

2/3/03

OVERVIEW:

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**Alaska State Legislature
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE**

AGENDA

Room 519 Capitol Building - 1:30 P.M.

February 3, 2003 - Monday

Agency Overviews: Alaska Court System
SC → Stephanie J. Cole, Administrative Director

Teleconference:

mg → Marla Greenstein, Executive Director, Alaska Council on
Judicial Conduct 272-1033
IC → Larry Cohn, Executive Director, Alaska Judicial Council
279-2526 extension 1

Agency Overviews: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation
bb → RS → Robert D. Storer, Executive Director
→ Bob Bartholomew, Chief Operating Officer

Military and Veterans Affairs

cc → Craig Campbell, Adjutant General, Commissioner
SJ → Samuel Johnson, Assistant Commissioner, Division of
Homeland Security
dl → Denise Liccioli, Director, Division of
Administrative Services, Department of Military & Veterans
Affairs

COMMISSIONER

ALASKA JUDICIAL COUNCIL OVERVIEW
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 3, 2003
LARRY COHN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Judicial Council Duties

The Judicial Council has constitutional and statutory duties in three general areas. First, the Council screens applicants for judicial vacancies and nominates the most qualified applicants to the governor for appointment. The legislature also has assigned to the Council the responsibility of screening applicants for the head of the Public Defender Agency and for Administrative Tax Law Judges.

Second, the Council by law must evaluate the performance of judges who are to appear on the ballot, and must make performance information and recommendations available to voters. The Supreme Court has asked the Council to conduct similar evaluations of retired judges sitting *pro tem*, and of masters and magistrates. The legislature has required the Council to evaluate the performance of administrative tax law judges.

Third, the Alaska Constitution directs the Judicial Council to conduct studies and make recommendations to improve the administration of justice in Alaska. The legislature has assigned the Council specific projects from time to time such as the collection of civil case data and the evaluation of the Anchorage and Bethel felony DUI courts.

B. Council Membership

Alaska's Constitution establishes the membership of the Council: three non-attorney members appointed by the Governor, three attorney members appointed by the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alaska who serves, *ex officio*, as Chairperson. The Constitution provides that all appointments shall be made "with due consideration to area representation and without regard to political affiliation." A majority of both houses of the legislature must confirm the non-attorney appointments, while the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association appoints the attorney members after conducting advisory elections among Bar members within local judicial districts. Members serve six-year staggered terms.

C. Organization and Administration of the Council

The Judicial Council is governed by bylaws adopted in concurrence with the constitutional provision that the Council shall act ". . . according to rules which it adopts." The Judicial Council's staff currently includes the executive director, senior staff associate, staff attorney, fiscal officer, website manager, research analyst, administrative assistant, and secretary.

II. FY'04 BUDGET REQUEST

The Council is submitting a continuation budget at the same level of its FY'03 authorized budget. That amount is 760.8 thousand dollars. Except for inflation and a pass-through grant of 30 thousand dollars for community-based court observers, the Council's budget is approximately the same as it was nine years ago. The Council has not requested a supplemental budget in more than 20 years. The Council is also submitting a continuation of the 30 thousand dollar pass-through grant for volunteer community-based court observers. The Council uses the evaluations of these observers as one measure of judicial performance.

The Council seeks one increment, in the amount of 42.4 thousand dollars, to fund a new research project to measure the extent and significance of pro se litigation in Alaska and to issue recommendations based on that study.

The total budget request is \$833,600.

III. JUDICIAL SELECTION

In 2000 and 2001, the Council nominated applicants for seven superior court vacancies and three district court vacancies. The Council uses selection procedures that it has developed over the past three decades. For each vacancy, it surveys every active and every in-state inactive member of the Alaska Bar Association, asks for detailed reference letters and performance assessments by professionals with direct, recent professional experience with the applicant, conducts public hearings, reviews information about professional discipline and credit and criminal histories, evaluates writing samples, and investigates issues that arise in any of the information. The Council interviews each applicant for state court positions.

IV. EVALUATION OF JUDGES

A. Retention Election Evaluations

Alaska's constitution and statutes require each judge periodically to stand for retention at the general election. The lengths of terms vary with the judicial position, with all judges serving a shorter initial term, and longer terms after the first retention. Statutes passed in 1975 require the Judicial Council to evaluate each judge standing for retention, and to make the results of the evaluations known to the public. The Council also recommends a "yes" or "no" vote on each judge to the voters.

Sixteen judges—one court of appeals, five superior court, nine district court and one supreme court justice—stood for retention in 2002. The Council found each judge qualified and recommended a "yes" vote for retention. Voters retained all of the judges.

The Council based its evaluations on input from peace and probation officers, active members of the Alaska Bar, jurors who sat on cases before the trial court judges during the preceding two years, and court employees. The Council also surveyed social workers and citizens who helped Alaska's children by serving as guardians ad litem and court-appointed special advocates.

The Council also reviewed responses to questionnaires from attorneys who had appeared before the judges on recent cases, analyzed appellate affirmance and reversal rates, compiled records on peremptory challenges filed against the judges, reviewed discipline, credit and criminal histories, held public hearings, and encouraged public comment.

The Council made its retention evaluation information widely available to the public. The Official Election Pamphlet sent to each Alaska voter included a page summarizing the Council's performance evaluation materials on each judge. The Council published comprehensive materials, and posted most non-confidential information on its Internet home page (www.ajc.state.ak.us). In 2002, the Council placed a series of ads in most of the state newspapers for several weeks before the November election.

B. Performance Evaluation of Pro Tem Judges and Other Judicial Officers

The Council's role in evaluation expanded in 1986, when the Alaska Supreme Court adopted Administrative Rule 23, requiring the Council to evaluate retired judges who wish to serve pro tem. The rule requires the Council to survey Bar members, evaluate the judges' abilities to serve pro tem, and provide the evaluations to the Chief Justice. The Council evaluated five retired judicial officers in December 2002 using a somewhat briefer survey than that designed for sitting judges.

In 1997, the Alaska Supreme Court asked the Council to conduct an experimental survey on the performance of standing masters. Standing masters handle substantial numbers of child and family cases, domestic violence matters, and criminal arraignments and bail settings. In 2001, the Council surveyed attorneys and peace and probation officers concerning magistrates and masters in Alaska. Survey results were shared with the magistrates and masters to encourage improvement in performance, with the presiding judge who supervised the magistrates, and with the Alaska Supreme Court.

C. Administrative Law Judge

In 1999, the Council completed an evaluation of Alaska's administrative tax law judge and found the judge qualified for reappointment to a four year term. The Council forwarded evaluation information to the Governor, who did reappoint the judge for another term. In 2003, the Council will conduct another evaluation.

V. REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. 2001-2002

Alaska's Constitution requires the Judicial Council to make reports and recommendations to the Alaska Supreme Court and to the legislature at intervals of not more than two years. In January 2001, the Council issued its Twentieth Report that summarized the Council's activities during 1999 and 2000. The Council's Twenty-First Report that summarizes the Council's

activities in 2001 and 2002 will be distributed to the Alaska Supreme Court and to the legislature by mid-February.

In 2000 and 2001, the Council completed two major reports and an *Alaska Law Review* article about therapeutic justice principles and projects in Alaska. The two reports were *Alaska Civil Cases June 1999 - December 2000*, published in May 2001, and the *Interim Status Report of the Alaska Criminal Justice Council*, published in January 2002, and written in collaboration with the Criminal Justice Council. The law review article, "Therapeutic Justice in Alaska Courts," was published in June 2002. The Council also completed a major revision of *A Handbook for Victims of Crime in Alaska*, published in both English and Spanish (September 2001).

1. Alaska Civil Cases June 1999 - December 2000

The report on civil case data is the Council's second. The first, published in February 2000, included only data from the civil case resolution forms required by the legislature under a 1997 statute. The May 2001 report included another eighteen months collection of data from attorney-submitted forms and about ten months worth of data collected directly from court case files.

2. Interim Report of the Alaska Criminal Justice Council

In 1997, policymakers representing all three branches of government as well as members of the community convened to form Alaska Criminal Justice Assessment Commission (CJAC). The Commission used a collaborative process to recommend improvements to the criminal justice process that would alleviate prison overcrowding. The Judicial Council participated in that process. In May 2000, the Criminal Justice Assessment Commission published its final report and recommendations for improving the criminal justice system. The recommendations addressed issues of concern to many: the problems created by alcohol and drug abuse, the need to find better solutions for the mentally disabled in the justice system, the disproportionate numbers of minorities in the justice system, the costs of prison overcrowding and the promise of new ideas such as restorative justice and therapeutic courts.

The CJAC recommended that a smaller organization be created to carry out its recommendations. In 2000, state officials formed the Criminal Justice Council (CJC). The Judicial Council provides staffing for the Criminal Justice Council. The Council's senior staff associate serves as the Council's director. In January 2002, the Council issued an interim status report concerning the CJAC recommendations. In January 2003, the CJC issued a final report that shows that several of the CJAC recommendations have been successfully completed, and substantial progress has occurred for many of the rest. The current report will assist the legislature, executive branch and courts to identify ways to improve the criminal justice system during 2003 and 2004. All legislators will receive a copy of the report shortly.

3. A Handbook for Victims of Crime in Alaska

The Council published the original version of this handbook in January 1996 and a revised edition in 1998. The September 2001 revisions made major changes to the structure and content of the handbook, to reflect legislative and policy changes in intervening years. The handbook also added major new sections on victims' rights and roles, on post-conviction processes, and on revised information about victims' services. The new version is available in both English and Spanish.

4. "Therapeutic Justice in Alaska's Courts," Alaska Law Review

Published in the June 2002 issue of the *Alaska Law Review*, this article described the principles of therapeutic justice, gave an overview of how the principles are applied in Alaska, described the three therapeutic courts operating in Anchorage at the time (Anchorage Wellness Court, Mental Health Court or Court Coordinated Resources Project, and the Anchorage Felony Drug Court), and reviewed constitutional and legal issues raised by therapeutic justice.

B. Current Judicial Council Work

1. Criminal Justice Process Study

At the recommendation of the Supreme Court's Fairness and Access Implementation Committee and of the Criminal Justice Assessment Commission, the Judicial Council began compiling data in 2001 about 2,500 selected felony cases from 1999. The main purpose of the work is to identify disparities, if they exist, rising from unwarranted distinctions such as ethnic and cultural minority status, gender, income or other inappropriate characteristics. The study also will provide information needed by the different branches of government for making policy and budget decisions.

Data collected from court files included information about the charges, offense characteristics, defendant characteristics, case processing, bail, plea negotiations, and sentence conditions. Other agencies provided additional data. Department of Public Safety sent prior criminal history and ethnicity, and Department of Corrections identified defendants with mental health issues. Data from secondary sources like the Census and national literature on recidivism will set the context for understanding Alaska's data. Information from the review will be available by the end of FY'03.

2. Therapeutic Justice Project Evaluations

At the request of the Court System, the Judicial Council began establishing procedures to evaluate three therapeutic projects, the Anchorage Felony Drug Court, the Anchorage Wellness Court and the Anchorage Court Coordinated Resources Project (Mental Health Court). In 2001, the Legislature created two new therapeutic projects, a Felony DUI Court in Anchorage and a Felony Alcohol Therapeutic Court in Bethel, and required the Council to collect baseline data and evaluate those two courts.

The Council worked on all of these projects in 2001 and 2002, developing databases for each project to use to compile information about the programs and their participants. Council staff trained project staff in use of the databases, sought funding for the evaluations, and collected data about 500 participants in the different programs (and for comparison defendants where possible). In the next couple of months, the Council will report on the status of the Mental Health Court. In 2003 and 2004, the Council will continue to accumulate data about the work of the Anchorage Felony DUI Court and the Bethel Therapeutic Court and will issue a report to the legislature in 2005.

3. Criminal Justice Council

The CJC is presently focusing on accumulating more information about costs and benefits of policy decisions in the criminal justice system.

4. Civil Case Data

The Council completed its second report on the civil case data in May 2001, and submitted draft legislation related to its recommendations. The legislation did not pass in 2002. In 2003 and 2004, the Council expects to reconsider the legislation, continue to collect data on civil cases as required by statute, and to prepare a brief report on civil cases.

5. Council Website and Internet Bar Survey

The Council continues to develop its website and its Internet-based services for the public and practitioners. The Council publishes comprehensive information on its website regarding judicial selection and retention. All of the Council's published work since statehood is available on-line. Attorneys filing civil case data forms can complete them and submit them over the Internet. The website includes links users to a variety of resources concerning the justice system.

During 2003 and 2004, the Council expects to continue offering these services. The Council also is developing the ability to survey attorneys and eventually others about judicial performance using the website. Internet surveys appear to encourage better response rates and to reduce the costs associated with mailing forms and entering data. The Council hopes to experience these advantages and better serve the community by giving survey respondents the choice of using the Internet.

6. Revised Guide to Criminal Justice System

The Council is working on substantial revisions to its "Guide to the Criminal Justice System." The new Guide will include updated sections on laws, revised and simpler presentations of criminal justice process, and new information about therapeutic courts, restorative justice and other new principles in the criminal justice system.

7. Committee Participation

Council staff serve on a wide variety of court and criminal justice system committees and boards. Among these are:

a. Supreme Court Fairness and Access Implementation Committee

The committee includes several judges and justices, the court's administrative director and a Council staff person. The Council's review of 1999 felony cases was prompted by this committee's predecessor. The Council plans to continue work with this committee during the next two years.

b. Judicial Education Committees

Judicial Council staff serve on these committees and subcommittees, including the Judicial Mentoring Committee, the committee that designs judicial training for the annual judicial conference. These provide opportunities for the Council to use its understanding of judges gained during application and evaluation processes to improve judicial education.

c. Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board

The statute creating this board assigned the Council the statutory responsibility of meeting with other state criminal justice agencies to coordinate information systems and needs. The Council continues to meet with this group regularly.

d. Supreme Court Public Outreach Commission

The Chief Justice created the commission in 2001 to encourage public participation in the courts. The Council's Executive Director is a member of the group.

8. Public Outreach Work

In addition to contributing to the work of the Supreme Court's Public Outreach Commission, the Council and its staff engaged in efforts intended to enhance communication and understanding between the public and the judicial system. In 2002, present and past Council members conducted a public discussion of the Council's role in the judicial selection process and of the criteria employed by Council members in determining which judicial applicants are most qualified. In October 2002, the Council's Executive Director was invited to serve as a panelist at the Alaska Native Law Conference. In June 2002, the Executive Director was asked to serve on a panel at a forum sponsored by the University of Alaska Fairbanks on the retention process. In May 2002, Council staff participated in Law Day activities. The Council and its staff will continue its work in this area.

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

The mission of the Alaska Court System is to provide an accessible and impartial forum for the just resolution of all cases that come before it, and to decide such cases in accordance with the law, expeditiously and with integrity.

Who are the customers of the Alaska Court System include:

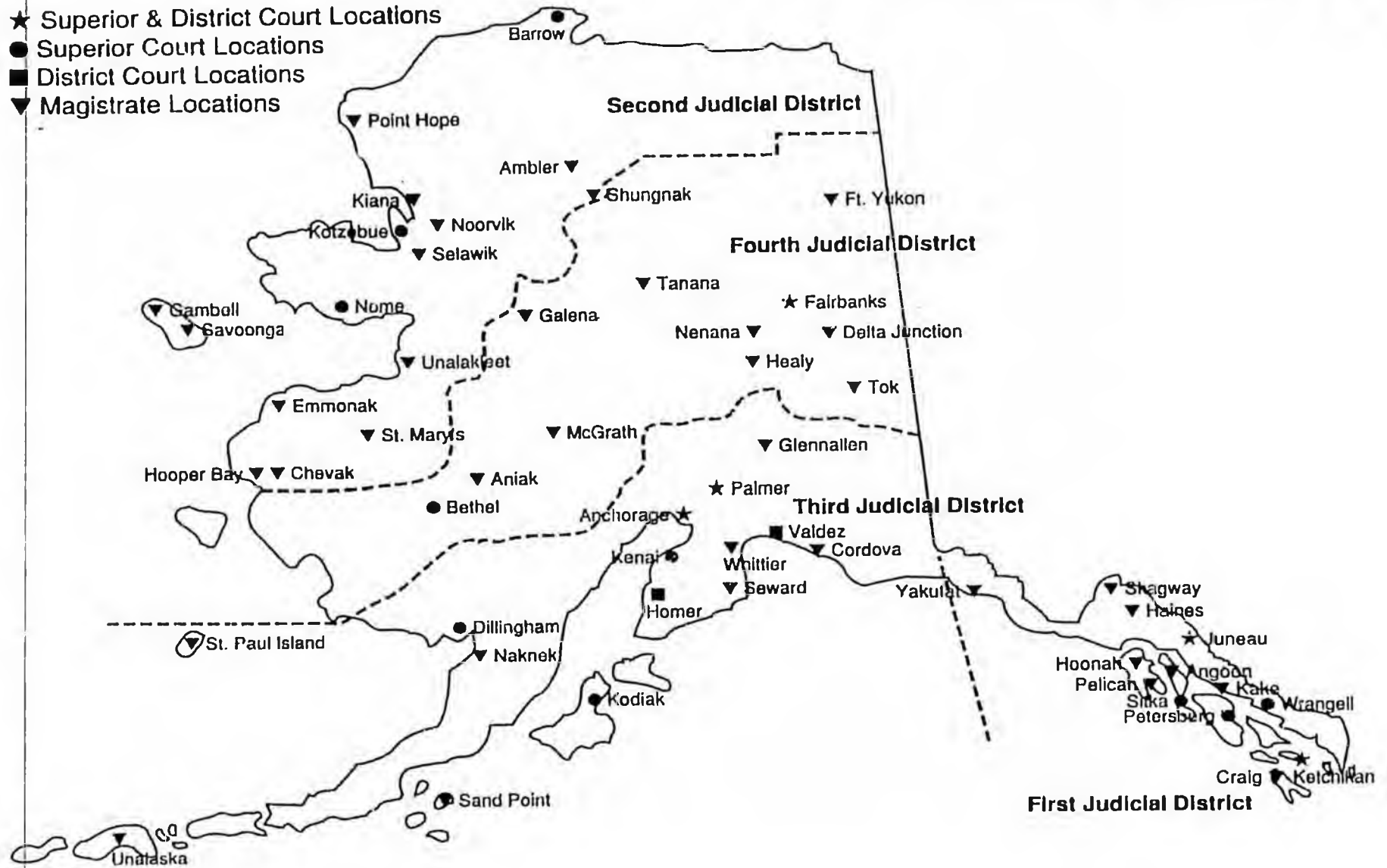
- ◆ Individual citizens of Alaska, who access the courts as litigants, jurors and witnesses, and for such auxiliary services as deposits of wills and public record information
- ◆ Businesses and organizations, which access the courts as litigants and which are recipients of justice system information
- ◆ The attorneys of the Alaska Bar Association who represent litigants before the courts
- ◆ The agencies of the executive branch, and the Legislature, both as litigants and as recipients of justice information and statistics
- ◆ Representatives of the media, who seek information about court cases and court business
- ◆ Researchers (in-state, national and international) as recipients of justice information and statistics

Eight accepted purposes of courts are:

1. To do individual justice in individual cases
2. To appear to do justice in order to promote public trust in our system of government
3. To provide a forum for the resolution of legal disputes
4. To protect individuals from the arbitrary use of governmental power
5. To provide a formal record of legal status
6. To deter criminal behavior
7. To rehabilitate persons convicted of crimes
8. To separate persons convicted of crimes from society, in appropriate cases

ALASKA COURT LOCATIONS

- ★ Superior & District Court Locations
- Superior Court Locations
- District Court Locations
- ▼ Magistrate Locations



ALASKA COURT SYSTEM
(Information as of June 30, 2002)

Fiscal Year:	July 1 - June 30	
Geographical Area Served:	586,413 square miles	
Number of Judges:	5	supreme court judges
	3	court of appeals judges
	34	superior court judges
	17	district court judges
	60	magistrates
Number of Court Locations:	16*	combined superior and district court
	42	district courts only (judge and/or magistrate)
Number of Authorized Positions:	668	permanent full-time
	52	permanent part-time
	21	non-permanent
	741	total

*Includes three locations without resident superior court judges: Wrangell, Petersburg and Valdez.

FIVE LARGEST TRIAL COURTS
(by number of permanent full-time employees)

Anchorage	219
Fairbanks	81
Juneau	32
Palmer	25
Kenai	23

Alaska Court System
FY 2003 Authorized Budget Overview

(Excludes Federal Grant Funds)

<u>Budget Category</u>	<u>Funding Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Budget</u>
Personal Services	\$40,803,000	77.4%
<u>Classification</u>		
<i>(Permanent positions)</i>		
Clerical <i>(ranges 6 - 14)</i>	439	61.7%
Law clerk <i>(ranges 13 - 15)</i>	56	7.9%
Semi-professional <i>(ranges 15 - 20)</i>	47	6.6%
Manager <i>(ranges 21 and above)</i>	42	5.9%
Magistrate	52	7.3%
Judge <i>(active / pro tem)</i>	76	10.7%
Totals	712	100.0%
Travel	973,600	1.8%
<i>Case-related travel (22%), jury meals and lodging (29%), administrative travel (23%) and employee training (25%)</i>		
Contractual	9,674,300	18.4%
<i>Jury, witness & professional fees (18%), space rental & utilities (27%), equipment rental (3%), telephone, postage & network (15%), subscriptions (14%), repairs & maintenance (21%), and other (2%)</i>		
Supplies	795,400	1.5%
<i>Office and library supplies</i>		
Equipment	277,100	0.5%
<i>Replacement office and courtroom equipment</i>		
Leasehold Improvements	186,600	0.4%
<i>Minor remodeling, painting and carpeting</i>		
Total FY 2003 Budget (excluding federal funding)	\$ 52,710,000	100.0%

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM
FY2002 Funds Collected on behalf of Cities and Boroughs

<u>City/Borough</u>	<u>Total Funds Collected by Court</u>
Anchorage	\$670,586
Angoon	930
Barrow	11,495
Bethel	7,740
Cordova	4,824
Craig	2,680
Dillingham	4,416
Fairbanks	17,871
Fairbanks Borough	4,175
Galena	1,014
Haines	2,254
Homer	31,009
Hoonah	2,066
Juneau	104,804
Kenai	26,949
Ketchikan	50,742
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	280
Klawock	226
Kodiak	15,606
Kodiak Island Borough	290
Kotzeube	2,240
Matsu Borough	7,005
Nenana	44,540
Nome	500
North Pole	4,175
Palmer	62,275
Petersburg	210
Point Hope	2,763
St. Mary's	571
St. Paul	3,128
Seldovia	80
Seward	13,710
Sitka	25,805
Skagway	5,490
Soldotna	24,758
Tanana	1,380
Unalakleet	2,419
Unalaska	2,305
Valdez	31,469
Wasilla	70,587
Wrangell	4,708
Yakutat	820
Totals	<u><u>\$1,270,892</u></u>

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM
 October 2002 Permanent Fund Dividends Processed
 (as of 1/7/03)

<u>Court</u>	<u>PFD Totals by Court</u>
Anchorage Court	\$4,979,389
Angoon	6,428
Aniak	10,081
Barrow	64,202
Bethel	119,727
Chevak/Scam Bay/Hoop Bay	3,698
Cordova	2,395
Craig	51,966
Delta Junction	18,937
Dillingham	56,833
Emmonak	4,737
Fairbanks	1,365,866
Fort Yukon	1,188
Gambell (Nome)	583
Galena/McGrath	2,465
Glennallen	16,654
Haines	21,549
Healy	1,523
Homer	60,427
Hoonah	14,998
Juneau	793,554
Kake	8,582
Kenai	383,398
Ketchikan	467,487
Kodiak	129,579
Kotzebue	68,145
McGrath	2,020
Naknek	22,655
Nenana	15,499
Nome	95,667
Palmer	540,597
Petersburg	40,179
Saint Marys/Mtn Village	5,964
Saint Paul Island	2,951
Sand Point	4,253
Seward	44,731
Silka	139,662
Skagway	2,265
Tanana	2,734
Tok	17,950
Unalakleet	14,505
Unalaska	17,731
Valdez	33,782
Wrangell	57,291
Yakutat	11,682
Totals	<u>\$9,726,512</u>

Alaska Court System
FY02 Court Revenues Deposited to the General Fund

Fines and Forfeitures	\$3,708,163
Case Filing Fees	1,710,767
Clerical and Miscellaneous Fees (Transcripts, Notaries, Copies)	285,250
Cost Recoveries	290,745
Interest Income	142,810
	142,810
Total FY02 General Fund Revenue	\$6,137,735

Alaska Court System
FY02 Revenues Collected for Other State Agencies

Alaska Police Standards Council (Surcharges)	\$562,817
Health and Social Services (Vital Statistics)	173,765
	173,765
Total FY02 Revenues Collected for Other State Agencies	\$736,582

Department of Law¹
FY02 Collections of Costs and Fees Imposed by Courts

Cost of Appointed Counsel	\$883,259
Cost of Incarceration	762,325
Court Fines and Bonds	1,177,551
Traffic and Minor Offense Fines	406,243
Court and Collection Costs	154,784
Civil Judgments	86,079
Criminal Restitution	91,464
Juvenile Restitution	13,202
	13,202
Total Dept. of Law FY02 Collections of Court Costs and Fees	\$3,574,907

¹Information supplied by Nancy Sullivan, Collections Coordinator, Collections and Support Section

Alaska Court System
FY2004 Operating Budget Request

FY2003 Authorized Budget (Conference Committee)	\$52,710,000
Grants Budget	516,000
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FY2003 Final Budget (660 PFTs, 52 PPTs & 21 NPPs)	\$53,226,000
Court System Operating (General Fund) Budget Requests	2,081,500
Increased Grants/Other Funds	263,800
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FY2004 Request (669 PFTs, 53 PPTs & 22 NPPs)	\$55,571,300
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<i>(Total increase is \$2,345,300, which is 4.4% over the FY 2003 Final Budget)</i>	

Increments Summary (organized by budget request unit)

Appellate Courts

Workstations, Chairs, Digital Audio Recording System (DARS) \$27,500

This increment would provide ergonomically improved workstations and replacement chairs for a safer, more comfortable work environment for clerical employees. The cost for 11 workstations and chairs will be approximately \$22,000. The Anchorage supreme court does not presently have a DARS unit for recording proceedings. The cost to acquire this unit will be \$5,500.

Trial Courts

New positions \$407,700
Second District

In-Court Clerk, Kotzebue, 12A, permanent full-time \$59,300

The Kotzebue court does not have an adequate number of non-judicial employees to address increased caseload needs, both inside and outside of the courtrooms. Superior court case filings are up 30% from FY01 to FY02 and 35% from FY00 to FY02. District court non-traffic case filings are up 24% from FY01 to FY02 and 35% from FY00 to FY02. For trials and hearings, staff is borrowed from the clerk's office to cover in-court duties. This results in diminished customer service.

Rural Court Trainer, 2nd District, 16A, permanent full-time \$64,100

The second district is currently the only district without a dedicated position of rural court trainer. Although it has fewer clerical staff than other districts, it has a significantly higher proportional rate of turnover than the other districts. This employee, which is planned to be based in Anchorage, will provide training and clerical assistance in the areas of case processing, customer service and general court management to rural courts. This request includes \$10,000 for travel.

Third District
District Court Judge, Palmer, 81A, permanent full-time \$139,900

The Palmer court's caseload continues to reflect the rapid population growth of the Mat-Su Valley. In FY 02, Palmer's caseload represented over 11% of the total of new cases filed statewide. The court's staffing levels have not kept up with the caseload generated by the area's growth and the Palmer court is seriously understaffed in both judicial and non-judicial positions. The Palmer court needs an infusion of staffing resources to insure that this court's cases are handled appropriately and expeditiously.

Alaska Court System

FY2004 Operating Budget Request

Trial Courts (continued)

Third District (cont.)

This increment would add funding for a second district court judge in Palmer. Palmer currently has the highest number of case filings per judicial officer in the state. (In FY 02, Palmer filings totaled 15,877, or 3,969 per judicial officer.) Even with the addition of this second judge, Palmer is projected to continue to have the highest number of case filings per judicial position. Total requested includes \$5,800 for equipment and wide-area network fees.

Court Clerk, Palmer, 12A, permanent full-time

\$40,200

To assist with the increasing court caseload, this increment would fund a court clerk position to provide required in-court coverage and secretarial services to the current Palmer district court judge, the district court judicial position included in the FY 04 budget request, and a magistrate. This will allow these positions to function more efficiently and process cases without undue delay.

Facilitator, Anchorage, 13A, permanent full-time

\$45,600

The Family Law Self-Help Center assists pro se litigants (litigants without lawyers) throughout the state (primarily over the phone) on family law cases (divorce, dissolution, child support, and other family-related cases.) The operation is currently completely funded by federal funds that are passed through CSED to the court system for this purpose ("IV-D funds"). Currently the Center employs a director and two paralegal level facilitators. With current staffing, the Center can only serve approximately 3,000 customers per year, which is considerably less than the demand for these services. The court has received approval to fund one additional Center facilitator through federal IV-D monies. The court is required to submit a budget increment to formalize this agreement.

Fourth District

Court Clerk, Chevak, 10A, permanent full-time

\$31,200

This court is one of the busiest in the fourth district. Chevak had 585 case filings in FY02. This is a 54% increase over FY01 case filings. The Chevak court is staffed with a part-time magistrate and a part-time court clerk. Minimal staffing and high caseload numbers will continue to create inefficiencies in court operations. Funding requested will increase the part-time position to full-time.

Court Clerk, Aniak, 10A, permanent part-time

\$27,400

In FY02, Aniak had 230 case filings, of which 195 were non-traffic filings. The magistrate for this court travels on a monthly basis to outlying communities and does not have any clerical support. This court meets the court's standards for appointment of a clerical position based on caseload. The presence of a clerk will allow the court to be open each day. Funding requested will support a half-time position.

Facility operations, maintenance and leasehold improvements

\$512,100

First District

Juneau Court

\$80,000

Security services will be provided to this court in FY03 through funding from a granting agency. The cost for security services will be an annual expense, for which grant funds are not the ideal source. If funded, this request will allow screening services to continue after grant funds have been exhausted.

Alaska Court System
FY2004 Operating Budget Request

Trial Courts (continued)

Second District

Unalakleet Court

\$9,100

The City of Unalakleet has indicated an intent to increase our leased space expense from \$365/month to \$1,118/month. The court desires to retain the current leased space as it is unlikely adequate space can be located elsewhere within the community. The court has been paying \$ 0.59/sq.ft. for this space. This rate is well below market rates. The increase will adjust the rate to \$1.80/sq.ft, which is reasonable for this community.

Kotzebue Court

\$128,000

The current Kotzebue courthouse, constructed in 1971, is the most substandard superior court courthouse in the state. The space is poorly laid out (due to piecemeal expansions to address urgent space needs in the past) and it has many functional problems, including an antiquated heating system that channels furnace fumes into the building under certain weather conditions. Expansion and improvement at the current facility would be difficult because there is no significant unused land adjacent to the courthouse and temporary space to house the court during any period of remodeling has not been found. The Department of Military Affairs ("DMVA") has 6,500 SF of space available in the existing Kotzebue armory building which is very well suited to the court's long-term needs. DMVA has indicated a willingness to enter into a long-term lease with the court system. The court received \$225,000 of capital funding in FY 03 for planning and design of an improved Kotzebue court facility. This increment will cover the court's ongoing expense for an annual lease of this space with DMVA.

Third District

Kenai and Palmer Courts

\$150,000

The US Marshal's Service conducted security surveys of the Kenai and Palmer courts. The absence of security screening systems and personnel to operate these systems resulted in these facilities being at high risk for security breaches. Funding is requested for the placement of contractual security personnel in these court locations to partially address some of the security issues. Required Palmer screening equipment has been secured and the Kenai equipment has been requested in the FY04 capital budget.

Unalaska Court

\$100,000

The present courthouse is too small and poorly configured for many court proceedings. There is limited public waiting space outside the courtroom and no space for private conferences. Crowding in the clerical work areas lends itself to unsafe conditions. Jury pools are required to assemble in the street in front of the building because the courtroom is too small to accommodate the entire group. Public parking is limited. This request is for additional funding to secure an alternative court location.

Fourth District

Bethel Court

\$45,000

The Bethel court is one of the busiest court locations in the state and serves as the hub for the communities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. In FY 03, a much needed second superior court judgeship was created to address the high caseload and to allow for the operation of a therapeutic court project for persons charged with felony drunk driving. This increment provides for an additional courtroom and related space to accommodate the new staffing and calendar needs.

Alaska Court System
FY2004 Operating Budget Request

Trial Courts (continued)

Travel & Training Funds **\$100,000**

These funds will be used for two purposes: 1) Support the recommendations of the Fairness & Access Committee by providing travel funds for increased judicial presence in rural areas. The Committee suggested that judicial officers routinely conduct hearings, trials and participate in local justice matters in rural areas. 2) Renewed emphasis on core competency training for supervisors. Since 1998 the court system has experienced a high level of turnover in supervisory positions due to the retirement incentive plans. As a result of attrition, over 50% of present supervisors have been employed with the court system for less than 5 years. Many of these supervisors are clerks of court and magistrates in rural court locations who have additional administrative responsibilities. This has created an immediate need for renewed emphasis on competency based training for supervisors.

Reinstate First Day Juror Pay to \$25/Day **\$200,000**

To partially address the court's required FY 03 budget reduction, the fees paid to jurors outside of Anchorage for their first day of jury service were reduced from \$25 to \$5. (The Anchorage first day juror fee had already been established at a reduced rate of \$5, to reflect the shorter period of time that potential jurors in Anchorage were subject to jury service call.) This increment funds a reinstatement to the \$25 level of the first day fee for jurors outside of Anchorage.

Mental Health Court **\$8,200**

The court system was approved to receive an increase in the funding for the mental health court. This small increase will cover salary costs for the court's position and the case management position contracted through OPA.

Authority to Receive and Expend Non-Federal Grant Funds **\$10,000**

The court seeks authority to receive and expend grant funding or donations from other than federal sources. With this authority, the court may be eligible to receive small amounts of funding from the American Bar Association or from non-profit foundations to support events and efforts such as "National Law Day" or "Juror Appreciation Week".

VAWA Grant - Improvements in Handling Domestic Violence Cases **\$200,000**

The Alaska Court System has been awarded a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Justice totaling \$440,886 for a two-year project to improve the way the Anchorage trial courts handle domestic violence-related cases. The court's request for \$200,000 of the total funding is to cover the fiscal year 2004 expenditures. With this award, the Alaska Court System will undertake several projects to improve the way the Anchorage trial courts handle domestic violence-related cases. Some funds will be used to conduct a needs assessment to identify ways to further enhance victim safety and offender accountability. The grant also will fund modifications and enhancements to the court's new electronic case management system to enable judges to make more informed decisions in criminal and civil domestic violence cases. In addition, the court will hire a court-based facilitator to help domestic violence victims correctly complete legal paperwork. This position will be a non-permanent position.

Increase Hourly Rate Paid for Court-Appointed Attorneys **\$34,000**

The court system must provide attorneys for a small number of indigent people who are legally entitled to a lawyer, but not eligible for services from either the Public Defender Agency or the Office of Public Advocacy. People receiving these appointments include minor children in guardianship and estate cases, respondents in protective proceedings and involuntary alcohol commitments, and biological parents in certain types of adoptions, among others. The court system seeks funding to increase the compensation for attorneys who accept these appointments from \$40 per hour to \$60 per hour, which is the hourly rate that the Office of Public Advocacy pays its contract attorneys. The court's hourly rate, which is set by rule, has not increased since 1978. In several court locations, no private attorney will accept these appointments for \$40 per hour. Because the clients in these cases are particularly vulnerable, it is important to have qualified attorneys available for these appointments.

Alaska Court System
FY2004 Operating Budget Request

Administration

New positions

\$218,800

Human Resources Assistant, Anchorage, 8A, permanent part-time **\$19,300**

This position will be responsible for data entry, maintenance of filing systems, front desk reception duties and other clerical functions as required. Request includes \$1,500 for a workstation and chair.

Computer Training Specialist, Anchorage, 14A, permanent full-time **\$61,100**

Information Systems Support position to assist with desktop programming, help desk, requests and overall user support. Request includes \$13,000 for area-wide travel and training.

Computer Training Specialist, Anchorage, 16A, permanent full-time **\$67,100**

Information Systems Support position to train users throughout the court system. With an increase in computer systems associated with the DARS and CourtView projects and general computerization of the court system, this position is required to support on-going user training needs. Request includes \$13,000 for area-wide travel.

Computer Programmer/Analyst, Anchorage, 18A, permanent full-time **\$71,300**

Information Systems Support position to support increased programming needs associated with systems development. This position will program in Visual Basic 6.0 and support users' programming requirements associated with the RUG and new CourtView system. Request includes \$10,000 for travel and training.

Court System-wide Requests (impacts all budget request units)

Data Processing Chargeback - Wide Area Network (WAN) Fees

\$271,500

The state has developed a new rate structure for WAN and computer services. The new structure is based on the number of full-time employees X \$65.89 per month. In FY02, the court paid \$342,000 for WAN services. Under the new rate structure the court's cost is estimated to be \$522,000. Additionally, the executive branch has estimated that the court will be charged \$91,500 for other computer services charges as they are incurred.

Expand Court's Salary Schedule to Include a "G" Step

\$355,500

The most common compensation concern raised by court employees is the discontinuation of annual merit increases upon reaching "F" step. For FY01, the largest union in the executive branch - the General Government Unit - negotiated a revised salary schedule that added a "G" step between the "F" step and the first longevity step. This new step is calculated at "F" step + 3.75%. Inserting a "G" step allows long-term, knowledgeable employees an opportunity to progress through another salary step prior to reaching the first longevity step. Inserting a "G" step will also place the court system on an even keel with the executive branch, which was the intent of AS 22.20.037(c).

Total Increments

\$2,345,300

**Alaska Court System
FY04 Budget Increments**

Location	Increment Title	Cost
All Districts	Travel & Training	100,000
All Districts	Juror Pay Restored	200,000
All Districts	Longevity Change G Step	267,100
All Districts	Increased WAN Fees	217,600
All Districts	Court Appointed Attorney fees from \$40/hour to \$60/hour	34,000
All Districts	Grant Receipts from Other than State & Federal Sources	10,000
1st District	Improve Court Security in Juneau	80,000
2nd District	Rural Court Trainer, computer, desk, chair, WAN	64,100
2nd District	Court Clerk III - Kotzebue	59,300
2nd District	Unalakleet Lease Expense	9,100
2nd District	Kotzebue Lease Expense	128,000
3rd District	Court Clerk II - Palmer	40,200
3rd District	District Court Judge - Palmer	139,900
3rd District	Facilitator - Anchorage (Family Law Self-Help Center)	45,600
3rd District	VAWA Project Funds to Improve Handling DV Cases	200,000
3rd District	Improve Court Security in Kenai and Palmer	150,000
3rd District	Unalaska Lease Expense	100,000
3rd District	Mental Health Trust Authorized Receipts	8,200
4th District	Court Clerk II - Chevak (PPT to PFT)	31,200
4th District	Court Clerk II - Aniak (PPT)	27,400
4th District	Bethel Lease Expense	45,000
Trial Court Total		1,956,700
Appellate	Longevity Change G Step	23,700
Appellate	Workstations, DARs Unit	27,500
Appellate	WAN Fees Increase	21,400
Appellate Court Total		72,600
Administration	HR Assistant I (PPT)	19,300
Administration	Computer Support Specialists (3 positions)	199,500
Administration	Longevity Change G Step	64,700
Administration	WAN Fees Increase	32,500
Administration Total		316,000
FY04 Increments Total		2,345,300

HOUSE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL

DATE: 2/3/03

MEMBER	PRESENT	ABSENT
CROFT	/	
FOSTER	✓	
HAWKER	✓	
JOULE		✓
MEYER		/
MOSES	✓	
STEVENS	✓	
STOLTZE	✓	
WHITAKER	✓	
HARRIS	✓	
WILLIAMS	✓	

**Alaska State Legislature
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE**

AGENDA

Room 519 Capitol Building - 1:30 P.M.

February 3, 2003 - Monday

Agency Overviews:

Alaska Court System

Stephanie J. Cole, Administrative Director

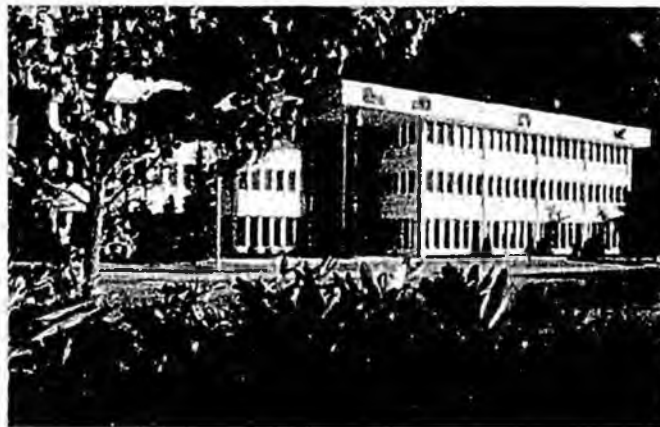
Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

Robert D. Storer, Executive Director

Military and Veterans Affairs

Craig Campbell, Adjutant General,
Commissioner

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation overview



February 2003

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



The Alaska constitution

Article IX, Section 15 Alaska Permanent Fund

Section 15. Alaska Permanent Fund.

At least twenty-five percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be used only for those income-producing investments specifically designated by law as eligible for permanent fund investments. All income from the permanent fund shall be deposited in the general fund unless otherwise provided by law [Effective February 21, 1977].

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Enabling legislation

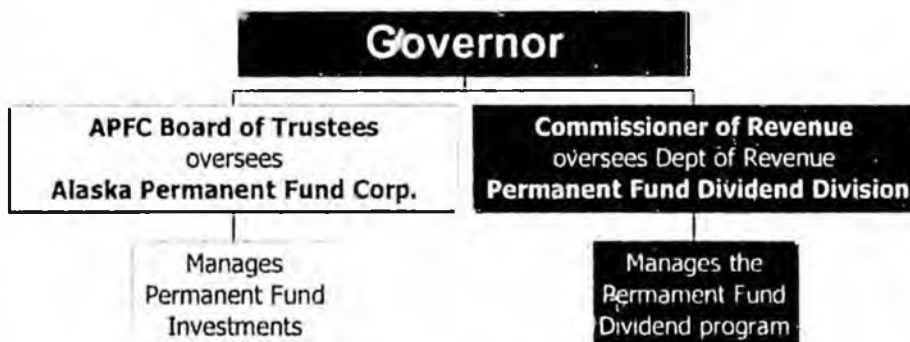
Alaska Statutes 37 13

	.010	Alaska Permanent Fund	120	Investment responsibilities of the board
*	.020	Findings		Income
	.030	Purpose	140	Disposition of income
*	.040	Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation	145	Corporation budget
*	.050	Composition and qualification of board of trustees	150	Audits
	.060	Term of office	170	Reports and publications
	.070	Removal and vacancies	180	Tax exemption
	.080	Quorum and voting	190	Political activities
	.090	Compensation of board members	200	Public access to information
			205	Regulations
*	.100	Corporation staff	300	Management of other assets
	.110	Conflicts on interest	900	Definitions

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



APFC v. PFDD...



Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



APFC mission

**Maximize the value of Alaska's Permanent Fund
through prudent long-term investment
and protection of principal
to produce income
to benefit all generations of Alaskans.**

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



APFC values

Focus

Focus on mission to maintain a clear strategic direction.

Integrity

Act in accordance with the highest ethical standards in all endeavors.

Professionalism

Seek excellence and perform all duties professionally, emphasizing quality, innovation, balance, teamwork, and productivity.

Accountability

Fiduciary responsibility lies with every employee of the Corporation.

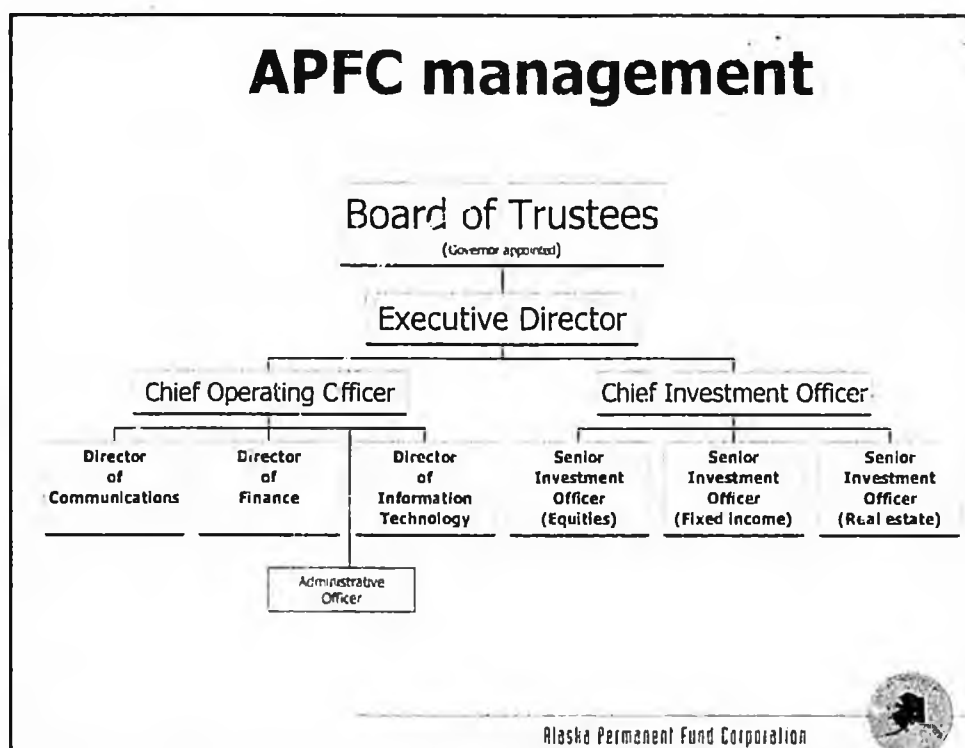
Consistency

Commit to consistent application of all policies.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



APFC management



Corporate goals

- Apply the **prudent expert rule** to all investment decisions in exercising fiduciary responsibility.
- Protect the purchasing power of the entire Fund against inflation, over time.
- Maintain a **diversified asset allocation** to minimize risk and to achieve the Board's long-term investment return target of 5%, after inflation.
- Consolidate and keep current all corporate **information technology** systems and maximize their usefulness to APFC staff.
- Ensure strong **monitoring and internal control systems** are in place for financial reporting and compliance with policies and contracts.
- Provide **reliable and objective information** to the Administration, Legislature and the people of Alaska on all matters affecting the Fund.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation 

Board's basic investment principles

- **Diversify** to protect principal
- Follow the **prudent expert rule**; do the utmost due diligence, apply best judgment and accept the consequences
- Invest for the **long-term**, be patient, but be prepared for periods of short-term volatility
- Balance income benefits between **current and future generations**

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Relationship between the Permanent Fund and the legislature

- **Legislative Budget & Audit Committee** is the designated oversight agency for the Permanent Fund.
- Legislature establishes **authorized investment list** for Permanent Fund investments; this list has been amended/expanded five times.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



The Fund has benefited from legislative actions...

- Statute doubled the constitutionally mandated rate of **dedicated oil revenue** contributions from 25% to 50% for new fields after 1980.
- *Two special appropriations* of "excess" oil revenue and an additional *seven* special appropriations of Fund income were applied to principal.
- The legislature has fully **inflation-proofed** principal every year since 1983.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Four Fund myths...

1. It is possible to predict future investment returns.
2. The distribution policy which has worked well for the last 21 years will work well for the next 21 years.
3. Changes to the use of Fund income will not affect the PFD.
4. The Permanent Fund is big enough to be all things for all people.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Alaska Permanent Fund

Brief history and financial outlook for Fund growth and income

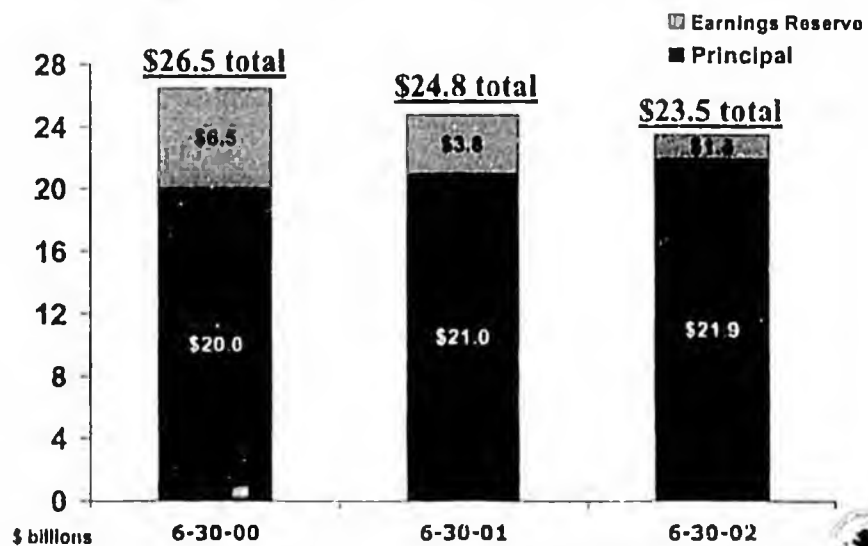
February, 2003

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Permanent Fund market value

24-month change in principal and earnings reserve account



Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

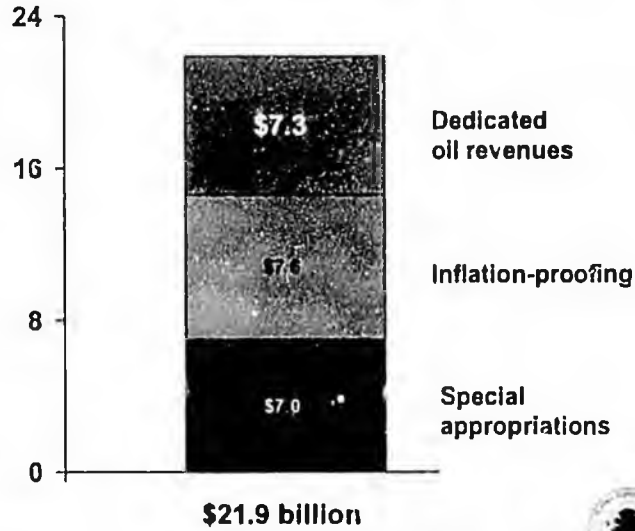


Fund principal

sources of contributions as of June 30, 2002

The Alaska Permanent Fund principal is protected by the Alaska Constitution.

The principal is not available for appropriation.



\$21.9 billion

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

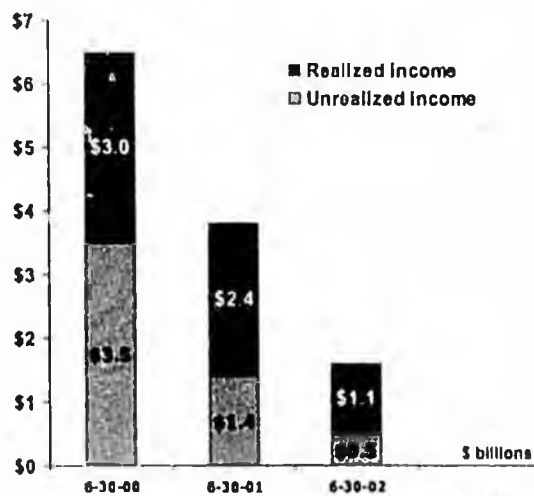


Earnings reserve account

24-month change in realized and unrealized income

As provided by law, all Fund income is deposited in the earnings reserve account.

It is retained there until appropriated by the legislature.



Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Earnings reserve reconciliation

What happened to the \$4.9 billion?

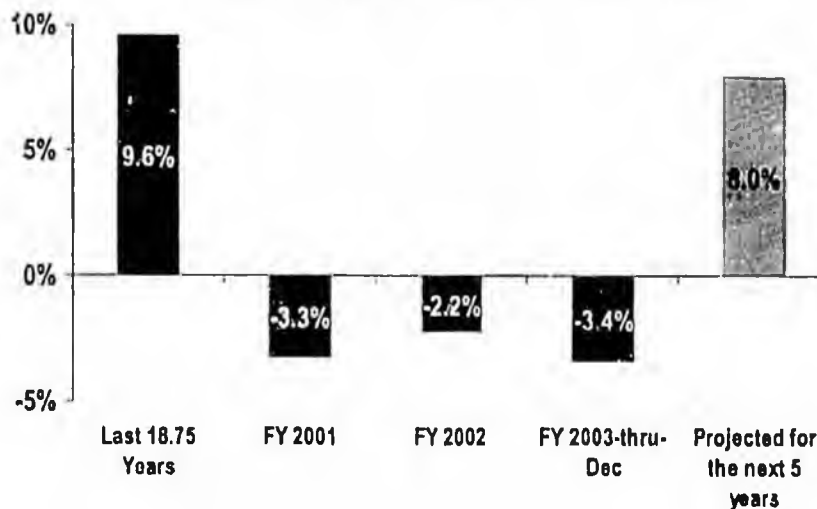
\$6.5 billion	June 30, 2000 ERA balance
+ \$1.9 billion	2 years of net cash flow (interest, dividends and real estate)
- \$5 billion	2 years of realized losses
- \$1.3 billion	2 years of inflation-proofing transfers to principal
- \$2.0 billion	2 years of paying distributions for PFD's
- \$3.0 billion	2 years change in unrealized gains
= \$1.6 billion	June 30, 2002 ERA balance

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Fund's total return

annualized for the past, recent times and the future



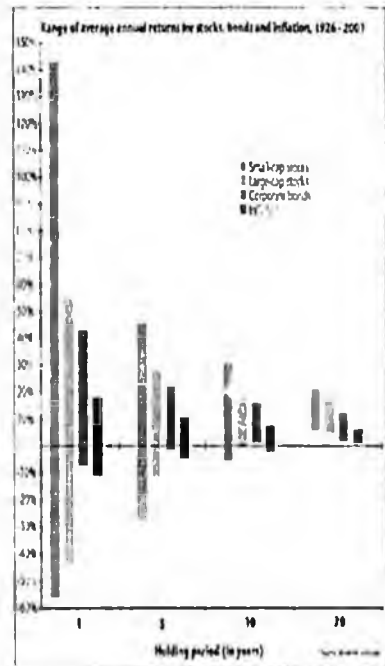
Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Fund's asset allocation and control bands

Domestic equities	37% +/- 7%
<u>International equities</u>	<u>16% +/- 5%</u>
Total equities	53% +/- 5%
Domestic bonds	35% +/- 7%
<u>Non-Dollar bonds</u>	<u>2% +/- 2%</u>
Total bonds	37% +/- 5%
Total real estate	10% +/- 2%

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Staying the course

Although there is a 1 in 4 (25%) chance that the Fund will earn a negative return in any single year, there is only a 1 in 20 (5%) chance over a 5-year period and a 1 in 100 (1%) chance over a 10-year period of a negative return.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Priority for use of Fund income

Alaska Statutes (AS 37.13.140 and 145) determine how much is available annually for distribution and provides for the priority of the payment of dividends and inflation-proofing:

1) First, dividends are calculated and paid;

then

2) Second, an amount of income sufficient to offset the effect of inflation is transferred to principal.

Note: Remaining undistributed distribution amount has never been appropriated out of the Fund.

Available for distribution calculation

The amount available for distribution is the lesser of:

1) 21% of the sum of the last 5 years' realized earnings;

or

2) the realized earnings reserve account at the end of the current fiscal year.

Defined in statute AS 37.13.140 and AS 47.13.145

How the Fund works

Amount available for distribution

1st Step

	<u>Realized Income</u>
FY99	\$2,544 million
FY00	\$2,222 million
FY01	\$1,199 million
FY02	\$ 257 million
FY03 (estimate)	<u>\$ 556 million</u>
	\$6,778 million

multiply by 0.21 = \$1,423 million available for distribution.

1/2 of the lesser amount in Step 1 or 2 is transferred to the dividend fund and paid out to qualified applicants. Since the beginning of the dividend program, the 1st step calculation has always been the lesser amount.

How the Fund works

Amount available for distribution

(calculation for dividend to be distributed)

2nd Step

- Realized earnings reserve account at beginning of fiscal year was \$1,136 million.
- Add current year's, in this case FY 03 estimated realized earnings of \$556 million.
- Total is \$1,692 million available at fiscal year end for distribution.

1/2 of the lesser amount in Step 1 or 2 is transferred to the dividend fund and paid out to qualified applicants. Since the beginning of the dividend program, the 1st step calculation has always been the lesser amount.

Inflation-proofing

Specified in statute AS 37.13.145:

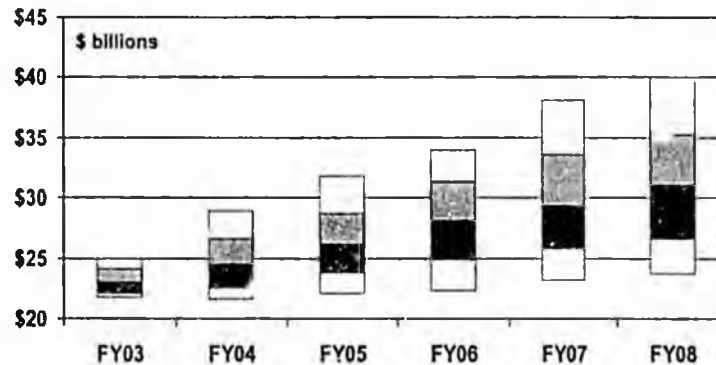
- Compute the average of the monthly U.S Consumer Price Index for urban consumers for each of the two previous calendar years;
- Compute the percentage change between the first and second calendar year average; and
- Apply that rate to the value of the principal of the Fund on the last day of the fiscal year.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation



Range of market value

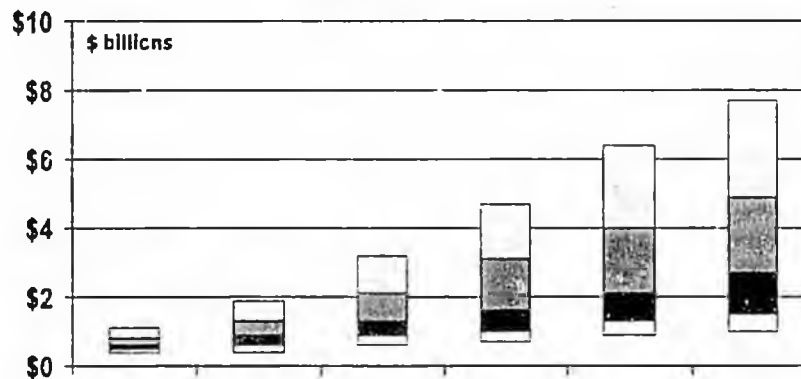
FY03 – FY08



90 th Percentile	\$25.1	\$28.9	\$31.7	\$33.9	\$38.1	\$40.0
75 th Percentile	\$24.2	\$26.6	\$28.6	\$31.3	\$33.6	\$35.1
Median	\$23.1	\$24.5	\$26.0	\$28.1	\$29.3	\$30.9
25 th Percentile	\$22.2	\$22.6	\$23.7	\$24.9	\$25.9	\$26.6
10 th Percentile	\$21.8	\$21.6	\$22.1	\$22.3	\$23.2	\$23.7

Range of realized earnings reserve

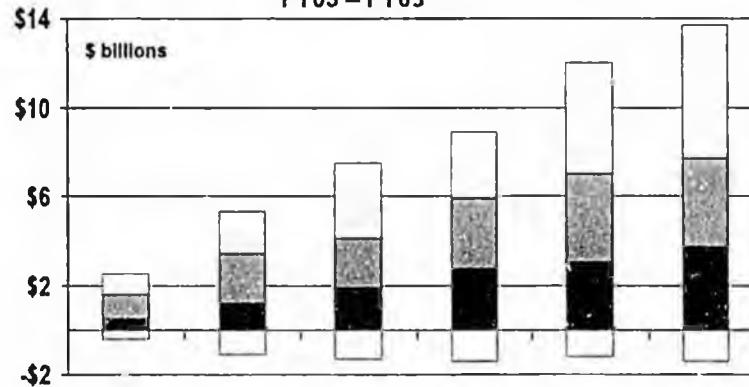
FY03 - FY08



	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
10 th Percentile	\$1.1	\$1.9	\$3.1	\$4.7	\$6.3	\$7.7
25 th Percentile	\$.8	\$1.3	\$2.0	\$3.1	\$4.0	\$4.9
Median	\$.6	\$.9	\$1.2	\$1.6	\$2.0	\$2.7
75 th Percentile	\$.5	\$.6	\$.8	\$1.1	\$1.3	\$1.5
90 th Percentile	\$.4	\$.4	\$.6	\$.8	\$.9	\$1.0

Range of total earnings reserve

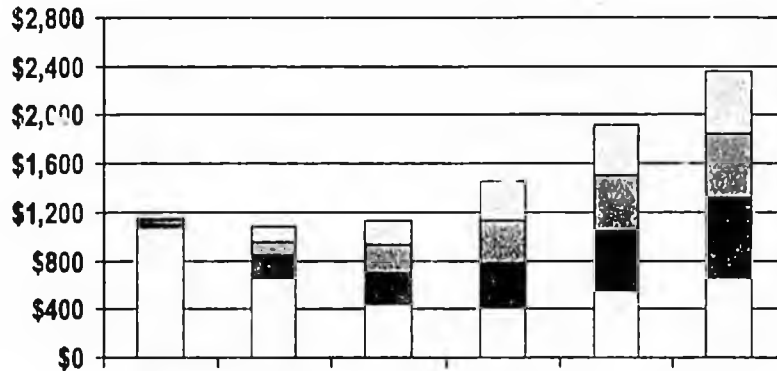
FY03 - FY08



	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
10 th Percentile	\$2.5	\$5.3	\$7.5	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$13.7
25 th Percentile	\$1.6	\$3.4	\$4.1	\$6.0	\$7.0	\$7.7
Median	\$.5	\$1.2	\$1.9	\$2.8	\$3.1	\$3.7
75 th Percentile	(\$0.2)	(\$0.3)	(\$0.2)	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0
90 th Percentile	(\$0.4)	(\$1.1)	(\$1.3)	(\$1.4)	(\$1.2)	(\$1.4)

Range of per capita dividends

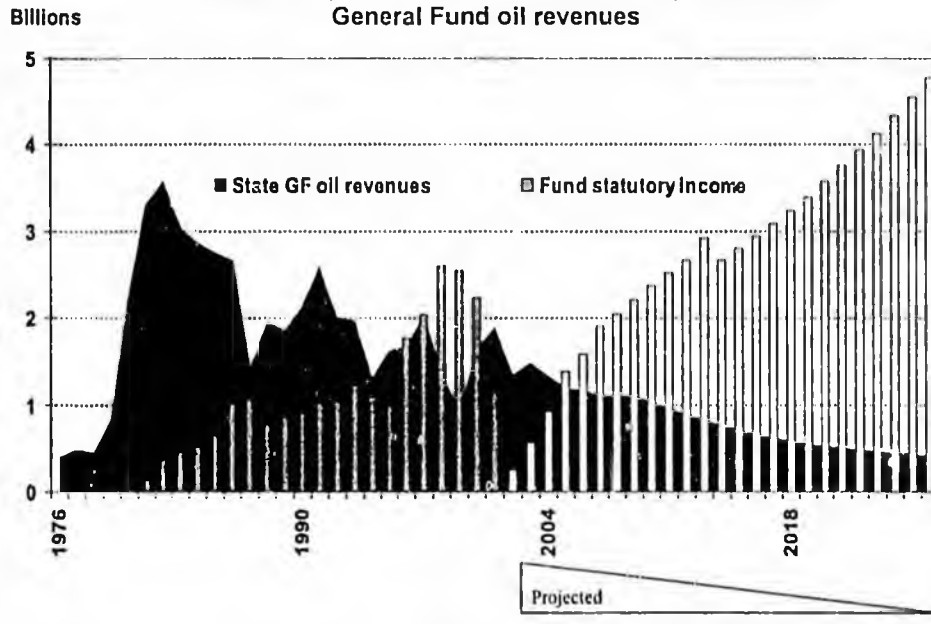
FY03 - FY08



	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
10 th Percentile	\$1,150	\$1,080	\$1,130	\$1,450	\$1,910	\$2,360
25 th Percentile	\$1,130	\$950	\$930	\$1,130	\$1,510	\$1,850
Median	\$1,100	\$840	\$700	\$770	\$1,040	\$1,310
75 th Percentile	\$1,070	\$660	\$440	\$420	\$550	\$660
90 th Percentile	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$0	\$0

Focusing on the long term

The relationship of Permanent Fund statutory income vs. General Fund oil revenues

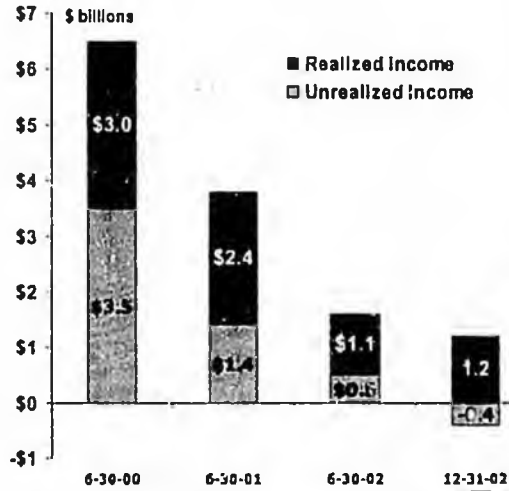


Earnings reserve account

30-month change in realized and unrealized income

As provided by law, all Fund income is deposited in the earnings reserve account.

It is retained there until appropriated by the legislature.



Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation





Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



House Finance Committee

Overview Presentation

February 3, 2003



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



MISSION

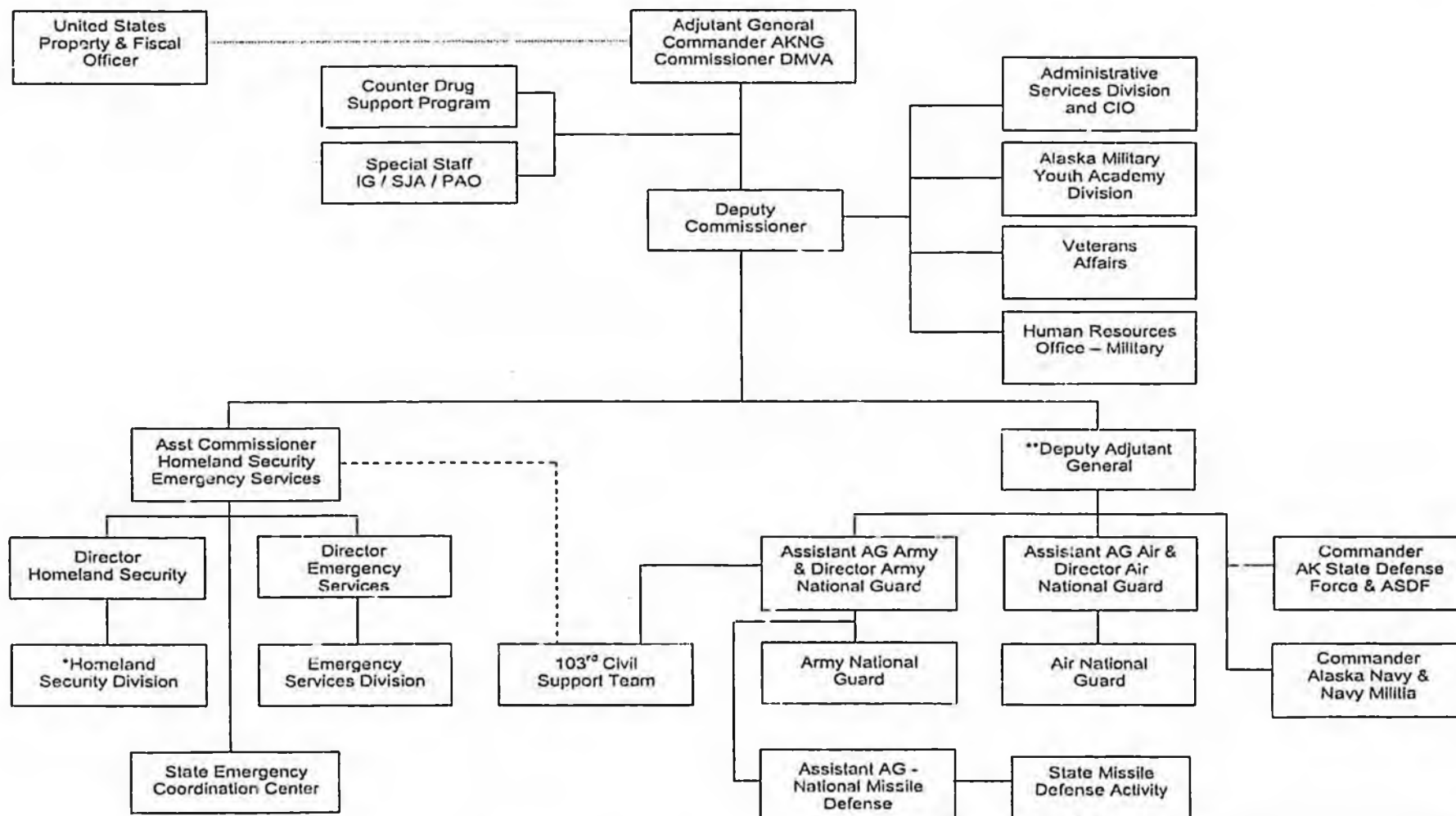
*Provide relevant, ready, quality forces
and services for Alaskans
and the Nation.*



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Reorganized



* Staff from ADES, DOT/PF, DEC, DPS, DOA, DHSS

..... Coordination

----- Operational Control

** Senior Military Officer Assigned as Assistant Adjutant General Army National Guard or Air National Guard (dual hat position)

Decentralized - Empowerment



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Priority Missions

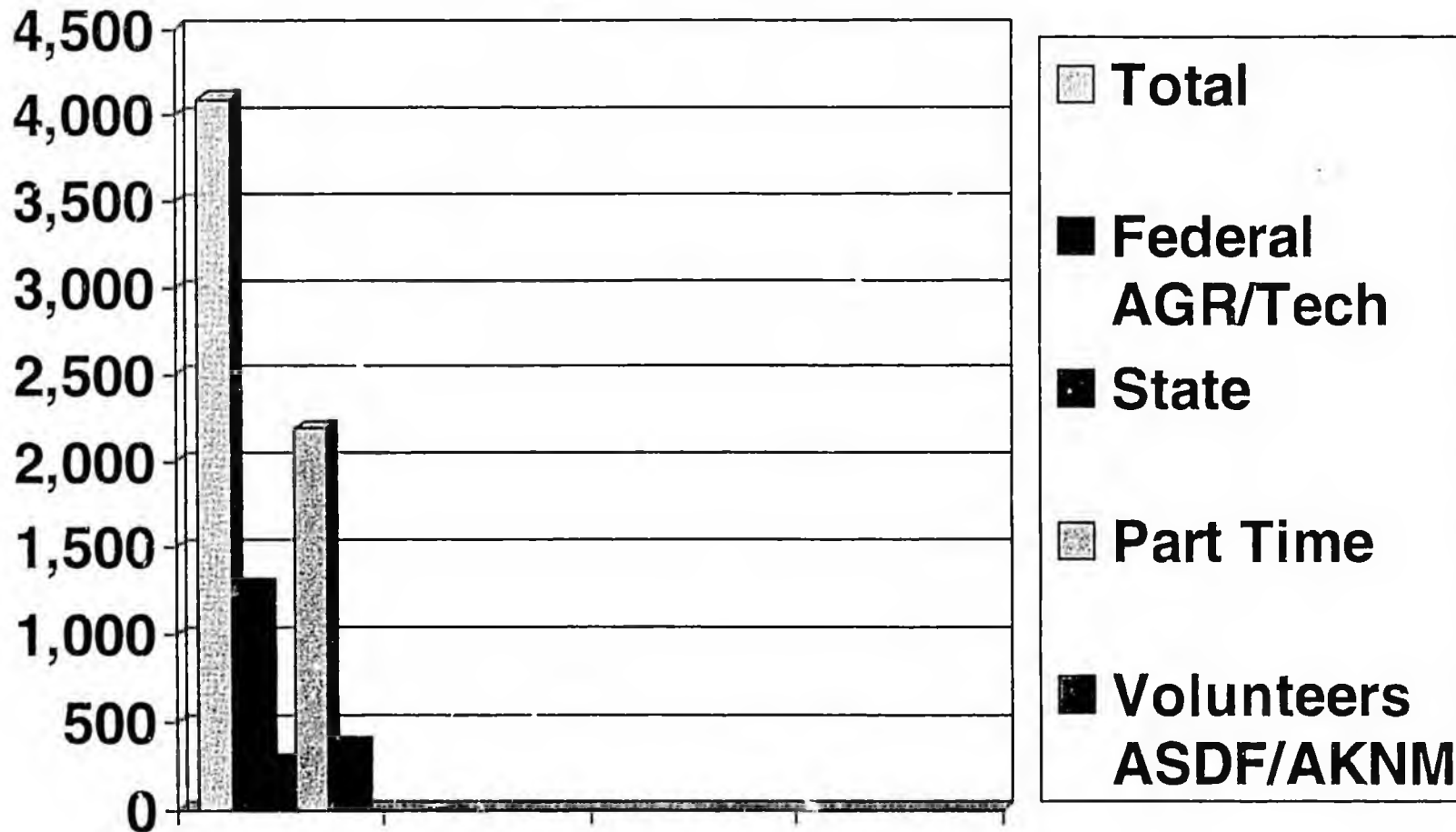
- Homeland Security
- Recruiting & Retention
- Missile Defense
- National Guard Transformation
- Veterans Home



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Personnel 2003





Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



National Guard Transformation

- **Army Guard**
 - **Striker Brigade**
 - **Ft. Greely**
 - **Air Guard**
 - **Aerospace Defense (611th & Clear)**
 - **C-17 Globemasters**
 - **767 Tankers**
- Joint
Operations**



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Homeland Security Priorities

- Prioritized Critical Infrastructure
- Information Dissemination
- Vulnerability Assessments
- Homeland Security Task Force
- Threat Level Procedures
- Response Procedures
- Increase Community Out-Reach
- Revise State Emergency Operations Plan



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Recruiting & Retention

- National Guard Waiver Issue
- % of Natives Officer 16% vs. NCO 84%
- % of Females Officer 33% vs. NCO 67%
- Alaska Army Guard is 31% Native Alaskan



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Missile Defense

- Construction Now
- Initial Operational Date 2004/2005
- 300 Army Guard Soldiers
- Housing
- Railroad Connection from Fairbanks to Ft. Greely
- Power – Golden Valley vs. Onsite



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Plans, Measurements & Communications

- Strategic Plan
- Annual Report
- Performance Measures
- Web Site Access



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Key Issues

- Formation of Homeland Security Program
- Recruiting and Retention
- Union Contract
- C-12 Accident Lawsuit Settlement
- Army Aviation Property Accountability
- National Guard Facility Deferred Maintenance
- Kulis Air National Guard Base Lease
- Missile Defense Program



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



Conclusion

- No General Funds Supplement for Employees in 2003
- Primary Focus Areas for 2004
 - Homeland Security
 - Recruiting and Retention
 - Disaster Relief
 - Veterans Home
- Open Process
- Questions ?