee, members of the Lower Bristol Bay Advisory Committee, and members of the Nushagak Advisory Committee.

Motion Passed this 31 day of August, 1984 in Anchorage, Alaska.



HENRY IVANOFF
PRESIDENT - BERING SEA FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Naknek-Kvichak Fish and Game Advisory Committee

RESOLUTION 84-1

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE LEGISLATURE TO CONSIDER ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ACCESS TO FISH TICKETS.

THE NAKNEK-KVICHAK FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE RESOLVES:

WHEREAS: The Department of Public Safety does not have legal access to fish tickets, and

WHEREAS: The Department of Public Safety has the responsibility of enforcing the regulations governing commercial fisheries operations, and

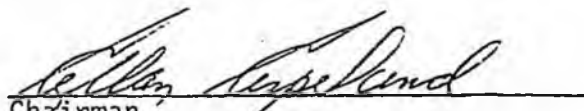
WHEREAS: The Department of Public Safety needs access to fish tickets in order to enforce regulations such as the 48-hour waiting period, the use of fraudulent limited entry cards, fishing in closed waters, and fishing in closed periods to name a few, and

WHEREAS: Without this access to fish tickets, the Department of Public Safety's effort to enforce these regulations is severely hampered.


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Naknek-Kvichak Fish and Game Advisory Committee requests that legislation be passed which would allow the Department of Public Safety accessibility to fish tickets.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to Members of the Board of Fisheries, Commissioner Don W. Collinsworth of the Department of Fish and Game, Commissioner Robert J. Sunberg of the Department of Public Safety, members of the Iliamna-Lake Clark Advisory Committee, members of the Lower Bristol Bay Advisory Committee, and members of the Nushagak Advisory Committee.

Passed this 16 day
of August, 1984 by the Naknek-
Kvichak Advisory Committee


Chairman

Attested:


Secretary

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POUCH N
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-4322

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

May 18, 1984

The Honorable Bettye M. Fahrenkamp
Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: CS for Sponsor
Substitute for
House Bill 404

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

As requested by the Fisheries Sub-Committee, attached is information regarding enforcement activities as a result of this department having access to records related to landing of fish, shellfish, or fishery products (fish tickets).

At the outset, I wish to respectfully point out that the availability of access to fish tickets by this Department's law officers acts as a deterrent to violations by fish pirates and thus sustains the resource availability for the predominantly law abiding commercial fishermen. In fact, past experience has shown that in most cases, fishermen accused of illegal activities by others are immediately cleared of any wrongdoing by simply reviewing their fish tickets.

I know it is of great concern to some members of the Committee that proliferation of access to the fish tickets encourages leakage of information contained therein that is financially harmful to the fishermen. Let me assure the Committee and the Legislature as a whole that of all those agencies that have had access to the tickets, this Department's enforcement officers have, and will continue to, treat the information gained as confidential evidentiary knowledge as is done in all investigations. Any officer who would do less would be severely disciplined.

As expressed before the Fisheries Sub-Committee, the fish tickets are an excellent tool to deter and detect violations. Without this Department's enforcement officers having such immediate availability, and if there was common

The Honorable
Bettye Fahremkamp

-2-

May 18, 1984

knowledge to that fact, violations would be encouraged. As an example, the Norton Sound herring fishery is an exclusive registration area. If this Department does not have access to fish tickets, it will not be able to immediately determine who is fishing illegally in that exclusive area. This fact could be tempting to the some 500 boats now in Togiak as well as vessels in other locations.

To accurately address the question of the number of cases made by this Department via use of fish tickets requires a hand search of all cases in file within the five various detachments of the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection. This is a time consuming activity. Time being of the essence in this instance, as the Fisheries Sub-Committee is graciously holding the bill awaiting this Department's input on cases made, a current list based on individual enforcement officers personal knowledge is being submitted at this time. There are other cases in file but that knowledge would not be gained in time for consideration.

I can appreciate the concerns of members of the Committee related to this Department having access to the fish tickets, but our only interest is in protection of the renewable fish resource by bringing charges against the fish pirates.

Sincerely,


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner

Attachments: a/s

cc: ~~Senator~~ Bob Mulcahy, Chairman
Fisheries Sub-Committee

Senator Richard I. Eliason
Alaska State Legislature

D DETACHMENT - PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND - LOWER COOK INLET

OMITTING BRISTOL BAY

1982

Includes only those with convictions. Other cases were investigated.

Case Number	Charge	Total Fine	Net Fine
D82-3007	Closed Period	\$1,000.00	\$ 500.00
3048	Closed Waters	4,000.00	2,600.00
3053	Closed Season	4,000.00	2,000.00
2026	Closed Waters	2,000.00	1,000.00
2029	Closed Period	2,000.00	1,000.00
2035	Closed Period	3,000.00	1,500.00
2040	Closed Period	2,000.00	1,500.00
2058	Closed Period	2,000.00	500.00
2146	Closed Period	2,000.00	1,000.00
2140	Fail to Register	1,500.00	500.00
2152	Closed Water	5,000.00	2,500.00
1084	Closed Period		5,000.00 15 days
	Closed Period (6 DEF)	5,000.00	2,000.00 (2 days)
1089	Closed Period		2,250.00
1115	Closed Period	5,000.00	2,000.00
1135	Unlawful Salmon		1,300.00
1247	Closed Waters	1,000.00	500.00
1248	Closed Waters	1,000.00	500.00
0453	Closed Period		500.00
0455	Closed Waters	1,000.00	550.00
0458	Closed Period		5,000.00
0501	Closed Period		3,000.00
0539	Closed Period		2,800.00
0548	Closed Period		500.00
0554	Closed Waters		500.00
0556	Closed Waters		2,000.00
0593	Limited Entry		2,000.00
0594	Limited Entry		2,000.00
0595	Limited Entry		2,000.00
0602	Closed Waters	5,000.00	2,500.00
0604	Limited Entry	5,000.00	2,500.00
0605	Limited Entry	5,000.00	2,500.00
0755	Closed Period	3,000.00	1,000.00

D DETACHMENT - PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND - LOWER COOK Inlet

INCLUDING BRISTOL BAY

1983

Number	Charge	Net Fine
Total	Charge	Net Fines
42	Closed Season or Period	\$250.00 - 5,000.00
67	Closed Area	250.00 - 5,000.00 @30 days

E DETACHMENT -- Kodiak & Westward

Dutch Harbor

August 1982 to Present

Initiated 132 cases involving Fish Tickets

Judgements against 67 individuals

Net Fine \$67,850.00

Kodiak

August 1982 to Present

Investigator's Cases

Still pending-on appeal or filed, no judgment.

1983

1984

Case Number

Case Number

83-0238

84-0164

0722

0308

0432

0309

0520

0310

0551

0312

0318

0320

0321

0322

0323

C DETACHMENT

Southcentral

Bethel

1982	1983
Case Number	Case Number
C82-08638	C83-61 521
11784	542
12885	563
12887	588
12890	606
12897	608
13191	621
13207	
13761	
13764	
13766	
13783	
13789	
13790	

Exact charges unknown

Almost all cases had charges filed

B DETACHMENT

Juneau

Case Number	Charges
WB82-4433	Yes
4434	Yes
7342	Yes
WB83-3939	Yes
0074	Yes
6682	No

Haines - None

Hoonah

Case Number	Charges
WB83-0633	Yes
0634	Yes
0630	Yes
0635	Yes
0636	Yes
0115	Yes

Wrangell Post - Information not available

Petersberg Post - Information not available

Yakutat

Case Number	Charges
WB83-7113	Yes
7115	Yes
7114	Yes
7128	Yes

Ketchikan

Case Number	Charges
WB82-5057	Yes
2282	Yes
4368	Yes
4355	Yes
4260	Yes
4261	Yes
4269	Yes
0148	Yes
4281	Yes
4330	Yes
4331	Yes
4332	Yes
4333	Yes
4334	Yes
4335	Yes
4328	Yes
4329	Yes
4337	Yes
4290	Yes
WB84-0147	Yes
0148	Yes
0150	Yes
0136	Yes
0135	Yes
0140	Yes
0142	Yes
0143	Yes
0144	Yes
0141	Yes
0145	Yes
0146	Yes

Craig

Case Number	Charges
WB82-0864	Yes
5930	Yes
5929	Yes
5907	Yes

Sitka

Case Number	Charges
WB83-0585	Yes
0556	Yes
0536	Yes
6696	Yes

Ketchikan

Case Number	Charges
WB82-3936	Yes
7604	Yes
7634	Yes
0612	Yes
0692	Yes
6369	Yes
0588	Yes
0577	Yes
6368	Yes
6694	Yes
0587	Yes
6693	Yes
6393	Yes
6413	Yes

I DETACHMENT - NORTHERN AREA

Case Number	Charge
I82-2369	Unlawful Geer
3298	Closed Waters
3309	Sale of Subsistence Fish
I83-7751	Comm. Fish no permit
7760	Comm. Fish Closed
7804	Fish Exclusive Area
7822	Fish Exclusive Area

No Processors involved in violations

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

JAN 21 1985

TO: Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner
Dept. of Public Safety

DATE: January 21, 1985

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-4313

FROM: Lt. Conrad Seibel *CMS*
"B" Detachment Commander
Fish & Wildlife Protection
Juneau

SUBJECT: HB 7 - Fish Ticket Access

On January 18, 1985 I met with Ms. Janet Freis from Representative Adelheid Herrmann's office to discuss HB 7 pertaining to our Division's access to fish tickets and fish ticket information. During this meeting I offered to provide Representative Herrmann with some background history and some other important information that I believe is pertinent to this particular issue.

To give you an overview I have provided the following index:

- A. What is Fish Ticket?
- B. History
- C. Examples of Specific Cases Involving Fish Tickets
- D. Legislation Audit Report
- E. Confidentiality
- F. Summary

A. What is a Fish Ticket?

First of all, fish tickets are those records of delivery of fish caught for commercial purposes. Information on these tickets include the date the fish are landed, or sold; numbers or pounds of fish sold by species; name of the fisherman and his limited entry permit number, name of the buyer, ADF&G statistical area where the fish were caught, and may or may not include the price paid for the fish.

B. History

In 1972 the Protection Division was transferred from the Department of Fish & Game to the Department of Public Safety. Because the Protection Division had been a part of the Department of Fish & Game, restricting

State Memorandum
HB & - Fish Ticket Access
January 21, 1985
Page 2

access to members of that Department still allowed exchange of these tickets; where it appeared a violation had occurred, between Fish & Game biologists and law enforcement personnel.

Increasingly in the years since the transfer of the Protection Division to Public Safety, access was restricted, based on opinions of State attorneys that Public Safety could not be allowed to have this information under the old statute. The Division was required to have sufficient probable cause to convince a court that a crime had been committed before looking at the fish tickets.

In many cases, it was the fish ticket information that was the initial indication that a violation had occurred, and therefore these tickets could not be reviewed by enforcement personnel, and also could not be obtained through the court. If a Fish & Game biologist or data clerk thought they had evidence of a violation they would have to follow through on it themselves, at least to a point where enough probable cause was developed to allow enforcement personnel to gain access to the tickets. This interfered with their work and was a source of concern to Fish & Game.

In some cases, because of the lack of access to fish tickets, cases could not be properly investigated, and persons violating fishery statutes or regulations could not be prosecuted.

State Memorandum
HB 7 - Fish Ticket Access
January 21, 1985
Page 3

The Legislature enacted legislation that allowed access to fish tickets by Division personnel beginning in the summer of 1982 and extending for two years until July 1, 1984. Since July 1, 1984 the problems facing the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection restricting it's access to the fish ticket information as experienced prior to the summer of 1982 have now, again, resurfaced.

C. Examples of Specific Cases Involving Fish Tickets

I believe that it is important, at this point, to cite examples of various investigations, where through the use of fish tickets, commercial fishing violators were apprehended.

1. The first case involves a 100 foot vessel Alaska Coast in June of 1983. A fish ticket and biological sample of the delivery allowed Fish & Wildlife Protection to compare crab weights from the F/V Alaska Coast with other deliveries and past survey data from the same ADF&G statistical area. Based on this comparative fish ticket information a search warrant was obtained and served. The vessel's logs confirmed that they were fishing more that 350 miles inside the closed waters of the Bering Sea. The vessel was subsequently seized. This case involved receipt of \$197,000 by the defendants for delivery of brown king crab.

2. In the Dutch Harbor area from August 1982 to spring of 1984 Fish & Wildlife Protection initiated 132 cases involving fish tickets, resulting in judgements against 67 defendants and a net fine of \$67,850.
3. In the Bristol Bay case of State Vs. Monte Hughes (1983) access to the fish ticket information resulted in the defendant being charged with commercial fishing without a limited entry permit. This case resulted in a deferred prosecution with the following conditions:
 - a. Payment of \$25,000 plus interest to the State;
 - b. No commercial fishing as a skipper or crewman for three years;
 - c. Cooperation with State officials in the investigation of an additional offense by another person.
4. A fourth example pertains to a commercial fish buyer in Southeast. During the spring of 1984 Mr. Walter Rasmussen of Bar Harbor Seafoods was cited for several violations pertaining to his fish processing business in Ketchikan. He was cited for failing to imprint the fish tickets with the fisherman's limited entry permit number and other violations. He was fined a total of \$9,250 with \$4,950 suspended. Without having ready access to these fish tickets prosecution would have been difficult at best.

D. Legislative Audit Report

In 1981 a Legislative Audit report, concerning the Bristol Bay fisheries, stated that "the most efficient means of enforcing a limited fishery would be to allow Fish & Wildlife Protection access to fish tickets and fish ticket information".

E. Confidentiality

There is a concern by some individuals that the more people who review fish tickets increases the possibility of catch locations becoming public information. Fish & Wildlife Protection's responsibility for the confidentiality of the fish ticket information would be the same as ADF&G and Limited Entry.

As in any investigation by our Department's personnel, officer's that mis-used any information could be subject to reprimand, dismissal and/or possibly criminal charges being filed against them. Section 101.410 of the Department's Operating Procedures Manual states that "Employees shall not release information relative to any investigation or reports except in accordance with the written instructions of the Department of Public Safety relative to the confidentiality of certain records... No employees shall divulge information deemed as confidential to any unauthorized

State Memorandum
HB 7 - Fish Ticket Access
January 21, 1985
Page 6

person, whether obtained through the execution of departmental duties or other means."

Also an important fact to point out here is that compared to ADF&G, Limited Entry and Department of Revenue, Public Safety probably has the most stringent requirements for becoming a member of its Department by its use of employee background investigations and the use of the polygraph.

F. Summary

The Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection is the agency responsible for protection of the State's resources. This makes our agency an integral part of the overall management scheme. To restrict our access to fish ticket information severely hampers our efforts and ability to effectively enforce Alaska's statutes and regulations passed for the conservation and development of its fisheries resources.

CC: Col. Henderson

CS/lk

xc: Sandra Borbridge, Special Assistant
Ray Gillespie, Legislative Assistant

GD - 1/26/85

SERIES " J " FISH TICKET SAMPLE

PLACE WRAPAROUND COVER UNDER GOLDENROD COPY

DISTRIBUTION: WHITE - PURCHASER

YELLOW - FISH & GAME

PINK - SELLER

GOLDENROD - PURCHASER

PURCHASER

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME
FISH BUYING TICKET

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

J85196511

Vessel name F/V Salmon Troller

CHECK TYPE OF GEAR ONLY IF USED HEARING GILL NET

DRIFT NET

SET NET

5 AAC 39.130.(5)(9) REQUIRES
IMPRINTING OF THE CFEC
PERMIT CARD HERE

ADF&G NO. 00000

TIME GEAR OPERATED
IN HOURS 12

Proc. Code F0000 0

6/23/85 ← Date Fishing Began

Company ADF&G CSS

6/24/85 ← Date Landed

AREA CAUGHT Hawk Inlet
↑ SHOW NEAREST BAY OR HEADLAND ↑

112-16
↑ STAT. CHART NO. ↑

SPECIES	CODE	FISH	POUNDS	PRICE	AMOUNT	SPECIES	CODE	FISH	POUNDS	PRICE	AMOUNT
HALIBUT 1C - 20 lbs.	202					SALMON Lg. Red Kings	410				
2C - 40 lbs.	202					Med. Red Kings	410	10	100	1.60	160.00
4C - 80 lbs.	202					Sml. Red Kings	410				
Total Medium	202					Jacks	410				
						Lg. White Kings	410				
6C - 80 lbs.	203					Sml. White Kings	410	5	30	1.20	36.00
8C - 100 lbs.	203					TOTAL KINGS	410				
100 - 150 lbs.	203										
Over 150 lbs.	203					REDS (SOCKEYE)	420				
Total Large	203										
						Lg. Cohos	430				
Nc. 2 1/2 Med.	204					Med. Cohos	430				
Nc. 2 1/2 Lg.	204					Sml. Cohos	430				
						TOTAL COHOS	430				
TOTAL (EXCL. HEAD - BLIND)	200										
						PINKS	440				
HERRING Herring Eggs on Kelp	231										
Herring Roe Skins	232										
Herring Bail	233					BRIGHT CHUMS	450	2	20	.35	7.00
Herring Food	235										
Herring Sac Roe	234					DARK CHUMS	450				
% Roe Content =											
MISCELLANEOUS Capelin	516					TOTAL CHUMS	450				
Steelhead	540					SALMON ROE	400		10	5.00	50.00
						Sub-Total		17	160		253.00
						Less Salmon Enhancement Tax @ 3%					- 7.59
						TOTAL		17	160		245.41

SAMPLE

Fisherman's Signature * Capt. John Doe

Fish Received by Mr. Salmon Buyer

FISH DELIVERED HEREBY WERE CAUGHT IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LICENSING LAWS AND STATE LABOR LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Alaska State Legislature

INTERIM OFFICE
1024 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-2843



Senator Mitch Abood
CHAIRMAN

IN SESSION:
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4714

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Butrovich Room #205, Capitol
8:30 a.m.

Tues/Wed/Thurs
465-4522

February 5, Tuesday

SB 81 Definition of veteran for purposes
of veterans employment preference
rights

Campaign Reform, Committee Work Session

February 6, Wednesday

SB 100 Prohibiting salaries for certain
employees from exceeding the Gov-
ernor's salary; efd

SB 70 Release of confidential records and
reports of the Div. of Fish and
Wildlife Protection

SB 58 Participation by magistrates in the
Judicial Retirement System

February 7, Thursday

(STATEWIDE TELECONFERENCE)

SB 71 Open containers of alcoholic beverages

SB 73 Identification of persons arrested when
driving while intoxicated

SB 74 Driving while intoxicated

SB 75 Suspension of the privilege to obtain a
driver's license

SB 76 Rights of prisoners; and amending Rule 5(b)
of the Alaska Rules Criminal Procedure

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

X

FURTHER: Resources
FINANCE

1/22/85

Date 2-6-85

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SB 70

release of confidential records and reports of the division of fish and wildlife protection.

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

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for SA 70 (SA)
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
ZERO
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

V. Fischer

Bill Ray

Jim DeG...

[Signature]

Chairman

[Signature]

Chairman recommendation