

FY2026 Supplemental Bill Summary Spreadsheet
FY2026 Supplemental Amend 03-13-2026

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Line	Backup Pages	Bill Section	Bill Page	Bill Line	Department	Component	Language	Trans Type	Change Record Title	Description	UGF Amount	DGF Amount	Other Amount	Fed Amount	Total Amount	PFT	PPT	NP	
1	HB 289/SB 231 OPERATING NUMBERS																		
2	1	1	New	New	Family & Community Services (26)	APH Payment Assistance (3327)	N	Suppl	Increase Payment Assistance to Align with Resident Needs	<p>Increase funding for the Payment Assistance program to better align with the evolving needs of residents. The Payment Assistance program subsidizes the cost of care for elders whose personal resources are insufficient.</p> <p>The Alaska Pioneer Homes provide a home, memory care, activities, food service, and personal care attendant services in Sitka, Fairbanks, Palmer, Anchorage, Ketchikan and Juneau to Alaska elders regardless of their ability to pay. The Payment Assistance program subsidizes elder's resources to meet the need of care. As residents age, their care needs increase, placing a greater demand on the subsidy. In addition, the rising cost of goods and services, due to inflation, continues to impact the operational costs of providing housing, food, personal care, and medical support, which are essential components of care provided to residents.</p> <p>Each elder in a Pioneer Home has unique financial circumstances, and these needs often change over time. As a result, the demand for financial assistance grows. Increased funding is essential to ensure sustained access to appropriate levels of care.</p>	5,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,200.0	-	-	-	
3	2	1	New	New	Law (3)	First Judicial District (2198)	N	Suppl	Address Increasing Case Costs	<p>Over the past decade, the Criminal Division has managed increasing operating costs primarily by maintaining high vacancy rates. Recent improvements in recruitment and retention have successfully reduced vacancies; however, this progress has further constrained the division's budget and eliminated its ability to offset rising expenses. Costs associated with witness travel, employee trial travel, expert witness contracts, private lease obligations, and essential technology replacements have grown to levels that cannot be absorbed without leaving prosecutor and support staff positions vacant. To preserve staffing gains and avoid reversing progress, an increase in authority will fully fund operating needs while maintaining filled positions.</p>	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	-	-	-	
4	3	1	New	New	Law (3)	Second Judicial District (2199)	N	Suppl	Address Increasing Case Costs	<p>Over the past decade, the Criminal Division has managed increasing operating costs primarily by maintaining high vacancy rates. Recent improvements in recruitment and retention have successfully reduced vacancies; however, this progress has further constrained the division's budget and eliminated its ability to offset rising expenses. Costs associated with witness travel, employee trial travel, expert witness contracts, private lease obligations, and essential technology replacements have grown to levels that cannot be absorbed without leaving prosecutor and support staff positions vacant. To preserve staffing gains and avoid reversing progress, an increase in authority will fully fund operating needs while maintaining filled positions.</p>	78.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	-	-	-	
5	4	1	New	New	Law (3)	Third Judicial: Anchorage (2261)	N	Suppl	Address Increasing Case Costs	<p>Over the past decade, the Criminal Division has managed increasing operating costs primarily by maintaining high vacancy rates. Recent improvements in recruitment and retention have successfully reduced vacancies; however, this progress has further constrained the division's budget and eliminated its ability to offset rising expenses. Costs associated with witness travel, employee trial travel, expert witness contracts, private lease obligations, and essential technology replacements have grown to levels that cannot be absorbed without leaving prosecutor and support staff positions vacant. To preserve staffing gains and avoid reversing progress, an increase in authority will fully fund operating needs while maintaining filled positions.</p>	365.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.9	-	-	-	
6	5	1	New	New	Law (3)	Third JD: Outside Anchorage (2279)	N	Suppl	Address Increasing Case Costs	<p>Over the past decade, the Criminal Division has managed increasing operating costs primarily by maintaining high vacancy rates. Recent improvements in recruitment and retention have successfully reduced vacancies; however, this progress has further constrained the division's budget and eliminated its ability to offset rising expenses. Costs associated with witness travel, employee trial travel, expert witness contracts, private lease obligations, and essential technology replacements have grown to levels that cannot be absorbed without leaving prosecutor and support staff positions vacant. To preserve staffing gains and avoid reversing progress, an increase in authority will fully fund operating needs while maintaining filled positions.</p>	261.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.3	-	-	-	
7	6	1	New	New	Law (3)	Fourth Judicial District (2201)	N	Suppl	Address Increasing Case Costs	<p>Over the past decade, the Criminal Division has managed increasing operating costs primarily by maintaining high vacancy rates. Recent improvements in recruitment and retention have successfully reduced vacancies; however, this progress has further constrained the division's budget and eliminated its ability to offset rising expenses. Costs associated with witness travel, employee trial travel, expert witness contracts, private lease obligations, and essential technology replacements have grown to levels that cannot be absorbed without leaving prosecutor and support staff positions vacant. To preserve staffing gains and avoid reversing progress, an increase in authority will fully fund operating needs while maintaining filled positions.</p>	256.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	256.1	-	-	-	
8	7	1	New	New	Law (3)	Criminal Justice Litigation (2202)	N	Suppl	Address Increasing Case Costs	<p>Over the past decade, the Criminal Division has managed increasing operating costs primarily by maintaining high vacancy rates. Recent improvements in recruitment and retention have successfully reduced vacancies; however, this progress has further constrained the division's budget and eliminated its ability to offset rising expenses. Costs associated with witness travel, employee trial travel, expert witness contracts, private lease obligations, and essential technology replacements have grown to levels that cannot be absorbed without leaving prosecutor and support staff positions vacant. To preserve staffing gains and avoid reversing progress, an increase in authority will fully fund operating needs while maintaining filled positions.</p>	141.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	141.1	-	-	-	
9	8	1	New	New	Law (3)	Criminal Appeals/Special Lit (2203)	N	Suppl	Address Increasing Case Costs	<p>Over the past decade, the Criminal Division has managed increasing operating costs primarily by maintaining high vacancy rates. Recent improvements in recruitment and retention have successfully reduced vacancies; however, this progress has further constrained the division's budget and eliminated its ability to offset rising expenses. Costs associated with witness travel, employee trial travel, expert witness contracts, private lease obligations, and essential technology replacements have grown to levels that cannot be absorbed without leaving prosecutor and support staff positions vacant. To preserve staffing gains and avoid reversing progress, an increase in authority will fully fund operating needs while maintaining filled positions.</p>	297.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	297.9	-	-	-	
10	HB 289/SB 231 OPERATING NUMBERS SUBTOTAL										6,700.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,700.0	-	-	-	
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12	HB 289/SB 231 OPERATING LANGUAGE																	
13	9	9	New	New	Health (16)	Senior/Disabilities Svcs Admin (2663)	Y	ReAppro	REAPPROP: Assessment Capacity for Individuals and Seniors (FY27-FY29)	<p>Sec. XX. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH</p> <p>(b) The unexpended and unobligated fund balances, not to exceed \$1,841,469, of the following appropriations are reappropriated to the Department of Health, division of senior and disabilities services, for assessment capacity for individuals with disabilities and seniors for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2027, June 20, 2028, and June 30, 2029:</p> <p>(1) sec. 39(a)(3), ch. 11, SLA 2022 (Department of Health, health care services, statewide electronic health information exchange system), estimated to be \$16,270 of general funds;</p> <p>(2) sec. 39(a)(11), ch. 11, SLA 2022 (Department of Health, electronic health record incentive payments), estimated to be \$780,134 of federal receipts, after the appropriation made in sec. XX(a)(2);</p> <p>(3) sec. 39(a)(17), ch. 11, SLA 2022 (Department of Health, mental health essential program equipment), estimated to be \$15,000 of general fund mental health;</p> <p>(4) sec. 39(a)(13), ch.11, SLA 2022 (Department of Health, mental health home modification and upgrades to retain housing), estimated to be \$15,000 of general fund mental health;</p> <p>(5) sec. 39(a)(23), ch. 11, SLA 2022 (Department of Health, mental health home modification and upgrades to retain housing), estimated to be \$5,498 of general fund mental health;</p> <p>(6) sec. 39(a)(30), ch. 11, SLA 2022 (Department of Health, senior and disabilities services system upgrade), estimated to be \$159,567 of general funds;</p> <p>(7) sec. 4, ch. 2, FSSLA 2023, page 11, lines 11 - 12 (Department of Health, MH: home modification and upgrades to retain housing - \$1,150,000), not to exceed \$850,000 of general fund mental health.</p> <p>The Division of Senior and Disabilities Services is adopting a new assessment tool called InterRAI for recipients of Medicaid-funded home and community-based services that offset the need for more expensive care in hospitals and other institutions. This has been a longtime goal for the division as well as people with disabilities, seniors, and stakeholders.</p> <p>The division is also facing a backlog of assessments that has grown dramatically since the end of the COVID-19 public health emergency. This 1,000-assessment backlog places the State at significant financial risk.</p> <p>Six full-time positions were temporarily funded through June 30, 2026. This multi-year request continues support for these six positions (fiscal year (FY) 2026 through FY2029) to complete implementation of InterRAI and maintain focus on timely assessments.</p>	0.0	0.0	1,841.5	0.0	1,841.5	-	-	-
14	10	10	New	New	Law (3)	Civil Defense Litigation (3436)	Y	MultiYr	Ongoing Litigation of Vail Lawsuit (FY2026-FY2027)	<p>* Sec. XX. DEPARTMENT OF LAW.</p> <p>(c) The sum of \$4,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Law, civil division, civil defense litigation, for the purpose of ongoing litigation in Vail v. State, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2026, June 30, 2027, and June 30, 2028.</p> <p>Litigation against the Department of Corrections has increased significantly from a cost perspective, both due to the nature of the cases but also the general increase in case costs (e.g., experts, travel, court reporter fees) and the increased number of records held by the State through email, text messages, etc. In particular, the case of Vail v. State brought in federal court will be very expensive to defend. The division has already identified five terabytes of data and over 300 custodians for records. The estimated cost of storage and review is as high as \$15 million. In order for the Department of Law to vigorously defend the State and keep down long-term costs, a multi-year appropriation is necessary to cover the unexpected expenses of this trial along with the current heavy litigation workload.</p>	4,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,000.0	-	-	-
15	11	10	15	19	Special Appropriations (58)	Judgments, Claims & Settlements (3008)	Y	Suppl	FY2026 Judgments, Claims, and Settlements	<p>* Sec. XX. DEPARTMENT OF LAW.</p> <p>(a) The sum of \$533,972.88 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Law, civil division, deputy attorney general's office, for the purpose of paying judgments and settlements against the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.</p> <p>Following are the amounts related to judgments and settlements of the State: Alaska Wildlife Alliance v. Board of Game - \$533,972.88</p>	534.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	534.0	-	-	-

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16	12	14	16	21	Fund Capitalization (52)	Fire Suppression Fund (3451)	Y	Suppl	Technical Adjustment - Record Fire Suppression Fund Declarations	* Sec. XX. FUND CAPITALIZATION. (a) Section 43(v), ch. 10, SLA 2025, is amended to read: (v) The sum of \$151,698,600 [\$50,482,700], is appropriated to the fire suppression fund (AS 41.15.210) for fire suppression activities from the following sources: (1) \$5,000,000 [\$3,000,000] from statutory designated program receipts; [AND] (2) \$146,198,600 [\$91,198,600] from the general fund; and (3) \$500,000 from interagency receipts Wildland Fire Suppression Statute Authority: Under AS 41.15.010 – 41.15.170 the Alaska Division of Forestry & Fire Protection is responsible to ensure firefighting resources are in a state of readiness to safely manage wildland fires that pose a threat to life, property, critical infrastructure, and natural resources through the State of Alaska. General Fund Emergency Declaration Increase: Limited general fund authority for wildland firefighting has been authorized with the intent that additional authorization for wildland fire suppression efforts, including high complexity fires with heavy resource demands, would be obtained through the declaration process. This request provides the initial estimate of general funds required for fiscal year (FY) 2026, calendar year (CY) 2025 fire season expenditures. Anticipated invoices and obligations exceeded the base operating unrestricted general fund appropriation of \$47,482.7. The first FY2026 emergency declaration of \$30,000.0 from August 2025 included the costs of prepositioning and suppression readiness for the 2025 fire season; fire suppression costs and vendor contracts for wildfire incidents throughout the 2025 fire season; assistance from Federal and Northwest Compact cooperating agencies; assistance from contracted firefighting crews; and local government firefighting agencies supporting large fires with task forces of engines. The second FY2026 emergency declaration of \$25,000.0 from November 2025 included the costs of fire suppression costs and vendor contracts for wildfire incidents throughout the 2025 fire season; assistance from Federal and Northwest Compact cooperating agencies; assistance from contracted firefighting crews; and unanticipated invoices and U.S. Forest Service crossbills from previous fire seasons. Due to an early start to the 2025 fire season and a lengthy and complex reimbursement process to collect pending reimbursement payments from the federal government and other jurisdictions, additional funds were needed to quickly respond to potential fire emergencies.	55,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55,000.0	-	-	-
17	13	New	New	New	Fund Transfers (61) non-additive	Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund (2824)	Y	Suppl	Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund Payment for Communities Impacted by the West Coast Storm	Sec. XX. FUND TRANSFERS. The sum of \$351,901.68 is appropriated from the general fund to the Bulk Fuel Loan Fund for Kwigillingok's outstanding principal and interest under the Bulk Fuel Loan program (AS 42.45.260) and the Bulk Fuel Bridge Loan program (42.45.260). The Bulk Fuel Loan Program, authorized under Alaska Statute (AS) 42.45.260, and the Bulk Fuel Bridge Loan Program, authorized under AS 42.45.270, provide affordable loans to communities to ensure that winter fuel deliveries can occur as needed. By design, these loans are limited in duration and are typically repaid within 12 months. Alaska Statute 42.45.260(d)(2) allows up to 12 months to repay the loan. Outstanding loans past their maturity date continue to accrue interest and borrowers are ineligible for new loans until delinquent loans are paid. Due to evacuation efforts and the immense strain on resources following Typhoon Halong, the community of Kwigillingok is unable to continue payments on outstanding bulk fuel loans. The community currently holds two loans totaling \$346,743.01. Both loans are currently in administrative forbearance to defer payments, as the community has identified their inability to pay. This appropriation will recapitalize the Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund to repay those loans on the community's behalf, which will allow the fund to revolve successfully and continue to issue loans.	351.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	351.9	-	-	-
18										HB 289/SB 231 OPERATING LANGUAGE SUBTOTAL	59,534.0	0.0	1,841.5	0.0	61,375.5	-	-	-
19																		
20										RATIFICATIONS								
21	14	New	New	New	Corrections (20)	Various	Y	Ratification	FY2024 Department of Corrections Ratification	This \$14,195,475.75 ratification will fully address the BFY2024 shortfall and cover expenditures incurred to support the Department of Corrections continuous 24/7 operations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	14	New	New	New	Corrections (20)	Various	Y	Ratification	FY2025 Department of Corrections Ratification	This \$12,622,561.03 ratification will address the overall shortfall and fully cover the personal service expenditures associated with 24/7 operations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	14	New	New	New	Family & Community Services (26)	APH Payment Assistance (3327)	Y	Ratification	FY2025 DFCS Payment Assistance Ratification	To promote long-term fiscal stability, the Alaska Pioneer Homes Payment Assistance Program requires increased funding in the amount of \$691,937.09 to ensure adequate resources are available to support elders residing in the homes. In FY2025, the Alaska Pioneer Homes experienced a budget shortfall resulting from insufficient appropriations to the Payment Assistance Program, which subsidizes care for residents unable to pay the full cost of services. Program funding did not keep pace with the rising number of residents qualifying for assistance and the escalating costs of care, creating a disparity between available resources and actual expenditures. Addressing this deficit through retroactive revenue collection is not feasible, as residents liquidate their assets before qualifying for payment assistance, leaving little to no likelihood of future financial changes that would disqualify them from continued support.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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24	15	New	New	New	Natural Resources (10)	Parks Management & Access (3001)	Y	Ratification	FY2023 Department of Natural Resources Ratification	The \$4,137.08 shortfall in the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation was due to uncollectible operating program and federal revenue.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	15	New	New	New	Fund Capitalization (52)	Fire Suppression Fund (3451)	Y	Ratification	FY2025 Fire Suppression Fund Ratification	<p>This \$3,827,326.00 request is for the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund (AS 41.15.200 - AS 41.15.240). Fiscal Year (FY)2025 Statutory Designated Program Receipt (SDPR) authority was insufficient due to invoices received from calendar year 2024. The true-up for fire season costs does not occur until after the fall after the fire season ends and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) does not typically receive reimbursements for fire response activities performed during the same fiscal year.</p> <p>Limited SDPR authority for wildland firefighting has been authorized with the intent that additional authorization for wildland fire suppression efforts, including high complexity fires with heavy resource demands, would be obtained through the appropriate process if needed. Outstanding 2024 fire season expenditures have exhausted that authority.</p> <p>The scale of destruction in 2024 across the western states was near record breaking. Nearly 9 million acres burned nationwide, suppression costs were over \$4.8 billion and over 4,500 structures were lost. Western states and Canadian provinces belonging to the Northwest Compact faced major fires that overwhelmed local capacity. Alaska's support helped fill critical gaps. To maintain readiness and continue fulfilling mutual aid responsibilities, additional authority is needed.</p>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26										RATIFICATIONS SUBTOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
27																		
28										HB 289/SB 231 OPERATING NUMBERS AND LANGUAGE SUBTOTAL	66,234.0	0.0	1,841.5	0.0	68,075.5	-	-	-