

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672
7226 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL

The development of services for Alaskan victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families is truly an example of a "grassroots" effort that led to the creation of a number of major statewide programs as well as a governmental funding agency, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Council). The effort was begun in 1976 when a group of concerned women established the Alaska Women's Resource Center in Anchorage and began efforts to obtain services for battered women. They organized the first Alaskan conference on domestic violence. As a result of that conference, which began to focus attention on the need for services, the state's first shelter Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC) was established in Anchorage in the fall of 1977. By 1978, limited services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault were also being provided in eight other communities, primarily through volunteers and some federal funds.

In 1978, a statewide network of the community-based non-profit groups which were providing services, the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Network), was incorporated. By 1980, federal funding ended, but State funds for the programs increased to \$1.8 million for FY81. This money supported sixteen programs. Funding for the programs was funneled through the Network for decisions on program funding, with the Department of Health and Social Services only administering and monitoring the grants. The Legislature added intent language in the FY81 budget stating "No further increases in domestic violence and sexual assault budgets until legislation establishing responsibilities is passed." There were concerns that having a non-profit group outside of State government making funding decisions was unprecedented and had no statutory base.

As a result, the Network and the Department of Health and Social Services developed proposed legislation for authorization to administer grants-in-aid to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. The resulting legislation was AS 18.66, which established the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and placed it in the Department of Public Safety, effective October 24, 1981. The Network felt strongly that since domestic violence and sexual assault are primarily issues of safety and must be acknowledged as the serious crimes they are, the Council should be in the Department of Public Safety. Also, cooperation of police officers is crucial to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Council, which is an administrative, policy-making body, is composed of three public members appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Network, and representatives from the Departments of Public Safety, Law, Education, and Health and Social Services. The purpose of the Council is to "provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs" (AS 18.66.010). In FY91, the Council funded twenty-three community-based programs (See Appendix A).

KEY ISSUES CONFRONTING THE COUNCIL

I. The major policy issue facing the Council is how to allocate resources to most effectively provide safety to victims and alleviate the trauma caused by domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. This critical task is complicated by the size of the State, variable infrastructure, and different cultural groups. Domestic violence and sexual assault programs provided 53,000 nights of safety to victims and their children, in FY90. This is an increase of more than 32% over FY89. In FY90, existing programs served more than 10,000 Alaskans who either were victims of domestic violence and sexual assault or related to victims. Also, as Alaskans begin to understand the extent of domestic violence and sexual assault in our state, more communities are demanding that services be available to them.

Domestic violence programs have not received sufficient funding to meet basic needs such as food for clients, increased insurance costs, relief staff needed to meet increased numbers of clients, utilities, building maintenance and emergency client transport. Programs cannot provide adequate salaries or even minimal benefits; this has resulted in high staff turnover. Lack of funding and increased demands have resulted in domestic violence and sexual assault programs establishing waiting lists or turning people away.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES:

1. Provide additional funding for basic safety and crisis intervention services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.
2. Develop regional service centers that provide comprehensive services to victims and their families and coordinate services to villages and smaller communities. Comprehensive services go beyond providing basic safety and crisis intervention to victims. They include services for children and batterers and education, prevention, and outreach services.

ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY: Without increases in funding, services will have to be reduced. The first service to be cut should be intervention and counseling of batterers. Other services that will have to be reduced are services to children and prevention, outreach, and education services.

II. It is important to educate other service providers in the dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault and to continue to improve coordination. Many agencies that work with domestic violence victims and perpetrators do not understand the potential lethality of these situations. Counseling is being provided for couples where family violence is present; this increases the jeopardy to victims. Many women who abuse alcohol and other drugs are victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; yet not all services for these people address victimization as an issue. Arrest has been proven to be an effective deterrent to domestic violence and Alaskan law enforcement agencies are leaders in this area; yet not all people recognize domestic violence for the serious crime it is.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES:

1. Ensure that services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault are priorities of all affected departments (Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Law, Education, and Corrections.)
2. Departmental representatives on the Council should be in policy-making positions and transmit Council concerns and decisions back to their respective departments.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES, COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault recommends changing three statutes so that victims of domestic violence will be further protected. The three areas to be revised follow:

AS 11.61.120(a)(6). HARASSMENT. Under this section, a person commits the crime of harassment if, with intent to harass or annoy, that person violates a domestic violence order restraining the respondent from communicating directly or indirectly with the petitioner.

The Council has learned that under the existing language, it is difficult to prove that the defendant intended to harass or annoy the other party. Acts which on their face do not appear to be threatening or even objectionable, are threatening when given the history of the relationship. Also, any contact, however benign, is a violation of the restraining order and should be illegal. Therefore, the Council proposes changing the harassment statute so it is clear that contact in violation of a restraining order is illegal. The focus should be on the offender's conduct, not his subjective state of mind.

AS 25.35.010(b)(7). INJUNCTIVE RELIEF IN CASES INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. Under this section a restraining order may direct the respondent to "engage in personal and family counseling".

Family counseling is dangerous in cases of domestic violence. Many battered women report that past family therapy sessions were followed by violent episodes. In family counseling, battering is not seen as the primary treatment issue but rather a symptom of some larger underlying problem. The result of this is that a batterer's non-violence may be seen as negotiable. The primary purpose of a restraining order is safety for the victim. The only way for safety to be maintained is for the battering to stop or to make sure the perpetrator does not have access to the victim.

Since it is important for the batterer to address his/her violence and that is best accomplished in a setting where the counselors are trained in domestic violence, this section would afford more protection if it read "to engage in personal counseling, particularly counseling that provides alternatives to aggression if such counseling is available".

AS 25.35.060. DEFINITIONS. The Council has learned from community-based domestic violence programs that there are many instances when people in dating relationships need the protection of a domestic violence restraining order. In a teleconference held last September, the Council heard that teen violence is a major problem in Alaska. Many teens are the victims of violence from other teens whom they date. The Council is suggesting that "current and former sexual partners" be added to the list of persons eligible to obtain injunctive relief orders in cases of domestic violence as well as other protections provided to victims of domestic violence. Although adding this group does not ensure protection of all people who need protection, many individuals would be covered who are not now protected.

PROGRAMS FUNDED BY THE
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
FY91

<u>Anchorage</u>		
Abused Women Aid In Crisis (AWAIC)		\$661,600
Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC)		140,400
Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)		313,700
<u>Barrow</u>		
Arctic Women In Crisis (AWIC)		235,700
<u>Bethel</u>		
Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC)		457,200
<u>Dillingham</u>		
Safe & Fear-Free Environment (SAFE)		205,600
<u>Emmonak</u>		
Emmonak Women's Shelter (EWS)		69,800
<u>Fairbanks</u>		
Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC)		47,700
Women In Crisis-Counseling & Assistance (WICCA)		561,000
<u>Homer</u>		
South Peninsula Womens Services (SPWS)		181,300
<u>Juneau</u>		
Aiding Women from Abuse & Rape Emergencies (AWARE)		418,600
Parent Aid & Family Support Center (PAFSC)		22,000
Tongass Community Counseling Center (TOCC)		42,950 *
<u>Kenai</u>		
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource & Crisis Center (K/SWROC)		305,000
<u>Ketchikan</u>		
Women In Safe Homes (WISH)		361,900
<u>King Cove</u>		
Aleutians East Borough (AEB)		1,000
<u>Kodiak</u>		
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (KWROC)		221,500
<u>Nome</u>		
Bering Sea Women's Group (BSWG)		366,200
<u>Palmer</u>		
Valley Women's Resource Center (VWRC)		314,000
<u>Seward</u>		
Seward Life Action Council (SLAC)		30,000
<u>Sitka</u>		
Sitkans Against Family Violence (SAFV)		216,600
<u>Unalaska</u>		
Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence (USAFV)		41,400
<u>Valdez</u>		
Advocates for Victims of Violence (AVV)		130,400
	SUBTOTAL	\$5,345,550
Tongass Community Counseling Center (TOCC)		42,950 **
	TOTAL	\$5,388,500

* Six month grant award.

** These funds may be awarded if TOCC is in compliance with grant award conditions and regulations.

Alaska Police Standards Council

HISTORY

The Alaska Police Standards Council is a regulatory and quasi-judicial body that was created by ch 178, SLA 1972. The legislation was in response to a national recommendation that individual states appoint a body that would set mandatory police training, education, and selection requirements and/or standards for law enforcement officers. At the present time all 50 states have councils or commissions that perform a function similar to that of the Alaska Police Standards Council.

Effective July 1, 1988 the legislature expanded the Alaska Police Standards Council to include correctional, probation, and parole officers. Two more members were added to the council, making the total membership eleven. This amendment expanded the number of officers requiring certification from approximately 1,200 to 2,000.

Effective August 23, 1989 the Alaska Police Standards Council Act was again amended by changing the definition of a police officer to include "an officer or employee of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities who is stationed at an international airport and has been designated to have the general police powers authorized under AS 02.15.230(a)." This amendment added an additional 120 airport safety officers to the council's jurisdiction.

KEY POLICY ISSUES

i. Application of revised standards.

The Council has made recent changes in their regulations for police officers and have established regulations setting the minimum standards for correctional, probation, and parole officers that will become effective February 8, 1990. Procedures for the implementation of the amended statutes and resulting regulations have been established.

The correctional, probation, and parole officers that were hired before the effective date of the regulations are "grandfathered in," and will not be required to meet the minimum standards for their respective position. If a person in this status chooses to apply for certification then he or she will be required to meet all of the standards established for the position. Airport Safety Officers were not "grandfathered in," and will be required to be certified in order to maintain employment in their current position. The statute requires all Airport Safety Officers to be certified by August 23, 1991. The council has already experienced an increase in litigation as a result of the amendments to the law: as the deadlines for certification approach a greater increase is anticipated.

17. Inadequate police training.

Lack of funds for the training of police officers has created a situation where at any given time there may be as many as fifty persons functioning as village police officers who have no formal training for the position. Funding for entry level law enforcement training has been seriously reduced, and funding for specialized and in-service training has been eliminated. Law enforcement officials and community leaders are expressing increasing concern over the lack of training and the negative impact it will have on the effectiveness of their police officers.

VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD

HISTORY

AS 18.67, establishing a Violent Crimes Compensation Board, was adopted by the Alaska Legislature in 1972. Its purpose was to alleviate the financial hardships caused by crime-related medical expenses or loss of income sustained by innocent victims of violent crimes in Alaska. Additionally, it provides for the payment of pecuniary loss to dependents of deceased victims of crimes to mitigate the loss of a loved one.

The need for this program is reflected in the fact that almost daily there is a report of some act of violence against a person in this state. If the offender is apprehended, the concern for his dignity and rights as an accused are not forgotten, and after his imprisonment the concern continues as to rehabilitation and training programs. These efforts are praiseworthy; however, the problems and need of the victim sometimes can be overlooked. To address this need, the Violent Crimes Compensation Board was established.

The Board is appointed by the Governor, and consists of three members who are compensated on a per diem basis for meetings only. It is mandatory to have a licensed medical doctor and an attorney on the Board, thus providing the expertise in these fields necessary to determine claims. In F'90, the Board awarded compensation to 152 victims of violent crimes or their family members.

KEY POLICY ISSUE

The only "key policy issue" confronting the Board at this time is the continuation of funding to provide compensation to innocent victims. The number of claims is expected to increase this year another 20%, to approximately 300 claims.

Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency

History

In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 401 - 404 (The Highway Safety Act of 1966), the 1967 legislature passed AS.44.99.001, which designates the Governor as the State Official having the ultimate responsibility for dealing with the federal government with respect to programs and activities under the Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966. This statute also provides that the Governor may designate a person to serve as the Governor's Highway Safety Representative, while maintaining the ultimate responsibility for the program.

The Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency was created in 1976 by Executive Order number 34. The Agency identifies major traffic safety problems through the analysis of statewide traffic crash and other data, develops countermeasures directed at impacting identified problems, implements these countermeasures, and evaluates the results. The Agency's Goal is to prevent and reduce the loss of life, personal injury, property damage and societal and economic loss to the citizens of the State.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issue

1. Implementation of the Mandatory Seat Belt Law. The Agency will be conducting a statewide public information and education campaign to inform the public about the law that becomes effective on September 12, 1990, and to encourage volunteer compliance to the law. The Agency will also be encouraging all State and local law enforcement agencies to actively enforce the new law.

Long Range Issues

1. Increase the rate of use of automotive restraints from the current level of approximately 40 percent to 70 percent by 1992. This will be accomplished through a combined public information and education effort and an enthusiastic enforcement program.
2. Continuation of Drinking Driver Prevention Programs. The Agency supports statewide programs directed at the prevention of drinking and driving. It is essential to the welfare of the Alaskan motorist that these programs are continued.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACADEMY

History

The Department of Public Safety's Training Academy is in Sitka, located on a 19-acre campus next to the Sheldon Jackson College. The Academy is a modern, two-story, 21.5 thousand square foot, co-ed facility with two classrooms and accommodations for 54 resident students. Sheldon Jackson College provides meals, gym, and pool facilities as needed.

Early training for officers of the Alaska Highway Patrol, the Alaska Territorial Police, and the Alaska State Police was conducted as needed, by officers temporarily assigned to the training sessions as instructors. The Division of Alaska State Troopers was created in 1967. In 1968, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) arranged to house its Academy in a dormitory on the Sheldon Jackson College campus.

As the State's population continued to grow, there was a commensurate increase in the need for well-trained and competent state troopers. In 1973 the Legislature approved a \$1.4 million capital project to build a separate facility for the Public Safety Academy. The building was designed to be large enough to house the necessary training facilities, but was located close to the Sheldon Jackson Campus to allow use of college facilities that did not have to be duplicated. The current Academy building opened in October, 1974.

The primary mission of the Academy is to train Alaska State Trooper Recruits. The Academy basic training program is 13 weeks, followed by 12 weeks of on-the-job training. State Trooper Recruit certification requires each graduate of the 13-week Academy training to work under the direct supervision of an experienced State Trooper. The 12-week Field Training Officer (FTO) program increases the total training to 25 weeks. The FTO supervisors are trained by the Academy, and the program is directed by the Academy Commander. With the graduation of the 40th Trooper Recruit class in August, 1990, 935 Alaska State Troopers have been trained at the Academy.

The Public Safety Academy is more than just a "Trooper" Academy, however. All municipal police officers in the State, with the exception of the Anchorage Police Department, are trained at the DPS Academy in Sitka. To date, nearly 600 Alaskan municipal law enforcement officers have been trained at the Academy. Other training programs conducted over the years include training for correctional officers.

Emergency Medical Technicians, Coast Guard "Sea Survival," Fish and Game biologists, and National Park Rangers.

Training in public safety services for Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) began in 1979, and continues to the present time. The 17th VPSO class graduated from the Academy on March 2, 1990. To date, over 350 VPSOs have been trained in search and rescue, fire prevention and fire fighting, emergency trauma techniques, community services, and basic law enforcement procedures. These officers fill a crucial need for "first responder" public safety in rural Alaska.

The Public Safety Academy also conducts essential in-service training in Sitka and in the field for DPS commissioned personnel. Over the past few years, in-service training has been provided in supervision, budget management, management of staff, shooting decisions, accident reconstruction, and search and rescue procedures. Such training is necessary to be sure that all troopers maintain proficiency in firearms use and are aware of new developments in law enforcement techniques.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issue

Successfully complete the current training schedule, which includes:

- a two-week in-service academy for municipal officers with police training from other states; this "re-training" qualifies these officers for basic police certification by the Alaska Police Standards Council;
- a one-week intoximeter supervisor school for troopers/police officers statewide;
- a 15-week program under contract with the University of Alaska Southeast; graduates are eligible to be hired by any Alaska municipality as a police officer or by the National Park Service as a seasonal park ranger;
- a 13-week State Trooper/Fish & Wildlife School (Basic Academy);
- a 6-week basic academy for Village Public Safety Officers; and

- an 8-week basic police academy for new municipal police officers who require a basic police certificate from the Alaska Police Standards Council.

Long Range Issue

The principal long-range issue concerning the Public Safety Academy is its continued existence. When State revenues took a nose dive in 1986, the abolition of the Academy was discussed as a cost-saving measure. Such an action would have been remarkably short-sighted, as the need to train rookie state troopers, municipal law enforcement officers, VPSOs, and other law enforcement-related professionals would remain, even if the Academy were abolished. In this era of increasing litigation regarding all aspects of law enforcement officers' conduct, training efforts must be increased, not eliminated. Well trained, competent police officers are a basic necessity if the safety of the public is to be maintained.

SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY

History

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory was funded by the legislature in 1984 to provide forensic services to all law enforcement agencies within the State of Alaska. Prior to the opening of this new facility in 1986, forensic work was either contracted out to private laboratories or conducted by the F.B.I. Laboratory in Washington, D.C. Alaska was the last state to construct a full-service crime laboratory, but now has one of the most modern, well-equipped state crime laboratories in the nation.

The primary duties of laboratory personnel are to conduct scientific and technical analyses and examinations of evidentiary items in criminal cases, give court testimony in connection with the examinations at trials of subsequent criminal cases, provide instruction in police training schools, and liaison with all police agencies. In extremely serious or difficult cases, Crime Lab personnel assist investigating officers by the collection of evidence from the scene of the crime.

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory now consists of the following sections:

- A. Administrative - clerical, evidence custody, fiscal, and supply functions;
- B. Criminalistics - forensic serology, trace evidence, arson, firearms and toolmarks, footprint and tiretracks, and fish and wildlife identification;
- C. Controlled Substances - street drug identification and toxicology;
- D. Latent Fingerprints - physical, chemical, and laser enhancement of fingerprints with photography, composite artistry, facial reconstruction, autopsy support for coroner/pathologist, and maintenance support functions.

Twenty-two crime scene investigation assists have been conducted by the Criminalistics and Latent Fingerprint Sections in the past year. Approximately 750 fingerprints have been identified per year from over 3000 suitable latent fingerprints retrieved, some through the use of the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AAFIS).

Evidence from over 2900 cases is being analyzed per year. Over 4300 items are analyzed in Controlled Substances, over 2900 items are analyzed in Criminalistics, over 12,450 are analyzed in Latent Fingerprints, and over 300 items are analyzed in Toxicology per year.

Key Policy Issues

Short Range Issues

1. The recruitment and retention of qualified forensic science personnel. The Latent Fingerprint Section is currently 200 cases behind. Two vacant positions have not been filled due to a lack of qualified in-state applicants. Out-of-state recruitment is now occurring. The sole Toxicologist position in the laboratory is also vacant. In-state recruitment was not successful, and to date, out-of-state recruitment has not been successful. This may be a major problem in the future.
2. The Crime Laboratory, to a certain extent, is a victim of its own success. A proposal that autopsies in major crimes be performed at the Crime Lab has been enthusiastically accepted by pathologists, coroners, and law enforcement investigators. Consequently, the number of autopsies performed at the Crime Lab has increased dramatically, from under 100 in FY 88 to over 300 in FY 91. An additional (second) Autopsy Assistant position is needed to handle the increasing number of autopsies performed at the laboratory facility.

Long Range Issue

The responsibility for administration of the State's alcohol breath test program (for drinking drivers) was transferred from the Department of Health and Social Services in July 1987. Only a tiny fraction of the funds necessary to support the program were transferred with it. The program includes 70 intoximeter breath test instruments located with city, state, and federal agencies, 75 breath test supervisors, and 1100 breath test operators statewide. The Lab has been supporting this program through a grant from the Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency and by using supply, personal services, and contractual monies that would otherwise be available to support the Lab's forensic functions. Federal monies are not expected to be available for this program after next fiscal year, however, and general fund support for this essential public safety function will have to be sought at that point.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

***OVERVIEW
OF THE
FY 92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED
OPERATING BUDGET***

as of

February 26, 1991

BRU/COMPONENT: Fish & Wildlife Protection

GOAL: *To protect fish and wildlife resources through enforcement of statutes and regulations.*

OVERVIEW: AS 08, AS 16, 5 AAC, 12 AAC, 20 AAC, all criminal laws

The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection protects the State's fish and game by enforcing statutes and regulations, and by deterring those who would benefit from illegal taking of Alaska's resources. The Division's personnel patrol 586,000 square miles and 36,000 miles of coastline from 34 posts using aircraft, vessels, and vehicles.

Fish and Wildlife Troopers also enforce general criminal laws and carry out Search and Rescue missions. The Division works closely with local and regional managers in the Department of Fish and Game. In its resource enforcement the Division also works closely with the Department of Law to ensure professional handling of the Division's civil and criminal cases.

The Enforcement component contains funds needed for statewide operations.

The Aircraft Section is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and safety of the Department's aircraft, an essential support function.

The Marine Section serves both as an enforcement and a support function. Besides resource enforcement, the Section is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and safety of the Division's marine vessels.

The Director's Office provides statewide administrative support and policy direction.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	14,083.9	14,083.9		125	47
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(1,061.6)</u>	<u>(1,061.6)</u>	_____	_____	<u>(47)</u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	13,022.3	13,022.3		125	0
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>511.9</u>	<u>511.9</u>	_____	_____	<u>30</u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	13,534.2	13,534.2		125	30

PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY92 Amended Operating Budget Request for the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection cuts \$549.7 in State General Funds from its FY92 adjusted base, 17 seasonal Fish & Wildlife Officer positions, and reduces 30 Fish & Wildlife Officer positions to only two months funding each. Additionally, the division will hold 3 full-time trooper positions vacant for the full fiscal year as well as reduce division overtime by 33% and sea pay by 10%.

In addition to prior year's cuts, this year's budget will further reduce the Fish & Wildlife Protection work force by 10%. This will reduce enforcement presence, especially for commercial and sport fishing.

Sport fish patrols would be cut 50-100% in areas such as Juneau and Ketchikan, the Susitna River drainage in Southcentral Alaska, Kenai Peninsula king salmon fishery, Kodiak, and Iliamna. Commercial salmon patrols in Southeast and Prince William Sound will be cut 25-50%.

Commercial herring fisheries enforcement in Westward Alaska, Norton Sound, Lower Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound will be cut 20-100%. Salmon enforcement in Bristol Bay would have 3 fewer personnel, in addition to the cuts made by reductions in Marine Enforcement; and the Alaska Peninsula will not have any of the normal 3-4 stakeout teams. Monitoring of the new subsistence fisheries in Cook Inlet would be minimal, at best.

Overtime for each remaining enforcement trooper will be limited to 6 hours per month. This is a 33% decrease in budgeted overtime. No overtime would be available for response to complaints outside of scheduled duty time. The 10% cut in sea pay will reduce sea patrols by 70 days at sea, primarily for commercial fisheries enforcement.

In the Marine Enforcement component, the only way to cut expenses significantly is to keep a large vessel at the dock. Consequently, we will reduce authorized sea days of P/V VIGILANT from 133 to 105. To save these 28 sea days, the P/V VIGILANT would either not be sent to patrol Bristol Bay commercial salmon fisheries or would not cover the deer, elk, and bear seasons around Kodiak Island and would cut 15 days off of the patrol days scheduled for tanner crab enforcement in the Kodiak and South Peninsula districts. The consequence of not going to Bristol Bay will be that the remaining enforcement personnel will have to concentrate enforcement efforts mostly on the areas around the mouths of the rivers where the salmon are going to spawn, since these are the areas where the most damage to the resource can be done. The consequence of the other option would be no field enforcement during game seasons except in the local Kodiak area. In the tanner crab fishery, the remaining 15 days patrol would be concentrated on the closures; the openings would probably not be covered since these are quota fisheries and the closures are more critical to the resource. The choice of options will be decided with Fish and Game as the seasons get closer.

The cuts will effectively eliminate Southeast aircraft patrol. The Grumman Goose aircraft will be grounded. This aircraft is the only aircraft assigned to patrol Southeast Alaska south of Yakutat. Enforcement efforts in the area will be restricted to marine vessels only. There will be no aircraft patrols to ensure compliance of the closed waters or closed season commercial fisheries regulations. Response to resource violations and search and rescues will be reduced or eliminated.

The elimination of FY91 supplemental funds from the division's budget will further hamper enforcement efforts unless fuel costs return to pre-Iraq-war levels. If transportation and fuel costs do not go down from current levels, the added expense will have a significant impact on the division's ability to deploy enforcement personnel and vehicles for enforcement missions. The division will have to reduce substantially or eliminate selected enforcement efforts to continue essential support services. This division will also have to reduce enforcement aircraft and vessel deployment which will result in further reduction of enforcement efforts.

BRU/COMPONENT: Fire Prevention

GOAL: *To reduce the loss of property, the number of injuries, and the number of deaths resulting from fires by providing life and fire safety inspections, plan reviews, fire investigation and fire safety education.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.70, 29.35.530

The Division of Fire Prevention has offices in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau. Major activities include:

1. Enforcement of the fire code through inspection of facilities.
2. Enforcement of fire codes through a review of plans for all new construction, additions and modifications (except for dwellings three-plex or smaller).
3. Investigation of fires involving a death, serious injury, large dollar loss, or a crime.
4. Providing public education and training.
5. Collecting and disseminating fire loss data.
6. Providing technical assistance to local, private, and State agencies.
7. A statewide hazardous material identification program.
8. Health care inspections to qualify Alaska institutions for Federal Medicare/Medicaid assistance.
9. Updating administrative regulations which form the basic State Fire and Life Safety Code.

Fire Service Training provides instruction in certified fire suppression for rural and urban fire departments through the use of adjunct instructors.

Fire Service Training provides firefighter testing and training certification, local grants, and technical assistance to the five Regional Fire Training Centers built with state funds and operated by municipalities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,943.5	1,859.3	84.2	23	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(149.3)</u>	<u>(148.6)</u>	<u>(.7)</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	1,794.2	1,710.7	83.5	23	
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	1,794.2	1,710.7	83.5	22	

PROGRAM CHANGES

The following segments show the impact of Travel, Plan Review, Fire/Life Safety Inspections, and Fire Service Training/Grant reductions on the Division of Fire Prevention.

Travel

This program pays for travel to rural areas of Alaska, as well as those connected by road to allow Fire Marshals to inspect for Fire/Life Safety hazards in priority structures or assemblies. Due to a very small work force, and a correspondingly larger number of priority assemblies such as hospitals, day care centers, nursing homes, jails, correction facilities, schools, and high occupancy apartments or hotels, the Deputy Fire Marshals work out of Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks. They travel by aircraft and car to small communities and villages to do required on-site Life Safety inspections.

With reduced travel funding, fire hazard reviews will be delayed or reduced for longer periods of time which may increase property loss and loss of life as evidenced in years past when inspections were delayed or reduced. Alaska dropped from 4th highest fire death rate per capita in 1987 to 10th highest in 1988 per the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which coincides with a newly instituted aggressive Fire/Life Safety program by State Fire Marshals. This trend which saves Alaskan lives and property may turn the other way with fewer or delayed inspections.

Investigation of fires would also be impacted as no one can predict when or where they will occur. A fire is investigated to try to prevent other similar incidents. With insufficient travel, investigations will be delayed.

Travel to educate Alaskans on proper fire prevention practices would likewise be further reduced.

Building Plan Reviews

Fewer building plan reviews will be completed by Regional Fire Marshal's offices. This will slow down project design completions by engineers and architects. Delayed plan review completions will prevent some builders and contractors from taking advantage of the short Alaskan building season.

Plan Reviews earn Program Receipts which fund the Fire Prevention personnel who complete the plans as well as do on-site Fire/Life Safety inspections.

With the loss of one Anchorage Deputy Fire Marshal (20% of the Regional work force), the completed plan reviews will drop from a total of 797 (FY90) by 160 to a total of 637.

The Anchorage-based Fire Marshals work the rural area from Northwest Arctic at Kivalina, throughout Southcentral including Kodiak, Seward, Seldovia, Cordova, and many others, all the way to Unalaska, Sand Point, and Adak. All North Slope's major oil related projects are plan reviewed in this office as is the multimillion dollar expansion at Alyeska Ski Resort.

Fire/Life Safety Inspections

Fire/Life Safety inspections will drop from 1632 to approximately 1224. There may be additional life and property loss as fire hazards go unabated for much longer periods of time in regulated structures.

Fire Service Training/Fire Prevention Grants

The purpose of Fire Service Training's Program Receipts allocation is to provide training and education by means of self-support courses to rural and urban fire departments and related fire service organizations in support of fire suppression training and public fire education efforts.

By charging tuition for training programs, (e.g. Firefighter I, Shipboard Firefighting, and the Methods of Instruction courses), these revenues offset the cost of practical fire training and helps recover a portion of the cost of training manuals for the Hazardous Materials course.

Program receipts received through these programs are not intended to replace general funds but to provide volunteer and career fire service personnel with training opportunities which are not otherwise available.

Without these funds, the following training will be eliminated:

1. **Marine Shipboard Firefighting Program:** Four annual Shipboard Firefighting courses will be eliminated, thus impacting all southeastern coastal communities, as well as Alaska's fishing fleet and oil tanker operations in Alaska.
2. **Firefighter I Training Program:** The Firefighter I course held in Anchorage, Kalifornsky Beach, Nikiski, Kenai Central Emergency Services on an annual basis will be eliminated.
3. **Methods of Instruction Courses:** Two courses held annually will be eliminated, reducing the State Fire Service Instructor program. Without these traveling instructors, rural firefighters will not receive training which would have allowed them to instruct in fire prevention and firefighting techniques in rural communities.
4. **Hazardous Materials Training:** required under Federal Law (SARA Title III) this includes training for all firefighters, police officers, and emergency medical services as first responders to potential incidents of Hazardous Materials release.
5. **Fire Prevention Training Grants:** The reduction will eliminate between seven to ten of these rural community grants which is usually the only State funding these small fire departments and organizations receive for the furthering of their training in fire suppression. Normally, 30 to 50 rural communities annually receive grants to the local fire departments and related fire service organizations in support of fire suppression training and public fire education. The long-distances and inaccessibility of small towns and rural villages requires extensive travel for instructors. Funding supports travel, per diem, and honorariums for instructors, training manuals, and curricula appropriate to the rural community.

BRU/COMPONENT: Highway Safety Planning Agency

GOAL: *To prevent loss of life, personal injury, or property damage, and reduce economic loss caused by traffic accidents.*

OVERVIEW AS 44.99.001

The Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency was established by Administrative Order Number 34, dated September 1, 1976, in response to the Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-564). Without an approved highway safety program, the U.S. Secretary of Transportation is authorized to withhold up to ten percent of the Alaska's federal-aid highway funds or approximately \$14.6 million each year.

The Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency is responsible for the identification of major highway safety problems through the analysis of traffic collision data, and for the development of specific countermeasures designed to combat those problems. Services include State and local police training, special enforcement, crash prevention programs, traffic records maintenance and upgrade, emergency medical services programs, safety belt and child restraint use programs, public information and education, youth alcohol and safety programs, motorcycle safety, bicycle safety, pedestrian safety, and programs relating to traffic safety engineering.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,096.3	175.5	920.8	4	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(20.4)</u>	<u>(10.0)</u>	<u>(10.4)</u>		
FY92 GOVERNORS BUDGET	1,075.9	165.5	910.4	4	

PROGRAM CHANGES

The Highway Safety Planning Agency will reduce field monitoring travel, eliminate staff training, and eliminate statewide program coordination of Federal Highway Safety programs.

BRU/COMPONENT: Division of Motor Vehicles

GOAL: *To protect life and property through the efficient and effective administration of the title, registration, and driver license programs.*

OVERVIEW: AS 28, 13 AAC 08-70

The Division of Motor Vehicles is a service organization with a high amount of public contact and visibility. Due to the high degree of vehicle ownership, and the need to have a driver's license, DMV's activities reach virtually every person of driving age.

Driver Services: Compiles and maintains driver records used for insurance, court, and law enforcement purposes; administers the driver improvement program which takes action against habitual traffic violators; administers the financial responsibility law, and mandatory insurance law which protect victims involved in accidents with uninsured motorists; conducts administrative reviews of license actions under "drunk driver" laws; and processes applications for licenses by mail.

Vehicle Services: Compiles and maintains all vehicle ownership records and all liens recorded on a vehicle; administers special registration programs such as personalized plates, amateur radio plates, and commercial interstate vehicle registrations; processes all title applications received by mail from areas not served by a motor vehicle office; maintains insurance files on all commercial vehicles.

Field Services: Operates 21 field offices and 13 commission agents which issue vehicle titles, registrations, driver's licenses, and ID cards; register voters, collect municipal taxes, enforce municipal emission control programs, provide organ donor identification and information, and certify the collection of federal taxes for heavy vehicles.

Administration: Responsible for overall management and accounting of the nearly \$27,000,000 collected each year by DMV.

With passage of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986, Congress mandated that states undertake a program to insure that all drivers of commercial motor vehicles be licensed under guidelines established in the law and by the United States Department of Transportation. Testing and licensing began in January 1991, and will continue until the Federal deadline of April 1992. Failure to meet the deadline will result in a loss of \$7-15 million annually to the State from Federal highway funds.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	6,972.2	6,608.6	363.6	134	17
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>4.7</u>	<u>169.7</u>	<u>(165.0)</u>	—	—
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	6,976.9	6,778.3	198.6	134	17
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS				(8)	(11)
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>134.8</u>	<u>134.8</u>	—	<u>3</u>	—
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	7,111.7	6,913.1	198.6	129	6

PROGRAM CHANGES

The Governor's FY-92 Operating Budget for the Division of Motor Vehicles BRU results in the loss of 5 Full-time and 11 Part-time/Seasonal positions. DMV's ability to provide timely services will be noticeably reduced.

DRIVER'S SERVICES

The Governor's Budget Amendment will restore three permanent full-time motor vehicle positions to enable the Mandatory Insurance program to continue to process program requirements.

VEHICLE SERVICES

The Governor's Budget results in the loss of one microfilm position in a small unit. Previous budget cuts in this component nearly eliminated the research of records routinely performed for law enforcement activities and citizen's personal needs. Only by shifting duties to other components has the Division been able to continue with a minimum effort. The loss of the microfilm position will further delay the availability of records used in the research, resulting in time consuming hand searches by staff pulled from other public service duties.

FIELD SERVICES

As the largest component in DMV, Field Services will lose 4 full-time and 11 part-time/seasonal positions to meet underfunding requirements. Field Services employees directly serve the public in offices throughout the state. There are no administrative positions in this component.

Three full-time positions will be cut by closing the Eagle River field office. This office was selected since the public can still receive relatively accessible service from Anchorage or Palmer. Closure of any other office in the state would impose an undue burden on individuals required by law to obtain services but without an accessible office, and would also likely result in a loss of revenue to the State.

The seasonal positions cut provide needed help during the busy summer months in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Palmer, Soldotna, and Homer. The part-time position in Sitka will be eliminated.

Closing the Eagle River office will shift the burden of work primarily to the Anchorage office. This shift and the loss of seasonal positions in Anchorage will cause significant delays in service. Last summer, waiting times for customer service frequently exceeded one hour and on several occasions topped two hours. The coming summer busy seasons will sometimes see people waiting in line for up to three hours and more with the proposed level of funding. Similar situations exist in the other areas of the state where seasonal or part-time help will be lost. Palmer and Soldotna are already the busiest offices in the state when considering the numbers of transactions completed per employee.

Offices staffed by more than one person are open from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. With a 7.5 hour work day, the offices are short staff at the beginning and end of the work day, the busiest times of the day. All customers in line at the time of office closure must be processed, usually resulting in overtime pay for several employees. Since no overtime pay will be available in the proposed budget, office hours must be shortened in these and in the small offices. Closing these offices at 4:00 p.m. will allow full staffing all day and 30 minutes to process all those in line at the time of closure.

Hours in the smaller offices will vary, as they do now, but will close one half hour before the employee's scheduled work period ends. For example, if an employee's 7.5 hour work day ends at 4:30 p.m., the office will close at 4:00 p.m.

Part of the large personal services underfunding will be covered by transferring funds earmarked for leasing lands needed in skills testing for the Commercial Drivers License program, and budgeted for the purchase of microfiche services. Otherwise, additional reductions in service would occur.

ADMINISTRATION

The Governor's Budget results in the loss of 2 full-time positions in this component which provides the accounting for nearly \$27,000,000 collected annually by DMV.

Year-end closeout currently requires all available accounting personnel to meet the August deadline. The loss of one accounting clerk will prevent any accounting functions other than year-end closeouts from occurring during July and August, severely hindering the operations of the Division during that period. The loss of two accounting clerks means that the Division will be unable to meet the deadline and perform other required functions. In either case, monthly Motor Vehicle Registration Taxes (MVRT) currently returned to boroughs and municipalities on a monthly basis, will only be returned quarterly or twice a year. Late monthly payments result in complaints from some municipal officials.

Giving up the Mail Clerk Carrier means that divisions located in the Anchorage headquarters building will have to provide for their own mail delivery or provide the funding necessary to maintain the current service. An additional full-time position will be forced vacant part of the fiscal year to meet underfunding requirements.

SUMMARY OF WORKPLAN

Vehicle Services

- 1 full-time position eliminated
- Research curtailed, records availability delayed

Field Services

- 14 positions eliminated (3 PFT's, 11 PPT's)
- 3 positions established by RP not re-established
- Funds transfer from contractual and lands to cover vacancy shortfall
- Close Eagle River office
- Reduce office hours by 30 minutes to 1 hour
- Expect long lines for service and many complaints

Administration

- 2 full-time positions eliminated
- Reduce MVRT payments to quarterly
- Obtain deadline waiver for yearend closeout
- Reduce accountability
- Eliminate in-house mail service

Division Totals

- 19 positions eliminated (5 PFT's, 11 PPT's, 3 RP PPT's)

MV OFFICE ACTIVITY CALENDAR 1989

OFFICE	TITLES	REGISTRATIONS	DRIVER LICENSES	TOTAL
			<u>ID CARDS</u>	<u>TRANSACTIONS</u>
1. Anchorage	85,998	254,991	91,762	432,751
2. Fairbanks	32,002	59,303	25,378	116,683
3. Palmer	15,669	26,442	10,945	53,056
4. Soldotna	10,613	19,182	8,606	38,401
5. Eagle River	6,930	17,291	9,134	33,355
6. Juneau	9,258	13,086	9,005	31,349
7. Ketchikan	5,547	8,420	5,355	19,322
8. Kodiak	4,676	7,447	5,437	17,560
9. Field Services HQ	6,140	12,269	132	18,541
10. Homer	2,935	5,372	3,105	11,412
11. Sitka	3,049	4,321	3,070	10,440
12. Valdez	1,956	2,684	2,009	6,649
13. Delta Junction	1,114	2,965	993	5,072
14. Haines	1,042	2,165	767	3,974
15. Glennallen	852	1,637	709	3,198
16. Driver Services HQ	0	0	3,117	3,117
17. Cordova	806	1,337	900	3,043
18. Nome	585	1,201	1,248	3,034
19. Bethel	445	595	1,885	2,925
20. Tok	591	1,250	589	2,430
21. Talkeetna	229	483	248	960
22. Kotzebue	40	65	797	902
23. Yakutat	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>91</u>
TOTALS	190,477	442,506	185,282	818,265

COMMISSION AGENT OFFICE ACTIVITY 1989

OFFICE	TITLES	REGISTRATIONS	DRIVER LICENSES	TOTAL
			<u>ID CARDS</u>	<u>TRANSACTIONS</u>
1. Seward	1,268	2,543	1,715	5,526
2. Petersburg*	1,489	2,713	1,144	5,346
3. Craig	788	997	836	2,621
4. Dillingham	322	841	842	2,005
5. Naknek	338	894	582	1,814
6. Nenana**	318	897	463	1,678
7. Unalaska	353	525	320	1,198
8. Barrow	0	0	1,160	1,160
9. Wrangell	0	0	686	686
10. Skagway	0	0	270	270
11. Galena	0	0	245	245
12. Metlakatla	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>172</u>
TOTALS	4,876	9,410	8,435	22,721

*There are two separate agents in Petersburg. One does vehicle work and the other does driver license work.

**Nenana resigned as an agent in October 1989 and was replaced by the City of Anderson.

BRU/COMPONENT: Alaska State Troopers

GOAL: *To protect life and property through the detection, apprehension, and assistance in the prosecution of individuals charged with violations of the law.*

OVERVIEW AS 11.71, 18.60.120-.175, 18.65, 22.20, 33.30.071 & 91

The main function of the Division of Alaska State Troopers is to preserve the peace, enforce the law, prevent and detect crime, and protect life and property. The Division and its members are empowered to pursue and apprehend offenders and obtain legal evidence necessary to ensure the conviction of such offenders. These duties include specialized criminal investigation, alcohol and narcotics law enforcement, oversight of village public safety officers, search and rescue, and the enforcement of laws regulating the operation of motor vehicles to improve safety on the highways of the State.

The Alaska State Troopers have law enforcement authority throughout Alaska, except in McKinley National Park and on the Annette Island Indian Reservation. In those jurisdictions, the troopers can respond at the expressed invitation of the local authority. The Alaska State Troopers cooperate with federal, borough, municipal, and village law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in all matters concerning law enforcement and criminal prosecutions.

The Detachment component consists of six detachments that provide coverage for the entire state. Patrol services, including accident response, involves driving nearly 4 million miles annually.

The Criminal Investigations Bureau (CIB), based in Anchorage provides investigative services for major crimes, missing persons, child exploitation, and narcotics enforcement.

The Narcotics Task Force specializes in investigating cases of major traffickers in controlled substances.

The Search and Rescue component funds the cost of assisting those who become involved in emergency situations endangering their health, safety, or lives.

The Prisoner Transport component funding for moving state-charged prisoners, including pre- and post-arraignment escort, as well as relocation of convicted prisoners between state facilities and out-of-state prisons as required by the Court System and the Department of Corrections.

The Judicial Services - Anchorage component serves the Alaska Court System in Anchorage, providing security and process serving functions; smaller courts are served directly by the local Detachment staff.

The AST Special Projects component includes several small non-general fund projects.

The Rural Trooper Housing component provides housing for use by AST and FWP troopers in rural communities where other housing is not available.

The Director's Office component provides management and policy direction for all other components within the AST and VPSO BRUs.

The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement component consists of safety inspectors for commercial vehicles and is primarily supported by Federal Funds.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>NP</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	39,499.0	36,991.5	2,507.5	416	1
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(2,843.1)</u>	<u>(2,796.0)</u>	<u>(47.1)</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	36,655.9	34,195.5	2,460.4	382	1
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS				(2)	
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>2,057.9</u>	<u>2,057.9</u>	<u> </u>	<u>5</u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	38,713.8	36,253.4	2,460.4	385	1

PROGRAM CHANGES

Cumulative personal services underfunding, combined with two Recruit Academies to fill all Trooper vacancies, increased vehicle costs, and recent inflation will result in the following impacts from the Governor's Amended Budget:

Delete 32 Court Services Officer positions, transfer in one unfunded Trooper position from VPSO Support, withdraw 31 Troopers from field service to perform CSO functions;

Close Ft. Yukon, Cordova, and Sand Point posts;

Increase response time to accidents and crimes by 15%;

Eliminate funding for the Child Exploitation Grant to the Anchorage Police Department;

Eliminate 31 Fleet vehicles;

Eliminate Alcohol Reward funds for villages;

Reduce "Buy Money" for investigative work;

Substantially reduce or withdraw patrol service from Anchorage's Hillside area, Girdwood, Indian, and the Elmendorf AFB and Fort Richardson military bases.

BRU/COMPONENT: Village Public Safety Officers

GOAL: *To provide prompt response to emergency situations by placing trained Village Public Safety Officers throughout rural Alaska.*

OVERVIEW AS 05.25.080, 18.65.100

Village Public Safety Officers provide law enforcement, fire prevention and suppression, search and rescue response, water safety, basic emergency medical response, and assistance to local governments throughout rural Alaska. The Department of Public Safety contracts with ten non-profit regional native corporations to provide VPSOs in villages selected thru joint determination.

VPSO oversight troopers travel regularly to all villages under their direction. Oversight troopers instruct VPSO "training modules" on specific subject areas, hypothermia, report writing, search and rescue, emergency medical response refresher courses, etc. The importance of oversight assistance cannot be overestimated. The close working relationship which develops between the VPSO and the oversight trooper encourages the VPSOs in carrying out their duties in their communities, as well as the VPSOs' confidence that they will receive trooper backup in a crisis.

VPSOs are employees of their regional contractors but their daily activities are supervised by the city or village council. VPSO Contracts fund the contracts with the non-profit regional native corporations. VPSO Support funds Oversight Troopers, VPSO training, and specialized supplies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	6,731.4	6,731.4		15	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(196.1)</u>	<u>(196.1)</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	6,535.3	6,535.3		15	
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS				<u>(1)</u>	
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	6,535.3	6,535.3		14	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Reduced funding will mean that 3 contract VPSO positions will be eliminated along with one State Trooper position and some aircraft charter and leasing funds.

Deleting the Trooper in Galena will reduce oversight for VPSO's in Ruby, Huslia, Koyukuk, Nulato, and Kaltag, and delay investigative responses to all villages in the District. There will be no timely Trooper coverage whenever the remaining Trooper must travel to Fairbanks for court, prisoner transport, or when the person is on vacation.

BRU/COMPONENT: Alaska Police Standards Council

GOAL: *To provide citizens of Alaska with professional quality police, correctional, probation, and parole officers.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.65.130-.290, 13 AAC 85, 87, 89

The Alaska Police Standards Council establishes and enforces minimum hiring standards for police, correctional, probation, and parole officers, provides entry level training, promotes in-service training and certifies individual officers, law enforcement training instructors, training facilities, and courses as meeting acceptable standards.

Regulations setting the minimum standards for correctional, probation, and parole officers became effective February 8, 1991.

The council gives first priority to entry-level training (mandated by statute and regulation) and second priority to in-service and specialized training that is designed to provide supplemental information on basic topics and to enhance an officer's skills in specific subject areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	322.9	322.9		3	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(13.6)</u>	<u>(13.6)</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	309.3	309.3		3	

PROGRAM CHANGES

The \$2.7 reduction in travel funding will be addressed by canceling the Director's attendance at the annual meetings of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (I.A.C.P.) and the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST). The information, training, and assistance gained through memberships and attendance of meetings sponsored by these organizations has proven to be of great value to the state of Alaska. In a recent survey, over 30 states responded to APSC's request for information that will assist the council in validating their current vision requirements for police, corrections, probation and parole officers.

The member states have consistently shared information and studies with APSC that have saved the state a considerable amount of money in research costs associated with preparing for litigation. Limiting the Director's ability to make personal contacts with the organization members through business meetings and conferences will significantly reduce the benefits the council now derives from other member states.

The other \$10.9 reduction will reduce the size of the State's Municipal Police Academy session that is offered through the Police Council. This reduction will limit the number of officers receiving training to 29.

BRU/COMPONENT: Violent Crimes Compensation Board

GOAL: *To increase public awareness of the program, to decrease the economic burden on innocent victims of violent crimes, and to process claims promptly.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.67

The Violent Crimes Compensation Board compensates innocent victims, dependents of persons killed, and certain other persons who by virtue of their relationship to the victim of violent crime incur actual and reasonable expenses, excluding property damage, as a result of certain serious crimes. These crimes include murder in any degree, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide, assault in any degree, sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, robbery in any degree, threats to do bodily harm, driving while intoxicated, or other crimes resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, boat, or airplane when the offender is intoxicated.

The Board must objectively evaluate each claim to determine that:

1. The victim did not provoke the incident.
2. A crime as designated in AS 18.67.101 was committed.
3. The claimant is eligible for an award under the criteria established in AS 18.67.110.
4. The expenses listed by the claimant are reasonable and were actually incurred.
5. Any pecuniary loss claimed by dependents of a deceased victim is justifiable.

It is not possible to predict the exact number of claims that will be filed each year. Claims may be filed for up to two years after the crime occurred.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	930.2	20.0	910.2	2	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(25.5)</u>	<u>(20.0)</u>	<u>(5.5)</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	904.7	0	904.7	2	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Fewer grants will be awarded.

BRU/COMPONENT: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

GOAL: *To provide immediate safety and support to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in life-threatening situations and to reduce the incidences of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.66, 13 AAC 90, 95

Statutory duties of the Council include: fund and monitor domestic violence and sexual assault programs; provide for planning of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault; coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault services provided by State agencies and community groups; develop and implement a standardized data collection system and provide fiscal and technical assistance to domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

Alaska is a violent state. Much of the violence is directed toward loved ones, and the most vulnerable. In the last nine out of 12 years, Alaska had the highest rate of rape in the United States. A statewide survey of Alaskan women (Stockholm and Helms, 1986) showed: 10.2% (19,259 women) had been abused in intimate relationships in the previous 12 months; 26% (49,091 women) had been abused as adults in their lifetime by their spouses or live-in partners; and most of the women who had been abused, had been abused at least once a month. This study showed that at least 13,200 women living in Alaska required medical treatment by a doctor or hospital for injuries sustained through abuse at sometime in their lives.

Before programs were developed, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault often had no places to go where they could be safe, or to get help with their problems. Council-funded programs also provide education, prevention services, and counseling to victims and batterers.

Administrative costs for the Council are only 6% of the grant funds that the Council oversees; the percentage in similar state granting agencies is 10 - 12%.

The 23 community-based programs funded by the Council provide safety and support services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families. In FY90, these programs provided almost 52,700 nights of safety to more than 8,000 victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families. Without these programs, many Alaskans could not be safe.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	5,833.8	5,380.8	453.0	4	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(327.2)</u>	<u>(357.8)</u>	<u>30.6</u>		
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	5,506.6	5,023.0	483.6	4	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Grant award funding is cut \$350.0, a reduction of 6%. In FY91, grant funds were awarded to 23 programs in 18 communities. Many of these programs provide services to other communities in their regions. With a reduction of this magnitude, immediate safety to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault will be greatly reduced. Without these services, victims will remain in life-threatening situations and be subjected to further physical abuse; some may die as a result.

This reduction has come a time when there are dramatic increases in clients. From FY87 to FY90, there was a 23% increase in the number of victims of domestic violence/sexual assault served by Council-funded programs and a 44% increase in shelter nights.

Since the Council will award funds for FY92 based on grant applications, we cannot definitively predict the reductions to services that will result in FY92. There are various options the Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault will consider to make the budget cuts. Any or all of the following actions will be taken.

Funding for some programs will probably be eliminated. In cases where the Council grant is a primary funding source, this would mean that the program could be shut down, eliminating immediate safety services to victims who are in life-threatening situations or who have experienced the trauma of being beaten or raped. Eliminating these services would affect other parts of the criminal justice system. Police officers may have to drive victims around in patrol cars to keep them safe as they did before shelters and safe homes were established.

Specific categories of services funded through grant awards could also be eliminated. The reduction of out-reach/education funding would eliminate direct services to victims in outlying rural areas. Not only would victims be left in potentially life-threatening situations, but already overburdened shelters in more urban areas would have to deal with additional clients. Another impact of reducing this funding is that the intergenerational cycle of violence will not be broken through educational services, thus continuing or increasing the potential for violence in the future.

Services to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault could be eliminated. This will increase the danger to victims. For example, in Anchorage, perpetrators who are convicted for the first time are placed in counseling rather than entering the already overcrowded penal system. If these counseling services are not available through Council-funded programs, there will be no rehabilitation and little deterrence to future violence. Also, counseling is sometimes the only means of stopping the violence and maintaining a family situation.

Children's services will also be reduced. The trauma of domestic violence experienced by a child leaves lifelong scars. Specific programming tailored to the needs of children to help them deal with their experiences is critical.

Services to those who are not in immediate danger but who may need counseling and advocacy could also be reduced. Often a victim may not be able to deal with the effects of abuse until much later. When help is finally sought, it is often during a period of transition or personal crisis. If the needed support is not available, a victim may lose a job or family life may suffer.

Administratively, personal services and travel funding for the Council office are also reduced by \$5.0 and \$2.8 respectively. With a staff of only four positions, the underfunding in the Council office could result in leave without pay or a seasonal layoff to stay within budget constraints. The reduction in travel funding as airfare costs are increasing will affect the number of on-site program evaluations to monitor grantee performance. It should be noted that current staffing and funding levels preclude annual on-site evaluations of each program. The Council already teleconferences one of its regular quarterly meetings required by statute to hold down travel costs.

In summary, the total impact of the funding reduction from FY91 included in the Governor's FY92 budget will significantly decrease the direct services available in communities to victims of violence and sexual assault statewide. Even if entire programs and specific services are cut, there will still need to be across-the-board reductions to programs. The effect of this will be far-reaching, both in economic and human terms.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Commissioner's Office

GOAL: *To set department policy and provide overall management to efficiently and effectively protect life and property.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.65, 44.41

The Commissioner's Office sets department policy and provides overall management to make sure that the basic goal of protection of life and property is met.

The Commissioner's Office coordinates the department's legislative requests and responses: reviews proposed legislation, and coordinates position papers and fiscal notes ensuring that complete and accurate information is presented to the legislature in a timely manner, including testimony at legislative hearings.

The Commissioner's Office is responsible for reviewing existing statutes and recommending changes, as well as reviewing and updating the regulations previously adopted.

The Commissioner's Office reviews and approves all annual reports prepared and distributed by the department, coordinates all responses to Legislative Audits, negotiates with the Public Safety Employees Association (PSEA), and helps administer the PSEA Agreement.

Commissioner's Office staff supervise and administer the following program components:

- Contract Jails
- Public Safety Training Academy
- Building Security
- Civil Air Patrol
- Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	519.4	519.4		5	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(11.4)</u>	<u>(11.4)</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	508.0	508.0		5	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Commissioner's Office field reviews will be reduced

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Contract Jails

GOAL: *To provide care and custody for persons in pretrial status prior to their commitment to a state correctional institution, and to allow state-charged prisoners to serve short-term sentences in local jails, reducing the demand on state correctional facilities.*

OVERVIEW AS 33.30.071-.081

Contract jails in 19 communities provide a maximum capacity of 92 cells and 195 beds:

	Beds		Beds
Bristol Bay Borough	4	North Slope Borough	9
Cordova	6	Petersburg	14
Craig	10	Seldovia	4
Dillingham	14	Seward	14
Emmonak	3	Sitka	15
Haines	6	Unalaska	10
Homer	8	Valdez	16
Kake	5	Whittier	2
Kodiak	15	Wrangell	12
Kotzebue	28		

City jails are contracted to provide the service required by the department. The contractual reimbursement amount is determined by jail budgets submitted by the cities. The department also contracts with an air carrier for prisoner transportation between state correctional facilities.

Some contracted city jails are demanding that they be reimbursed for actual "fixed costs" of operating a jail, regardless of the number of prisoners incarcerated. The cities are also demanding that the state assume all liability associated with providing care and custody of the prisoners. Contract jails in several cities are not in compliance with minimum safety standards and regulations. Some of the city jails have threatened to close if all expenses are not reimbursed and immunity from civil suit or liability coverage is not provided. Closure of these jails would result in high costs to transport prisoners, shift of Troopers from enforcement duties to prisoner transportation, and overcrowding of state correctional facilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PET</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	3,434.2	3,434.2		2	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(12.7)</u>	<u>(12.7)</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	3,421.5	3,421.5		2	

PROGRAM CHANGES

A funding shortfall of \$670.0 for reimbursements to local jail contracts will result in: 11 contracts not being fully funded, the Department of Corrections will have to pick up prisoner housing, prisoner transportation costs will not be fully covered, the Alaska State Troopers will have to transport all prisoners and may be required to request an FY 92 Supplemental to cover the costs.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Training Academy

GOAL: *To provide professional, certified law enforcement training to Municipal Police Officers, State Troopers, Fish & Wildlife Protection Troopers, Airport Police, State Park Rangers and Village Public Safety Officers.*

OVERVIEW AS 44.41.020(a), 13 AAC 85.005-87.090

The Department of Public Safety's Training Academy is in Sitka, located on a 19-acre campus next to the Sheldon Jackson College. The Academy is a modern, two-story, 21.5 thousand square foot, co-ed facility with two classrooms and accommodations for 54 resident students. Sheldon Jackson College provides meals, gym, and pool facilities as needed.

The Trooper Recruit program is 13 weeks, followed by 12 weeks of on-the-job training where recruits work under the direct supervision of an experienced State Trooper.

The Public Safety Academy is more than just a "Trooper" Academy. All municipal police officers in the State, with the exception of the Anchorage Police Department, are trained at the DPS Academy. Nearly 600 Alaskan municipal law enforcement officers have been trained at the Academy. Other programs conducted over the years include training for correctional officers, Emergency Medical Technicians, Coast Guard "Sea Survival," Fish and Game biologists, and National Park Rangers.

Training in public safety services for Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) began in 1979. To date, over 350 VPSOs have been trained in search and rescue, fire prevention and fire fighting, emergency trauma techniques, community services, and basic law enforcement procedures. These officers fill a crucial need for "first responder" public safety in rural Alaska.

The Public Safety Academy also conducts essential in-service training in Sitka and in the field for DPS commissioned personnel. In-service training has been provided in supervision, budget management, accident reconstruction, shooting decisions to be sure that all troopers maintain proficiency in firearms use, and new developments in law enforcement techniques.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,490.3	1,229.1	261.2	7	1
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(729.9)</u>	<u>(729.6)</u>	<u>(.3)</u>	—	—
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	760.4	499.5	260.9	7	1

PROGRAM CHANGES

Recruit training will be eliminated and management training will be substantially reduced.

The Trooper recruitment process takes approximately 4 to 6 months including advertising for candidates, background checks, physicals, polygraph examinations, etc. The recruit academy class and field training takes six months, so the entire process can take over one year before a vacant position can be filled with a new recruit. The elimination of training funding may result in a delay in filling State Trooper positions which become vacant due to promotions, transfers, retirements and employee resignations.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Administrative Services

GOAL: *To provide specialized central support staff to assist management in achieving their direct public service objectives and to comply with applicable law and procedures.*

OVERVIEW AS 36.30, 37.05, 37.07, 39, 2 AAC 7, 8, 12

The Administrative Services component performs centralized administrative functions and includes certain departmentwide expenses such as centrex phone charges and Risk Management assessments. Central state agencies depend on this component's staff to administer Public Safety's role in statewide issues (e.g. Legislative Auditor; Legislative Finance; OMB/Audit; OMB/Budget Review; Alaska Human Rights Commission; Office of Equal Employment Opportunity; DOA/Finance, General Services and Supply, Labor Relations, Personnel, Retirement and Benefits, Risk Management, Information Services, and Telecommunications).

The Division of Administrative Services provides a broad range of central administrative support to the Department's three major divisions and 17 smaller programs. Because of a cumulative 30% staff reduction, supervisory and managerial staff in operating divisions are being confronted with having to accept more responsibility for administrative functions that previously had been provided centrally by this component. The following is a partial list of the functions.

Accounting: bill payment, revenue collection, interagency billings, field warrants, transportation requests, travel authorizations, state contracts, grant payments, and federal contracts.

Budget: operating and capital budget preparation, appropriation bills, fiscal notes, chart of accounts, restricted revenues, budget projections, revised programs, and Reimbursable Services Agreements.

Payroll: base pay for seven different employee types, premium/exception pay, timely processing to avoid penalty pay, emergency guard hires, and leave processing.

Personnel: labor relations, Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action, position classification, recruitment and examining, employee records/files, certification and audit of eligible lists, processing personnel actions, dissemination of benefit information, and Workers Compensation/Disability/Unemployment Insurance.

Supply: procurement within delegated purchasing authority, preparation of Purchase Requisitions with specifications necessary for GS&S to competitively bid; shipping and receiving, professional services contracts, property control, space leasing, and janitorial contracts.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,866.4	1,866.4		32	1
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(33.3)</u>	<u>(33.3)</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	1,633.1	1,833.1		32	1
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS				<u>(1)</u>	
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	1,833.1	1,833.1		31	1

PROGRAM CHANGES

One position has been deleted to meet OMB's personal services underfunding guidelines. Underfunding for this component is \$82.5 or 5.11%, and will be met by regular Vacancy and Turnover savings, delays in filling vacant positions, or forcing positions vacant. Other adjustments, e.g. Revised Program Transfers, may be necessary

Elimination of an Accounting Technician will mean that daily accounting problems will not always be promptly resolved creating frustrations for the AST fiscal office, line divisions, and other departments which have accounting issues they need to resolve before they can complete the administrative transaction involved. Peak workloads, such as the twice-monthly payroll cutoff, sometimes means that higher level accounting support is not available for several days.

Besides eliminating one position, two positions may also have to be forced vacant. Unless efficiencies can be managed, this will reduce central support to major divisions which will then have to reallocate their staff to perform necessary administrative support. Past cuts to central supply, for example, now mean that 60% of Delivery Orders are prepared in major divisions instead of being prepared by full-time supply staff.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Civil Air Patrol

GOAL: *To maintain aircraft readiness of the Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol; to serve the people of Alaska with search and rescue response, cadet training programs, and aviation education.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.60.120 & .146, Executive Order #59

The Civil Air Patrol is a federally-chartered Civilian Auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force and receives both federal and state funding.

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for administering state funds to the Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol, which owns 40 aircraft and has an active SAR pilot membership in excess of 120 volunteers. CAP participation in search and rescue missions has increased in recent years because of the loss of Air Force C-130 aircraft and helicopters, and the higher costs of AST and Alaska Air Guard aircraft operation.

The CAP maintains 7 aircraft hangars at state-operated airports. The Alaska Wing headquarters office building is located at Elmendorf Air Force Base. There are 28 CAP squadrons located throughout the state.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	420.0	420.0			
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(20.3)</u>	<u>(20.3)</u>	—	—	—
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	399.7	399.7			
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>			
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	419.7	419.7			

PROGRAM CHANGES

No significant changes from adjusted base.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Laboratory Services

GOAL: *To provide forensic support for all law enforcement agencies and to help solve serious crimes anywhere in Alaska.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.65.050 & .090, 44-41.020

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory provides state-funded professional forensic services to the entire law enforcement community in Alaska. These services include the scientific examination and detailed analysis of evidence in criminal cases and assistance with crime scene investigations. Laboratory staff also provide expert testimony in court regarding the results of the testing of the evidence. Training is provided to law enforcement officers regarding proper evidence collection and preservation.

The Crime Lab provides autopsy space, personnel, and evidentiary custody of remains submitted by the coroner/magistrate in cases where criminal activity is suspected or identity needs to be established. During FY90 over 300 autopsies were performed.

The Crime Lab maintains the Intoximeter Program which provides alcohol breath testing instruments used in Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) cases. During 1989, 54.8% of all traffic deaths in Alaska were alcohol related. During that same period, 4,274 DWI arrests were made, all of which used the Intoximeter.

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory provides its services from a 17,000 sq. ft. state-of-the-art facility located in Anchorage. Staff includes scientists specialized in criminology (toxicology, serology, chemical analysis) and latent fingerprint examiners.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,791.9	1,727.2	64.7	25	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>(34.3)</u>	<u>(33.2)</u>	<u>(1.1)</u>		
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	1,757.6	1,694.0	63.6	25	
PACS GUIDELINE ADJUSTMENTS	(63.6)		(63.6)	(2)	
BUDGET AMENDMENT	<u>361.0</u>	<u>361.0</u>		<u>3</u>	
FY92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED	2,055.0	2,055.0	0	26	

PROGRAM CHANGES

Autopsy Function

Evidence, critical to accurate identification of deceased persons and the apprehension of murderers, is gathered during autopsies. The number of autopsies performed in the Crime Lab has increased beyond expectations. During FY89 an Autopsy Assistant position was provided through interagency receipts from the Department of Health & Social Services to assist in court-ordered autopsies in police investigations. There were 118 autopsies performed at the Crime Lab in FY89. In FY90 the number of autopsies rose to 303. The estimated number of autopsies for FY91 is expected to be greater than 400.

Autopsies are performed seven days a week; someone is on-call at all times to receive human remains after normal work hours. The Governor's Budget Amendment will allow the Laboratory to fund the current Autopsy Assistant position and hire another to handle this workload which has tripled from FY89 to the number projected in FY92. This will offer to law enforcement the availability of the laboratory to process remains of homicide victims. This is critical to the successful investigation of murders.

Criminalist I

All State, Federal, and municipal departments depend upon the Crime Laboratory to maintain an inventory of operable intoximeters able to withstand legal challenges which would otherwise hamper their efforts to remove drunk drivers from Alaska's roads.

The Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory assumed responsibility for the breath alcohol testing program from the Department of Health & Social Services by Executive Order 67 in July 1987. So that drunk driving breath alcohol results may later be used as evidence in court proceedings, this program is responsible for certification of 75 breath alcohol instruments, certification/recertification of 80 supervisors and 1100 instrument operators. Regulated under 13 AAC 63.010-.900, initial funding for this program was \$40.0.

Prior to FY91, additional funding had been provided by the Federal government through grants administered by the Highway Safety Planning Agency; these funds are no longer available. The Governor's Budget Amendment will fund the Statewide Breath Alcohol program by providing funds to hire a new Criminalist I position to perform the needed functions. This will allow the laboratory to adequately support DWI enforcement efforts statewide.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - AK Public Safety Info Network

GOAL: *To provide centrally-developed computer applications for DPS Programs and law enforcement agencies (e.g. local police, Court System, Corrections, etc.).*

OVERVIEW AS 18.65.090, 28, 44.41.020

The Information Systems Section of the Division of Administrative Services centrally budgets funds for data processing expenses. Information Systems is responsible for developing, maintaining, and enhancing Public Safety's information databases by providing or contracting for programming, maintenance, security, and training for mainframe, minicomputer, and personal computer applications.

The Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) provides statewide support services to Alaska's criminal justice community and to the State's programs for registering and titling motor vehicles and licensing drivers. On an average workday, 1,500 Alaskans conduct business at DMV counters in one of 23 field offices or 13 commission agent locations; each depends on APSIN to transact their business in a timely and accurate manner. On an average calendar day, the 500 local and state police officers on duty during various shifts use APSIN a total of 10,000 times.

APSIN is an on-line, real-time data processing system with a database containing more than 20 million records. Approximately 500 computer programs support over one hundred separate online functions and a wide variety of batch processing. APSIN operates 24 hours-a-day for law enforcement, and is used by about 1,900 authorized individuals from federal, state, and city agencies on 500 terminals located throughout the state. APSIN automates:

Collection of about \$26 million in revenues for DMV each year.

Essential law enforcement data (person information, warrants, vehicle checks, criminal history, driver history, insurance records, case information, citations, stolen/impounded/found/recovered property, officer activity reporting) 24 hours a day.

Network communications, administrative messages, communication links with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and other states via the National Law Enforcement's Telecommunication System (NLETS), and a nationwide network which supports the federally-mandated Commercial Drivers License program.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	1,378.0	1,272.4	105.6	11	
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>267.2</u>	<u>(73.6)</u>	<u>340.8</u>		
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	1,645.2	1,198.8	446.4	11	

PROGRAM CHANGES

More cost-efficient maintenance of DP equipment and reengineered data processing circuit costs will minimize any program impact. Other funds are for continuation of a federal grant to improve the quality of criminal histories.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - Building Security and Maintenance

GOAL: *To provide space security in nine state office buildings in Juneau, to provide armed security personnel in the Capitol during legislative sessions, and to enforce parking regulations in state parking lots.*

OVERVIEW AS 18.70.080, 44.41.020

The department administers state funds for Building Security personnel by competitive contracting with a private security agency, to provide security in nine state office buildings and associated state parking lots in Juneau, and additional security in the Capitol Building during the legislative session. The Security guards are expected to find and report security violations and fire hazards and to issue parking violation citations in state parking lots associated with the buildings. Contract security personnel do not have police authority.

A portion of these funds are used by the Legislative Affairs Agency (via RSA from DPS) to contract for two armed security personnel with police authority who are placed on duty in the Capitol during the legislative session.

This component includes building maintenance needs at fifty-two State facilities occupied by Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) occupies 257,054 square feet of public facilities with an estimated replacement value of \$52,810,984. Based on nationally recognized construction formulas adopted by all Alaska State Agencies, DPS should annually invest \$1,291,800 (\$792,200 in maintenance and \$499,600 in Renewal and replacement) or 2.4 percent of the replacement value into these facilities to maintain their operational effectiveness and to protect the Public's investment in State property.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	238.3	238.3			
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	238.3	238.3			

PROGRAM CHANGES

No changes from adjusted base.

BRU/COMPONENT: DPS Statewide Support - AK Criminal Records and ID

GOAL: *To provide timely access to complete and accurate criminal justice information needed by all law enforcement agencies.*

OVERVIEW AS 12.62.035, 18.65.050, 44.41.020 & .025

The Records & Identification Section is responsible for: the input and updating of criminal history records into APSIN; administering the operation of two national, automated criminal justice information systems, National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS); security of APSIN and the approval/certification of all APSIN users; the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AAFIS); retention and management of Operators (Drivers) License Photos; Uniform Crime Reports (UCR); Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS); and maintaining microfilmed copies of Alaska State Trooper and Fish & Wildlife Protection case reports.

All 41 local police departments and all state criminal justice agencies, with annual budgets totalling over \$200 million, depend on this component to assist in detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, sentencing, incarcerating, and supervising people who commit crimes in Alaska. Each state has a counterpart agency which coordinates closely with the FBI and other states for law enforcement purposes.

During an average month (e.g. January 1989) over 400,000 inquiries were made to APSIN's computerized criminal history record information.

The Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System is a computerized fingerprint identification system that is capable of containing over 2,400,000 digitized images of arrest, applicant, and personnel identification fingerprints (the equivalent of 240,000 sets of fingerprints). It compares fingerprints to assure positive ID, eliminate duplication, and identify aliases. Crime scene fingerprints are also retained, and all new cards are routinely searched against this file to produce a list of possible identifications for verification. A direct interface with the Western Identification Network (WIN) allows crime scene fingerprints to be searched against the AFIS files of eleven western states.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PET</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	781.7	761.9	19.8	13	1
INCREMENTS/DECREMENTS	<u>212.2</u>	<u>131.5</u>	<u>80.7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>
FY92 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	993.9	893.4	100.5	16	1

PROGRAM CHANGES

Additional program receipt and interagency funding is provided to maintain Criminal History Employment Checks of applicants and cover increased costs of basic AAFIS operations. Three AAFIS positions established by Revised Program in FY-91 will be continued.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>
FY92 ADJUSTED BASE	89,333.4	83,642.8	5,690.6	821	67
INCREMENT/DECREMENT	(4,994.6)	(5,216.6)	222.0	(31)	(47)
FY92 GOV'S BUDGET	84,338.8	78,426.2	5,912.6	790	20
PACS GUIDELINE ADJ.	(63.6)		(63.6)	(15)	(11)
BUDGET AMENDMENTS	<u>3,085.6</u>	<u>3,085.6</u>	<u> </u>	<u>11</u>	<u>30</u>
FY92 GOV'S AMENDED	87,360.8	81,511.8	5,849.0	786	39
NET CHANGE	(1,972.6)	(2,131.0)	158.4	(35)	(28)

February 28, 1991
(Revised)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
FY 92 GOVERNOR'S AMENDED IMPACT
(All General Funds)

DIVISION OF FISH & WILDLIFE PROTECTION: (\$ 549.7) (17 PPT/SEA)

Delete 17 Part-time/Seasonal Fish & Wildlife Protection Aides;
Reduce 30 seasonal FWP positions to 2 months funding each; Hold 3
trooper positions vacant reduce division overtime by 1/3;

Sportfish patrol reduced 50-100% in Juneau, Ketchikan, Susitna
River Area, Prince William Sound, 20 % patrol cut Kuskokwim Area;
No Sport Patrol Kodiak Area; none of the 3-4 stakeout teams for
the Alaska Peninsula are funded;

No response to complaints outside scheduled duty; reduced
commercial fisheries enforcement; Reduce transfers; two posts,
Hoonah and Nome, will not be filled, coverage thru roving patrol
from nearest post;

Ground 1 Grumman Goose, No aircraft patrol south of Yakutat, South
East-Vessel patrol only; Eliminate PV Vigilant from Bristol Bay
Patrol, 25 % overall Enforcement Patrol reduction

DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION: (\$ 148.6) (1 PFT)

Delete 1 PFT position to meet underfunding requirement; reduce
construction building plan reviews and inspections;

No Marine Shipboard firefighting program, 1 less firefighter I
training session; No Instructor or Hazardous Material Courses.

HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY: (\$ 10.0)

Reduce field monitoring of projects; reduce training.

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES: + \$ 304.5 (5 PFT & 11 PPT/Seasonal)

Delete 5 PFT and 11 PPT/Seasonal positions to meet underfunding
requirement; Continues an FY 91 \$ 500.0 revised program to restore
veto'd funds;

Increased Microfilm document processing backlogs; delays in
filming, film processing, and data entry which has exceeded 5-6
Months; microfilm service is used routinely by DMV, the general
public, and police agencies for basic research;

Reduce Office Hours statewide; close Eagle River office; delay
filling special plate orders; Reduce accounting staff and ability
to verify documents and revenue depositing activities; delays in
processing reimbursements of motor vehicle taxes to participating
municipalities.

DIVISION OF ALASKA STATE TROOPERS: (\$ 738.1) (31 PFT)

Reduce enforcement personnel by 31 PFT (Deleted 32 CSO positions
and added 1 Trooper position from VPSO BRU); (Continued)

DIVISION OF ALASKA STATE TROOPERS:

(Continued)

Withdraw 31 Trooper positions from field service to perform CSO functions; close Ft. Yukon, Cordova, and Sand Point posts; Increase response time to accidents and crimes by 20%; Eliminate funding for the Child Exploitation Grant

Eliminate 31 Fleet vehicles; delay in accident responses; ; no Alcohol Reward funds for villages; reduce "Buy Money" for investigative work;

Substantially reduce or withdraw patrol service from Anchorage's Hillside area, Girdwood, Indian, and the Elmendorf AFB and Fort Richardson military bases; the Anchorage Police Department will assume enforcement duties in the Greater Anchorage Area.

VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER PROGRAM: (\$ 196.1) (1 PFT)

Eliminate 3 contract VPSO positions and transfer 1 State Trooper position to AST BRU to meet VPSO Support underfunding needs; reduce Aircraft Charter and Leasing funds; fewer contacts of VPSOs by Troopers; less training and evaluation oversight.

ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL: (\$ 13.6)

Reduce Municipal Police Training; reduce field travel.

VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD: (\$ 20.0)

Reduce grants.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT: (\$ 357.8)

Programs that may be reduced or cut include: services providing immediate safety to victims, program staffing, program service levels, outreach programs, statewide training, and staff training.

DPS STATEWIDE SUPPORT BRU: (\$ 401.6)

A base funding shortfall of \$ 670.0 for reimbursements to local Jail Operators will result in 11 Contracts not being fully funded, the Department of Corrections will have to pick up prisoner housing; prisoner transportation costs will not be fully covered, the Alaska State Troopers will have to transport all prisoners and may be required to request an FY 92 Supplemental to cover the costs; travel cuts will reduce on-site Jail inspections; fewer contacts with contracting municipalities;

Eliminate Sitka Academy State Trooper Recruit Training funds; reduce accounting support in Administrative Services.

Some Hickel appointees face tough going

Legislators eye Rosier, Keller controversies

By MATT KOHLMAN

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Native representatives opposed Fish and Game Commissioner Carl Rosier's confirmation Wednesday, saying they cannot support him as long as Ron Somerville keeps a policy-making role in the department.

Rosier was one of five commissioners who appeared before legislative committees Wednesday. Rosier's appointment was taken up by the Senate Resources Committee

Gov. Walter J. Hickel named Somerville deputy commissioner after the fisheries and game boards declined to nominate him for the commissioner's job in January, as Hickel requested. Somerville has long been a vocal critic of a rural preference for subsistence hunting and fishing rights.

The appointment has angered Native and commercial fishing groups. The groups voiced their animosity to the committee.

Lawrence Kimball of the Alaska Federation of Natives said retaining Somerville in a policy role will further polarize the state along ethnic and geographical lines.

"Rosier's confidence in an individual whose public career has constituted one long economic and cultural assault on the villages is misplaced," he told lawmakers. "Such action, at first blush, seems to reveal a lack of his-

torical understanding and political judgment."

Rural Alaskans find it difficult to believe Somerville will not influence decisions on subsistence despite promises to the contrary, said Bob Polasky of the Rural Alaska Community Action Program.

"The appointment of Mr. Rosier as commissioner with Mr. Somerville alongside will reinforce the message rural Alaskans have already gotten - that subsistence cultures and lifestyles are under attack," he said.

But Rosier stood by Somerville, whom Rosier said brings qualities to the department other than subsistence.

Rosier said that he supports subsistence rights and will make that policy clear to those he supervises.

"The commissioner runs the shop and people who get out of line don't have a job. It's that simple," he said.

Meanwhile, Administration Commissioner Millett Kel-

ler reassured the Senate State Affairs Committee that he has no hidden agenda to judge probationary state employees on a philosophical litmus test.

Keller said he poorly phrased a recent memo urging fellow commissioners to evaluate probationary employees "to ensure that they are committed to the philosophy of the administration."

Philosophy meant commitment to serving Alaska and a strong work ethic and not political beliefs, he told committee members.

"I seem to have distinguished myself for stubbing my toe on a very significant issue," he said. "It was a misinterpretation. I'm sorry it happened."

The committee also reviewed Public Safety Commissioner Dick Burton. Senate committees do not take official action on the confirmation hearings. Members just

Please turn to Confirm, Page 8

8 JUNEAU EMPIRE, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1991

Confirm...

Continued from Page 1

sign a letter telling the full Senate they have reviewed the appointments.

Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Committee took another step toward a showdown with Hickel over his unusual appointment and switching of seats on the Alaska Public Utilities Commission.

The committee decided not to consider the appointment of insurance salesman Don Schroer of Anchorage. Hickel named Schroer in January to replace Chairman Peter Sokolov, but the committee argues that the governor lacked the authority to remove Sokolov.

Former Gov. Steve Cowper reappointed Sokolov several weeks before Hickel took office, but the Legislature never had a chance to confirm the reappointment.

To make room for Schroer, Hickel shifted commission member Mark Foster from a consumer seat to fill Sokolov's engineering seat. State law designates qualifications for the commission's members. Foster is a civil en-

gineer.

The committee contends Hickel must refer Foster for confirmation because he is taking over a seat with different qualifications. The committee also recommended the Legislature return Schroer's nomination and proceed with the confirmation process for Sokolov.

The committee also recommended the Legislature confirm Sitka grocer Lloyd Hames as corrections commissioner.

Hames reaffirmed his support for the corrections industries program, which manufactures products for state agencies. The program has been criticized recently by businesses that compete for state purchases.

He said the program is an incentive for inmates to behave well, as only those with good behavior records are considered for the work, which pays a small wage.

"I certainly think we would be in horrible shape if we did not have these programs," Hames said.

Empire 4-18-91

Confirm.

E. Devries

Human

Rights ...



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Official Business

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

May 7, 1992

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker,

The House State Affairs Committee has considered the appointment of Edna DeVries to the position of Commissioner of the Human Rights Commission.

The following members recommend as follows:

Do Recommend

Do Not Recommend

No Recommendation

Michael W. Hill

Eugene S. Kubina

W. J. Gruenberg

James Peterson

Boots/Brent

David [unclear]

Tom [unclear]

Sincerely,

Gene Kubina

Representative Gene Kubina, Chairman
House State Affairs Committee

Edna DeVries

Residence: 1402 S. Chugach, Palmer. Mailing PO Box 1027, Palmer
Phone - work 745-3362 home 745-3495
Alaskan residence since December 1967 - Palmer since May 1969
Married - Noel, husband; 4 children - 30, 26, 19 & 14

Education: Bachelor's Degree Business Administration/Accounting
University of Alaska, Anchorage, May 1977

Work Experience:

Real Estate Broker - DeVries & Associates 1990 to present
Associate Broker - Jack White Company, Wasilla, 1989/90
Broker - DeVries Real Estate 1987
Broker - Armstrong Realty 1980 to 1985
Sales Associate/Associate Broker Tri-Valley 1976 to 1980
Member of MLS, Valley Board of Realtors, Membership Chairman,
Past Treasurer

Accounting Instructor and Small Business Administration Classes,
September 1977 - January 1985, Mat-Su Community College

State Senator - District "E" 1985/87
Chairman of Senate Community & Regional Affairs, Member of HESS,
and Member of State Senate Affairs Committee, Member Special
Committee on Drug & Alcohol Abuse, Member of Special Committee on
Procurement

Mat-Su Borough Mayor, 1982/85
Mat-Su Borough Assemblyman 1980/82
City of Palmer City Councilman 1979/82
City of Palmer, Chairman Planning & Zoning, 1978/79
City of Palmer, City Treasurer/Finance Director 1971/76

Who's Who in America 1976
Past member and officer Mat-Su Youth Activities
Past member and officer Beta Sigma Phi

References:

Pastor Joe Purcell, 1600 Tanana Drive, Wasilla, 99687
Phone #373-2053
Janet Kincaid, P.O. Box 118, Palmer, 99645
Phone #745-3815 home, work 745-3330
Ruth Davenport, 441 Eagle Ave, Palmer 99645
745-8350

Confirm.

M. Keller

... Dept. of

Administration



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House State Affairs Committee

Official Business

P.O. Box 4
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

May 8, 1991

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The House State Affairs Committee has considered the appointment of Millett Keller to the position of Commissioner, Department of Administration.

The following members were present and recommend as follows:

Do Recommend

Other Recommendations

David Roadie

Jerry Baker

Mike Miller

Gene Kubina N.R.

Tom Layer No Rec

Max Hunsbeck N.R.

E. Erickson NR

Sincerely:

Gene Kubina
Representative Gene Kubina, Chair
House State Affairs Committee



House State Affairs Committee

Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: May 6, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 102

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

Confirmation Hearing: Millett Keller,
Commissioner
Dept. of Administration
*HB 266 - Relating to BIA Contract School
Employment

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
HB 266 Don Shery	NEA AK				586-3090	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N	266
Millett Keller	Dept Admin	Box C			462-2241	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N	Confirmation
David Stock	R & Benefits	Box CR		44666	44666	<input checked="" type="radio"/> N	266
Tom Alexander	Rep. NANAAP					<input checked="" type="radio"/> N	266
Bob Manners	NEA	105 Municipal Way #30		586-3090		<input checked="" type="radio"/> N	266
						<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> N	



House State Affairs Committee

Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: April 22, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 102

SUBJECT OF MEETING:
 Confirmation Hearing: Millett Keller
 Department of
 Administration

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Millett Keller	Dept ADM	Box C	99 810	586 1576	465-2243	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
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						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

SENATE CONFIRMATION HEARING: MILLETT KELLER 4-17-91

000-009

Introductory comments by Senator Rodey, Chair.

009-048

Keller: "Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. Let me begin by asking the order, which is one of things in years and years in business that you always make sure that the purpose of the visit is clear. I'm seeking your acceptance of Governor Hickel's nomination for me serve as commissioner of Administration and I hope that you will approve his request and my request to be confirmed in that position. I'm willing to discuss any issues that you want to. One, in particular, I'm sure that you would like to discuss is the famous memo from last week that I seem to have distinguished myself by stubbing my toe on a fairly significant issue. The intentions, I find is...each of us, it's a learning process, for me in particular...and the intentions that one has don't always...aren't always the important thing. I made a...in a cover memo that I sent on some guidelines were intended to help commissioners. I ended up using a phrase was subject to misinterpretation...I know now it was and I apologized to Buddy Maupin who did misinterpret my intentions. I think that we've resolved any differences that we've had and I think every... understands that it was a misinterpretation and I'm sorry it happened. Beyond that, I'm willing to answer any questions that you have and go into as much detail as you like. Let me say one last thing, I've worked with Governor Hickel for 14 years in the capacity of dealing with public policy issues. I've never done anything financial dealings with Governor Hickel...but all of the dealings with him through public policy issues...working on the campaign in '77 and '78, and then following that, in Commonwealth North for many years. To all of us that have worked on these, we have devoted a great deal of our energies to what we think is promoting the best interests of the state. We've had a dream...as any...as all of you do and as anybody that I think gets involved in public policy issues has of trying to make the state a better place in the future than it is in the present. I think that we all share that and that we see that as an obligation, I think that most people in public life who take the...stick their neck out and run for public office or venture out and serve in a vulnerable public position do that because of a...what I consider to be a very high ideal...that is to make life better for other people.

048-090

We come in with a agenda that clearly has change associated with it, change from the way the government has been operated in the past...and we make no bones about that fact. We think that we can make the state better, we can deal with the challenges that we have in declining revenue and come to grips with some of the spending issues...meeting the capital needs that we see in the future...and that is essentially our agenda.

Rodey: Thank you very much commissioner. Let me ask now if there are questions from the members of the committee...Senator Uehling.

Uehling: Thank you Mr. Chairman. On the statement that you did make, I guess earlier to the press, there was some talk about Max Hodel who rephrased that term that was made in regard to a specific kind of bent or philosophy that an employee should have. Did you then, in fact, retract that statement?

Keller: No, the statement that Max made essentially clarified the position...let me say why that's the appropriate way to do it. When I sent the cover memo out, I didn't check with Max about what is the specific definition of the philosophies and so forth. And maybe that's because we worked together for 14 years and we tend to think that some of those things are pretty well understood. But obviously there are fifteen thousand people that...or more that read that phrase...who haven't had the benefit of the same kind of relationship that I've had. I think Max clarified what was meant. In retrospect, I clearly...if a phrase that could be subject to misinterpretation...should have done that myself, or not referred to it. But, I mean, if I'm going to use a phrase like "philosophy of the administration," I should have taken the time to check with Max beforehand and say: now this...we want to convey this - but that wasn't done. Max did, and I think it clarified, in fairly simple terms, there's no revelation about a new philosophy or anything like that. I think it's fairly consistent belief that's shared by people of all parties and all people who want to see Alaska a better place to live. We're in public service because we want...we intend to serve the citizens of the state to make this a better place to live. We want people working for the government who are committed to serving the people of Alaska and who are committed to simple things like the work ethic.

Uehling: So, Mr. Chairman, then you haven't made any retraction of it, you've just...essentially...said essentially that it a work ethic quote. Is that correct?

Keller: That's right, yeah...I'm not sure there's...if there's something that was supposed to be retracted, I would...I may have overlooked something, but it was...it was the...there was a misinterpretation of what I said and it was my fault that it was misinterpreted because the phrasing was not clear.

Uehling: Mr. Chairman, then you don't have any particular...don't expect anybody to have a particular philosophy that's being hired...for someone that's being hired in the Hickel administration.

Keller: No.

Uehling: So, you...there are no expectations on it.

Keller: No, not a...there's no philosophical test.

090-127

Rodey: Senator Duncan.

Duncan: Thank you, thank you Mr. Chairman. Commissioner, I just...a couple questions, or several questions...some in this area, some in the other areas...I just want to very directly ask you - if you do believe the merit system is important, it's a constitutional provision...do you understand the merit system and do you support it?

Keller: Absolutely, and if anything, I think we need to take a look at what is the merit system...because I think that to some extent we tend to lose sight of a merit system when you have it in...displayed in a context that not necessarily relates to merit. One of the things is to make sure that evaluations are done that...and that their done annually so that people are...have the benefit of having the merit of their performance evaluated and documented...and of the rewards are done appropriately. The other thing is that the salary structure in the compensation plan should take more recognition of merit. In my judgement, I'm sure it does now, but I'm not sure that it really recognizes as much as it could. Those are things, of course, that take years to change but it's just a matter of looking at it...but in short, I fully support the constitutional provisions...and even if it wasn't a constitutional provision, I would still believe it as a concept.

Duncan: Just a couple other questions in that area, Mr. Chairman.

Rodey: Please continue, sir.

Duncan:brings a couple other questions to mind. Based on the memo that went out, that you now determined was an unfortunate use of terms...how do you intend, other than letting Mr. Hodel explain what was meant by "philosophy"...how do you intend to give comfort to probationary employees and unions and others that there is none of that being considered when the evaluations are done...that they're being considered on the basis of how well they've performed their jobs...a very objective consideration. How do you intend to correct what might be a difficult situation to correct, because once people get that feeling, that concern, I think that's going to prevail until you can demonstrate otherwise. How do you intend to do that?

Keller: Mr. Chairman, my hope is that my letter of apology to Buddy Maupin would serve that purpose...that the word would get out that I've made a mistake and that...and in fact, in the letter asked him if he had any concerns about the letter or about what I had said, to talk to me directly because I'd like to make sure there wasn't any misunderstanding.

127-183

Duncan:directly with Mr. Maupin...how do you intend to convey that to the employees, of...I'm sure Mr. Maupin can do that for his union members...but it seems to me that one thing that needs to be done in state government is to build a little confidence in administration and also...in the morale of the employees. I'm just wondering, based on an unfortunate statement, how...do you have any specific...other than just the apology and hoping that Mr. Maupin will be able to convey that...is there anything....

Keller: Well, I would hope that the people that do evaluations are...in the process of the evaluations of a probationary employee, they would be encouraged that the system works or it doesn't work. If it doesn't work, then they have a right to complain....to appeal and so forth...but I don't plan to go in a try to disrupt the evaluation process.

Duncan: Have you given a follow-up memo to your...to the other departments and to the people who will doing evaluations to make it clear that it not intended for philosophical basis, political leanings, et cetera, be part of the criteria for evaluation...has that been clarified more than what you've been doing by....

Keller: No, no it hasn't. But...I...by the...if, if you think something like that would be appropriate, then I'd...I would consider a suggestion of that nature. I wouldn't promise necessarily to do it, but I certainly would consider any suggestions you have in that regard.

Duncan: I think it's your judgement...but I think when you create uneasiness among a great number of people, as this apparently has done....some concerns that a direct communication from you clarifying what your statement means, what that terms means, would be most beneficial. Because as that lays out there, the longer it lays out there...the direct apology to Mr. Maupin, I think, was a positive step...as long as it lays out there that your last statement in a memo to those who would be doing evaluations which are to consider philosophical leanings..I think that caused problems. But seriously, if I were you, consider a...Senator Uehling was talking about a retraction...but I would consider a clarification would be appropriate so that the employees could feel that there is an understanding of how that system...how the system's to work and you do support the merit system of employment. And I think that would be appropriate. That's just my suggestion. Take that for what it's worth. May I have just a couple other questions?

Rodey: You have the floor, Senator.

Duncan: One other question did come up as we were discussing this and one other topic in my mind as you said that as you looked at it, you think there need to be some changes made and you referred

to salaries and so on, about how those might reflect merit...the merit system more than they do presently...but that's long term. This hasn't come up yet, but how do you feel about the collective bargaining process? Do you support collective bargaining? Do you believe that changes that are...such as salaries, benefits and other negotiable items...how do you intend to handle that?

Keller: Well, first of all it's a legal requirement. So, my personal feelings about it don't make any difference because the oath of office requires us to support and defend the constitution and the laws, not to necessarily agree with them. In this case, I do agree with collective bargaining. I think at this point, after this many years...almost twenty years, in fact...it's eighteen years now I think we've had the PERA law in place...that it's embedded in public employment, now, and will always be a part of employment. So...and I think it works, I think that there are areas where certainly it could be tuned up and made to work better and there are areas where it...where there are probably excesses that could be changed. Most of those areas are...involve public policy choices where one person may agree that this is a good idea and somebody else thinks it's a terrible idea. But the point is that the process, itself, works. I think it's served the state well. I think that there are things that might...that could have been done better. But overall, I think it's served the state well.

183-279

Duncan: I've got a couple other topics, not right on this topic...other people have questions in this area...but I have a couple other areas that I want to discuss...

Rodey: Is there any other member who wishes to interject...if not, I'll let Senator Duncan continue his line of questioning.

Duncan: Okay, on another area...not directly on the personnel problem that has come to light here, but on another area there has been a lot concern expressed over the past week or two...and we've seen numerous news articles talking about major reorganization in the administration where you're considering merging the state personnel offices and administrative services into a central unit. I'm one...and I've talked with you privately about this and I've also sent a letter to you requesting some information...I'm wondering if you can give me just a little bit of update on what's happening there...how you're approaching this whole area, because it is a significant concern to a lot of folks.

Keller: Well, our first approach, of course is to find out what's...how the system works now and we're still really in the process of learning how the state is organized...and how, particularly, how various responsibilities are delegated. To me, that's one of the more complicated issues...is to find out how far decision-making is delegated out. That's not necessarily an organizational consideration, but in terms of reorganizing...but

more of a chain of command and responsibility. Even some of those things...it's...we still haven't finished. In my judgement, I don't consider myself up to speed on a lot of those kinds of issues...but that's something that we have to learn more about how it works and where things have worked and where they don't work. We're also...I think we'll have as a responsibility, as any new administration, to look at how government is organized and see if there are things that can be changed to improve the operation of government. We don't have any plan or hidden agenda or design in the back room or anything...it's strictly, at this point, a learning process for us to come to grips with a lot of those issues.

Duncan: Commissioner, if might ask...so, at this point you don't current plans...apparently there's been some work done and I know that you visited...or not you, but perhaps your director of personnel and others have visited another state to see how this organization might work centralized. Would it be your intention to take action without legislative review?

Keller: I think on anything that is going...obviously , if it requires legislation...I think if we do any major reorganization, there are things that require legislation. Certain functions, for example, in personnel are already delegated or there are delegations by law...I think the five departments...so before we can change any of those, we'd have to have a law changed, anyway. I think anything that would involve major reorganization...moving people around, or this sort of thing...that would have an impact on the state, in one way or the other, would have to involve the legislature. I see this as a kind of a joint responsibility. We obviously have responsibility to bring to you a budget, which would involve any of these kind of issues, and seek you concurrence on... in that regard.

Duncan: Mr. Chairman...I think it's a prerogative...it's clear it's a prerogative of the administration, and any new administration that comes into office, to evaluate the way government is operating and to make proposed changes. I think the reorganization to bring about, what you might perceive to be efficiencies in the way services are delivered differently. My concern, and I think the concern of the people that I'm hearing from, is that there would be kind of unilateral action and it would not be done with the legislature...of course we're working on an FY '92 budget that... that put together under certain guidelines and certain organizational structure...it would be my hope and my recommendation...and I'm forwarding the same recommendation on to the Governor, that major reorganization that you've been talking about in your department...and there are several others that I can think of...I think it's fine for you to re-evaluate that and make recommendations, but it should be part of your next year's budget submission for FY '93 so that we can have the proper legislative review and we can determine what the real impact is. I think I'm

getting that answer from you. I was going to ask you, is that what I'm understanding...is that you would recommend a major reorganization such as centralizing personnel...and there's others in other departments which you may not have direct control over... those should be part of a budget submission for FY '93?

Keller: Well...if...obviously if they have budget implications, and it seems to me, just in terms of the issues that would be involved...if we were going to do any reorganization, it's going to involve leasing...because we have to determine the leases...the term of leases we have now and if they're...if those things are going to have costs associated with them - which requires an appropriation. Anything regarding...if there's relocation involved, those require appropriations because there would be costs involved in that regard. We don't have anything in FY '92 that is going to pay for a major relocation of the government and I think to do that...if that ever came about, that those things would all have fiscal implications that would require an appropriation.

Duncan: Yeah...and Mr. Chairman, I'd hope that any major relocation, of course, would be run through the legislature...I don't know how you're using that term. I mean, there are several different ways that we can use that term "relocation." It could be from going down the street to the building over here or it could be something different. So I would hope that none of that's being planned - but I guess I was thinking about changing the way the system works. Instead of having personnel offices in each department and administrative services, payroll, et cetera, in each department...and centralize them into the Department of Administration will require the shifting of funds from one department to another department and a major re-alignment of how government functions and how the system works. I guess, I hope...and let me not make this recommendation just to you but also to the governor...that's pretty major reorganization and that should, I think, be submitted through the budget process...and I realize, and I think we all should realize, of course, that you folks came into office without time to do that in this budget submission...I think it's legitimate for you consider that during the interim and in your new budget submission...propose whatever reorganizations you may want to propose and we can then evaluate that and react to it and maybe concur, or maybe not concur. But I don't need to on on this, I just hope that would be the position that you would take. I think I'm getting part of that answer, but not quite strong as I would like it.

278-480

Rodey: Senator Uehling.

Uehling: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Along the same lines as Senator Duncan, and I think we touched upon it for a few problems that... obviously the memo went out earlier...that it was a problem...but beyond that, there does seem to be sort of a morale problem that's

prevailing, or pervading, in government and a lack of confidence and so on. What kinds of steps do you think you would take as commissioner to alleviate the problems if there is...and you see a morale problem in government...how can you build the confidence level with the people you'll be working with?

Keller: Mr. Chairman, I'm not aware of a morale problem. There are, I'm sure when you have fifteen thousand employees you're going to have some unhappy employees and some ecstatic employees and you're going to have a continuum in between. My general perception of...just based on the employees that I deal with, and other people that I deal with that deal with employees...that the morale among state employees is very high and I think there's a lot of expectations...a new governor, I think, has a way of bringing about that kind of focus in the executive branch. And part of... we see our responsibility is to try to convey that kind of enthusiasm. The governor certainly has done that...he's an enthusiastic person, and his speeches have been enthusiastic - they've appealed directly to the employees to try to share that enthusiasm. And it's my perception, among the employees that I deal with in the executive branch, that there is a great deal of enthusiasm and the morale is very high. Now, I don't deal with the employees in the legislative branch, and that may be a different issue, but as far as the executive branch, I think morale is pretty good.

Uehling: I can't speak for all of the departments. I do know that on a continuing basis, when we've had subcommittee work, and we've had various people come before us that there has been that problem with various departments - particularly DOT, there's been a particular problem there and other departments. I was just wondering...I think there's a lot of good ideas that are coming out of the governor's office administratively, but I still don't think that, in government itself, people are saying "oh, no, I can't believe this is happening...this is so far out."

Rodey: Senator Pourchot...new topic? Whatever you choose, sir, within reason, of course.

Pourchot: I wanted to...thank you, Mr. Chairman...I wanted to talk just a little bit about the...everyone has got their favorite subjects and, as you know, I've interested in PERS and TRS management and also SBS and I was kind of wanting your thoughts and views...recognizing that some of this is over in the Department of Revenue...this responsibility now...a little bit about your feelings about where we're going on SBS; what needs to be done; how our employee contributions are going to be safeguarded, in near term and then long term.

Keller: With regard to SBS, I think we're probably within a week or two of having a final determination in terms of what the state's policy is going to be...going to have to be regarding whether the SBS gets bailed out by the general fund or not. The legal

determination I think is within a week or so of...and my judgement is basically is a legal argument at this point...as to what's the state...or what is the state's obligation in this regard. In terms of protecting, in the future, the...I personally support and especially after talking with the commissioner of Revenue and getting his reactions to the need for the oversight on the investment policies of the Department of Revenue...including the PERS investment policies. Where we differ is on the composition of a board that would oversee that. I have a strong belief that any board ought to be accountable to the public and not the employees...and the only way for that board to be accountable to the public is if the governor appoints the board and they serve at his pleasure. Because if the governor...that's the only way the public can change the board is a change in the governor. If you don't allow that to happen, then the public has no way of changing the board. With regard to the SBS investments, we went out with an RFP in January to bring a third party to assist in managing both the record keeping and the investment policy making. That RFP period finished within the last two days and we had, I believe, thirteen respondents from what would be considered blue ribbon type companies...and I think we're going to proceed because everything seems to be favorable for having professional management of the SBS annuity program. Down the road, we'd like to make...once the plan, itself is in good management hands...to make some more diversity in it so that there can be more employee direction in how investments are done. Right now, an employee doesn't have any selection on how the SBS money is invested...and we think there should be options so they can self-direct...whether they want to put it into mutual funds, stock funds, or bond funds, or however they want to do it. They should have that option, so our plans are that we'd offer that within the next two years, hopefully.

Pourchot: A couple follow-up questions, Mr. Chairman. Do you think that...are you looking into the legality of that, whether that changes the state's liability if it's self-directed versus having investment decisions made directly by state agencies?

Keller: I don't recall, offhand, what the exact opinion is, but that was discussed in January whether that could be done...and as I understand it, that is not a problem. I think it was that option as to whether the state could do it or not.

Pourchot: I guess my question wouldn't be so much whether it could be done. Would we be doing it knowing that there is a change in liability...or responsibility. Does that bring the person directing it into a fiduciary relationship for their own...make or break whatever happens in the future.

Keller: No, it's an interesting point, because that is exactly what it does, because you might choose to put your money into something that loses money instead of makes money...and so, your fund would lose money, which is essentially the situation we're in

now when the state made a decision which caused you to lose . . . y.

Pourchot: So they wouldn't be picking from a full universe of investment. They would be picking from some...some kind of pre-selected list of people. That's obviously nothing to be solved here but it is an interesting...I don't know...I think it's something that I would hope that you and the department would really kind of bring...you know, hopefully the legislature into that the AG's office into that because I wouldn't want it perceived that we were moving into new investment regimes just to avoid liability or future liability. And I assume that deferred comp is something you're also approaching the same philosophical way of self-direction. You know there, I think the arguments obviously are little bit different in that it's not a mandatory program. And you're dealing with a mandatory program...you know, again, I think that the legal issues we'd want to see that...and finally, just to follow-up on your legal determination. See, I don't think that even if the answer came back...you know...we're not strictly liable for this, that this is not a designated benefit retirement system...case histories tells us that it's different from Social Security, it's different from PERS and TRS and we think we have a good technically legal argument not to make whole funding....I just can't imagine the story ending there. I just can't imagine us, either in the administrative branch or in the legislative branch, withstanding the legal onslaught, especially the moral indignation onslaught, of us doing something to make whole something that wasn't an employee's fault. Even with the legal opinion in hand, my guess is that we will still be looking at more practical ways of making whole whatever portion of GIC the Executive Life GIC loss may be. Do you see that at all?

Keller: Well, there are some other alternatives and we mentioned these before and some of them involve parties that may share some liability in the issue. Seeing is there's recovery from other parties. There may be something in terms of setting up some kind of defeasance to make the thing whole again...so there are other things we've looked at. So I think if it gets...if the legal decision says we can't defend, then I believe that the general fund will have to bail out SBS. If the legal opinion says that we can defend, then there is a fundamental policy that's going to have to be made as to whether we are morally obligated to do this or not. And that's the issue you're talking about and that will be the....

Pourchot: Okay, so just the legal opinion is not going to drive the...I mean it'll be used in the policy determination.

Rodey: Senator Uehling.

Uehling: I'll follow-up on the SBS question, you did mention something about third party people, where there might be a legal tool that might be used on third parties. Are you speaking specifically about people who were in the past administration that

RESUME

Millett Keller
1667 Crescent Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 465-2200

EDUCATION

BS in Geophysics, Stanford University 1962
MS in Geophysics, Stanford University 1963

EMPLOYMENT

1977-1990

MILLETT KELLER COMPANY, President

Engaged in project management and data processing consulting specializing in design and implementation of complex information systems.

1979-1981

ALASKA PACIFIC BANK, Vice President

Manager of data processing and information systems.

1968-1976

SCS DATA PROCESSING, INC., President

Chief executive of company engaged in providing full range of data processing services; company grew to 120 employees and \$5 million in annual sales; company was sold to Boeing Computer Services in 1974.

1964-1968

IBM CORPORATION, Data Processing Representative

Responsible for marketing and technical support for customers in Alaska.

1963-1964

TEXACO, INC., Geophysicist

Engaged in oil exploration activities in Alaska using seismic, gravity, magnetic, and geologic interpretation principles.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

1975-1981

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL BOARD

Served two terms as elected representative.

1980-1981

GOVERNOR'S PETROCHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

Appointed by Governor Hammond; committee reviewed the Dow/Shell petrochemical study.

1981-1982

ALASKA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FORUM

Appointed by Commissioner of Economic Development; committee reviewed the role of State and local governments in fostering economic development in Alaska.

1982-1984

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF ETHICS

Appointed by Mayor Knowles to serve on the four member board. Served as chairman in 1984.

1982-1984

HUMANA HOSPITAL ALASKA, Trustee

Appointed by corporation to serve on community advisory Board of Trustees; served as chairman in 1984.

1985-1988

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS, Newspaper Columnist

Weekly and bi-weekly Sunday Op-Ed feature column focusing on local and state government policy issues.

AWARDS

1969

CERTIFICATE IN DATA PROCESSING (CCPI)

Awarded by the Data Processing Management Association upon examination to certify professional competence.

1982

OUTSTANDING CHAMBER MEMBER

"Gold Pan" award presented by the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce in recognition of service on Chamber projects.

1982

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Awarded by Stanford University Associates in recognition of fundraising activities in Alaska.

ORGANIZATIONS

PAST PRESIDENT

Anchorage Community YMCA; Alaska Festival of Music; Anchorage Lions Club

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Served on boards of the following organizations: Commonwealth North (founding Board member); Anchorage Chamber of Commerce; Common Sense for Alaska; Catholic Social Services

BIOGRAPHY

- Born in Great Falls, Montana, 1940
- Raised in Great Falls
- Married wife, Pat, in 1963
- Anchorage resident since 1963
- Daughter, Lisa, 26; son, Jeff, 25; born and raised in Anchorage
- Hobbies: running and reading

RECEIVED

JAN 16 1991

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION

1990 CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

APOC - JNO
P.M. (H.C.)

**IMPORTANT
INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO COMPLETE THIS REPORT**

1. This report is for the preceding calendar year, so include only information about financial interests held during January - December 1989.
2. You must show both your own financial interests and the interests held by your spouse, dependent children and nondependent children residing with you during the preceding calendar year.
3. This statement is required under AS 39.50, so it is important that it be accurate.
4. If you have any questions or need help completing the form, refer to the instruction manual. If you still need help, call APOC at 276-4176.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Millett Keller 907 465-2200
NAME PHONE NUMBER

Commissioner
OCCUPATION

Box C Juneau AK 99811-0200
MAILING ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP

OFFICE SOUGHT OR HELD (CHECK ONE):

STATE MUNICIPAL

OFFICE: _____

TITLE: Commissioner of Administration

TERM OF OFFICE: from _____ to _____

TYPE OF STATEMENT (CHECK ONE):

- CANDIDATE STATEMENT
Must be filed no later than the final filing date for your declaration of candidacy.
- INITIAL STATEMENT
For newly appointed state and municipal officials.
- ANNUAL STATEMENT
Must be filed by April 15.

FAMILY MEMBER INFORMATION (list names):

Spouse: Patricia Keller Dependent Children: none

Nondependent children, living with reporting official: _____

PL

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY MUST BE COMPLETED BY ALL FILERS
DO NOT COMPLETE THIS SUMMARY PAGE UNTIL YOU HAVE
COMPLETED ALL SCHEDULES.

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULES

Check one box for each schedule:

		SCHEDULE COMPLETED AND ATTACHED	NO REPORTABLE INTERESTS-- SCHEDULE LEFT BLANK
SCHEDULE A	SOURCES OF INCOME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SCHEDULE B	BUSINESS AND REAL PROPERTY INTERESTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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SCHEDULE C	BENEFICIAL INTERESTS, LOANS, GOVERNMENTAL CONTRACTS AND NATURAL RESOURCE LEASES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this Statement is, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct and complete. By statute, a person who makes a false sworn certification which s/he does not believe to be true is guilty of perjury.

Mark Helt Keller
SIGNATURE

1/10/91
DATE

Forward Statements as follows:

STATE OFFICIALS

STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
2221 E. NORTHERN LIGHTS #125
ANCHORAGE, AK 99505
Telephone (907) 270-4175
FAX (907) 270-7015

STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 60
JUNEAU, AK 99811
Telephone (907) 465-4864

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

THE LOCAL CITY OR BOROUGH CLERK
IN THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH
YOU HOLD OFFICE

JAN 1 5 1991

NAME Millett Keller

SCHEDULE A
SOURCES OF INCOME OVER \$100
(ACTUAL MONETARY AMOUNTS NOT REQUIRED)

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

NAME OF OFFICIAL, SPOUSE
OR CHILD:

EMPLOYER:

Patricia Keller

Brownsberger, Boner and Brady
3300 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508 *Dr. office*

SELF EMPLOYMENT

Includes: (1) sole proprietorships; (2) all partnerships; (3) all professional corporations; and (4) corporations in which a controlling interest is held. If you check nonretail, you MUST list all clients or customers by name.

BUSINESS NAME, TYPE
AND ADDRESS:

NAMES OF CLIENTS OR CUSTOMERS:

1. Millett Keller Company
921 West 6th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

State Farm, Inc.
Penco, Alaska - Bob Penny (real estate)
Kaktovik Inupiat Corp.
Oaken Key Spirit Shops
Suzanne Linford Linford or Alaska Wholesale groceries
Carr-Gottstein Properties
Alaska Pacific University
Alaska Parking Authority
Spernak & Son *General contractors*
James Spernak

RETAIL NONRETAIL

2. _____

RETAIL NONRETAIL

3. _____

RETAIL NONRETAIL

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

JAN 1 6 1991

SCHEDULE A CONTINUED

RENTAL INCOME

Includes all income over \$100 derived from real property rentals.
List managing agent (if any) and all tenants by name.

OWNER:

TENANTS:

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST

RECIPIENT:

SOURCE:

OTHER INCOME

Includes gifts, honoraria, income from the sale of real property, retirement, campaign funds taken as personal income, social security and other income over \$100

RECIPIENT:

SOURCE AND TYPE OF INCOME:

Millett & Patricia Keller

Royalties-Texaco, Inc.

Phillips Petroleum - Ranger Oil

Amplex

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

JAN 1 0 1991

SCHEDULE B CONTINUED

REAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

MUST include a street address or actual legal description.
Does not include property held through limited partnerships.
List limited partnerships on page 7.

Millett and Patricia Keller
Name of official, spouse or children

1667 Crescent Drive, Anchorage, Alaska
Street address or legal description

Co-owner (with spouse)
Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold)

home
Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

CONJ
Name of official, spouse or children

Street address or legal description

Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold)

Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

Name of official, spouse or children

Street address or legal description

Nature of interest (for example, option to buy, ownership, leasehold)

Current use (for example, vacant, residence, recreational)

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

JAN 6 1991

NAME Millett Keller

SCHEDULE C
BENEFICIAL INTERESTS, LOANS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
AND NATURAL RESOURCE LEASES

BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN TRUSTS OR OTHER FIDUCIARY RELATION

Name of beneficiary

Name of trustor

Type of assets

Extent of interest

Name of beneficiary

Name of trustor

Type of assets

Extent of interest

Name of beneficiary

Name of trustor

Type of assets

Extent of interest

LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES

Includes all financial obligations of \$500 or more; does not
include credit card balances.

Millett Keller

Name of Debtor

Key Bank

Name of Lender

Name of Debtor

NBA

Name of Lender

Name of Debtor

First Nat'l Bank of Anchorage

Name of Lender

Name of Debtor

Name of Lender

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)

JAN 1 6 1991

SCHEDULE C CONTINUED

CONTRACTS AND OFFERS TO CONTRACT WITH THE STATE
OR ITS INSTRUMENTALITY

Contracts of the reporting official's family, including the official's mother and/or father must be listed.
AS 39.50.035(8)

Name of contractor State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality

Contract number and description Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered

Name of contractor State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality

Contract number and description Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered

Name of contractor State Contracting Dept. or Instrumentality

Contract number and description Indicate: Bid, Held or Offered

LEASES OR OFFERS TO LEASE MINERAL, TIMBER, OIL OR
OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

Contracts of the reporting official's family, including the official's mother and/or father must be listed.
AS 39.50.035(8)

Name of Lessor Nature of Lease

Identity of Lease Indicate: Held or Offered

Name of Lessor Nature of Lease

Identity of Lease Indicate: Held or Offered

(CONTINUE ANY SECTION ON BLANK PAPER)



ALASKA STATE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
AFSCME Local 52, AFL-CIO

April 26, 1991

Lew Williams
Coordinator, Media Center
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box A
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Williams:

On April 11, 1991 public employee labor leaders met with Governor Hickel. A prime topic of discussion was the "philosophical litmus test" memorandum of DOA Commissioner Millett Keller dated March 28, 1991. In our meeting, the Governor described the memo as "dumb" and "a mistake", and urged us to meet with Commissioner Keller to resolve this conflict.

Immediately after leaving the Governor, I met with Commissioner Keller, who apologized for the memo and admitted it was a mistake. In House and Senate confirmation hearings he again indicated he was in error, as it is well known that the proposed discrimination regarding terms of employment on the basis of "philosophical commit(ment) to the administration" is prohibited under AS 39.

At this point I believed that this matter had been resolved satisfactorily.

Imagine my surprise when I read your Anchorage Times column of April 25 (copy enclosed) where you indicated, in your official capacity as the Governor's media center coordinator, that the contents of the Commissioner's March 28 memo were correct, on target, and defensible, and that outside a small handful of Union leaders in Juneau, no one took offense.

Your comments indicate to me that this administration may very well proceed with firings based on political philosophy, and that prior statements to the contrary may have been made out of political expediency.

I appreciate your candor, Mr. Williams. I hope you won't mind if I introduce your column as evidence in every arbitration and court case which ensues on philosophical firings to substantiate that, even after all of the brouhaha on this issue, you haven't learned a thing.

ANCHORAGE OFFICE
3111 C St., Suite 125
Anchorage, AK 99503-3925
(907) 561-6661. FAX (907) 563-1355
TOLL free 800-478-ASEA

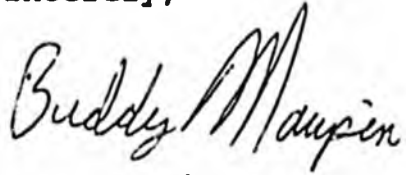
JUNEAU OFFICE
240 Main St., Suite 702
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-4949 FAX (907) 463-4950
TOLL free 800-478-0049

FAIRBANKS OFFICE
250 Cushman St., Suite 500
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907) 452-2300 FAX (907) 452-2307
TOLL free 800-478-2305

Lew Williams
April 26, 1991

Page Two

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Buddy Maupin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Buddy Maupin
Business Manager

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
Commissioner Millett Keller

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX C
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200
PHONE: (907) 465-2200
FAX: (907) 465-2135

April 12, 1991

Mr. Buddy Maupin
Business Manager
Alaska State Employees Assc.
240 Main Street, Suite 702
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Buddy:

The purpose of this letter is to follow up on our meeting yesterday regarding your concerns about my memorandum regarding probationary employee evaluations. I want to thank you and Mano Frey for taking the time to visit with me and Bruce Cummings.

First of all, let me formally apologize to you for any misunderstanding that may have occurred as a result of my memorandum. My intention was to share with my fellow commissioners the proper method of evaluating probationary employees. Unfortunately, my cover memorandum was not well done and led to the misinterpretation of my intentions and, unfortunately, a great deal of controversy. I hope you will accept my sincere apology.

I would like to emphasize that I fully subscribe to the position set forth by Max Hodel in his April 10 letter regarding the administration philosophy on evaluation: "We are looking for employees who are totally committed to serving the Alaska people and who have a strong work ethic." That is the only philosophy I'm talking about, not a political philosophy.

Based on our conversations yesterday, I believe that you and Mano are equally interested in making sure our state employee workforce attracts and retains the best qualified people committed to serving the people of Alaska.

As I mentioned in our phone conversation today, I would welcome the opportunity to hear from you any time you have concerns regarding my actions or statements and in particular if you have any questions regarding this letter or any other matters relating to this unfortunate incident. I would also like to invite you to call me at 465-2200 any time you have suggestions or ideas on Department of Administration matters.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Millett Keller", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Millett Keller
Commissioner

MK/nl

cc: Governor Hickel

Mano Frey
Vice President
AFL-CIO

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 10, 1991

Mr. Buddy Maupin, Business Manager
Alaska State Employees Association
240 Main Street, Suite 702
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Mr. Maupin:

Your hand delivered letter to the Governor reached us today and I hasten to respond.

You have misinterpreted Commissioner Keller's memorandum. When he, or any member of our Administration, refers to our philosophy as it relates to personnel, we are not talking political dogma.

Our philosophy on evaluating personnel can be defined as follows:

We are looking for employees who are totally committed to serving the Alaska people and who have a strong work ethic.

That is not politics. It is a philosophy based on ethics, values and commitment to the well-being of Alaska.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Max Hodel".

Max Hodel
Chief of Staff

cc: The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor

Commissioner Millet Keller
Department of Administration