

SB

106

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. Bill Version: SB 106
(S) Publish Date: 3/10/97

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Alaska Court System
Title: Notary Public Bond BRU: Trial Courts
Sponsor: Judiciary by request Component: _____
Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 768

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS & CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						

Fund Source (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY 97) cost: None

Positions

Full-Time						
Part-Time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

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Agency: Alaska Court System Date: 03/06/97
Approved by: Stephanie J. Cole, Administrative Director *SJC* Date: 03/06/97
Agency: Alaska Court System

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Doug Wooliver
Administrative Attorney

March 11, 1997

Dear Senator Kelly;

The Alaska Court System respectfully requests that SB 106 be calendared for floor debate at your earliest convenience.

This bill will benefit those citizens submitting applications to be notaries public by removing the requirement that the required bond applications be signed by the clerk of the superior court. Although this bill will provide a small time savings to the court system, its primary purpose is to save notary applicants an extra and unnecessary step and to remove 1 to 2 weeks from the appointment process.

Currently, by statute, the Lieutenant Governor is charged with accepting applications from and appointing notaries. However, a law enacted shortly after statehood requires that the clerk of the superior court approve the \$1,000 bond that is part of the application. This means that rather than sending their applications directly to the Lieutenant Governor, applicants must first take or mail them to the superior court. The court clerk merely looks at the bond to make sure that it is filled out properly and signed. There is no analysis done and no verification that the information is accurate. This function is not something that the clerk is uniquely qualified to do or has any particular expertise in.

This bill allows notary applications to be sent directly to the Lieutenant Governor, thus removing one layer of bureaucracy and 1 to 2 weeks of time from the notary application process.

Very truly yours,

Doug Wooliver
Administrative Attorney