

LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1985 - 1986 2414

HB 496 cont. - HB 500

2414

positive emotional connection to the family *during* the marriage. Their rage is not so much because they fear losing important intimate relationships, but because they suspect they never truly had them, and may lack the capacity to develop them.

But if the anger is understandable, the destructive response cannot be justified. To understand the reasons is like understanding the reasons a batterer batters or a molester molests. At the bottom line, the violent behavior must stop.

There are available remedies—proposed policies that would promote equity and fairness while recognizing individual family differences. In custody disputes, WLDF's Polikoff and other commentators point to case law in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Oregon that offers a gender-neutral standard based on continuity of care to the children. If, in West Virginia, a mother has been the child's primary caregiver prior to divorce and is not unfit, there is a presumption in favor of retaining her as the custodian. If a fit father has fulfilled that role, he receives the presumption in his favor. In Pennsylvania and Oregon, while presumption is not the standard, positive consideration is given to the role of the primary caregiver.

(If child-raising responsibilities have truly been shared, of course, the parents may agree on joint custody. Studies show that parents who have shared child-raising during the marriage are the most likely to choose joint custody, and the most likely to make it work. Court-imposed joint custody, however, is the least likely to be successful, often creating conflict and inequity.)

Once custody is determined based on continuity of care and the best interests of the children, advocates note, financial arrangements should ensure that each new family unit achieves a standard of living equal to the other. This means first that property is divided to reflect the needs of all family members, so that, for example, a three-person family of mother and two children would receive a three-person share—not an amount equal to or less than the father alone.

Similarly, alimony and child-support levels should be set to allow the children and their caretaker to enjoy the same standard of living as the noncustodial parent. One excellent method of doing this is known as income equalization. Simply stated, standardized government cost-of-living charts are used to determine comparable incomes for a family of one, two, or more at any given standard of living. Total family income is then divided so that each family unit is at the same level. Yet despite the ready

availability of the charts (and law review articles explaining their use), no state presently uses the income equalization method.

Finally, since a court order is only a piece of paper until enforced, aggressive enforcement of support orders is needed. Recent federal legislation, the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 (see "Gazette," June, 1985), requires states to improve their mechanisms for child-support collection. Yet organized political pressure is needed on the state level—first, to ensure that the laws really are implemented; second, to see that these much-needed reforms are extended to alimony collection as well; finally, to urge the adoption of reasonable guidelines offering adequate support levels.

As the need for reform becomes ever more clear, women's activism on divorce equity is increasing. (See "News Focus," page 67.) Just as we struggle for the freedom to choose or not choose men as partners, to marry or not to marry, and to have or not have children, we must also struggle to make those choices meaningful and safe. By insisting that our partings with men be free of oppression and coercion, we open the door to equality between women and men *within* relationships. □

Marianne Takas is a lawyer who writes extensively about the legal rights of women and children. Her new book, "Child Support: A Complete, Up-to-Date, Authoritative Guide To Collecting Child Support," is published by Harper & Row.

Star Wars

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 58

Promise: Star Wars research won't by itself violate the ABM Treaty.

Reality: This is a tricky point. The treaty states: "Each party undertakes not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." Mere scientific research might be exempt, but at what point do we begin to "develop" and "test" a system?

There is another treaty at risk too. We have an agreement to ban "weapons of mass destruction" in space. It would be jeopardized by bomb-pumped lasers. Also at risk may be the offensive arms limitation of SALT II, since a standard counter to any defense is to build up the offense. So instead of some 10,000 warheads aimed at us, we could easily face 50,000 or more; thus, the apparently stubborn insistence by the Soviets that there be no offensive arms reduction

until and unless the United States gives up Star Wars.

Lately the Administration has seized upon "Agreed Statement D" in the ABM Treaty that suggests that systems using "other physical principles," such as lasers or particle beams, may not be limited by the treaty. Maybe so. But the 1972 ABM Treaty is easily the most significant of our Arms Control agreements with the Soviet Union. It was the only time we've forgone a weapon that was under active development, and it saved us up to \$50 billion. Unlike SALT I that expired years ago and SALT II that's never been ratified, it has no expiration date. We know there are high officials in the Administration who have little faith in arms control and would like to scrap this treaty. Star Wars research might just accomplish this dubious goal.

Promise: Once we've developed space-based ballistic missile defense, we will share it with the Russians.

Reality: The President made this offer during the March, 1983, speech, and repeated it before journeying to Geneva last November to meet with Mikhail Gorbachev. The idea has some logic: the Russians will *have* to have comparable defenses if we are to maintain the mutuality that prevents catastrophe. But if we were really serious, wouldn't we be undertaking joint research, even in these early stages?

It is worth reflecting on the fact that if a level of trust actually existed such that we could give the Russians our most advanced and secret of weapons, then we wouldn't need the weapons in the first place.

CONCLUSION

The very best we can expect from the Administration's version of Star Wars is that, 30 years from now, the national debt will be \$1 trillion higher than it would have been. Some will have made nice careers in the Space Commands, the defense industries, and academia; and maybe public opinion polls will show that some people feel "stronger" for the expenditure. But *we will be no more secure.*

Meanwhile, the interest on the \$1 trillion debt will approach \$100 billion per year (more if interest rates go up), money that might have prevented brain damage in newborns, helped job-training for the unemployed, filled potholes in streets, or simply been retained in citizens' pockets.

At worst, some future space traveler might find a blackened earth continuing its familiar orbit around the sun, on into the millions of years that were to have been available to us; sur-

Beneath The Surface

*The Truth about Divorce,
Custody, and Support*



A New Look at Career Assets

BY LENORE J. WEITZMAN

Janne Hayes raised four children during her 25-year marriage to an ambitious lawyer and state legislator. While she was a full-time homemaker and mother, he gained education and experience in the world of business and politics. But upon their divorce, her investment in his political career was ignored. When her severe arthritis and asthma prevented her from supporting herself, she ended up on welfare and food stamps.

In modern industrial societies like the United States, our major form of wealth comes from investment in ourselves—our "human capital"—and in our careers. This is true in marriage too. Husbands and wives typically invest in careers—most particularly in the husband's education and career—and the products of

such investments are often a family's major asset.

But despite the ideology of marriage as a partnership in which both partners share equally in the fruits of their joint enterprise, the reality of divorce is quite different. When it comes to dividing family assets, the courts often ignore the husband's "career assets"—a term I coined for the array of tangible and intangible assets acquired as part of a spouse's career.

Consider the findings of my 10-year study of divorce: 60 percent of divorcing couples in California have less than \$20,000 in fixed assets. Yet the average divorcing couple can earn more than \$20,000—more than the value of all their fixed assets—in just one year. This means that the value of career assets, indeed the value of earning capacity alone, is much greater than the physical assets of the marriage.

These facts have important policy implications, for they reveal that courts cannot, in fact, divide marital property equally or equitably if they omit the major assets of the marriage from the pool of property to be divided at divorce. If one partner builds his or her earning capacity during marriage while the other is a homemaker and parent, the partner with that enhanced capacity has

acquired the major asset of the marriage. If the earning power—or the income it produces—is not divided upon divorce, the two spouses are left with unequal shares of the family's assets.

In the traditional family in which the husband is the sole wage earner, the wife often performs services that help build the husband's career—whether she types his papers, entertains his clients, writes payroll checks for his employees, or keeps the children from disturbing him. The wife may abandon or postpone her own education to put him through school or help him get established; she may quit her job to move with him, or she may use her own job skills—skills that would command a salary if she were working for someone else—to help advance his career.

The issue of career assets is no less significant to two-income families. When both spouses have worked during the marriage, my research shows that most couples have chosen to give priority to one spouse's career, with the expectation that both will share in the benefits of that decision.

In recent years courts have moved, although slowly, to recognize some career assets as marital property. Only 10 years ago, for example, most states refused to recognize pensions as marital assets. When wives asserted their claims to share pension benefits they helped to build, the courts said that pensions were "mere expectancies" and not truly property. Today, however, pensions are increasingly recognized as part of the joint property acquired during marriage—and as part of the assets to be divided upon divorce. Practically all community property states and a majority of separate property states now allow courts to divide pensions at divorce.

While the horizon looks bright for pensions, there is still a long way to go on other issues. One such important career asset is the marital partnership's interest in one spouse's professional degree and license. If one spouse, typically the wife, supports the other's professional education and training, she expects to share in the fruits of her investment through her husband's advanced earning power. If they divorce soon after the student spouse graduates, the couple often have few tangible assets; most of their capital has been used to finance the student's education.

Equity requires that the supporting spouse be compensated for her contributions—either with an award of spousal support, or by reimbursing her for the "cost" of her husband's education. Another remedy would be to provide the supporting spouse with an equivalent educational opportunity. Yet a majority of the attorneys and judges I interviewed thought such awards were "inappropriate" or "unnecessary" (even though the spouses in relationships saw the quid pro quo as part of "their contract." As one man said: "She's entitled to it—she earned it").

Benefits received by workers in the form of health, accident, and life insurance are a third type of career asset being reconsidered. Upon divorce, the worker's spouse (typically female) and minor children generally lose insurance coverage because of the traditional assumption that the rights to insurance belong only to the worker.

Since women are often covered as dependents of employees, they are especially vulnerable at divorce, when they may lose their dependency status and their insurance coverage. Women between the ages of 45 and 65 are most severely affected,

because they are often unable to secure individual coverage if they lose their group coverage. They are too young for Medicare and too old to be "good risks" for private coverage.

As of January, 1985, about half the states have statutes providing for conversion of insurance upon divorce. Some state statutes provide that accident and health insurance policies that terminate upon divorce must contain a conversion privilege for divorced spouses without proof of insurability, and must bypass the physical examination and doctor's report normally required to obtain coverage.

Even these laws may not go far enough in providing divorced wives with adequate medical and hospital insurance. Many conversion policies afford far less coverage than the original policy and require the beneficiary to pay costly premiums to maintain them.

I believe the key to real equality in divorce lies in legislative changes that require, rather than allow, judges to recognize and divide all these career assets equally upon divorce.

Lenore J. Weitzman, a professor of sociology at Stanford, is the author of "The Divorce Revolution: The Unexpected Social and Economic Consequences for Women and Children in America" (The Free Press).



Struggling for Support

By CATHERINE BATES

My son was five years old and my daughter was two when my husband and I were divorced in 1974. Visitation

rights were liberal, but their father failed to take advantage of them much of the time. I had lost my father at the age of five and remembered well the pain of growing up without him, so I felt very strongly that my children should maintain a relationship with their dad. In spite of my efforts, there were periods of as long as 12 months when they had no contact with him unless they initiated it. Financial support was sporadic at best, and I was forced to ask the court to enforce the support order of \$40 a week for the two children.

My first experience with a juvenile and domestic relations court judge was one I'll never forget. My ex-husband told the judge that he had "forgotten" his receipts for the support payments and left them on the table at his home. The judge, a confirmed bachelor, said, "If I had to leave home early enough to drive more than three hundred miles to be in court at nine A.M., I would have forgotten my receipts too." The judge told me that I was to bear the burden of proof that my ex-husband had *not* paid support and that the judge was making my ex-husband pay through the court for his protection in the future. My lawyer told me that he saw little possibility of my being able to prove anything to that particular judge's satisfaction, and since money was a problem, that I should take the payments through the court and forget the arrearage.

By 1980, I was finally able to establish that I was due back payments. The court ordered him to pay \$60 a week, with \$20 of that amount applied to the arrearage.

It was during this time that the children's father began to use emotional blackmail. He refused to have anything to do with the children for some time after the case was heard. He then began to tell them how broke he was all the time because of the amount of support he had to send me. He told them that I was threatening to have him put in jail. Their emotions

altered between hostility and understanding, but they were always caught in the middle. It was an extremely difficult time, and my mother helped me financially so that I did not have to pursue the matter in court while the children were being pulled and tugged.

Later that year, I fell down icy steps and broke my ankle. The injury required surgery and casting and ultimately forced me to give up my nursing career. While I was in the hospital, I received an offer to act as resident manager of a small apartment complex. A two-bedroom apartment was part of the compensation, and I took the job to put a roof over our heads; my children and I survived with my mother's help. Meanwhile, my home became a place of strife and turmoil much of the time. There were no extras for school activities, and as the children grew older, expenses increased proportionately.

In 1984, I approached a local lawyer about going to court to collect the arrearage, which had grown to thousands of dollars by this time. He agreed to handle the case on a contingency basis, receiving one third of any monies collected. My ex-husband did not appear in court for the initial proceedings, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, though it was never served. We finally went to court on March 30, and after a lengthy examination of my claims and his receipts, an arrearage of \$14,700 was established. He was told by the judge that to appeal this decision he would need to post bond in that amount. He was ordered to pay me \$1,000 within one month and \$100 a week, with \$60 being applied to current support. He also received an apology from the judge for imposing a "hardship" upon him.

By August, 1984, he was again in arrears, and another summons was issued. We got a court date for September 21, and he was allowed to purge himself of contempt charges by paying the \$300.

On October 10, my

ex-husband was ordered to liquidate the sum of \$12,540 within 18 months and was given a suspended jail sentence of 12 months on the condition that he remain current in his payments.

During this time, my daughter began to hate school and expressed the feeling that she was losing her father because of what I was doing to him. I tried to talk with her about the anger that is generated on both sides of an issue like child support; I hoped she could come to understand that such anger has nothing to do with anything the children do or don't do. My daughter went to visit her father in December. On the day she was to return home, she telephoned to let me know she had decided to live with her father. I considered dropping the support case at that time, but I needed the money.

In February, 1985, I agreed to sign papers giving custody of our daughter to her father. My lawyer and I advised his lawyer of my willingness to do so, but stated that we did not intend to stop pursuing the collection of what we saw as a just debt. The next communication I received from my ex-husband was in the form of a summons to answer charges of willful neglect and also, unbelievably, to ask why her father should not be in custody.

My lawyer advised me that he was unable to go to court to answer the summons, and I was not to go because he could handle it from his office. He wrote to the judge and explained that he saw the filing of such papers as spurious in intent in light of my agreement to voluntarily give the custody to the father. On June 17, 1985, custody of our daughter was awarded to her father, and I was ordered to pay \$30 a week for her support. (Since that time our daughter has returned to live with me due to her father's negligence of her medical problems.)

My son was 18 on June 2, 1985; the court determined that he was legally an adult,

and his father was no longer responsible for him. My son is estranged from his father because he interprets the lack of financial support as a lack of love. I am no longer able to help him resolve this conflict.

On September 18, 1985, the March 30, 1984, ruling that required my ex-husband to post bond in the amount of the arrearage was reversed by the court. He is now appealing the case. I have been unable to pay my lawyer the one third of the support collected as I have had to live on it. There was no money to pay the \$30 per week for the support of my daughter. My ex-husband is being defended by the Legal Aid Society in his area, even though he is fully employed as a truck driver and his wife works part time. I am unable to obtain such services in my area, as the Legal Aid Society here is not funded to handle child support cases.

It appears that I am being slowly boxed into a corner. I feel as though I have come full circle—except that the circle has closed, leaving my daughter on the outside and my son not knowing which side he belongs on. If I had known what I would have had to face for the last 11 years, I probably would not have found the courage to take the step from wife and mother to single parent.

(Catherine Bates is a pseudonym this divorced wife has taken to protect her privacy)



Phyllis Chesler on Custody

On October 28, 1975, New York Judge Guy Ribaud awarded sole custody of two children to their father, Lee Salk. The judge used an "affirmative standard" to

decide which parent was "better fit" to guide the development of the children and their future." Kerstin Salk's full-time mothering and homemaking were discounted in favor of Dr. Salk's psychological expertise and "intellectually exciting" lifestyle.

The *Salk v. Salk* decision swept through public consciousness: an ominous warning, a reminder that children are only on loan to "good enough" and stay-at-home mothers. They could be recalled by their more intellectually or economically solvent fathers.

On June 27, 1983, Louisiana Judge Melvin Duran awarded sole custody of a four-year-old girl with cystic fibrosis to her physician-father—because, among other reasons, her mother, Margaret Gaines Bezou, was a lawyer who would not be "a traditional housewife available to her child at all hours of the day."

Although mothers still received no wages for their work at home and far less than equal pay outside the home, although most fathers had yet to assume an equal share of home and child care, divorced fathers began a highly successful media and legislative campaign for "equal rights" to sole custody, alimony, and child support, and for mandatory joint custody and mediation.

Now in the name of "feminism" and "fathers' rights," a climate of terror has been created. In the last decade, millions of divorcing American mothers have been threatened at some point with a custody battle if they didn't give up their demands for alimony, child support, the family home, a health or pension plan, and so on. Most of these mothers (the 85 to 90 percent who have custody) chose their children rather than money. Their maternal love has been rewarded by isolation, invisibility, and poverty.

During this same decade, more than three million fathers obtained sole custody

of their children by kidnapping and brainwashing them in systematic and cult-like ways, and by judicially "winning" them in court battles. Often such fathers have been hailed as custodial heroes by judges, filmmakers, mental health professionals, and the media.

According to my own studies (300 interviews over seven years with mothers, fathers, children, and experts), most custodially triumphant fathers are not Dustin Hoffman. When my interviews were thematically coded, a statistical analysis showed that 30 to 60 percent of such fathers were wife-batters. Only 13 percent were involved in any primary child care. Many were psychologically authoritarian and emotionally distant (60 percent) or were "smother" fathers (23 percent). Upon separation, and prior to winning custody, 77 percent refused to pay any child support, and 90 percent refused to pay alimony—even when they could afford it. Thirty-seven percent kidnapped, and 57 percent engaged in virulent antimother brainwashing campaigns. All custodially challenging fathers earned three to seven times more money than custodially embattled mothers did.

As for the mothers in my study, I only interviewed those who were their children's "good enough" and only primary caretakers—not Medea, not even "Moinnie Dearest." Seventy percent of these mothers lost custody. Stay-at-home mothers or mothers working outside the home lost because they earned too little money—compared to their ex-husbands. "Career" mothers lost because they earned too much money.

Mothers also lost custody for daring to desert their "whipping girl" posts in abusive marriages and for trying to "interfere" with a violent and incestuous father's visitation rights. Mothers lost custody for committing heterosexual or

lesbian "adultery"—even after divorce; and for needing to move away. (Despite the fiction of "Kramer vs. Kramer," fathers—not mothers—are allowed to move away with their children.) "Good enough" mothers also lost custody for having religious or political opinions their ex-husbands and judges disliked.

How could this happen? Our culture overvalues men, fathers, and money and undervalues women, mothers, and maternal-child bonding. We also have a double standard for "good enough" mothering and fathering.

An ideal father is expected to legally acknowledge and economically support his children. Fathers who do *anything* (more) for their children are often seen as "better" than mothers—who are, after all, supposed to do everything.

The ideal of fatherhood is sacred. As such, it protects each father from the consequences of his actions. The ideal of motherhood is sacred too. It exposes all mothers as imperfect. No human mother can embody the maternal ideal perfectly enough.

Therefore, all mothers are custodially vulnerable because they are women; all fathers, including incestuous, violent, absent, passive, or "helper" fathers, can win custody, not because mothers are "unfit" or because fathers are truly "equal" parents but because fathers are men; just as all custodial mothers and children are impoverished against their will, both by individual fathers and by state legislators.

Gender-neutral legislation and the concept of equal rights have consistently been used against mothers in divorce and custody actions. Feminists are not to blame for what judges do. However, many feminists have confused their *desire* for male coparenting with the male *right* to custody.

Fathers have always been entitled to custody; mothers

have always been *obliged* to bear and rear children with no reciprocal rights. The maternal preference was never a maternal right but functioned as an obligation in the best interests of the child—an obligation that fathers and judges "allowed" mothers to undertake if they were moral enough (*i.e.*, chaste, obedient, and willing to live in poverty).

Many feminists also fought for the elimination of alimony and "fault" divorce and for mandatory joint custody and mandatory mediation—without understanding how such practices impoverish and psychologically devastate mothers and children. Feminists also fought for women's right to legal, high quality, low-cost abortion—but not for women's right to legal, high quality, low-cost motherhood, both within and *outside* of patriarchal marriage.

In a sense, custody battles are the abortion controversy—after birth. Who controls a woman's right to have or not to have a child and to have custody of that child? Each woman herself—or each woman's husband? Who determines the conditions under which all women are obliged to mother? Each woman for herself, each family for itself—or each family's priest, physician, Congressman, and Senator?

The equal treatment of economic and social "unequals" is unjust. The paternal demand for "equal" custodial rights; the law that values legal paternity or male economic superiority over biological motherhood and/or over maternal primary child care degrades and violates both mothers and children.

Author's Note: Public hearings and a national educational campaign on custody are urgently needed. "The Politics of Child Custody: Mothers on Trial," a feminist speakout on custody, is being sponsored by New York State NOW, the National Center on Women and Family Law, the Children's

Foundation, the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, and others. It will take place on March 1, 1986, in New York City, at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59 Street, New York, New York 10019. Please write the Women's Center Counseling Department at this address if you wish to participate in this historic event.

Phyllis Chesler, Ph.D., is the author of the just published "Mothers on Trial: The Battle for Children and Custody," (McGraw-Hill). Her major works include the best-selling "Women and Madness (Avon)," also "Women, Money, and Power" (Morrow), "About Men" (Bantam), and "With Child" (Derkley). She lives in Brooklyn, New York.



Forgotten Women: Noncustodial Mothers

BY DONNA MUNGEN

As painful as a divorce can be, the plight of noncustodial mothers—those women who voluntarily relinquish custody of their children—is particularly difficult. More than 11 years ago, I gave up custody of my daughter, then five years old, to her father. Even though my child is happy and well, and our relationship is good, I still feel torn about my decision.

Meghan, a Los Angeles-based mental health counselor who works with noncustodial mothers, thinks that "women who... are without their children often experience the prejudice of those who believe that to be apart from one's children violates one of the most basic beliefs of our society, which is that the mother belongs with the child. To [relinquish

custody] no matter how tough you are inside, requires a lot of self-esteem and external support."

Current estimates reveal that between 500,000 and one million women have given up custody of their children, according to Dr. Catalina Herrerias, a professor of social work at the University of Michigan. Herrerias, herself a noncustodial mother, recently did a controlled study of 130 such women, and found that the women had a variety of reasons for awarding custody to their former husbands: severe financial difficulties, involvement in destructive relationships with their former mates, the threat of a costly legal fight, or emotional inability to handle the kids.

Ellen Kimball of Sudbury, Massachusetts, sent her children to her ex-husband after being burdened with medical problems. "I found my ex-husband wanted to share the kids," she said. "It was a very just thing to do."

Though she recognized the soundness of her decision, she was still haunted by her choice; that unease resulted in the founding of Mothers Without Custody. The group, with a paying membership of about 420, has aided thousands of women who need practical advice, understanding, and moral support.

The support is crucial; feelings of guilt and confusion are common, and in many instances can be triggered by the attitudes of friends and family members—in particular, parents. One woman, K.C. Kuyper, left her three children with their father in Illinois to relocate to Los Angeles. "My mother doesn't understand it at all," she says, "though she loves me a great deal. Many of her friends are about her same age and they talk about their grandchildren... I think she tells the neighbors I don't bring the children by because they're in school."

All of us who've been through the experience agree that good legal advice is a key factor in shaping the kind of

relationship a noncustodial mother will have with her children. Los Angeles-based activist attorney Gloria Allred says that though a custody arrangement can be changed, "it is not easily modifiable. The courts are concerned with the best interests of the child. They usually don't feel that uprooting children or transferring them without good cause is in their interest."

A battle to establish custody could easily cost between \$5,000 and \$30,000—prohibitive for most women. To minimize some of the expense, Allred recommends investigating whether a local women's lawyers association has low-cost family law attorneys. "I always advise a woman to have an attorney," Allred says. "It is dangerous to walk through the legal system without one." Cathy Knapp, current president of Mothers Without Custody of Houston, Texas, concurs, and points out that her group plans to reach women before divorce. Sometimes a woman will use the same attorney as her husband—the worst thing you can do."

Despite the immediate mental anguish and strained relationships, many noncustodial mothers believe their choice helped contribute to the long-term well being of their children, and to the improvement of their own lives. Meghan found "an alternative way of mothering and sharing the children with their father." Today, her children are grown, and she is particularly pleased with the effect her decision has had on her daughters.

"I see this level of independence and resourcefulness in both of them. I like to think part of that comes from seeing me carve out an entirely new life for myself." □

Contact Mothers Without Custody, P.O. Box 56762, Houston, Texas 77027. If requesting information, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope.

Offered: 3/21/86
Referred: Finance

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 496 (Judiciary)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to divorce, dissolution, and annul-
7 ment; and amending Rule 84(a), Alaska Rules of Civil
8 Procedure."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 25.24.140 is repealed and reenacted to read:
11 Sec. 25.24.140. ORDERS DURING ACTION. (a) During the pendency
12 of the action, upon application a spouse may, in appropriate circum-
13 stances, be awarded expenses, including
14 (1) attorney fees and costs that reasonably approximate the
15 actual fees and costs required to prosecute or defend the action;
16 (2) reasonable spousal support, including medical expenses;
17 and
18 (3) reasonable support for minor children in the care of
19 the spouse, if there is a legal obligation of the noncustodial spouse
20 to provide support.
21 (b) During the pendency of the action, upon application a spouse
22 is entitled to necessary protective orders, which may include orders
23 (1) providing for the freedom of each spouse from the
24 control of the other spouse;
25 (2) restraining each spouse from subjecting the other
26 spouse or another person living in the household to domestic violence,
27 as defined in AS 25.35.060;
28 (3) directing one spouse to vacate the marital residence or
29 the home of the other spouse;

1 (4) restraining a spouse from communicating directly or
2 indirectly with the other spouse;

3 (5) restraining a spouse from entering a propelled vehicle
4 in the possession of or occupied by the other spouse; and

5 (6) prohibiting a spouse from disposing of the property of
6 either spouse or marital property without the permission of the other
7 spouse or a court order.

8 (c) After a hearing, the court may also order that the parties
9 engage in personal or family counseling or mediation if both parties
10 agree. The court shall provide in the order for the payment of the
11 costs of counseling or mediation.

12 * Sec. 2. AS 25.24.160 is amended to read:

13 Sec. 25.24.160. JUDGMENT. In a judgment in an action for di-
14 vorce or action declaring a marriage void or at any time after judg-
15 ment, the court may provide

16 (1) for the payment by either or both parties of an amount
17 of money or goods, in gross or installments that may include cost-
18 of-living adjustments, as may be just and proper for the parties to
19 contribute toward the nurture and education of their children, and the
20 court may order the parties to arrange with their employers for an
21 automatic payroll deduction each month or each pay period, if the
22 period is other than monthly, of the amount of the installment; if the
23 employer agrees, the installment shall be forwarded by the employer to
24 the clerk of the superior court which entered the judgment or to the
25 court trustee, and the amount of the installment is exempt from exe-
26 cution;

27 (2) for the recovery by one party from the other of an
28 amount of money for maintenance, in gross or in installments, as may
29 be just and necessary without regard to which of the parties is in

1 fault;

2 (3) for the delivery to either party of that party's per-
3 sonal property in the possession or control of the other party at the
4 time of giving the judgment;

5 (4) for the division between the parties of their property,
6 whether joint or separate, acquired only during coverture, in the
7 manner as may be just, and without regard to which of the parties is
8 in fault; however, the court, in making the division, may invade the
9 property of either spouse acquired before marriage when the balancing
10 of the equities between the parties requires it; and to accomplish
11 this end the judgment may require that one or both of the parties
12 assign, deliver, or convey any of their real or personal property to
13 the other party [;

14 (5) TO CHANGE THE NAME OF ONE OF THE PARTIES].

15 * Sec. 3. AS 25.24 is amended by adding a new section to read:

16 Sec. 25.24.165. CHANGE OF NAME IN DIVORCE. (a) In a judgment
17 in an action for divorce or action declaring a marriage void, the
18 court may change the name of either of the parties.

19 (b) If a party seeks a change of name to a name other than a
20 prior name, the court shall set a date for hearing not less than 40
21 days after filing of the action. Notice of the application for a
22 change of name to a name other than a prior name and the date of the
23 hearing shall be published once each week for four consecutive calen-
24 dar weeks before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in
25 the judicial district. At the hearing, the court shall by judgment
26 authorize the party to assume the new name in not less than 30 days
27 after issuance of the judgment, if the court is satisfied that no
28 reasonable objection exists to assumption of the new name. Within 10
29 days after issuance of the judgment the party shall publish notice of

1 the approval of the name change in a newspaper of general circulation
2 in the judicial district.

3 * Sec. 4. AS 25.24.200(a) is amended to read:

4 (a) A husband and wife together may petition the superior court
5 for the dissolution of their marriage under AS 25.24.200 - 25.24.260
6 if the following conditions exist at the time of filing the petition:

7 (1) incompatibility of temperament has caused the irremedi-
8 able breakdown of the marriage;

9 (2) if there are minor children of the marriage or the wife
10 is pregnant, the spouses have agreed on which spouse or third party
11 shall be awarded custody of each minor child of the marriage and the
12 extent of visitation, including visitation by grandparents and other
13 persons, and support to be provided on the children's behalf, whether
14 the payments are to be made through the child support enforcement
15 agency, and the tax consequences of that agreement;

16 (3) the spouses have agreed as to the distribution of all
17 jointly owned real and personal property, including retirement bene-
18 fits and other career assets, and the payment of spousal support, if
19 any, and the tax consequences resulting from these distributions and
20 payments; and

21 (4) the spouses have agreed as to the payment of all unpaid
22 obligations incurred by either or both of them, and as to payment of
23 obligations incurred jointly in the future.

24 * Sec. 5. AS 25.24.200(b) is amended to read:

25 (b) A husband or wife may separately petition for dissolution of
26 their marriage under AS 25.24.200 - 25.24.260 if the following con-
27 ditions exist at the time of filing the petition:

28 (1) incompatibility of temperament, as evidenced by extend-
29 ed absence or otherwise, has caused the irremediable breakdown of the

1 marriage;

2 (2) the petitioning spouse has been unable to ascertain the
3 other spouse's position in regard to the dissolution of their marriage
4 and in regard to the division of property, including retirement bene-
5 fits and other career assets, payment of debts, and custody, support,
6 and visitation because the whereabouts of the other spouse is unknown
7 to the petitioning spouse after reasonable efforts have been made to
8 locate the absent spouse; and

9 (3) the other spouse cannot be personally served with
10 process inside or outside the state.

11 * Sec. 6. AS 25.24.200(c) is amended to read:

12 (c) Except as provided in AS 25.24.220(i), nothing [NOTHING] in
13 AS 25.24.200 - 25.24.290 [THIS SECTION] prohibits a spouse who has
14 been personally served with a copy of a petition made under (a) of
15 this section from executing an appearance, waiver of time to answer,
16 and waiver of notice of hearing. The appearance and waivers shall
17 include an acknowledgment signed before an officer authorized to
18 administer an oath or affirmation that the spouse being served has
19 read the petition; assents to the terms relating to custody of the
20 children, child support, visitation, spousal support and resultant tax
21 consequences, division of property, including retirement benefits and
22 other career assets, and allocation of debts; agrees that the condi-
23 tions otherwise required by (a) of this section exist; agrees that the
24 petition constitutes the entire agreement between the parties; under-
25 stands fully the nature and consequences of the action; and is not
26 signing the appearance and waivers under duress or coercion.

27 * Sec. 7. AS 25.24.210(d) is amended to read:

28 (d) The petition shall request that the marriage be dissolved
29 and that the [PRIOR] name of a spouse be changed [RESTORED], if

1 desired by that spouse.

2 * Sec. 8. AS 25.24.210(e) is amended to read:

3 (e) If the petition is brought by both spouses under AS 25.24.-
4 200(a), the petition shall state in detail the terms of agreement as
5 between the spouses with regard to the custody of children, child
6 support, visitation, spousal support and tax consequences, if any,
7 division of property, including retirement benefits and other career
8 assets, and allocation of debts, and, in addition, shall state

9 (1) the respective occupations of the spouses;

10 (2) the income, assets, and liabilities of the respective
11 spouses at the time of filing the petition;

12 (3) the date and place of the marriage;

13 (4) the name, date of birth, and current custodial status
14 of each minor child born of the marriage or adopted by the petition-
15 ers;

16 (5) whether the wife is pregnant;

17 (6) other facts and circumstances which the petitioners
18 believe should be considered; [AND]

19 (7) that the petition constitutes the entire agreement
20 between the parties; and

21 (8) any other relief sought by the spouses.

22 * Sec. 9. AS 25.24.220(b) is repealed and reenacted to read:

23 (b) Both spouses shall attend the hearing personally and not
24 through counsel. However, if the petition is brought by both spouses
25 under AS 25.24.200(a) and if the petition is not subject to (i) of
26 this section, a spouse may comply with AS 25.24.200(c); in that case
27 only the spouse filing the petition is required to attend. Either
28 spouse may have counsel at the hearing.

29 * Sec. 10. AS 25.24.220(d) is amended to read:

1 (d) If the petition is brought by both spouses under AS 25.24.-
2 200(a), the court shall examine the petitioners or petitioner present
3 and consider whether

4 (1) the spouses fully understand the nature and conse-
5 quences of their action;

6 (2) the written agreements between the spouses concerning
7 child custody, child support, and visitation are fair, just, and
8 equitable as between the spouses and in the best interests of the
9 children of the marriage;

10 (3) the written agreements between the spouses relating to
11 the division of property, including retirement benefits and other
12 career assets, spousal support, and the allocation of obligations are
13 fair, just, and equitable; [AND]

14 (4) the written agreements constitute the entire agreement
15 between the parties; and

16 (5) the conditions in AS 25.24.200(a) have been met.

17 * Sec. 11. AS 25.24.220(g) is amended to read:

18 (g) The court may amend the written agreements between the
19 spouses relating to child custody, child support, visitation, spousal
20 support, division of the property, including retirement benefits and
21 other career assets, and allocation of obligations, but only if both
22 petitioners concur in the amendment in writing or on the record.

23 * Sec. 12. AS 25.24.220 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

24 (h) In its examination of the petitioner or petitioners under
25 (d) of this section, the court shall use a heightened level of scruti-
26 ny of agreements if

27 (1) one party is represented by counsel and the other is
28 not;

29 (2) an unusually high or low amount of child support will

1 be awarded;

2 (3) a domestic violence complaint has been filed during the
3 marriage;

4 (4) there are unusual child custody provisions; or

5 (5) there is a patently inequitable division of the marital
6 estate.

7 (i) If the court finds that a higher level of scrutiny is re-
8 quired by (h) of this section, the court shall examine the written
9 agreements between the spouses to determine that they are fair, just,
10 and equitable, that they constitute the entire agreement between the
11 parties, and that the agreements concerning child custody, child
12 support, and visitation are in the best interest of the children of
13 the marriage, if any. The court shall require the presence of both
14 spouses at a hearing for this purpose unless the court finds on the
15 record that it would constitute a significant hardship on one of the
16 spouses to appear, and that a fair, just, and equitable agreement has
17 been reached.

18 * Sec. 13. AS 25.24.200(a) is amended to read:

19 (a) If the petition is brought by one or both spouses under
20 AS 25.24.200(a), the court may grant the spouses a final decree of
21 dissolution and shall order [PROVIDE THE] other relief as provided in
22 this section if the court, upon consideration of the information
23 contained in the petition and the testimony of the spouse or spouses
24 at the hearing, finds that

25 (1) the spouses understand fully the nature and conse-
26 quences of their action;

27 (2) the written agreements between the spouses concerning
28 child custody, child support, and visitation are in the best interest
29 of the children of the marriage, constitute the entire agreement of

1 the parties on child custody, child support, and visitation, and are
2 not grossly unfair, unjust, or inequitable as between the spouses;

3 (3) the written agreements between the spouses concerning
4 [CHILD CUSTODY, CHILD SUPPORT, VISITATION,] spousal support and tax
5 consequences, if any, division of property, including retirement
6 benefits and other career assets, and allocation of obligations are
7 not grossly unfair, unjust, or inequitable and constitute the entire
8 agreement between the parties [AND ARE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE
9 CHILDREN OF THE MARRIAGE, IF ANY]; and

10 (4) [(3)] the conditions in AS 25.24.200(a) have been met.

11 * Sec. 14. AS 25.24.230(e) is amended to read:

12 (e) If the petition is brought by both spouses under AS 25.24.-
13 200(a), the court shall change [RESTORE] either spouse's [PRIOR]
14 name, if the spouse seeking a change of name to a name other than a
15 prior name complies with AS 25.24.165(b), [SO REQUESTED, AND] shall
16 fully and specifically set out in the decree the written agreements of
17 the spouses, [RELATING TO CHILD CUSTODY, CHILD SUPPORT, VISITATION,
18 SPOUSAL SUPPORT, DIVISION OF PROPERTY, AND THE ALLOCATION OF THE
19 OBLIGATIONS OF THE SPOUSES;] and [THE COURT] shall order the perfor-
20 mance of those written agreements. The court shall also state, in the
21 decree, whether child support payments are to be made through the
22 child support enforcement agency. If the petition is brought by one
23 spouse under AS 25.24.200(b), the decree shall state that it does not
24 bar future action on the issues not resolved in the decree.

25 * Sec. 15. AS 25.24.250 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (c) Forms or instructions prepared under (a) of this section
27 must specify that the dissolution petition constitutes the entire
28 agreement between the parties and provide examples of kinds of proper-
29 ty and obligations that are subject to distribution.

1 * Sec. 16. AS 25.24 is amended by adding a new section to article 2 to
2 read:

3 Sec. 25.24.290. DEFINITION. In AS 25.24.200 - 25.24.290 "career
4 assets" means tangible and intangible assets and obligations resulting
5 from a spouse's education, profession, or employment that were ac-
6 quired at least in part as a result of direct or indirect contribu-
7 tions made by the other spouse. A division of career assets shall
8 take into consideration the extent to which each spouse contributed to
9 the acquisition of the career assets.

10 * Sec. 17. AS 25.24.165 as added by sec. 3 of this Act, AS 25.24.210(d)
11 as amended by sec. 7 of this Act, and AS 25.24.230(e) as amended by sec. 14
12 of this Act have the effect of amending Rule 84(a), Alaska Rules of Civil
13 Procedure, to allow a change of name to a name other than a prior name to
14 be commenced in a complaint for divorce or annulment or a petition for
15 dissolution of marriage.

Introduced: 1/22/86
Referred: Judiciary and
Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 496

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to spousal support and attorney fees
7 during divorce proceedings, and to judicial review of
8 marriage dissolution agreements; and providing for an
9 effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. AS 25.24.140(a) is amended to read:

12 (a) During the pendency of the action, the court may provide by
13 order

14 (1) that one spouse pay attorney fees and costs that rea-
15 sonably approximate the actual fees and costs required for the pro-
16 ceeding [AN AMOUNT OF MONEY AS MAY BE NECESSARY] to enable the other
17 spouse to prosecute or defend the action;

18 (2) for the care, custody, and maintenance of the minor
19 children of the marriage during the pendency of the action;

20 (3) for the freedom of one spouse from the control of the
21 other spouse during the pendency of the action;

22 (4) for the care and maintenance of the other spouse during
23 the pendency of the hearing.

24 * Sec. 2. AS 25.24.220(b) is amended to read:

25 (b) If the petition is brought by both spouses under AS 25.24.-
26 200(a), both the husband and wife are required to attend the hearing
27 personally and not through counsel unless the court, for good cause,
28 provides otherwise[, OR UNLESS A SPOUSE HAS COMPLIED WITH AS 25.24.-
29 200(c), IN WHICH CASE ONLY THE SPOUSE FILING THE PETITION IS REQUIRED

1 TO ATTEND]. Either spouse may have counsel at the hearing.

2 * Sec. 3. AS 25.24.220(d) is amended to read:

3 (d) If the petition is brought by both spouses under AS 25.24.-
4 200(a), the court shall examine the petitioners or petitioner present
5 and consider whether

6 (1) the spouses fully understand the nature and conse-
7 quences of their action;

8 (2) the agreements between the spouses concerning child
9 custody, child support, and visitation are [FAIR,] just, [AND EQUITA-
10 BLE] as between the spouses, and in the best interests of the children
11 of the marriage;

12 (3) the agreements between the spouses relating to the
13 division of property, spousal support, and the allocation of obliga-
14 tions are [FAIR,] just[, AND EQUITABLE]; and

15 (4) the conditions in AS 25.24.200(a) have been met.

16 * Sec. 4. AS 25.24.220 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

17 (h) In its examination of the petitioner or petitioners under
18 (d) of this section, the court shall use a heightened level of scruti-
19 ny of agreements if

20 (1) one party is represented by counsel and the other is
21 not;

22 (2) an unusually high or low amount of spousal support will
23 be awarded;

24 (3) domestic violence has occurred in the marriage;

25 (4) there are minor children in the marriage; or

26 (5) one party has not worked for wages for a long time or
27 has a limited future earning capability.

28 (i) If the court finds that a higher level of scrutiny is re-
29 quired by (h) of this section, the court shall examine the agreements

1 between the spouses concerning child custody, child support, visita-
2 tion, spousal support and tax consequences, if any, division of prop-
3 erty, including retirement benefits and allocation of obligations to
4 determine that they are just and are in the best interests of the
5 children of the marriage, if any.

6 * Sec. 5. AS 25.24.230(a) is amended to read:

7 (a) If the petition is brought by one or both spouses under
8 AS 25.24.200(a), the court may grant the spouses a final decree of
9 dissolution and shall order [PROVIDE THE] other relief as provided in
10 this section if the court, upon consideration of the information
11 contained in the petition and the testimony of the spouse or spouses
12 at the hearing, finds that

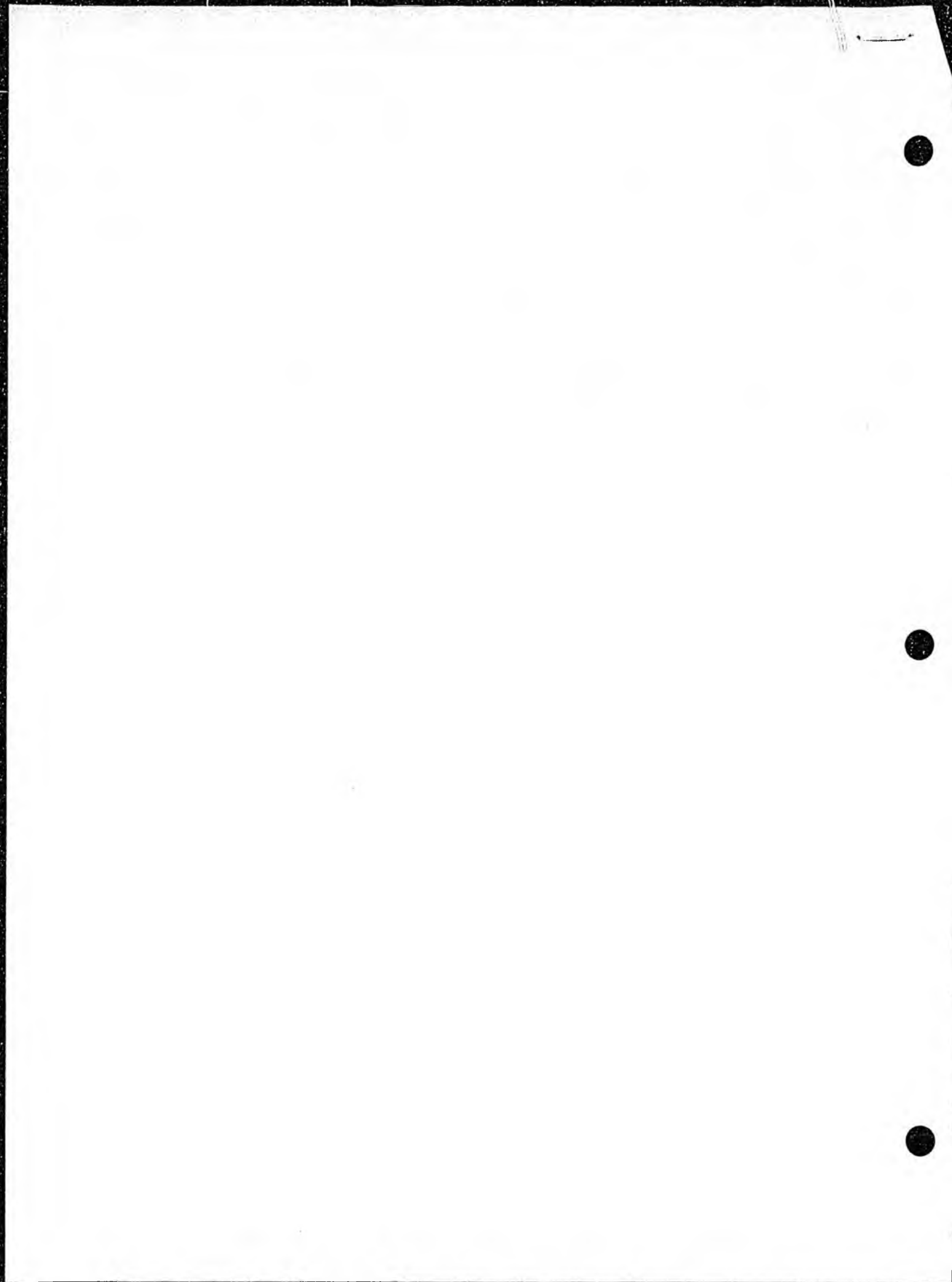
13 (1) the spouses understand fully the nature and conse-
14 quences of their action;

15 (2) the agreements between the spouses concerning child
16 custody, child support, visitation, spousal support and tax conse-
17 quences, if any, division of property, including retirement benefits,
18 and allocation of obligations are not grossly [UNFAIR,] unjust[, OR
19 INEQUITABLE] and are in the best interests of the children of the
20 marriage, if any; and

21 (3) the conditions in AS 25.24.200(a) have been met.

22 * Sec. 6. AS 25.24.200(c) is repealed.

23 * Sec. 7. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
24 10.070(c).



COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER:

4/25/86

Date 5/6/86

Mr. President

The Committee on FINANCE considered CS SSB 499(Jud) giving priority to payment of past due child support from a decedent's estate.

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

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

Rick Halford

Paul Frick

Jergun

Arkut

J. Pittman

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chairman

do pass

Chairman recommendation

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: CSSS HB 499 (Jud)
Title: An Act relating to a decedent's estate...

Sponsor: Governor
Requestor: House Judiciary
Date of Request: 3/22/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Child Support Enforcement Division

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Holli Ploog
Division: Child Support Enforcement Division

Phone: 276-3441
Date: March 24, 1986

Approved by Commissioner: Alvin K. Sturdale
Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: March 24, 1986

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

page _____ of _____

10/25/85

Offered: 4/1/86
Referred: Rules

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 499 (Judiciary)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act giving priority to payment of past due child
7 support from a decedent's estate."
8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
9 * Section 1. AS 13.16.470(a) is amended to read:
10 (a) If the applicable assets of the estate are insufficient to
11 pay all claims in full, the personal representative shall make payment
12 in the following order:
13 (1) costs and expenses of administration;
14 (2) reasonable funeral expenses;
15 (3) debts and taxes with preference under federal law and
16 past due child support payments, except payments required under
17 AS 47.23.120 - 47.23.130;
18 (4) reasonable and necessary medical and hospital expenses
19 of the last illness of the decedent, including compensation of persons
20 attending the decedent;
21 (5) debts and taxes with preference under other laws of
22 this state;
23 (6) all other claims.

ANALYSIS FOR CSSS HB 499 (Judiciary)

An Act giving priority to payment of past due child support from a decedent's estate.

Under current law, if the estate of a person that passed away is insufficient to cover all claims against that person, then debts shall be paid in the order established in this section. This bill would add past due child support payments to this section after past due federal taxes or debts. This would only apply if the money were to go to the child and not to repay the state.

HB 499

repealed, § 24 ch

. Execution may
shed under AS

he agency shall
laws of this state
for services pro-
d by federal law.
§ 3 ch 96 SLA

Sec. 47.23.120. Obligor liable for public assistance furnished obligee. (a) An obligor is liable to the state in the amount of assistance granted under AS 47.25.310 — 47.25.420 to a child whom the obligor owes a duty of support except that if a support order has been entered, the liability of the obligor may not exceed the amount of support provided for in the support order.

(b) An obligor is liable to the state in the amount of the cost incurred if the state is maintaining a child whom the obligor owes a duty of support in a foster home or institution, except that if a support order has been entered, or an agreement for payment of that cost executed between the obligor and the state, the liability of the obligor may not exceed the amount provided in the support order or agreement. (§ 29 ch 126 SLA 1977)

§ 47.23.130

ALASKA STATUTES

§ 47.23.150

Sec. 47.23.130. Subrogation of state. (a) If the obligor is liable to the state under AS 47.23.120(a) or (b), the state is subrogated to the rights of the obligee to

- (1) bring an action in the superior court seeking an order of support;
- (2) proceed under AS 47.23.160 — 47.23.270 to establish a duty of support; or
- (3) enforce by execution, in accordance with AS 47.23.230 — 47.23.270, or otherwise, a support order entered in favor of the obligee.

(b) To establish or enforce an order of support, based on the subrogation of the state, the agency is not limited to the amount of assistance being granted to the minor child.

(c) The recovery of any amount for which the obligor is liable that exceeds the total assistance granted under AS 47.25.310 — 47.25.420 shall be paid to the obligee. (§ 29 ch 126 SLA 1977; am § 5 ch 96 SLA 1981)

§ 47.23.160 W

(b) Notice se
the obligor's li
the obligor is s
the procedures
tion of 30 days
1977)

Sec. 47.23.160. (b) Notice of subrogation; notice of action to establish liability. If the obligor is liable to the state under this subsection and the obligor is insured, the obligor shall cause to be insured mail, registered mail, or other mail, by the person to whom the assistance is being furnished, authorized under AS 47.23.160, for delivery by mail.

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

March 14, 1986

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Grussendorf:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a sponsor substitute for HB 499, relating to the treatment of decedents' estates.

This sponsor substitute differs from the original HB 499 only in that sec. 1 of the original bill has been deleted. What was sec. 2 of the original bill (an amendment of AS 13.16.470(a)) appears unchanged as sec. 1 of this sponsor substitute. That amendment is described in my transmittal letter for HB 499, which appears at 1986 H.J., page 1850. The effective-date clause (sec. 2) is also the same as in the original bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Sheffield".

Bill Sheffield
Governor

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

4/15/86

Date 4/24/86

Mr. President

The Committee on JUDICIARY considered CSSSHB 499(Jud) giving priority to payment of past due child support from a decedent's estate.

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

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

Tom Kelly

Kirk Halford

John Z. Baker

John

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Patrick Raley

Chairman

do pass

Chairman recommendation

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

Date referred: 1/17/86

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 4-24-86

The FINANCE Committee has considered HB 500

"An Act making appropriations for the operating, loan program, and capital expenses of state government; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with CS HB 500 (FINANCE) same title new title

and recommends do pass

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Robert B. Adams
San Gita
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Paul Choby (WV Rec.)
Steve Kuegler

Robert B. Adams
Chairman

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

Funding Information

General Fund \$
Other Funds

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 500 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making appropriations for the operating and
7 loan program expenses of state government; and pro-
8 viding for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. Included within the general fund amounts appropriated
11 according to the schedules in this Act, the following amounts are from the
12 unreserved special accounts in the general fund:

	Operating
13 Highway Fuel Tax Account	\$22,500,000
14 Aviation Fuel Tax Account	8,000,000

15
16 * Sec. 2. Federal or other program receipts that exceed the amounts
17 appropriated in this Act are appropriated conditioned upon compliance with
18 the program review provisions of AS 37.07.080(h).

19 * Sec. 3. If federal or other program receipts exceed the estimates
20 appropriated by this Act, the appropriation from state funds for the af-
21 fected program is reduced by the amount of the excess if the reductions are
22 consistent with applicable federal statutes.

23 * Sec. 4. If federal or other program receipts fall short of the esti-
24 mates appropriated by this Act, the affected appropriation is reduced by
25 the amount of the shortfall in receipts.

26 * Sec. 5. If the federal receipts under Title XX of the Social Security
27 Act (42 U.S.C. 1397 - 1397f) fall short of the estimate, the amount of the
28 shortfall is appropriated from the general fund.

29 * Sec. 6. Amounts equivalent to the amounts to be received in

1 settlement of insurance claims for property losses are appropriated from
2 the general fund to the affected agency for the purpose of replacing the
3 facility or service lost as a result of the incident giving rise to the
4 claim.

5 * Sec. 7. The amount required to pay interest on revenue anticipation
6 notes issued by the commissioner of revenue under AS 43.08.010 is appropri-
7 ated from the general fund to the Department of Revenue.

8 * Sec. 8. The amount required to be paid by the state for the principal
9 of and interest on all issued and outstanding state-guaranteed bonds is
10 appropriated from the general fund to the state bond committee to make all
11 payments by the state required under its guarantee for principal and inter-
12 est.

13 * Sec. 9. The sum of \$144,263,658 is appropriated from the general fund
14 to the Department of Education for school bond debt retirement.

15 * Sec. 10. (a) The sum of \$5,532,600 is appropriated from the interna-
16 tional airports revenue fund to the state bond committee for payment of
17 debt service and trustees fees on outstanding international airports reve-
18 nue bonds.

19 (b) The sum of \$4,646,300 is appropriated from the international
20 airports construction fund to the state bond committee for payment of debt
21 service on new issue international airports revenue bonds.

22 * Sec. 11. The sum of \$154,952,000 is appropriated from the general
23 fund to the state bond committee for payment of debt service and trustee
24 fees on state general obligation bonds.

25 * Sec. 12. The sum of \$8,900,000 is appropriated from the general fund
26 to the Department of Law to fund legal proceedings involving oil and gas
27 revenue due or paid to the state or state title to oil and gas land, in-
28 cluding, but not limited to, the North Slope Royalty Case (State v. Amerada
29 Hess, et al.), the Oil and Gas Corporate Income Tax Case (Arco v. State),
CSHB 500(Fin)

1 the Trans Alaska Pipeline Rate Case, litigation against the Alaska Oil
2 Company, and United States v. Alaska, for fiscal year 1987 and succeeding
3 fiscal years.

4 * Sec. 13. The income of the Alaska permanent fund allocated annually
5 to pay permanent fund dividends as provided in AS 43.23.045(b) is appropri-
6 ated to the dividend fund (AS 43.23.045(a)) for the payment of the 1986
7 permanent fund dividend and administrative and associated costs.

8 * Sec. 14. All unrestricted mortgage loan interest payments and all
9 other receipts, including, without limitation, mortgage loan commitment
10 fees, received by or accrued to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
11 during the period of July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987, and all income
12 earned on assets of the corporation during that period, are appropriated to
13 the Alaska housing finance revolving fund (AS 18.56.082) for the purposes
14 described in AS 18.56.

15 * Sec. 15. The sum of \$25,000,000 is appropriated from the highway
16 working capital fund (AS 44.74.010) to the general fund.

17 * Sec. 16. The sum of \$300,000 is appropriated from the residential
18 energy conservation fund (AS 45.89.010) to the teacher scholarship loan
19 fund (AS 14.43.620) for loans under AS 14.43.600 - 14.43.700.

20 * Sec. 17. The sum of \$61,065,000 is appropriated for the student loan
21 program to the scholarship revolving loan fund (AS 14.43.090) from the
22 following sources:

23	General fund	\$40,152,500
24	Federal program receipts	65,000
25	Mining revolving loan fund (AS 27.09.010)	13,350,000
26	Commercial fishing loan fund (AS 16.10.340)	2,000,000
27	Residential energy conservation fund (AS 45.89.010)	1,500,000
28	Veterans' loan fund (AS 26.15.090)	408,600
29	Alternative technology and energy loan fund (AS 45.88.010)	1,309,000

1 Rural Electrification revolving loan fund (AS 44.83.361) 1,779,900

2 * Sec. 18. The sum of \$6,000,000 is appropriated for loans under
3 AS 44.83.170 to the power project fund (AS 44.83.170) from the following
4 sources:

5 Alternative technology and energy loan fund (AS 45.88.010) \$2,000,000

6 Power development revolving loan fund (AS 44.33.600) 4,000,000

7 * Sec. 19. The sum of \$64,000 is appropriated from the alternative
8 technology and energy loan fund (AS 45.88.010) to the bulk fuel revolving
9 loan fund (AS 45.87.010) for loans under AS 45.87.

10 * Sec. 20. The sum of \$400,000 is appropriated from the veterans' loan
11 fund (AS 26.15.090) to the historical district loan fund (AS 45.98.010) for
12 loans under AS 45.98.

13 * Sec. 21. The appropriations made in secs. 16 - 20 of this Act are for
14 the capitalization of loan funds and do not lapse under AS 37.25.010.

15 * Sec. 22. Appropriations made by this Act may not be used to fund a
16 salary increase for a state officer or employee during fiscal year 1987,
17 nor may they be used to fund a merit increase in the salary of a state
18 officer or employee granted after December 31, 1986.

19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

(SECTION 23 BEGINS ON PAGE 6)

FISCAL YEAR 1987 BUDGET SUMMARY BY FUNDING SOURCE

FUNDING SOURCE	OPERATING BUDGET	LOANS BUDGET	NEW LEGISLATION BUDGET	CAPITAL BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	242,374,000				242,374,000
GENERAL FUND MATCH	82,951,500				82,951,500
GENERAL FUND	1,751,117,500				1,751,117,500
INTER-AGENCY RECEIPTS	111,330,900				111,330,900
INTEREST INCOME	2,884,400				2,884,400
AGRICULTURAL LOAN FUND	1,046,000				1,046,000
FICA ADMINISTRATION FUND ACCOUNT	111,400				111,400
FISH AND GAME FUND	7,909,200				7,909,200
HIGHWAY WORKING CAPITAL FUND	19,372,900				19,372,900
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT REVENUE FUND	28,075,200				28,075,200
PROGRAM RECEIPTS	61,138,800				61,138,800
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND	5,369,700				5,369,700
SCHOOL FUND (CIGARETTE TAX)	3,500,000				3,500,000
SECOND INJURY FUND RESERVE ACCOUNT	2,387,600				2,387,600
DISABLED FISHERMANS RESERVE ACCOUNT	1,452,700				1,452,700
SURPLUS PROPERTY REVOLVING FUND	176,300				176,300
TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM FUND	3,812,800				3,812,800
VETERANS REVOLVING LOAN FUND	532,200				532,200
COMMERCIAL FISHING LOAN FUND	993,800				993,800
STUDENT FEES, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA	17,756,600				17,756,600
INDIRECT COST RECOVERY	5,863,100				5,863,100
DONATED COMMODITY HANDLING FEE ACCOUNT	186,900				186,900
JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM	33,400				33,400
PUBLIC LAW 81-874/GENERAL FUND	25,644,100				25,644,100
NATIONAL GUARD RETIREMENT SYSTEM	27,600				27,600
TITLE 20	5,401,500				5,401,500
RESTRICTED RECEIPTS, U OF A	11,591,400				11,591,400
TRAINING AND BUILDING FUND	5,889,100				5,889,100
PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND FUND	7,539,700				7,539,700
SMALL BUSINESS LOAN FUND	242,200				242,200
TOURISM REVOLVING LOAN FUND	40,100				40,100
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES FUND	871,600				871,600
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECEIPTS	74,223,500				74,223,500
HOUSING ASSISTANCE LOAN FUND	2,863,300				2,863,300
PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND	8,112,100				8,112,100
MINING REVOLVING LOAN FUND	229,800				229,800
CHILD CARE REVOLVING LOAN FUND	61,000				61,000
HISTORICAL DISTRICT REVOLVING LOAN FUND	11,400				11,400
FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUN	141,400				141,400
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY REVOLVING LOAN FUND	494,500				494,500
RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION LOAN FUN	355,100				355,100
**** TOTALS ****	\$2,494,116,300				\$2,494,116,300

1 * SEC. 23 THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATION ITEMS ARE FOR 1
 2 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND OR OTHER 2
 3 FUNDS AS SET OUT IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 BUDGET SUMMARY 3
 4 BY FUNDING SOURCE TO THE AGENCIES NAMED AND FOR THE 4
 5 PURPOSES EXPRESSED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 5
 6 1986, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1987, UNLESS OTHERWISE 6
 7 INDICATED. 7

8		ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	8
9				GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
9					
10	* * * * *		* * * * *		
11	* * * * * OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR		* * * * *		
12	* * * * *		* * * * *		
13	GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
14	COMMISSIONS/SPECIAL OFFICES		2,018,500	1,918,500	100,000
15	HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (22 POSITIONS)	1,112,500			
16	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (11 POSITIONS)	599,000			
17	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT REDUCTIONS IN				
18	THIS PROGRAM SHALL NOT RESULT IN THE CLOSURE OF ANY				
19	REGIONAL OFFICE.				
20	ALASKA WOMENS COMMISSION (4 POSITIONS)	307,000			
21	EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS		6,547,600	6,547,600	
22	EXECUTIVE OFFICE (72 POSITIONS)	5,416,800			
23	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE OFFICE OF				
24	THE GOVERNOR GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE				
25	CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARIMENT OF				
26	CORRECTIONS BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE				
27	APPROPRIATE.				

1 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR (CONT.)		1
2	ALLOCATIONS	2
3	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	3
4	GENERAL FUND	4
5	OTHER FUNDS	5
4 GOVERNOR'S HOUSE (4 POSITIONS)	346,100	4
5 CONTINGENCY FUND	150,000	5
6 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (8 POSITIONS)	634,700	6
7 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE LIEUTENANT		7
8 GOVERNOR SHALL REVIEW THE FORMAT OF THE ALASKA		8
9 ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, THE COMPILATION OF MATERIALS, AND		9
10 GENERAL PUBLICATION FOR EASE OF USE AND COST SAVINGS.		10
11 FUTURE PUBLICATION COSTS SHALL BE PAID FOR BY PROGRAM		11
12 RECEIPTS.		12
13 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE PUBLICATION		13
14 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE JOURNAL SHALL CONTINUE TO BE VIA		14
15 ELECTRONIC MEDIUM. THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SHALL REVISE		15
16 THE COST OF PROVIDING THE JOURNAL TO THOSE SUBSCRIBERS		16
17 WHO WISH TO RECEIVE HARD COPY PUBLICATION. THE		17
18 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MAY REQUEST THE NECESSARY PROGRAM		18
19 RECEIPT EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY FROM THE LEGISLATIVE		19
20 BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE.		20
21 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET	6,620,000	21
22 CENTRAL SERVICES (3 POSITIONS)	134,600	22
23 STRATEGIC PLANNING (11 POSITIONS)	692,300	23
24 BUDGET REVIEW (17 POSITIONS)	1,071,500	24
25 AUDIT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES (8 POSITIONS)	481,500	25

1 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR (CONT.)		1
2	ALLOCATIONS	2
3	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	3
4	GENERAL FUND	4
5	OTHER FUNDS	5
6 GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION (27.5 POSITIONS)	4,139,700	6
7 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO ALLOW THE		7
8 DIVISION MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY IN ALLOCATING REDUCTIONS		8
9 WITHIN OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT ON		9
10 PROGRAMS.		10
11 ALASKA LAND USE COUNCIL (1.5 POSITIONS)	100,400	11
12 ELECTIVE OPERATIONS		12
13 ELECTIONS (24 POSITIONS)	1,535,500	13
14 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE ELECTIONS		14
15 DIRECTOR SHALL CONSIDER LESS COMPLICATED, LESS EXPENSIVE		15
16 ROTATION SYSTEMS ON BALLOTS TO REDUCE PRINTING COSTS.		16
17 GENERAL AND PRIMARY ELECTIONS	2,332,300	17
18 ELECTIONS DATA PROCESSING	140,200	18
19	* * * * *	19
20	* * * * * DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION * * * * *	20
21	* * * * *	21
22 TEACHER RETIREMENT MATCH	31,509,000	22
23 LONGEVITY BONUS	47,504,200	23
24 GRANTS	47,130,000	24
25 ADMINISTRATION (7 POSITIONS)	374,200	25
26 PIONEERS HOME	22,420,800	26
27 SITKA (93 POSITIONS)	4,216,300	27

1 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION (CONT.)			1
2		APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES
3		ALLOCATIONS	GENERAL FUND OTHER FUNDS
4	FAIRBANKS (80 POSITIONS)	3,913,700	4
5	PALMER (85 POSITIONS)	3,830,800	5
6	ANCHORAGE (193 POSITIONS)	7,872,200	6
7	KETCHIKAN (54 POSITIONS)	2,322,800	7
8	CENTRAL OFFICE (4 POSITIONS)	255,000	8
9	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE TRAVEL		9
10	REDUCTION PROPOSED IN THE GOVERNOR'S REVISED BUDGET BE		10
11	REALLOCATED THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENT WITH NO REDUCTIONS		11
12	IN THE PIONEER HOMES.		12
13	PIONEERS' HOMES ADVISORY BOARD	10,000	13
14	OLDER ALASKANS COMMISSION (16 POSITIONS)		14
15	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT ALL OLDER	9,239,600	15
16	ALASKAN COMMISSION POSITIONS REMAIN IN THEIR PRESENT	3,907,300	16
17	LOCATIONS.	5,332,300	17
18	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE OLDER		18
19	ALASKAN COMMISSION LIMIT PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO		19
20	ALASKAN FIRMS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.		20
21	PUBLIC DEFENDER	5,957,200	21
22	FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (11 POSITIONS)	705,400	22
23	SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT (9 POSITIONS)	748,500	23
24	THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT (46 POSITIONS)	2,828,600	24
25	FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT (21 POSITIONS)	1,444,700	25

1 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION (CONT.)		1
2	ALLOCATIONS	2
3	APPROPRIATION	3
4	ITEMS	4
5	GENERAL FUND	5
6	OTHER FUNDS	6
7 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT (3 POSITIONS)	230,000	7
8 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE TRAVEL		8
9 REDUCTION PROPOSED IN THE GOVERNOR'S REVISED BUDGET BE		9
10 REALLOCATED THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENT WITH NO REDUCTIONS		10
11 IN THE PUBLIC DEFENDER.		11
12 OFFICE OF PUBLIC ADVOCACY (25 POSITIONS)		12
13 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE TRAVEL	3,659,000	13
14 REDUCTION PROPOSED IN THE GOVERNOR'S REVISED BUDGET DE	3,659,000	14
15 REALLOCATED THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENT WITH NO REDUCTIONS		15
16 IN PUBLIC ADVOCACY PROGRAMS.		16
17 CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION		17
18 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER (9 POSITIONS)	3,426,800	18
19 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE TRAVEL	2,346,200	19
20 REDUCTION PROPOSED IN THE GOVERNOR'S REVISED BUDGET BE	1,080,600	20
21 REALLOCATED THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENT WITH NO REDUCTIONS		21
22 IN THE PIONEER HOMES, PUBLIC DEFENDER, OR PUBLIC		22
23 ADVOCACY PROGRAMS.		23
24 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT		24
25 GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL		25
26 INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS		26
27 BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.		27
28 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE FAILURE TO		28
29 ADOPT THE SEPARATE APPROPRIATION ITEM FOR THE PAY RAISE		29
30 CONSTITUTES REJECTION OF THE MONETARY TERMS OF THE		30

1	DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION (CONT.)				1	
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	2	
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	
4	COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS					4
5	23.40.215. MONEY OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED FOR PERSONAL					5
6	SERVICES IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED FOR IMPLEMENTATION					6
7	OF THE NEGOTIATED PAY RAISES.					7
8	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (45 POSITIONS)	1,946,500				8
9	MUNICIPAL GRANTS (4 POSITIONS)	190,800				9
10	CIP DIRECT CHARGE POSITIONS & COSTS (14 POSITIONS)	652,400				10
11	STATEWIDE ADMINISTRATION		16,989,100	9,269,300	7,719,800	11
12	PERSONNEL (63 POSITIONS)	2,481,000				12
13	PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT CENTER (8 POSITIONS)	500,600				13
14	LABOR RELATIONS (13 POSITIONS)	892,200				14
15	FINANCE (50 POSITIONS)	2,595,100				15
16	PURCHASING (19 POSITIONS)	1,390,700				16
17	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (8 POSITIONS)	395,900				17
18	CENTRAL DUPLICATING AND MAIL (31 POSITIONS)	2,160,000				18
19	ARCHIVES (11 POSITIONS)	610,500				19
20	RETIREMENT & BENEFITS (64 POSITIONS)	5,876,100				20
21	LABOR RELATIONS AGENCY	87,000				21
22	ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION (10 POSITIONS)		613,500	610,500	3,000	22
23	RISK MANAGEMENT (8 POSITIONS)		22,329,400	5,500	22,323,900	23
24	INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		22,957,000	18,089,800	4,867,200	24
25	INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (103 POSITIONS)	13,513,800				25

1 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION (CONT.)		1
2	ALLOCATIONS	2
3	APPROPRIATION	3
4 TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS (48 POSITIONS)	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND
5 RURAL ALASKA TELEVISION NETWORK (6 POSITIONS)		OTHER FUNDS
6 THE LEGISLATURE INTENDS TO FUND \$686,500 IN TERMINATION		6
7 AND MISCELLANEOUS COSTS FOR THIS PROGRAM IN THE DEPT. OF		7
8 EDUCATION BUDGET.		8
9 TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES (7 POSITIONS)	722,800	9
10 PUBLIC BROADCASTING COMMISSION (6 POSITIONS)		10
11 LEASING AND FACILITIES (3 POSITIONS)	6,664,000	6,664,000
12 EMPLOYEE HOUSING (3 POSITIONS)	34,089,500	33,567,900
	1,473,500	521,600
13	*****	*****
14	***** DEPARTMENT OF LAW *****	*****
15	*****	*****
16 CONSUMER PROTECTION (9 POSITIONS)		1,473,500
17 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT A CONSUMER	495,000	495,000
18 PROTECTION OFFICE BE MAINTAINED IN FAIRBANKS.		16
19 PROSECUTION		17
20 FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (17 POSITIONS)	10,846,600	10,700,600
21 SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT (9 POSITIONS)	1,149,900	146,000
22 THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT (70 POSITIONS)	800,500	19
23 FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT (24 POSITIONS)	4,573,400	20
24 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT (12 POSITIONS)	1,704,900	21
25 CRIMINAL APPEALS & SPECIAL PROSECUTION	1,018,200	22
(21 POSITIONS)	1,411,000	23
		24
		25

1	DEPARTMENT OF LAW (CONT.)				1		
2			ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	2	
3					GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	3
4	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (5 POSITIONS)		188,700				4
5	PRE TRIAL DIVERSION (12 POSITIONS)			713,400	672,800	40,600	5
6	LEGAL SERVICES			11,448,400	6,731,600	4,716,800	6
7	OPERATIONS (149 POSITIONS)		10,781,900				7
8	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT						8
9	GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL						9
10	INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						10
11	BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.						11
12	ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT (10 POSITIONS)		510,700				12
13	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (3 POSITIONS)		155,800				13
14	OIL & GAS SPECIAL PROJECTS			1,668,300		1,668,300	14
15	OIL & GAS OPERATIONS (20 POSITIONS)		1,468,200				15
16	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (3 POSITIONS)		200,100				16
17		*****		*****			17
18		***** DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE		*****			18
19		*****		*****			19
20	PUBLIC PROTECTION						20
21	ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD			711,200	711,200		21
22	ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD (12 POSITIONS)		711,200				22
23	DEVELOPMENT						23
24	SHARED TAXES			2,796,300	2,796,300		24
25	AMUSEMENT AND GAMING TAX		110,200				25

1	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (CONT.)				1	
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	3
4	AVIATION FUEL TAX	138,100				4
5	ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE TAX	1,666,000				5
6	LIQUOR LICENSE TAX	882,000				6
7	MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY (2 POSITIONS)		381,400		381,400	7
8	PERMANENT FUND CORPORATION (12 POSITIONS)		5,604,700		5,604,700	8
9	ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION (46 POSITIONS)		3,376,200		3,376,200	9
10	GENERAL GOVERNMENT					10
11	CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT		5,803,600	1,227,600	4,576,000	11
12	CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT (96 POSITIONS)	5,803,600				12
13	REVENUE OPERATIONS		13,982,100	7,900,800	6,081,300	13
14	AUDIT (76 POSITIONS)	4,173,700				14
15	ENFORCEMENT (20 POSITIONS)	1,124,900				15
16	PUBLIC SERVICES (17 POSITIONS)	1,278,800				16
17	TREASURY MANAGEMENT (24 POSITIONS)	7,404,700				17
18	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE \$100,000					18
19	PROGRAM RECEIPTS FUNDING OF ARC EXPENSE REPRESENT FUNDS					19
20	GENERATED THROUGH ARC LIQUIDATION WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO					20
21	FLOW TO THE GENERAL FUND PURSUANT TO AS 37.12.023.					21
22	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT		1,489,200	1,280,100	209,100	22
23	OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER (22 POSITIONS)	1,489,200				23
24	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT					24
25	GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL					25
26	INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					26
27	BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.					27

1	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (CONT.)				1
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
4	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (32 POSITIONS)		1,449,800	1,449,800	
5	PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND		3,378,000		3,378,000
6	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (22 POSITIONS)	1,147,600			
7	PUBLIC SERVICES (19 POSITIONS)	1,040,000			
8	ENFORCEMENT (21 POSITIONS)	1,084,800			
9	FORMAL HEARINGS (1 POSITION)	105,600			
10		*****	*****		
11		***** DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION *****			
12		*****	*****		
13	EDUCATION				
14	K-12 SUPPORT		515,889,600	469,295,500	46,594,100
15	FOUNDATION PROGRAM	461,555,500			
16	PUPIL TRANSPORTATION	23,631,800			
17	STUDENT LUNCH PROGRAM	9,450,000			
18	CIGARETTE TAX DISTRIBUTION	3,500,000			
19	TUITION STUDENTS	1,501,900			
20	BOARDING HOME GRANTS	500,000			
21	YOUTH IN DETENTION	1,325,200			
22	SCHOOLS FOR THE HANDICAPPED	4,425,200			
23	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT DOE ENSURE THAT				
24	CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED IN THIS COMPONENT STAY WITHIN THIS				
25	LEVEL OF FUNDING. IN ADDITION, IT IS THE INTENT OF THE				
26	LEGISLATURE THAT DOE ENDEAVOR TO RETURN OUT OF STATE				
27	STUDENTS TO ALASKA WHENEVER POSSIBLE BY ESTABLISHING				

1	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (CONT.)		1
2		ALLOCATIONS	2
3		APPROPRIATION ITEMS	3
4	GROUP HOMES OR OTHER COST SAVING MEASURES IN		4
5	COORDINATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL		5
6	SERVICES.		6
7	TEACHER RETIREMENT MATCH	31,509,000	7
8	EDUCATIONAL FINANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,445,200	8
9	MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING SERVICE (4 POSITIONS)	302,500	9
10	DISTRICT SUPPORT SERVICES (19 POSITIONS)	1,291,300	10
11	CIP OVERHEAD AND ASSOCIATED COSTS (7 POSITIONS)	504,900	11
12	DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (22 POSITIONS)	994,500	12
13	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DIVISION OF		13
14	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BE MERGED WITH EDUCATION FINANCE		14
15	AND SUPPORT.		15
16	DEPARTMENT OVERHEAD EXPENSES	352,000	16
17	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	501.800	17
18	CENTRAL DATA PROCESSING SERVICES	472,200	18
19	FIELD DATA PROCESSING SERVICES	29.600	19
20	EDUCATION PROGRAM SUPPORT	34,254,800	20
21	SPECIAL SERVICES (11 POSITIONS)	839,900	21
22	COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	3,191,200	22
23	SUPPLMENTAL PROGRAMS (16 POSITIONS)	19,059,700	23
24	CURRICULUM SERVICES (13 POSITIONS)	716,800	24
25	INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES (10 POSITIONS)	1,770,300	25

1 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (CONT.)		1
2	ALLOCATIONS	2
3	ITEMS	3
4	GENERAL FUND	4
5	OTHER FUNDS	5
6 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT CCS ESTABLISH		6
7 POSITIONS BASED ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND AVAILABLE		7
8 FUNDS.		8
9 EDUCATION SPECIAL PROJECTS	500,000	9
10 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE STATE BOARD		10
11 OF EDUCATION DETERMINE THE ALLOCATION FOR THESE		11
12 STATEWIDE GRANTS. THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION SHALL		12
13 ALSO CONSIDER REQUIRING MATCHING FUNDS FROM THE GRANTEES.		13
14 ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	2,077,800	14
15 EMPLOYMENT TRAINING GRANTS	300,000	15
16 FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GRANTS	1,630,700	16
17 ADULT & VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION (20 POSITIONS)	1,093,600	17
18 ALASKA CAREER INFORMATION SYSTEM (3 POSITIONS)	154,300	18
19 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SPECIAL PROJECTS	168,300	19
20 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT YUKON FLATS AND		20
21 KUSPUK REAAS CONTINUE THE VOC ED PROGRAM THROUGH		21
22 FOUNDATION FUNDING.		22
23 EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION		23
24 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (6 POSITIONS)	504,100	24
25 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT		25
26 GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL		26

1	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (CONT.)				1	
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	3
4	INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					4
5	BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.					5
6	STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (1 POSITION)	157,200				6
7	INFORMATION SERVICES (5 POSITIONS)	286,700				7
8	COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS		3,976,100	3,210,700	765,400	8
9	PROFESSIONAL TEACHING PRACTICES COMMISSION (2 POSITIONS)	129,100				9
10	ALASKA SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (2 POSITIONS)	254,900				10
11	ALASKA STATE COUNCIL ON THE ARTS (5 POSITIONS)	3,462,100				11
12	ALASKA HISTORICAL COMMISSION (1 POSITION)	130,000				12
13	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THIS ACTIVITY					13
14	BE MERGED WITH THE DIVISION OF LIBRARIES.					14
15	KOTZEBUE TECHNICAL CENTER		1,397,800	1,397,800		15
16	ALASKA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL CENTER (70 POSITIONS)		4,732,500	3,744,200	988,300	16
17	MT. EDGEKUMBE BOARDING SCHOOL		3,459,100	3,396,100	63,000	17
18	MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS (7 POSITIONS)	741,400				18
19	INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM (18 POSITIONS)	1,155,100				19
20	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM (12 POSITIONS)	1,562,600				20
21	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION		12,654,400	5,376,100	7,278,300	21
22	COUNSELING AND PLACEMENT (73 POSITIONS)	3,691,800				22
23	SERVICES TO CLIENTS	3,428,600				23
24	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (12 POSITIONS)	821,700				24

1 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (CONT.)		1
2	ALLOCATIONS	2
3	APPROPRIATION	3
4	ITEMS	4
5	GENERAL FUND	5
6	OTHER FUNDS	6
7	FUND SOURCES	7
8	GENERAL FUND	8
9	OTHER FUNDS	9
10	FUND SOURCES	10
11 INDEPENDENT LIVING REHABILITATION (1 POSITION)	1,087,300	4
12 SPECIALIZED FACILITIES	167,500	5
13 LEGISLATIVE INTENT: INCLUDED IN THE SPECIALIZED		6
14 FACILITIES ALLOCATION ARE GENERAL FUNDS TO MATCH		7
15 ADDITIONAL FEDERAL FUNDS FOR REHABILITATIVE SERVICES FOR		8
16 THE HEAD INJURED SHOULD SUCH ADDITIONAL FUNDS BECOME		9
17 AVAILABLE.		10
18 SERVICES FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF	627,100	11
19 DISABILITY DETERMINATION (21 POSITIONS)	2,375,500	12
20 SUPPORTED WORK (1 POSITION)	454,900	13
21 ALASKA STATE LIBRARY	4,839,000	14
22 LIBRARY OPERATIONS (64 POSITIONS)	4,196,400	15
23 BLUE BOOK (1 POSITION)	51,100	16
24 ALASKA STATE MUSEUMS	1,844,900	17
25 MUSEUM OPERATIONS (20 POSITIONS)	1,802,900	18
SPECIFIC CULTURAL PROGRAMS	434,100	19
ALASKA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION	4,582,700	20
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (8 POSITIONS)	643,100	21
STUDENT LOAN ADMINISTRATION (52 POSITIONS)	2,047,600	22
WICHE - ADMINISTRATION	58,200	23
WICHE - STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM	1,448,000	24
STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM	230,000	25

1 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (CONT.)					1
2					2
3					3
4					4
5					5
6					6
7					7
8 SOCIAL SERVICES					8
9 ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS					9
10 AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN					10
11 IF FUNDING FOR PROGRAM IS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET DEMAND,					11
12 SERVICE AND ELIGIBILITY ARE NOT TO BE REDUCED OR					12
13 ELIMINATED AND THE DEPARTMENT IS TO REQUEST SUPPLEMENTAL					13
14 FUNDING.					14
15 GENERAL RELIEF					15
16 ADULT PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					16
17 IF FUNDING FOR THE PROGRAM IS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET					17
18 DEMAND, SERVICE AND ELIGIBILITY ARE NOT TO BE REDUCED OR					18
19 ELIMINATED AND THE DEPARTMENT IS TO REQUEST SUPPLEMENTAL					19
20 FUNDING.					20
21 OLD AGE ASSISTANCE-ALD HOLD HARMLESS					21
22 PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND HOLD HARMLESS (8 POSITIONS)					22
23 ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (17 POSITIONS)					23
24 MEDICAL ASSISTANCE					24
25 MEDICAID NON-FACILITY					25
	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES	
		ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	
	155,800				
	X X X X X X	X X X X X X			
	X X X X X DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	X X X X X			
	X X X X X X	X X X X X X			
		71,715,200	44,165,500	27,549,700	
	53,199,300				
	864,800				
	15,538,600				
	2,112,500				
		4,211,700		4,211,700	
		8,127,000		8,127,000	
		75,990,200	39,141,200	36,849,000	
	18,997,100				

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)					1	
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	3
4	ALASKA LONGEVITY BONUS HOLD HARMLESS	10,000				4
5	MEDICAID FACILITIES	51,983,100				5
6	GENERAL RELIEF MEDICAL	5,000,000				6
7	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		17,574,600	9,384,700	8,189,900	7
8	ADMINISTRATION (16 POSITIONS)	880,700				8
9	QUALITY CONTROL (17 POSITIONS)	909,200				9
10	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION (242 POSITIONS)	11,276,900				10
11	FRAUD INVESTIGATION (5 POSITIONS)	1,100,700				11
12	WORK INCENTIVE (12 POSITIONS)	884,200				12
13	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (8 POSITIONS)	2,522,900				13
14	MEDICAL RATE COMMISSION (5 POSITIONS)		390,700	198,300	192,400	14
15	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		3,332,600	1,891,700	1,440,900	15
16	CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION (6 POSITIONS)	394,000				16
17	CLAIMS PROCESSING (12 POSITIONS)	2,443,800				17
18	MEDICAL CARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (1 POSITION)	66,600				18
19	CERTIFICATION & LICENSING (7 POSITIONS)	428,200				19
20	PURCHASED SERVICES		5,708,700	5,001,700	707,000	20
21	PREVENTIVE SERVICES	2,510,900				21
22	THE SUM OF \$198,000 IS APPROPRIATED AS A DIRECT GRANT TO					22
23	ALASKA YOUTH ADVOCATES FOR A RUNAWAY SHELTER IN					23
24	ANCHORAGE.					24
25	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT \$199,900 BE					25
26	APPROPRIATED TO THE DEPARTMENT AS A DIRECT GRANT TO THE					26
27	ASSOCIATION FOR STRANDED RURAL ALASKANS IN ANCHORAGE.					27

1	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)		1
2		ALLOCATIONS	2
3		APPROPRIATION ITEMS	3
4	ADULT SERVICES	GENERAL FUND	4
5	EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES	OTHER FUNDS	5
6	PRE-MATERNAL SERVICES		6
7	SOCIAL SERVICES	13,023,300	7
8	SOUTHCENTRAL REGION (110 POSITIONS)	12,926,700	8
9	NORTHERN REGION (51 POSITIONS)	96,600	9
10	NORTHWESTERN REGION (6 POSITIONS)		10
11	WESTERN REGION (18 POSITIONS)		11
12	SOUTHEASTERN REGION (41 POSITIONS)		12
13	CENTRAL OFFICE-FYS (31 POSITIONS)		13
14	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (2 POSITIONS)		14
15	CHILD AND YOUTH CUSTODY	17,867,700	15
16	FOSTER CARE	17,292,700	16
17	RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE	575,000	17
18	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT		18
19	DEVELOP STANDARD RATES TO BE PAID IN GRANTS FOR		19
20	RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE SERVICES PURCHASED UNDER AS		20
21	47.40. THESE RATES SHALL BE BASED ON MODELS OF SERVICE		21
22	DELIVERY, WHICH IN TURN SHALL BE BASED ON SPECIFIC		22
23	TREATMENT NEEDS OF CHILDREN. AS MANY MODELS MAY BE		23
24	DEVELOPED AS THE DEPARTMENT BELIEVES IT WILL HAVE NEED		24
25	TO PURCHASE.		25
26	EACH MODEL WILL BE BASED ON A UNIT OF SERVICES. A		26
27	UNIT OF SERVICE IS DEFINED AS A COITAGE, HOME, TREATMENT		27

1	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)				1
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS 3
4	UNIT, OR OTHER ARRANGEMENT IN WHICH CHILDREN WILL BE				4
5	EXPECTED TO LIVE AND RECEIVE CARE. A MODEL WILL SPECIFY				5
6	THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS:				6
7	1. THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO BE SERVED IN THE UNIT.				7
8	2. THE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT DIRECT CARE				8
9	STAFF WITH THEIR TITLES AND QUALIFICATIONS. THIS WILL				9
10	INCLUDE RELIEF STAFF. EXAMPLES OF STAFF IN THE CATEGORY				10
11	WOULD BE HOUSEPARENTS, YOUTH WORKER, COUNSELOR, WEEKEND				11
12	RELIEF, ETC.				12
13	3. THE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT SUPPORT				13
14	STAFF WITH THEIR TITLES AND QUALIFICATIONS. EXAMPLES OF				14
15	STAFF IN THIS CATEGORY WOULD BE COOKS, CUSTODIANS,				15
16	DIETICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, ETC.				16
17	4. A REASONABLE ANNUAL SALARY FOR EACH OF THE				17
18	POSITIONS ENUMERATED IN #2 AND #3.				18
19	5. A COST FIGURE FOR FRINGE BENEFITS FOR STAFF.				19
20	THIS WILL INCLUDE SOCIAL SECURITY, WORKER'S				20
21	COMPENSATION, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, HEALTH				21
22	INSURANCE AND SUCH OTHER BENEFITS AS THE DEPARTMENT MAY				22
23	DETERMINE TO BE APPROPRIATE. FRINGE BENEFIT COSTS MAY				23
24	BE CALCULATED AS A PERCENTAGE OF SALARY COST PROVIDED				24
25	SUFFICIENT RATIONALE IS FURNISHED.				25
26	6. A COST FIGURE FOR THE OPERATING COSTS OF THE				26
27	UNIT. THIS WILL INCLUDE ALL OF THE COST CENTERS. THESE				27

1	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)				1
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
4	COSTS MAY BE CALCULATED AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONNEL				3
5	COSTS PROVIDED SUFFICIENT RATIONALE IS FURNISHED.				4
6	7. A COST FIGURE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR THE				5
7	UNIT. THIS WILL INCLUDE ALL OF THE COSTS. THESE COSTS				6
8	MAY BE CALCULATED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COSTS				7
9	PROVIDED SUFFICIENT RATIONALE IS FURNISHED; HOWEVER,				8
10	THESE COSTS MAY NOT EXCEED 5% OF TOTAL COSTS.				9
11	WHEN THE TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS OF A UNIT HAVE BEEN				10
12	CALCULATED USING THE ELEMENTS SPECIFIED ABOVE, THE				11
13	ANNUAL RATE PER CHILD WILL BE FIGURED BY DIVIDING THESE				12
14	COSTS BY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO BE SERVED BY THE				13
15	UNIT. THIS ANNUAL RATE WILL BE THE STATE STANDARD RATE				14
16	FOR THAT SERVICE. IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE				15
17	THAT THE DEPARTMENT SPECIFY THE MODEL OF SERVICE IT				16
18	DESIRES TO PURCHASE AND THE RATE ESTABLISHED FOR THAT				17
19	SERVICE WHEN IT ISSUES REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS.				18
20	IT IS EXPECTED THAT, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, THE				19
21	DEPARTMENT WILL ISSUE REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS MAKING USE				20
22	OF THE UNITS OF SERVICE DEVELOPED BY THE MODELS. WHERE				21
23	PARTIAL UNITS MUST BE PURCHASED AND THE DEPARTMENT MUST				22
24	PAY AT A RATE HIGHER, THE RATE DIFFERENTIAL MUST BE				23
25	STATED IN ADVANCE.				24
26	IN CASES WHERE SERVICES MUST BE PROVIDED IN AN AREA				25
27	OF THE STATE WHERE THERE ARE UNUSUAL COSTS FACTORS, THE				26

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)			1
2		APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES 2
3	ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND OTHER FUNDS 3
4 DEPARTMENT WILL DEVELOP A FORMULA FOR THAT AREA THAT			4
5 ADDS OR SUBTRACTS A PERCENT FROM THE STANDARD RATE.			5
6 THE DEPARTMENT SHALL DEVELOP THESE STANDARD RATES			6
7 AS A BASIS FOR ITS REQUEST FOR FUNDING FOR FY85 AND			7
8 FY89. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE ON			8
9 THE MODELS IT HAS DEVELOPED BY THE TENTH DAY OF THE			9
10 FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE.			10
11 SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT OFFSET			-5,401,500 5,401,500 11
12 YOUTH SERVICES		15,063,100	15,063,100 12
13 MCLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER (122 POSITIONS)	6,564,300		13
14 FAIRBANKS YOUTH FACILITY (38 POSITIONS)	2,000,900		14
15 NOME YOUTH FACILITY (13 POSITIONS)	988,900		15
16 JOHNSON YOUTH CENTER (14 POSITIONS)	858,600		16
17 BETHEL YOUTH FACILITY (11 POSITIONS)	644,000		17
18 PROBATION/ADMINISTRATION (77 POSITIONS)	4,006,400		18
19 MANIILAQ		3,862,100	3,787,500 74,600 19
20 ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION & STAFF DEVELOPMENT	180,900		20
21 SOCIAL SERVICES	1,116,800		21
22 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	798,400		22
23 ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE SERVICES	665,700		23
24 MENTAL HEALTH/DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES	249,900		24
25 SENIOR CENTER	850,400		25

1	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)				1	
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	3
4	NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION		2,591,800	2,505,200	86,600	4
5	SOCIAL SERVICES	349,100				5
6	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	1,119,700				6
7	ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE SERVICES	597,500				7
8	MENTAL HEALTH/DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES	280,700				8
9	SANITATION	244,800				9
10	KAWERAK SOCIAL SERVICES		446,600	446,600		10
11	TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE		751,800	751,800		11
12	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	245,000				12
13	ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE SERVICES	270,200				13
14	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	236,600				14
15	TLINGIT-HAIDA SOCIAL SERVICES		132,700	132,700		15
16	ANCHORAGE SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT		2,500,000	2,500,000		16
17	THE LEGISLATURE RECOGNIZES THAT SOCIAL SERVICES ARE AN					17
18	OUTGROWTH OF ATTEMPTS TO PROVIDE HUMANE CARE AND					18
19	TREATMENT TO SPECIFIC CLASSES OF INDIVIDUALS.					19
20	HISTORICALLY, BOTH PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES					20
21	HAVE PROVIDED CARE AND TREATMENT DIRECTLY TO SUCH					21
22	INDIVIDUALS WHO WOULD, WITHOUT THESE SERVICES, SUFFER					22
23	PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL HARDSHIP.					23
24	IN ADDITION, THE LEGISLATURE RECOGNIZES THAT					24
25	HISTORICALLY, THE STATE HAS ALSO PROVIDED FUNDS FOR					25
26	"QUALITY OF LIFE" SERVICES WHICH, WHILE OF GREAT					26
27	BENEFIT, WOULD NOT LEAVE A PERSON IN A POSITION OF					27

1	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)				1
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS 3
4	PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL HARDSHIP SHOULD HE OR SHE NOT				4
5	RECEIVE THESE SERVICES.				5
6	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE				6
7	MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE ONLY FUND THOSE PROGRAMS,				7
8	WHICH WITHOUT THEIR SERVICES, WOULD SUBJECT AN				8
9	INDIVIDUAL TO MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL HARDSHIPS. SUCH				9
10	SERVICES INCLUDE: SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT, MENTAL				10
11	HEALTH SERVICES, FOOD AND SHELTER FOR THE LOW INCOME,				11
12	SEXUAL ASSAULT AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TREATMENT, RUNAWAY				12
13	SHELTERS HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE LOW INCOME, HOUSING AND				13
14	REHABILITATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DISABLED.				14
15	NO MORE THAN 5% OF THE BLOCK GRANT SHALL BE TAKEN				15
16	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS				16
17	ASSOCIATED WITH ALLOCATION OF THE BLOCK GRANT. IN				17
18	ADDITION, A PROGRAM WHICH RECEIVES FUNDING UNDER THE				18
19	BLOCK GRANT CAN TAKE NO MORE THAN 5% FOR ADMINISTRATIVE				19
20	COSTS.				20
21	FAIRDANKS SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT		500,000	500,000	21
22	HEALTH				22
23	STATE HEALTH SERVICES		23,728,600	16,778,600	6,950,000 23
24	NURSING (160 POSITIONS)	8,830,900			24
25	COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL (26 POSITIONS)	2,483,800			25

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)		1
2	ALLOCATIONS	2
3	ITEMS	3
4	GENERAL FUND	4
5	OTHER FUNDS	5
6	APPROPRIATION	6
7	APPROPRIATION	7
8	FUND SOURCES	8
9	GENERAL FUND	9
10	OTHER FUNDS	10
4 FAMILY HEALTH (40 POSITIONS)	7,478,400	4
5 LAB SERVICES (43 POSITIONS)	2,352,700	5
6 PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (17 POSITIONS)	1,477,300	6
7 POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS (1 POSITION)	614,900	7
8 HEPATITIS B	407,900	8
9 DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (1 POSITION)	82,700	9
10 HEALTH GRANTS	8,366,000	10
11 INFANT LEARNING GRANTS	2,321,800	11
12 COMMUNITY HEALTH GRANTS	3,980,500	12
13 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT NO CUTS BE MADE		13
14 IN THIS GRANT COMPONENT FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH AIDE		14
15 PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED BY AS 18.28.010-100.		15
16 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES GRANTS	1,749,900	16
17 HEALTH PROMOTION GRANTS	313,800	17
18 ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE SERVICES	14,840,700	18
19 ADMINISTRATION (17 POSITIONS)	1,345,100	19
20 DRUG ABUSE GRANTS	1,835,400	20
21 ALCOHOL ABUSE GRANTS	11,602,000	21
22 DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	58,200	22
23 COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH GRANTS	9,651,400	23
24 COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH GRANTS	7,865,600	24
25 THE AMOUNT OF \$334,200 IS APPROPRIATED TO THE DIVISION		25
26 FOR OPERATING COSTS FOR AN APPROPRIATE EMERGENCY PROGRAM		26

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)			1
2		APPROPRIATION	2
3	ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	3
4 FOR THE CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL IN ANCHORAGE, TO BE		GENERAL FUND	4
5 AGREED TO BY THE DIVISION & THE MUNICIPALITY OF		OTHER FUNDS	5
6 ANCHORAGE AFTER CONSULTATION WITH SERVICE PROVIDERS IN			6
7 ANCHORAGE.			7
8 FAIRBANKS COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1,785,800		8
9 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES GRANTS		8,176,300	9
10 INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION		26,338,400	10
11 MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (24 POSITIONS)	2,062,300	20,635,200	11
12 ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE (306 POSITIONS)	15,528,700		12
13 HARBORVIEW DEVELOPMENT CENTER (138 POSITIONS)	7,891,700	5,703,200	13
14 DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (1 POSITION)	169,700		14
15 SERVICES TO THE CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL	686,000		15
16 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES		5,574,300	16
17 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (9 POSITIONS)	48,800	4,337,700	17
18 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT			18
19 GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL			19
20 INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS			20
21 BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.			21
22 AULT (8 POSITIONS)	533,900		22
23 PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL (16 POSITIONS)	685,000		23
24 BUDGET AND FINANCE (38 POSITIONS)	1,732,400		24
25 GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL/HANDICAPPED & GIFTED (3 POSITIONS)	300,000		25

1	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT.)				1		
2			ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	2	
3				ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	3
4	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (11 POSITIONS)		582,600				4
5	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (13 POSITIONS)		982,400				5
6	VITAL STATISTICS (12 POSITIONS)		440,900				6
7	OVERHEAD AND ASSOCIATED COSTS CIP (4 POSITIONS)		268,300				7
8		X X X X X X		X X X X X X			8
9		X X X X X DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		X X X X X			9
10		X X X X X X		X X X X X X			10
11	EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			36,065,200	4,397,200	31,668,000	11
12	EMPLOYMENT SECURITY						12
13	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (200 POSITIONS)		10,536,700				13
14	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (271 POSITIONS)		16,193,900				14
15	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO FUND THE INTERIM						15
16	BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR THE SUMMER OF 1986 ONLY. THIS						16
17	PROGRAM WILL NOT BE FUNDED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1987.						17
18	DIRECTORS OFFICE (4 POSITIONS)		277,000				18
19	WORKERS INCENTIVE (WIN) (17 POSITIONS)		1,016,400				19
20	YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (YES) (5 POSITIONS)		270,000				20
21	COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED		34,200				21
22	DATA PROCESSING (47 POSITIONS)		3,393,800				22
23	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES						23
24	MANAGEMENT SERVICES (49 POSITIONS)		2,514,700				24
25	SPECIAL SERVICES (30 POSITIONS)		1,828,500				25
26	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE			14,830,300	8,702,800	6,127,500	26

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (CONT.)		2	3	4	5
	ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES		
		ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	
4 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (11 POSITIONS)	1,196,300				6
5 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT					7
6 GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL					8
7 INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					9
8 BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.					10
9 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (36 POSITIONS)	2,769,800				11
10 FISHERMENS FUND (3 POSITIONS)	1,452,700				12
11 WORKERS' COMPENSATION (53 POSITIONS)	5,718,500				13
12 LABOR STANDARDS AND SAFETY					14
13 WAGE AND HOUR ADMINISTRATION (30 POSITIONS)	1,570,300				15
14 MECHANICAL INSPECTION (23 POSITIONS)	1,540,400				16
15 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INVESTIGATION (11 POSITIONS)	582,300				17
16 * * * * *		* * * * *			18
17 * * * * * DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		* * * * *			19
18 * * * * *		* * * * *			20
19 PUBLIC PROTECTION					21
20 MEASUREMENT STANDARDS (49 POSITIONS)		2,212,800	2,012,300	200,500	22
21 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DIVISION OF					23
22 MEASUREMENT STANDARDS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC					24
23 SAFETY WORK TOGETHER IN ENFORCEMENT OF THE AIR CARRIER					25
24 INSURANCE PROGRAM.					26
25 BANKING SECURITIES & CORPORATIONS		1,371,200	1,256,900	114,300	27

1	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CONT.)				1		
2			ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	2	
3				ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	3
4	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (17 POSITIONS)	1,050,800					4
5	CORPORATIONS (7 POSITIONS)	270,800					5
6	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	49,600					6
7	INSURANCE (19 POSITIONS)			1,034,300	637,200	397,100	7
8	OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING			1,963,400	1,233,800	729,600	8
9	ADMINISTRATION (21 POSITIONS)	1,150,000					9
10	LICENSING BOARDS	133,400					10
11	INVESTIGATIONS (9 POSITIONS)	680,000					11
12	COMMISSIONER & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES			1,577,200	1,577,200		12
13	COMMISSIONER & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (23 POSITIONS)	1,325,500					13
14	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT						14
15	GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL						15
16	INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						16
17	BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.						17
18	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (3 POSITIONS)	251,700					18
19	ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION (48 POSITIONS)			3,877,200	2,881,900	995,300	19
20	REAL ESTATE COMMISSION (8 POSITIONS)			559,200	149,000	410,200	20
21	OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION			1,881,100	1,781,100	100,000	21
22	OPERATIONS (24 POSITIONS)	1,776,600					22
23	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (1 POSITION)	104,500					23
24	DEVELOPMENT						24
25	ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY			9,747,900	1,429,700	8,318,200	25

1	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CONT.)				1
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
4	ADMINISTRATION (19 POSITIONS)	1,479,700			
5	PLANT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (4 POSITIONS)	4,442,300			
6	PROJECT POSITIONS/ASSOCIATED COSTS (50 POSITIONS)	3,825,900			
7	POWER COST EQUALIZATION (1 POSITION)		17,630,000	17,630,000	
8	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADVOCATES		2,657,400	2,483,600	173,800
9	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT (3 POSITIONS)	376,000			
10	MINERALS DEVELOPMENT (4 POSITIONS)	344,900			
11	COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT (5 POSITIONS)	362,300			
12	INTERNATIONAL TRADE (4 POSITIONS)	756,100			
13	FOREST PRODUCTS (4 POSITIONS)	245,500			
14	RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT (9 POSITIONS)	565,900			
15	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	6,700			
16	INVESTMENTS		1,362,300		1,362,300
17	OPERATIONS (26 POSITIONS)	1,360,400			
18	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	1,900			
19	ACCOUNTING AND COLLECTIONS		1,842,400		1,842,400
20	OPERATIONS (31 POSITIONS)	1,691,200			
21	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (1 POSITION)	151,200			
22	FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT TAX RECEIPTS		3,186,600	3,186,600	
23	TOURISM (22 POSITIONS)		7,162,900	6,937,900	225,000
24	ALASKA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (18 POSITIONS)		1,714,400		1,714,400
25	ALASKA SEAFOOD MARKETING INSTITUTE (7 POSITIONS)		3,352,100	1,859,100	1,493,000

1		ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION ITEMS	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	1
2						2
3	x x x x x x		x x x x x x			3
4	x x x x x DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS		x x x x x			4
5	x x x x x x		x x x x x x			5
6	PUBLIC PROTECTION					6
7	DISASTER PLANNING AND CONTROL		1,856,400	760,800	1,095,600	7
8	CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AND DISASTER RELIEF (18 POSITIONS)	934,700				8
9	STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS	40,000				9
10	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (6 POSITIONS)	868,000				10
11	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	13,700				11
12	ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD		7,128,000	3,206,200	3,921,800	12
13	OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL (27 POSITIONS)	1,346,500				13
14	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT					14
15	GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL					15
16	INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					16
17	BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.					17
18	FACILITIES MAINTENANCE/ARMY (35 POSITIONS)	4,199,000				18
19	AIR TRAINING SUPPORT (21 POSITIONS)	1,518,600				19
20	ALASKA MILITARY ACADEMY	6,300				20
21	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	57,600				21
22	ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD BENEFITS		1,564,100	1,564,100		22
23	RETENTION BENEFITS	522,900				23
24	RETIREMENT BENEFITS	1,041,200				24
25	VETERANS' AFFAIRS		668,900	668,900		25

1	DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS (CONT.)				1
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
4	VETERANS' SERVICES (2 POSITIONS)	668,900			
5	* * * * *		* * * * *		
6	* * * * * DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES		* * * * *		
7	* * * * *		* * * * *		
8	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				.8
9	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION		8,522,800	8,301,100	221,700
10	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (16 POSITIONS)	1,262,800			
11	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT				
12	GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL				
13	INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
14	BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.				
15	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (52 POSITIONS)	2,177,700			
16	INFORMATION/RECORDS MANAGEMENT (88 POSITIONS)	3,368,200			
17	INFORMATION/RECORDS MANAGEMENT-DATA AND WORD PROCESSING (23 POSITIONS)	1,598,800			
18	DATA PROCESSING-DIRECT CHARGE CIP (2 POSITIONS)	115,300			
19	LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT		11,817,500	10,724,600	1,092,900
20	LAND/WATER PUBLIC USE (168 POSITIONS)	9,411,700			
21	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT				
22	CONTINUE TO ACCEPT SHORE FISHERY LEASE APPLICATIONS AND				
23	TO ACTIVELY MAINTAIN THE APPLICATION FILE IN ORDER OF				
24	PRIORITY. FURTHER, THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD EXAMINE				
25	OPPORTUNITIES FOR USER FEES, INCLUDING LEASE TRANSFER				
26	FEES, AND ANY REQUIRED LEGISLATIVE CHANGES NECESSARY TO				

1	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (CONT.)				1	
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS	3
4	PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT (41 POSITIONS)		2,771,300	2,675,300	96,000	4
5	GEOLOGY, ENERGY AND MINING		11,448,200	8,167,800	3,280,400	5
6	MINERALS MANAGEMENT (35 POSITIONS)	3,386,000				6
7	ENERGY RESOURCES (20 POSITIONS)	1,326,400				7
8	MINERALS/MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT (16 POSITIONS)	1,277,400				8
9	LAND & PUBLIC SAFETY (42 POSITIONS)	2,962,300				9
10	THE SUM OF \$35,000 IS APPROPRIATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF					10
11	NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL AND					11
12	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY FOR THE SURVEY STUDENT INTERN PROGRAM.					12
13	WATER RESOURCES (16 POSITIONS)	559,100				13
14	ADMINISTRATIVE/DATA PROCESSING SUPPORT (8 POSITIONS)	1,060,700				14
15	SURVEY/DIRECT CHARGE CIP (7 POSITIONS)	476,300				15
16	PARKS AND RECREATION MANAGEMENT		7,136,700	5,395,800	1,740,900	16
17	HISTORIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (7 POSITIONS)	322,000				17
18	PARKS MANAGEMENT (128 POSITIONS)	5,386,700				18
19	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE WOOD					19
20	TIKCHIK STATE PARK RANGER BE FUNDED FOR 8 MONTHS.					20
21	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE					21
22	COMMISSIONER INCREASE THE EMPHASIS ON THE OPERATION AND					22
23	MAINTENANCE OF THE CROOKED CREEK STATE RECREATION SITE					23
24	DURING THE HEAVY USE PERIODS.					24
25	THE SUM OF \$50,000 IS APPROPRIATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF					25
26	NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION					26

1 DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (CONT.)		1
2	APPROPRIATION	2
3	ALLOCATIONS	3
4 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO FUND THE SALMON	ITEMS	4
5 TROLL LOGBOOK PROGRAM AT \$85,300; THE PORT MOLLER TEST	GENERAL FUND	5
6 FISHERY AT \$30,000, THE NAKNEK AND NOYUKUK SMOLT	OTHER FUNDS	6
7 PROGRAMS AT \$28,000 EACH, 8 PERSON MONTHS OF FISHERIES		7
8 TECHNICIANS FOR DUTCH HARBOR AT \$30,000 AND THE		8
9 COLLECTION OF DISTRICT TRANSFERS IN EGEKIK AND UGASHIK		9
10 TO IMPLEMENT THE 48 HOUR REGULATION \$20,000.		10
11 VESSELS (16 POSITIONS)	7,390,400	11
12 SPECIAL PROJECTS (108 POSITIONS)	3,628,700	12
13 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT POSITION COSTS (3 POSITIONS)	284,000	13
14 SPORT FISHERIES	8,150,800	14
15 SPOK FISHERIES (194 POSITIONS)	7,786,700	15
16 SPECIAL PROJECTS (19 POSITIONS)	364,100	16
17 F.R.E.D.	14,961,000	17
18 F.R.E.D. (320 POSITIONS)	14,396,300	18
19 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE FOLLOWING		19
20 PROJECTS BE FUNDED AS INDICATED: SIKUSUILAQ HATCHERY -		20
21 \$327,600; KARLUK STREAMSIDE FACILITY FOR KARLUK LAKE,		21
22 TUMDS RIVER TO TOTAL \$196,600; SHETTISHAM HATCHERY		22
23 INCREASE TO 40 MILLION CHUM EGGS \$77,400; SOUTHEAST FISH		23
24 PATHOLOGY LAB \$206,200. THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE		24
25 REDUCED AS INDICATED: HOMER SPORTFISH <\$2,200>, DATA		25
26 MGMT 1 PFT <\$62,900>, SE REGION ADMINISTRATION		26
27 <\$28,500>, CLEAR HATCHERY <\$249,800>, PATHOLOGY		27

1 DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (CONT.)		1
2	ALLOCATIONS	2
3	ITEMS	3
4 <\$73,500>, WESTERN SE AREA BIOLOGY <\$29,700>. THE	GENERAL FUND	4
5 BEAVER FALLS HATCHERY SOCKEYE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS	OTHER FUNDS	5
6 FUNDED AT \$185,000. LEISURE LAKE FERTILIZATION PROJECT		6
7 WILL BE CONTINUED AT \$37,900.		7
8 SPECIAL PROJECTS	348,200	8
9 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT POSITION COSTS (4 POSITIONS)	216,500	9
10 COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION (43 POSITIONS)	2,406,800	10
11 THE LEGISLATURE INTENDS THE ADDITIONAL PROGRAM RECEIPTS	2,236,000	11
12 AUTHORITY (\$30,000) TO SUPPORT CFEC'S DATA PROCESSING	170,800	12
13 AND RESEARCH FUNCTIONS AND CONTINUE FOR ONE YEAR THE USE		13
14 OF THE 4361 CPU AT CFEC'S LOCATION.		14
15 GAME	12,197,100	15
16 GAME (169 POSITIONS)	10,692,000	16
17 SPECIAL PROJECTS (17 POSITIONS)	1,450,400	17
18 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT POSITION COSTS (2 POSITIONS)	54,700	18
19 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	5,321,500	19
20 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER (9 POSITIONS)	839,500	20
21 IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT		21
22 GIVE MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION TO THE CORRECTIONAL		22
23 INDUSTRIES PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS		23
24 BEFORE ANY OUT-OF-STATE PROCUREMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE.		24
25 PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS (10 POSITIONS)	734,100	25

1	DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (CONT.)				1
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION FUND SOURCES	2
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS 3
4	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (63 POSITIONS)	3,747,900			4
5	BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME (13 POSITIONS)		1,095,300	596,500	498,800 5
6	SUBSISTENCE		2,879,100	2,179,100	700,000 6
7	SUBSISTENCE (50 POSITIONS)	2,679,100			7
8	SPECIAL PROJECTS	200,000			8
9	HABITAT		3,842,900	3,079 100	763,800 9
10	HABITAT (54 POSITIONS)	3,079,100			10
11	SPECIAL PROJECTS (21 POSITIONS)	763,800			11
12		X X X X X X	X X X X X X		12
13		X X X X X DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	X X X X X		13
14		X X X X X X	X X X X X X		14
15	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				15
16	FISH & WILDLIFE PROTECTION		13,637,200	13,637,200	16
17	ENFORCEMENT & INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES UNIT (152 POSITIONS)	10,113,600			17
18	IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT SEVEN				18
19	FULL-TIME, PRESENTLY VACANT, TROOPER POSITIONS BE				19
20	ELIMINATED AND REPLACED WITH 11 SEASONAL FISH AND				20
21	WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.				21
22	DIRECTOR'S OFFICE (4 POSITIONS)	284,600			22
23	AIRCRAFT SECTION (6 POSITIONS)	818,800			23
24	MARINE ENFORCEMENT (17 POSITIONS)	2,420,200			24

1	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (CONT.)				1
2			APPROPRIATION	APPROPRIATION	FUND SOURCES
3		ALLOCATIONS	ITEMS	GENERAL FUND	OTHER FUNDS
4	PUBLIC PROTECTION				
5	FIRE PREVENTION		1,644,400	1,274,300	370,100
6	FIRE PREVENTION OPERATIONS (17 POSITIONS)	1,296,800			
7	FEDERAL COMMUNITY PROJECTS	10,000			
8	FIRE SERVICE TRAINING (3 POSITIONS)	337,600			
9	HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY		1,547,700	158,500	1,389,200
10	HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING OPERATIONS (3 POSITIONS)	158,500			
11	FEDERAL GRANTS	1,389,200			
12	MOTOR VEHICLES		7,108,100	6,473,900	634,200
13	DRIVER SERVICES (32 POSITIONS)	1,272,800			
14	VEHICLE SERVICES (10 POSITIONS)	431,700			
15	FIELD SERVICES (106 POSITIONS)	4,378,900			
16	ADMINISTRATION (14 POSITIONS)	678,600			
17	COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SAFETY (5 POSITIONS)	346,100			
18	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE				
19	ALASKA STATE TROOPERS		36,038,000	35,590,900	447,100
20	DETACHMENTS & CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU (316 POSITIONS)	26,260,800			
21	NARCOTICS UNIT (18 POSITIONS)	2,305,600			
22	WESTERN STATES INFORMATION NETWORK	104,200			
23	DIRECTOR'S OFFICE (11 POSITIONS)	719,900			
24	CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS (24 POSITIONS)	1,254,900			
25	COMMUNITY SERVICES (4 POSITIONS)	299,700			