

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

2350

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2001 - 2002



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS Senate Bill 65 (Pay Equity) (02/08/01)

"An Act requiring a study to determine if gender is a determinant in state employee compensation."

Section 1. Requires the Department of Administration to conduct a study to determine whether gender is a determinant in setting compensation for state employees. It also sets a time limit for the study to be completed by January 15, 2003.

Rationale: It is currently illegal under federal law to pay two workers who do the same or similar job different wages based solely on their sex. It is a well documented fact that there are wage disparities, based on sex, in Alaska state government. This legislation will require the state to identify instances in which we are illegally paying women less than men so that we may develop phased strategies to eliminate sex discrimination and provides a time frame for completing the study.

Failure to enact this legislation will leave the state vulnerable to expensive, time-consuming and divisive litigation.

DD/kk

Senators: Women Should Get Equitable Pay

Subject: Senators: Women Should Get Equitable Pay

Date: Tue, 06 Feb 2001 17:31:09 -0900

From: Laura Achee <Laura_Achee@legis.state.ak.us>

Organization: Alaska State Legislature

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Alaska State Legislature

Senator Dave Donley
District J

For Immediate Release: Feb. 6, 2001
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Senators: Women Should Get Equitable Pay

(JUNEAU) - Senator Dave Donley (R-Anchorage) and Senator Robin Taylor (R-Wrangell) recently introduced legislation that would ensure men and women receive equal pay for equal work in state jobs.

"If two workers perform the same or similar jobs, it is illegal under federal law to pay them different wages based solely on their sex," said Donley. "Although the State of Alaska has never done a study of pay equity, there is research showing existing wage disparities between the sexes in our state government. We know that Alaska women working for the state are being paid less than their male counterparts."

Senate Bill 65 addresses this inequity, providing a mechanism to bring the state into compliance with federal law, and putting an end to wage-based sex discrimination in state employment. The bill requires the Department of Administration to identify instances in which the state is illegally paying women less than men. When these disparities in pay are identified, the state will be able to develop phased strategies to eliminate sex discrimination.

"We should pass SB 65 because paying all of our workers fairly is the right thing to do," said Donley. "But we should also pass it because illegal pay structures can expose the state to expensive, time-consuming and divisive litigation. Legislators in Washington chose to ignore this problem in their state government and ultimately paid much more than it would have cost to equalize worker pay in the first place."

Donley has previously introduced legislation on this subject and hopes this proposal will meet with success.

SB 65 was referred first to the Senate State Affairs Committee.

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Comments from Senator Donley are available on the Majority Actuality Line at 800-478-6540



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Pay Equity Legislation Information

The last Pay Equity study for Alaska (Alaska Economic Trends – The Gender Gap in Earnings) was published in 1999 using data from 1997.

Below are excerpts from several other reports.

According to *Pay Equity: The Minnesota Experience*, a 1994 publication of the Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women in St. Paul, "Minnesota's experience shows that pay equity can be implemented smoothly and at a reasonable cost. Minnesota's Pay Equity Coordinator makes available to all state and local governments computer software specifically designed to facilitate examination of pay practices, estimate underpayment of female job classes and calculate results for several different compliance measures.

In Minnesota, the cost was only 3.7 percent of the state's payroll budget over a four-year period--less than one percent of the budget each year. In Washington State, pay equity was achieved at a cost of 2.6 percent of the state's personnel costs and was implemented over an eight-year period. Voluntary implementation of pay equity is cost effective, while court-ordered pay equity adjustments can lead to greater costs. Discrimination is costly and illegal.

Pay equity is a growing national movement building on the progress made in the 1980s, when twenty states made some adjustments of payrolls to correct for sex or race bias. (Seven of these states successfully completed full implementation of a pay equity plan. Twenty-four states including Washington, DC conducted studies to determine if sex was a wage determinant. Four states examined their compensation systems to correct race bias, as well.)

The twenty states identified by the National Committee on Pay Equity as states with Fair Pay/Pay Equity for State Employees are: California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. Of these, according to the Institute for Women's Policy Research, Hawaii, Pennsylvania, Florida, and South Dakota do not consider their adjustments to have been motivated by pay equity. In Maine, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont pay equity was only one motivation for reform.

Co-Chair: Senate Finance Committee

Vice-Chair: Senate Judiciary Committee

Member: Legislative Budget and Audit Committee • Legislative Council

In the last 2-3 years, bills have been introduced in over 25 legislatures. On the federal level, the Fair Pay Act has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives by Delegate Eleanor Holmes-Norton, and in the U.S. Senate by Senator Tom Harkin. The Fair Pay Act would expand the Equal Pay Act's protections against wage discrimination to workers in equivalent jobs with similar skills and responsibilities, even if the jobs are not identical. In addition, the Paycheck Fairness Act has been introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator Tom Daschle and in the U.S. House by Representative Rosa DeLauro. The Paycheck Fairness Act would amend the Equal Pay Act and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide more effective remedies to workers who are not being paid equal wages for doing equal work.

The Gender Gap in Earnings

by Jeff Hadland
Economist

Females earned 65 cents for every dollar males earned in 1997

Women in Alaska earn less than men, on average. In 1997 Alaska females had wage and salary earnings only 65 percent as much as Alaska males, earning \$19,070 versus average male earnings of \$29,339. (See Exhibit 1.) Females make up 47 percent of total workers. They earned less than males in every geographic area of the state, in every major industry, in every age group, and most occupations.

Why is there a discrepancy in earnings? Within the same occupation, annual earnings differentials between the sexes may be the result of differences in training and experience, likelihood of seeking full-time versus part-time work, and even discrimination. None of these factors can be quantified or measured at this time and are not examined in this report. What we do know is that the average number of calendar quarters worked for males and females is virtually identical—3.24 quarters for males, 3.25 quarters for females.

Some females may improve their earnings by training for or searching for jobs in higher paying occupations currently dominated by males. Of course, career decisions must be made while considering the overall job outlook, number of positions currently filled and an assessment of the job seeker's ability.

Alaska's gender gap unchanged from 1995

From 1990 to 1995, Alaska's gender gap narrowed from 61.2% to 65.6%, a significant

improvement. This trend did not continue into 1997. The overall income and worker percentages for male and female workers remained relatively stable from 1995 to 1997 despite a strong economy, low unemployment and an increase in employment opportunities. Although the percentage of workers that were female increased slightly and females kept a slightly greater percentage of total earnings, average earnings for females declined in both absolute and relative terms from 1995 to 1997.

(Continued on page 6)

Employment and Earnings By gender, 1990-1997



		1990	1995	1997
Employment Distribution (Percent)	Male	52.7	53.0	52.8
	Female	47.3	47.0	47.2
Total Wage Distribution (Percent)	Male	64.5	63.3	63.2
	Female	35.5	36.7	36.8
Average Annual Earnings	Male	\$27,655	\$29,261	\$29,339
	Female	16,934	19,182	19,070
	All Workers	22,580	24,527	24,490
Ratio Female to Male Avg. Wage		61.2	65.6	65.0



Top 50 Male Occupations in 1997

Workers, wages and gender earnings ratio

	Male Workers	Female Workers	Percent Female	Average Income		Female Earnings as % of Male
				Male	Female	
Manual Occupations, N.E.C.	4,999	1,140	18.6%	\$11,050	\$6,548	59.3%
Carpenters	4,387	172	3.8	21,330	9,376	44.0
Construction Laborers	4,141	435	9.5	16,035	10,670	66.5
Janitors & Cleaners	3,779	2,039	35.0	13,634	11,224	82.3
Cannery Workers, incl. Seafood Processing	3,147	1,756	35.8	9,573	7,400	77.3
Sales Clerks	2,706	6,340	70.1	11,821	8,466	71.6
General Office Occup.	2,639	10,222	79.5	16,652	15,498	93.1
Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, N.E.C.	2,311	240	9.4	19,731	18,764	95.1
Stock Handlers & Baggers	2,159	675	23.8	13,414	7,109	53.0
Electricians	1,822	73	3.9	39,148	25,012	63.9
Operating Engineers	1,814	62	3.3	39,308	29,293	74.5
General Managers & Other Top Executives	1,806	1,061	37.0	72,104	34,879	48.4
Truck Drivers, Light	1,790	270	13.1	21,178	10,118	47.8
Automobile Mechanics	1,719	31	1.8	26,752	14,981	56.0
Misc. Food & Beverage Preparation Occup.	1,705	1,248	42.3	8,582	11,280	131.4
Truck Drivers, Heavy	1,702	75	4.2	30,253	24,466	80.9
Combined Food Prep & Service, Fast Food	1,589	1,585	49.9	4,419	4,333	98.1
Mechanics & Repairers, N.E.C.	1,544	170	9.9	28,298	19,536	69.0
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	1,537	111	6.7	26,131	16,025	61.3
Guards & Police, Except Public Service	1,532	341	18.2	21,214	15,782	74.4
Management Related Occup., N.E.C.	1,387	1,775	56.1	51,815	28,046	54.1
Airplane Pilots & Navigators	1,370	61	4.3	51,004	31,830	62.4
Cashiers	1,365	3,147	69.7	12,776	10,861	85.0
Plumbers, Pipefitters & Steamfitters	1,362	34	2.4	37,435	21,094	56.3
Stock & Inventory Clerks	1,321	759	36.5	22,580	15,173	67.2
Elementary School Teachers	1,292	3,451	72.8	37,908	35,765	94.3
Sheriffs, Bailiffs, & Other Law Officers	1,258	207	14.1	43,094	35,143	81.5
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	1,242	12	1.0	44,023	33,479	76.0
Engineers, N.E.C.	1,239	301	19.5	63,280	34,073	53.8
Kitchen Workers, Food Preparation	1,211	1,329	52.3	10,777	10,129	94.0
Cooks, Restaurant	1,123	394	26.0	12,909	9,262	71.7
Salespersons, N.E.C.	1,036	1,277	55.2	24,376	12,396	50.9
Officials & Administrators, Other, N.E.C.	1,029	723	41.3	54,906	39,798	72.5
Secondary School Teachers	996	1,411	58.6	39,410	32,912	83.5
Supervisor, Retail Sales	974	858	46.8	35,186	23,136	65.8
Bus Drivers	968	572	37.1	14,660	12,229	83.4
Postsecondary Teachers	947	830	46.7	29,174	18,695	64.1
Waiters & Waitresses	943	3,691	79.7	9,303	8,107	87.1
Slevedores	937	91	8.9	17,284	10,138	58.7
Sailors and Deckhands	913	97	9.6	17,865	10,672	59.7
Civil Engineers	909	131	12.6	55,214	38,686	70.1
Adult Education & Other Teachers, N.E.C.	905	1,896	67.7	15,141	14,032	92.7
Social Workers	862	1,923	69.0	28,816	24,495	85.0
Misc. Material Moving Equipment Operators	849	27	3.1	43,068	20,399	47.4
Misc. Plant Or Systems Operators	847	54	6.0	87,251	81,125	93.0
Garage & Service Station Related Occup.	844	77	8.4	10,921	7,380	67.6
Supervisor, Mechanics & Repairers	793	42	5.0	56,759	41,292	72.7
Supervisor, Food & Beverage Prep. & Service	768	732	48.8	27,131	18,687	68.9
Attendants, Amusement & Recreation Facilities	763	968	55.9	7,385	5,909	80.0
Police & Detectives, Public Service	739	100	11.9	45,825	39,924	87.1
Communications Equipment Repairers	739	64	8.0	50,121	39,864	79.5
Welders & Cutters	736	14	1.9	34,408	23,510	68.3

Top 50 Female Occupations in 1997

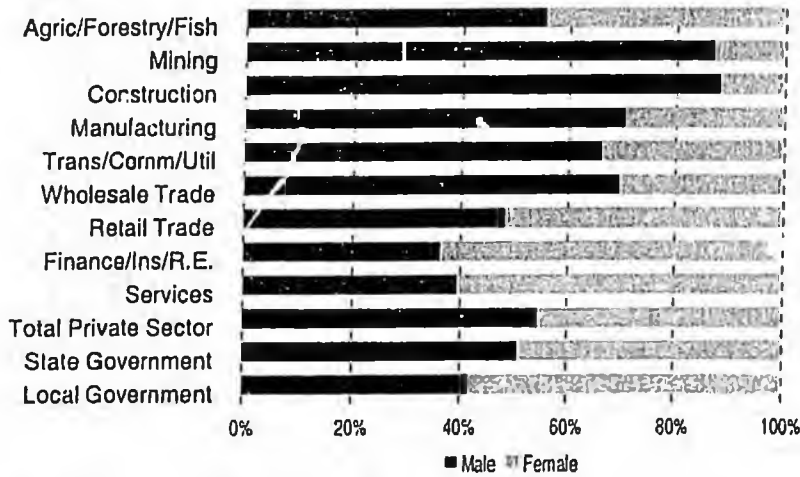
Workers, wages and gender earnings ratio

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Shading shows jobs
with female/male
earnings ratios above
100% or below 50%.

	Male	Female	Percent Female	Average Income		Female Earnings as % of Male
	Workers	Workers		Male	Female	
General Office Occupations	2,639	10,222	79.5%	\$16,652	\$15,498	93.1%
Sales Clerks	2,706	6,340	70.1	11,821	8,466	71.6
Secretaries	258	4,218	94.2	22,835	22,884	100.2
Bookkeepers & Accounting & Auditing Clerks	674	4,005	85.6	27,131	22,187	81.8
Waiters & Waitresses	943	3,691	79.7	9,303	8,107	87.1
Elementary School Teachers	1,292	3,451	72.8	37,908	35,765	94.3
Teacher Aides	699	3,323	82.6	10,194	11,455	112.4
Cashiers	1,365	3,147	69.7	12,776	10,861	85.0
Registered Nurses	259	3,039	92.1	39,182	34,560	88.2
Receptionists	224	2,790	92.6	15,104	14,365	95.1
Maids & Housemen	484	2,131	81.5	12,212	9,437	77.3
Janitors & Cleaners	3,779	2,039	35.0	13,634	11,224	82.3
Child Care Workers, except private household	290	2,000	87.3	9,486	7,757	81.8
Social Workers	862	1,923	69.0	28,816	24,495	85.0
Adult Education & Other Teachers, N.E.C.	905	1,896	67.7	15,141	14,032	92.7
Management Related Occup., N.E.C.	1,387	1,775	56.1	51,815	28,046	54.1
Cannery Workers, Incl. Seafood Processing	3,147	1,756	35.8	9,573	7,400	77.3
Admin. Support Occup., Including Clerical	457	1,727	79.1	17,773	20,925	117.7
Combined Food Prep & Service, Fast Food	1,589	1,585	49.9	4,419	4,333	98.1
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	382	1,527	80.0	19,949	16,402	82.2
Reservation Agents & Ticket Clerks	344	1,488	81.2	19,026	17,533	92.2
Secondary School Teachers	996	1,411	58.6	39,410	32,912	83.5
Food Counter, Fountain & Related Occup.	664	1,357	67.1	7,292	6,165	84.5
Kitchen Workers, Food Preparation	1,211	1,329	52.3	10,777	10,129	94.0
Counter Clerks	730	1,280	63.7	13,685	9,912	72.4
Salespersons, N.E.C.	1,036	1,277	55.2	24,376	12,396	50.9
Misc. Food & Beverage Preparation Occup.	1,705	1,248	42.3	8,582	11,280	131.4
Manager, Administrative Services	647	1,247	65.8	53,438	32,367	60.6
Bartenders	522	1,220	70.0	13,023	10,449	80.2
Manual Occupations, N.E.C.	4,999	1,140	18.6	11,050	6,548	59.3
Administrative Assistants & Officers	280	1,138	80.3	35,771	24,661	68.9
General Managers & Other Top Executives	1,806	1,061	37.0	72,104	34,879	48.4
Bank Tellers	88	1,017	92.0	13,277	13,538	102.0
Health Aides, except Nursing	177	975	84.6	21,138	20,118	95.2
Attendants, Amusement & Recreation Facilities	763	968	55.9	7,385	5,909	80.0
Accountants & Auditors	511	935	64.7	46,770	38,056	81.4
Record Clerks, N.E.C.	163	860	84.1	18,687	13,653	73.1
Supervisor; Sales, Retail	974	858	46.8	35,186	23,136	65.8
Teachers, Special Education	215	847	79.8	45,847	41,943	91.5
Postsecondary Teachers	947	830	46.7	29,174	18,695	64.1
Stock & Inventory Clerks	1,321	759	36.5	22,580	15,173	67.2
Supervisor, Food & Beverage Prep. & Service	768	732	48.8	27,131	18,687	68.9
Officials & Administrators, Other, N.E.C.	1,029	723	41.3	54,906	39,798	72.5
Cooks, Institution & Cafeteria	440	715	61.9	23,811	13,504	56.7
Teachers, except Postsecondary	302	706	70.0	31,273	26,364	84.3
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	31	684	91.7	13,164	11,763	89.4
Stock Handlers & Baggers	2,159	675	23.8	13,414	7,109	53.0
Personal Service Occupations, N.E.C.	354	672	65.5	14,859	12,786	86.0
Billing Clerks	54	661	92.4	24,364	22,970	94.3
Dental Assistants	25	630	96.2	20,348	18,429	90.6
Supervisor, General Office Occupations	215	628	74.5	43,713	30,842	70.6
Information Clerks, N.E.C.	185	623	77.1	26,267	20,413	77.7

4 Employment by Industry And gender, 1997

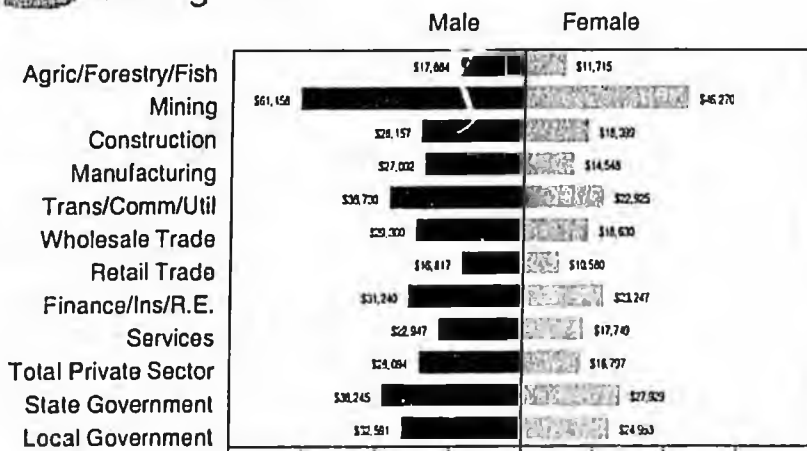


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Female workers earn more in some parts of Alaska

Average earnings for females ranged from \$11,211 to \$30,812 in 1997 depending upon the area of the state in which they worked. (See Exhibit 10.) Females, on average, earned the most if they worked in the North Slope Borough, including Prudhoe Bay, although they represented only 25 percent of the workers in that geographic area. This high wage is due primarily to oil related occupations at Prudhoe Bay.

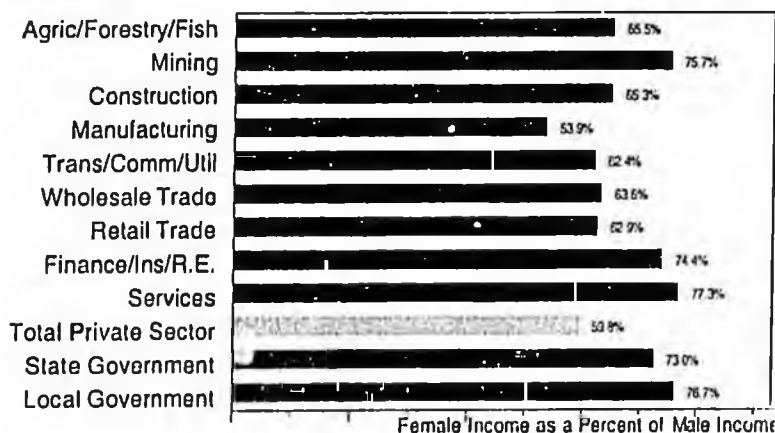
5 Earnings by Industry And gender



Juneau and Anchorage also had relatively high average earnings for females in 1997. In Juneau, females comprised nearly 50 percent of the workers, earned on average \$22,160 per year and earned 77.2% as much as males, one of the highest female to male average earnings ratios in the state. The high percentage of employment opportunities for women in government jobs in Juneau contributes to the narrower earnings differential.

While Anchorage females made up 49 percent of the workers and earned \$21,226, the third highest earnings in the state, Mat-Su female workers made up 55.6% of workers and earned only \$16,499. Mat-Su has a larger number of retail and service jobs which pay considerably less than government and oil related jobs in the Anchorage area.

6 Gender Income Ratios By industry



Female and male workers came closest to achieving income parity in Dillingham and Bethel, where both genders earned near the statewide average for female workers alone.

Female and male dominated occupations

Exhibits 2 and 3 show the 50 occupations with the largest numbers of male and female workers in Alaska in 1997. Male workers were most frequently reported to be working in manual occupations (seafood processing related jobs), or as carpenters, construction laborers and janitors/

Gender Income Ratios By age group, 1997



cleaners. The largest groups of female workers were working in general office occupations, as sales clerks, secretaries and bookkeepers.

A cluster of occupations is truly male dominated. Ten of the 50 top male occupations were more than 95 percent male, while only two of the top female occupations were more than 95 percent female. Male dominated occupations include carpenter, electrician, operating engineer, mechanic, truck driver, airplane pilot/navigator, plumber/pipefitter, engineer, equipment operator, and welder. Occupations that were at least 95 percent female in 1997 include only hairdresser and dental assistant.

Female general managers and top executives earn less than half what their male counterparts earn. Other occupations in which the gender earnings ratio is below 50 percent include carpenters, light truck drivers, miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, and security brokers. (See Exhibits 2 and 11.)

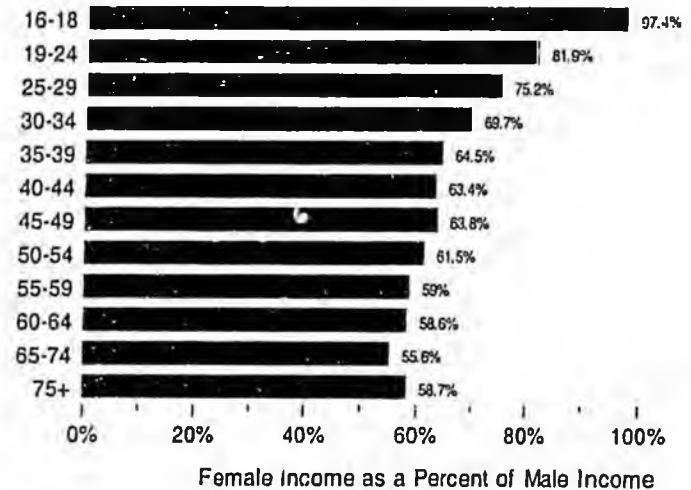
There are a few occupational groups where females earn the same or more than males, but they all pay well below the annual average wage for males of \$29,339. Most (secretaries, teacher aides, administrative support and clerical and bank tellers) are female dominated occupations. (See Exhibit 3.) In miscellaneous food and beverage preparation occupations, females earn 131 percent of male earnings, but are only 42 percent of workers, and their earnings are still low.

There are also a few small industry sectors, whose data are nondisclosable, where female earnings are comparable to those of males.

But these are the exceptions. Male nurses earn more than female nurses, and the same is true for cashiers, janitors, bartenders, bookkeepers, social workers, technicians, accountants, cooks, security guards, etc.

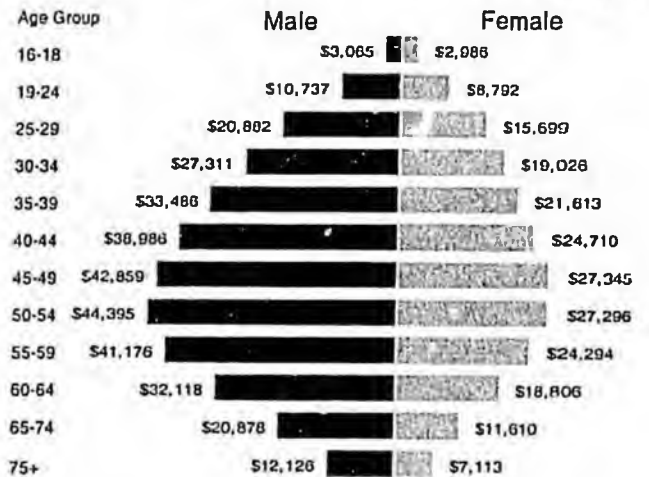
Those occupations in which female average earnings were 90 percent or more of male earnings include general office occupations, elementary school teachers, adult education and other non-secondary teachers, special education teachers, receptionists, reservation agents and ticket clerks, health aides except nursing, fast food workers, food preparation workers, billing clerks, plant and systems operators, and dental assistants.

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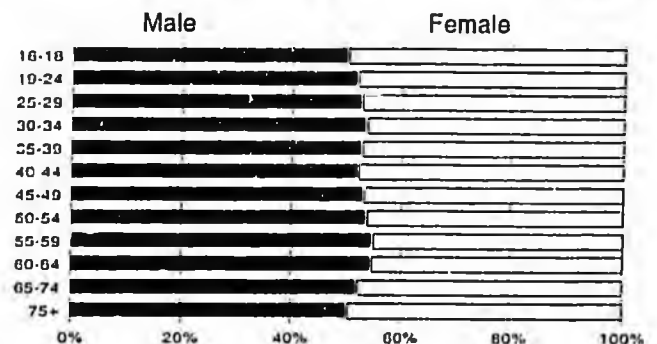


Female Income as a Percent of Male Income

Income by Age Group And gender, 1997



Gender by Age Group Total employment, 1997



STATE OF ALASKA
FEMALE TO MALE WAGES % BASED ON RANDOM SAMPLINGS AS OF 1/16/01

JOB DESCRIPTION	# FEMALE	# MALE	% FEMALE	% MALE	AVG BASE RATE # FEMALE	AVG BASE RATE # MALE	FEMALE VS MALE BASE RATE %
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BALANCED JOB CLASSES							
Analyst Programmer III	24	25	48.98%	51.02%	4187.740	3972.890	105.41%
Adult Probation Officer II	45	41	52.33%	47.67%	3901.390	4092.120	95.34%
Attorney III	34	31	52.31%	47.69%	5125.330	5331.810	96.13%
Planner III	15	16	48.39%	51.61%	4520.200	4542.940	99.50%
Research Analyst III	12	8	60.00%	40.00%	4148.480	4087.250	101.50%
AVERAGE	130	121	51.79%	48.21%	4376.628	4405.402	99.57%

FEMALE DOMINATED JOB CLASSES

Accountant III	32	16	66.67%	33.33%	4101.020	4179.550	98.12%
Administrative Clerk III	459	41	91.80%	8.20%	2429.540	2416.100	100.56%
Administrative Assistant	133	13	91.10%	8.90%	2935.780	2935.920	100.00%
Accounting Clerk II	78	20	79.59%	20.41%	2348.890	2275.410	103.23%
Certified Nurse Aide	275	32	89.58%	10.42%	2273.168	2278.844	99.75%
Child Support Officer	72	23	75.79%	24.21%	2859.952	2797.391	102.24%
Paralegal Assistant II	41	2	95.35%	4.65%	3842.610	3263.000	117.76%
Personnel Specialist I	28	3	90.32%	9.68%	3456.509	3672.333	94.12%
Public Health Nurse III	55	1	98.21%	1.79%	4998.545	4176.000	119.70%
Recorder II	20	4	83.33%	16.67%	2700.682	2534.500	106.56%
Secretary	63	4	94.03%	5.97%	2663.060	2333.000	114.15%
AVERAGE	1256	159	88.76%	11.24%	3146.341	2987.459	105.11%

MALE DOMINATED JOB CLASSES

Able Seaman	6	61	8.96%	91.04%	2965.387	3023.826	98.07%
Engineering Associate	3	42	6.67%	93.33%	5412.667	5546.476	97.59%
Oiler	1	39	2.50%	97.50%	3175.900	2998.567	105.91%
Seargent PS	3	48	5.88%	94.12%	6133.000	5774.667	106.21%
Analyst Programmer IV	31	76	28.97%	71.03%	4919.870	4781.680	102.89%
Correctional Officer II	97	408	19.21%	80.79%	3685.110	3732.840	98.72%
Fish & Wildlife Tech III	51	103	33.12%	66.88%	2704.110	2646.600	102.17%
Fisheries Biologist II	23	72	24.21%	75.79%	3789.510	3798.240	99.77%
Psych Nurse Assistant III	12	37	24.49%	75.51%	2432.170	2631.300	92.43%
AVERAGE	227	886	20.40%	79.60%	3913.080	3881.577	100.42%

TOTAL AVERAGES	1613	1166	58.04%	41.96%	3668.425	3592.930	102.10%
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-ADN
11/16/00

Women making slow progress in wages, politics

By GENARO C. ARMAS
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Gains in education and income and an increased presence in politics helped women boost their economic and social status in recent years, especially in New England and the West, a new study says.

Yet even states rated highly in the new report must progress for women to gain equality with men, said Heidi Hartmann, president of the non-profit Institute for Women's Policy Research.

"Overall we have found that American women are on a slow and uneven road to equality," Hartmann said in releasing the report Wednesday.

The Institute is an advocacy group for

See Back Page, WOMEN



Source: Institute for Women's Policy Research, Associated Press. Research by PAT CARR, Knight-Ridder/Tribune

WOMEN: Alaska ranks in top third of states

Continued from Page A-1

women's issues, including abortion rights. The report is its third since 1996. Created to stimulate debate on women's issues, it rates the 50 states and the District of Columbia on women's rights and equality, based on various economic and social indicators. Alaska was rated in the top third of all U.S. states in this category. The states were not ranked relative to one another.

The Institute is affiliated with George Washington University in Washington.

The report was part of a larger educational program funded primarily by the Ford Foundation, with donations from Motorola Corp., the Minnesota Women's Foundation and the Wallace Alexander Gerbode Foundation.

The rankings are based on women's status in political participation, employ-

ment and earnings, economic autonomy, reproductive rights and health and well-being.

A summary in the report noted that Connecticut, Vermont and Washington ranked in the top 10 in at least three of the categories, while Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee ranked in the bottom 10 in at least three categories.

Mississippi, for example, ranked 51st in terms of women's reproductive rights and 49th in economic autonomy, which included factors such as the percentage of women with health insurance and the percentage of female-owned businesses.

"It's not a satisfactory situation," said Marianne Hill, senior economist for Mississippi's Center for Policy Research and Planning. "The key is to get more women in leadership roles, not just in government, but in the business world and edu-

cation."

One of the indicators rated states on an "Employment and Earnings Composite Index," accounting for women's earnings, the wage gap with men, women's representation in managerial and professional jobs, and women's participation in the labor force.

Wyoming had the lowest ratio: 63 cents for every dollar earned by a man. The District of Columbia's 86 cents was the smallest earnings gap. Ann Scheidler, assistant director of the Chicago-based Pro-Life Action League, objected to the report's rankings on reproductive rights.

"They would rank someone way up at the top as long as abortion is readily available to everybody," Scheidler said. "Anybody who fulfills their qualifications for 'Number One' would be put at the bottom of the list for us."

ADN 3-9-97

Alaska's gender pay gap widens

By MIKE HINMAN
Daily News reporter

Women in Alaska, on average, earned 65 cents for every \$1 that men earned in 1997, the latest year for which data is available, according to a new state study.

AT WORK

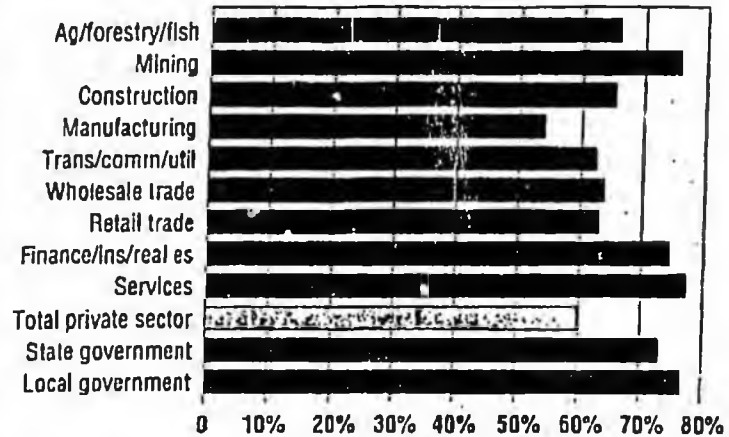
The earnings gender gap for women closed from 61.2 cents to 65.6 cents per dollar of male pay in the first half of the 1990s, but the gap widened by nearly a penny from 1995 to 1997.

The study compared Permanent Fund dividend applications with wage records

Please see Page F-4, PAY

Gender income comparison in Alaska

Women's earnings as a percent of men's by Industry



Source: Alaska Department of Labor

RON ENGSTROM / Anchorage Daily News

PAY: Study shows Alaska gender gap is widening

Continued from Page F-1

and broke down a variety of industries and occupations by gender, then averaged what men and women make.

But the study didn't delve into what causes the wage difference.

"We really didn't go into depth," said Jeff Hadland, the state economist who wrote the report. "We didn't have the time."

Several different factors could be causing the earnings discrepancy, including education, number of hours worked, leaving the work force to raise children, the kinds of jobs in which women predominate, or overt and covert discrimination, Hadland said.

"I'd call (the study) an overview," he said.

The state report counts anyone who worked at any time during the year, whether the person worked on a part-time, seasonal basis or in a full-time, year-round job, Hadland said. Comparable data with other states is not available, he said.

A similar ongoing national study by the Institute for Women's Policy Research studied the earnings of year-round, full-time working women. Alaska ranked 44th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in women-to-men earnings ratio. The national average was 72.3 percent; Alaska trailed at 66.3 percent.

Not all the news from the Women's Policy Research is bad. Alaska ranks fourth in the nation in the percentage of employed women who are in managerial or professional positions, 34.9 percent, according to the Institute.

The same study indicates that Alaska is about 6 percentage points above the national average for women in the labor force. Alaska ranks sixth at 66.4 percent.

The state report had the pay gap smallest in government and education fields while the largest gap for females is in carpentry, light truck driving and private management, according to the report.

The report notes how women domi-

nate some job occupations and men others. The occupations that were at least 95 percent male included electricians, mechanics, carpenters, welders and airplane pilots/navigation.

Females dominated the dental-assistant and hairdresser fields.

Women made more than men in a few jobs. These were secretaries, bank tellers and teacher's aides. Females in food and drink preparation jobs made nearly a third more than men in the same job, the biggest gap found in favor of women.

The area around Denali National Park showed the largest discrepancy in income, with women making just 38 percent of what men made, according to the report.

The Dillingham area was closest to income equality with women making 99.7 percent of the average male income.

Reporter Mike Hinman can be reached at mhinman@adn.com.

Wage gap is widening for women

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANCHORAGE - Alaska women earned 65 cents for every dollar that men earned in 1997, according to a new state study of wages.

The earnings gap for women closed from 61.2 cents to 65.6 cents per dollar of male pay in the first half of the 1990s, but widened again by 1997, the last year for which figures are available. The study compared all workers across the employment spectrum, not pay rates for comparable jobs.

However in Juneau, women earned 77.2 percent as much as men, one of the highest female-to-male earning ratios in the state, according to the study. The high percentage of government jobs in the capital city contributes to the narrower earnings gap.

Several factors could be causing the statewide earnings dis-

crepancy, including education, number of hours worked, leaving the work force to raise children, the kinds of jobs women get, or overt and covert discrimination, said Jeff Hadland, an economist with the state Department of Labor.

The report counted anyone who worked at any time during the year. Comparable data for other states is not available.

A national study by the Institute for Women's Policy Research found year-round, full-time working women in Alaska made 66.3 percent of men's earnings.

Alaska ranked 44th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in women-to-men earnings ratio. The national average was 72.3 percent. But Alaska ranked fourth in the percentage of em-

Please see Wage gap, Page 8

Wage gap...

Continued from Page 1
ployed women in managerial or professional positions - 34.9 percent.

The same study indicates Alaska is about 6 percentage points above the national average for women in the labor force. Alaska ranks sixth at 66.4 percent.

The state report showed the pay gap was smallest in govern-

ment and education. The largest gap for women was in carpentry, light truck driving and private management.

Women made more than men in a few jobs, including secretaries, bank tellers and teacher's aides. Females in food and drink preparation made nearly a third more than men in the same job.

The area around Denali National Park and Preserve showed the largest discrepancy in income, with women making just 38 percent of what men made.

The Dillingham area was closest to income equality, with women making 99.7 percent of the average male income.

**SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
First Committee of Referral**

DATE: 2/1/01

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/8/01
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 2/14/01

State Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 65

"An Act requiring a study to determine if gender is a determinant in state employee compensation."

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

- Senate Bill:**
 same title
 new title
- House Bill:**
 same title
 technical title
 new: SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>Rick Halford</i>	✓			
<i>Travis Pearce</i>	✓			
<i>William Davis</i>	✓			
<i>John El...</i>			✓	
CHAIR: <i>Tom Ferrisault</i>	x			

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

SIGN-IN

SB 65-PAY EQUITY FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

NAME: DAVE STEWART Subject/Bill No: SB 65
Co./Dept./Title: Dept. of Admin. Phone: 4431
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

SIGN-IN

SB 65-PAY EQUITY FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

NAME: DAVE STEWART Subject/Bill No: SB-65
Co./Dept./Title: DEPT. OF ADMIN. Phone: 465-4431
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: Senator Taylor Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

SB

69

SFIN

FILE

SB 69

was referred to the
Senate Finance
Committee

No hearing was held
on this bill

SB

70

SFIN

FILE

SB 70

was referred to the
Senate Finance
Committee

No hearing was held
on this bill

SB

72

SFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

FFB 2 6 2001

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

STATE OF ALASKA
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: CSSB 72 (RES)
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
Title: Take a Child Hunting Season BRU: Wildlife Conservation
Component: Wildlife Conservation
Sponsor: Senator Kelly
Requester: Senate Finance Committee Component Number: 473

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other - F&G Fund (1024)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Matt Robus, Deputy Director Phone 465-4190
Division: Wildlife Conservation Date/Time 2/15/01 12:00 AM
Approved by: Gordy Williams for Commissioner Frank Rue Date 02/16/2001
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

adopted - 02/26/01

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

22-LS0084P
Utermohle
2/19/01

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 72()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS KELLY, Halford, Taylor, Green, Ward, Donley, Leman, Austerman, Cowdery,
Wilken, Therriault

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to 'take-a-child-hunting' seasons for big game."

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

3 * Section 1. AS 16.05.255 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

4 (j) For the purpose of encouraging adults to take children hunting, the board
5 shall establish annual hunting seasons in appropriate areas of the state for big game,
6 other than bison and musk ox, that are open before schools start in the fall and before
7 regular hunting seasons begin. Only a resident child accompanied by a resident adult
8 or a child accompanied by the child's resident parent, resident stepparent, or resident
9 legal guardian may engage in big game hunting in an area where a season established
10 under this subsection is in effect. In this subsection,

11 (1) "adult" means an individual who is 21 years of age or older;

12 (2) "child" means an individual who is not more than 17 years of age
13 and not younger than eight years of age.
14

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

February 19, 2001

SUBJECT: Draft bill relating to "take-a-child-hunting" seasons
(Work Order No. 22-LS0084\P)

TO: Senator Pete Kelly
Attn: Kris Knauss

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed is a new version of SB 72. This version of the bill provides that the child must be the one who is engaged in hunting big game animal during a "take-a-child-hunting" season and makes an additional change to clarify a provision of the bill.

In order to overcome potential confusion as to who may be a dependent child, the term "dependent child" is eliminated from the bill. In place of "dependent child," this version of the bill uses the phrase "child accompanied by the child's resident parent, resident stepparent, or resident legal guardian." Please review this language to determine whether the class of persons who must be present with a "dependent child" when the child is hunting is consistent with your intent.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:glc
01-163.glc

Enclosure

Alaska State Legislature

Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-2327
Fax: (907) 465-5241



Interim:
119 N. Cushman
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 456-8161

Senator Pete Kelly
District P

CSSB 72 ()

“An Act relating to ‘take-a-child-hunting’ seasons for big game.”

SB 72 would allow the Board of Game to establish big game hunting seasons before the school year starts in the fall and before the regular hunting season begins for Alaskans. Currently, many children begin their school year before the start of hunting season and are unable to share the experience with their families. Under this legislation, families will have the opportunity to enjoy time together and learn important aspects of our hunting culture.

SB 72 requires the Board of Game to limit use of the “extended season” to children accompanied by a resident parent, stepparent, or legal resident guardian. The Board shall have authority in determining game units for implementation.

This legislation gives families the opportunity to learn the valuable lessons of self-sufficiency together.

Alaska State Legislature

Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-2327
Fax: (907) 465-5241



Interim:
119 N. Cushman
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 456-8161

Senator Pete Kelly
District P

CSSB 72 () Sectional Analysis

Senate Bill 72 is amended by adding a new section to AS 16.05.255:

***Section 1. AS 16.05.255**

Under this section the Board of Game shall establish annual hunting seasons before school starts in the fall and before the regular hunting season begins to encourage Alaskan adults to take their children hunting for big game.

This language allows the Board of Game to determine the appropriate areas and length of seasons as well as the amount of time between the two openings.

Musk ox and bison are excluded in this section.

Only children accompanied by a resident parent, stepparent, or legal resident guardian are permitted to hunt during this "extended season." Adults in this section are individuals 21 years and older. A child is defined as not more than 17 years of age and not younger than 8 years of age.

CSSB 72 ()

AS 16.05.255 (New Subsection)

- The following changes are being submitted for adoption in the Senate Finance Committee on February 23, 2001.

Insert:

Page 1, Line 7

child accompanied by a

Delete:

Page 1, Line 7

[and]

Insert:

Page 1, Line 8-9

or a child accompanied by the child's resident parent,
resident stepparent, or resident legal guardian

JUNEAU GUN CLUB
PO Box 32444
Juneau, AK 99803
(907) 789-9844

February 19, 2001

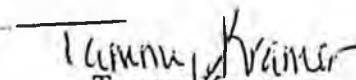
The Honorable Dave Donley
The Honorable Pete Kelly
The Honorable Lyda Green
The Honorable Loren Leman
The Honorable Gary Wilken
The Honorable Jerry Ward
The Honorable Donald Olson
Senate Finance Committee
Alaska Senate
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801


Dear Senators:

The Juneau Gun Club is a 170-member shooting club established in 1953. We have members who served in the US Armed Forces during WWII and members who are not yet old enough to purchase a hunting license. We strongly support SB72 as legislation that will continue the tradition of hunting and shooting in Alaska. Taking a young family member hunting is an affirmative answer to many of the difficult questions presented to parents today. All Alaskans need to share in the cultural traditions of hunting. There is nothing the Legislature can do that will better support strong family values than to promote families taking the younger generation hunting. Thank you for this legislation.

Sincerely,


Greg Tlaba
President


Tammy Kramer
Secretary


Tom Beutin
Treasurer

Cc: The Honorable Kim Elton, Senator

The Honorable Tony Knowles, Governor

February 18, 2001

The Honorable Pete Kelly
Co-Chair, Senate Finance Committee
Alaska Senate

The Honorable Dave Donley
Co-Chair, Senate Finance Committee
Alaska Senate
Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senators Kelly and Donley:

I strongly support the CS for SB72 although there is no way that I could personally take a dependent youth hunting. The future of the Alaskan way of life depends upon continuing the culture of hunting and fishing. When the ball games and video games of young people today have faded into memories, outdoor experiences with family will remain in individual minds as the topmost value passed from one generation to the next. Personalities are not shaped by 'hanging out' at the shopping mall but from lessons gained under the guidance of preceding generations. Kids need to go hunting, and game laws and school schedules should not interfere with this important part of our culture. I appreciate anything you do to ensure that all Alaskans share in this culture.

The fondest memories I have of growing up, and apart from work the most vivid memories, are from hunting with my father, grandfather and uncles. My grandfather, Napoleon Boutin, still sleeps with his Colt Officer's Target Model .38 under his pillow. That revolver has never been far from his side and I have seen him shoot all kinds of game with it. When I visit him I usually bring him salmon, fiddle strings and .38 ammo. At 104, he's not going to see too many more years but the memories of hunting with him will remain so long as I am alive. One of my uncles has the first rifle I ever owned, a .22 he gave me when I turned 7 years of age. The rifle I shot my first deer with a few years later is here with me in Juneau. Both my parents shot deer with it before it was given to me. The rifle I most often use in Alaska was given to me by my father when I lived in Haines.

It's now almost 30 years since I drove my truck out here. The changes I have seen in Alaska since then are much greater than any differences I found between the two states. SB72 would help Alaskans pass down the hunting culture and therefore should have the support of all Alaskans. Thank you for your time.

Best regards,

/S/

Tom Boutin
PO Box 35116
Juneau, AK 99803

Cc: The Honorable Donald Olson
Senate Finance Committee

The Honorable Kim Elton
State Senate

The Honorable Johnny Ellis
Senate Minority Leader

Alaska Outdoor Council

PO Box 73902
Fairbanks, AK 99707-3902
Tel./FAX: (907) 455-4AOC (4262)

February 7, 2001

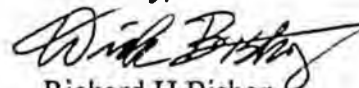
The Honorable Pete Kelly
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Thank you for introducing Senate Bill 72 (SB 72). This bill addresses a long-standing frustration among Alaskans who cherish Alaska's hunting heritage, and who wish to perpetuate that heritage among their families and friends.

There have been many discussions across Alaska about the importance of formal education, and probably just as many about the importance of passing on the traditions, values and skills associated with hunting. Choosing one of these important elements of a young person's opportunities for development over the other is an annual challenge and frustration. Unfortunately, it is often an "either/or" situation for most families, with the obligations of formal education taking precedence.

SB 72 offers an opportunity for the State of Alaska to help perpetuate its remarkable hunting heritage, which is shared by Alaskans across the State. On behalf of the Alaska Outdoor Council I am pleased to offer our support of SB 72. I look forward to working with you and your staff on the bill.

Sincerely,



Richard H. Bishop
Vice President

[Fwd: SB72]

Subject: [Fwd: SB72]
Date: Mon, 12 Feb 2001 09:41:37 -0900
From: Pete Kelly <Senator_Pete_Kelly@Legis.state.ak.us>
Organization: Alaska State Legislature
To: Kristopher Knauss <Kristopher_Knauss@Legis.state.ak.us>

Subject: SB72
Date: Fri, 9 Feb 2001 13:07:26 -0900
From: fsrak <fsrak@uaf.edu>
To: Senator_Pete_Kelly@legis.state.ak.us

Senator Kelly,
Thank-you for introducing this bill asking for early big game seasons. The conflict between these hunting seasons and school schedules have plagued hunters in Alaska for years. This is an excellent bill, and I do believe that it will benefit hunting households across the state!
Thank-you again,
Rebecca Kelleyhouse

Rebecca Kelleyhouse
Alaska Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit
209 Irving I, P.O. Box 757020
University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775-7020
(907) 474-6688 office
(907) 474-6716 fax
fsrak@uaf.edu

**SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
First Committee of Referral**

DATE: 2/6/01

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2-8-01
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 2-12-01

Resources Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 72

"An Act relating to 'take-a-child-hunting' seasons for big game."

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS SB 72 (RES)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

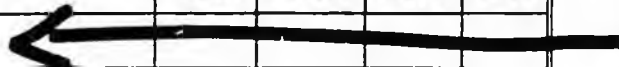
- Senate Bill:**
 same title
 new title
- House Bill:**
 same title
 technical title
 new: SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#
<u>Fish and Game</u>	<u>2-9</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>1</u>



APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<u>Boarce</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Adrian Taylor</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<u>Pat Kelly</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<u>Elton</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CHAIR: <u>[Signature]</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

SB

73

SFIN

FILE

SB 73

was referred to the
Senate Finance
Committee

Hearing(s) were held

The bill did not move
from Committee

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
governor@gov.state.ak.us

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
Fax (907) 465-3332
WWW.GOV.STATE.AK.US

February 6, 2001

The Honorable Rick Halford
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear President Halford:

I am transmitting to you today two supplemental appropriation bills for Fiscal Year 2001. Issues which require attention on an expedited basis are a separate "fast track" bill. This bill includes supplemental needs with less critical timing requirements.

The administration and legislature made considerable progress reforming the supplemental budget process several years ago. Unfortunately, we have lost some of that progress and must again this year address the inevitable consequences of the actions which reduced the general fund budget number in May. Examples include using low case projections for formula programs, not funding fire suppression and core emergency services costs until the supplemental budget, and not fully funding commitments such as private sector leases. Fire suppression alone accounts for \$4.8 million of this supplemental request; full payment of leases is another \$1.7 million. The \$16.5 million general fund placeholder amount for supplementals in the budget plan approved last May is clearly not sufficient to cover known supplemental funding requirements of this magnitude.

In some instances shortfalls in one area can be covered with excess appropriations in related areas. For instance, based on current estimates of general funds needed for the foundation formula, \$1.9 million can be transferred to cover most of the \$2.1 million needed for pupil transportation. Transfers were not available for other formula programs budgeted at the low case scenario such as Medicaid or the Longevity Bonus.

The Honorable Rick Halford
February 6, 2001
Page 2

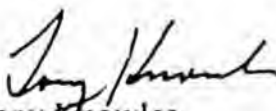
Wherever possible, departments have made internal adjustments to keep within current appropriation levels. Nevertheless, supplemental requests are required when increased costs are beyond an agency's ability to adjust without detrimental effects on basic services. The increased workload in Child in Need of Aid and guardian ad litem cases, for instance, has significantly exceeded even last year's trends. Pioneer Home revenues were not sufficient to fund the major share of the emergency heating and ventilation system repairs to the Anchorage home as originally anticipated.

Some of the supplemental requests will allow us to take advantage of increased federal aid in areas ranging from child care to special education pass-throughs to local school districts. Where the additional federal funds need to be committed soon (such as for winter home heating assistance and fisheries research and stock assessment work during the upcoming field season), we included the requests in the fast track bill.

So far this year, the average oil price has exceeded the spring forecast by several dollars — very good news for our state budget because it reduces the need for Constitutional Budget Reserve funds. However, it also means higher costs to heat the Pioneer Homes, fill the tanks of trooper cars, operate highway and airport equipment, run the ferries, etc. State agencies need approximately \$2.3 million in general funds and \$460,000 in airport revenue funds to pay these higher fuel prices. In the big picture, this is a small price to pay for circumstances that greatly benefit Alaska overall.

As we work together on the FY2002 budget, the appropriations requested in this bill and its companion "fast track" supplemental can provide some helpful reference points for determining realistic budget levels for the coming year.

Sincerely,


Tony Knowles
Governor

FY2001 SUPPLEMENTALS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	Section Number		Department	BRU or Component	Supplemental Need	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Fund Source	Total Funds	
2	FAST TRACK SUPPLEMENTALS										
3	1		Administration	Pioneer Homes	Nurses salaries increased through statewide reclassifications to address critical staff shortages by bringing compensation more in line with other employers.	195.0				195.0	
4	2		Court System	Trial Courts	Federal granted awarded for implementation of the Anchorage Drug Court pilot program.		150.0			150.0	
5	3		Fish & Game	Sport Fish	Increase of federal authority for stock assessment and fisheries management projects to provide baseline data and help mitigate risks to sport fish opportunities resulting from the federal management process.		898.7			898.7	
6	4 (a)		Governor	Elections	Costs incurred to comply with the Republican Party's request for the closed statewide primary election held in August 2000	252.2				252.2	
7	4 (b)		Governor	Governmental Coordination	Reduce backlog due to large increase in oil and gas permit coordination workload compared to last year.	14.3				14.3	
8	5 (a)		Health & Social Srvc	Energy Assistance Program	Additional federal funds for Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) grants.		3,351.3			3,351.3	
9	5 (b)		Health & Social Srvc	Medicaid	Replace FY2001 funds which had to be used in July to pay prior year Medicaid claims to assure continuous payment of claims in April.		8,970.1	8,030.0	Statutory Designated Program Rcpts	15,000.1	
10	6		Law	Govt Affairs	Continuing costs for prosecution of claims against Bank of America and other affiliated banks, and for litigation related to the allocation of public safety resources.	240.0				240.0	
11	7		Military & Veterans' Affairs	Office of the Commissioner	Grant to Special Olympics to help cover lodging and other costs of the World Games being held in Anchorage in March.	500.0				500.0	
12	8		Natural Resources	Gasline - Capital	Gas pipeline development-related activities to expedite field season research and other pre-application state responsibilities.	1,960.1				1,960.1	
13	9 (a)		Revenue	Tax Division	Expert analysis for a major North Slope oil and gas property tax assessment challenge.	1,278.0				1,278.0	
14	9 (b)		Revenue	Administration & Support	Emergency replacement of air conditioner in computer room.	31.5				31.5	
15	10 (a)		State Debt		Appropriate remaining balance of the general obligation bond redemption fund to the debt retirement fund.			102.2		102.2	
16	10 (b)		State Debt		Additional appropriation needed to meet FY2001 debt service obligations.	639.8				639.8	
17	11 (1)		Transportation	Capital	Fairbanks International Airport equipment storage maintenance facility to be funded with Passenger Facility Charges			805.0	International Airports Revenue Fund	805.0	
18	11 (2)		Transportation	Capital	Fairbanks International Airport safety and maintenance equipment to be funded with Passenger Facility Charges			1,065.0	International Airports Revenue Fund	1,065.0	
19	11 (3)		Transportation	Capital	Delong Mountain airport access study		281.9			281.9	
20	11 (4)		Transportation	Northern Region Facilities	Deadhorse Combined Facilities project funded from the Federal Aviation Administration lease		53.6			53.6	
21	11 (5)		Transportation	Capital	Copper River Highway work done under the Consent Agreement	400.0				400.0	
22	12				Lapse Provisions						
23	13				Effective Date						
24						FAST TRACK BILL TOTAL	5,508.9	13,705.6	8,102.2		27,316.7
25	REGULAR SUPPLEMENTALS										
27	1 (a)		Administration	Leasing	Shortfall in amount funded for leases with the private sector	1,678.7				1,678.7	
28	1 (b)		Administration	Office of Public Advocacy	Shortfall in current year funding exacerbated by increased costs, especially for Child in Need of Aid and guardian rd litem cases	1,791.0				1,791.0	

FY2001 SUPPLEMENTALS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	i	J
1	Section Number		Department	BRU or Component	Supplemental Need	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Fund Source	Total Funds
29	1	(c)	Administration	Office of Public Advocacy	Replenish current year funding used to pay remaining FY2000 costs.	77.4				77.4
30	1	(d)	Administration	Public Defender	Provide remaining funds needed for basic operations in current year.	380.3				380.3
31	1	(e)	Administration	Longevity Bonus	Current estimate of amount needed to fully fund Longevity Bonus formula program.	1,100.0				1,100.0
32	1	(f) and (g)	Administration	Pioneer Homes	Complete the Anchorage Pioneer Home emergency heating and ventilation system repairs, including replacing the unrealized program receipts previously appropriated.	1,000.0		-595.0	Receipt Supp Svcs	405.0
33	1	(h)	Administration	Retirement & Benefits	Trial preparation for retired employees' lawsuit concerning changes in group health benefits.			87.0	Benefit Systems Rcpts	87.0
34	1	(i)	Administration	Senior Services	Fully fund current projections for the senior General Relief Grants.	150.0				150.0
35	1	(j)	Administration	Senior Services	Additional federal funds to expand Family Caregivers Grants.		564.0			564.0
36	1	(j)	Administration	Senior Services	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation grant to work with community partners in rural Alaska to develop affordable assisted living for seniors.			50.0	Statutory Designated Program Rcpts	50.0
37	1	(k)	Administration	Motor Vehicles	Replace boating registration receipts shortfall during startup of program and renew Polaroid contract for drivers license photos due to lack of response to digital photo Request For Proposals.	287.2				287.2
38	2	(a)	Community & Ec Dev	Int Trade & Marketing	International Trade seed potato storage facility feasibility study.		16.0			16.0
39	2	(b)	Community & Ec Dev	Reg Com of AK	Unanticipated increases in costs for personnel, office move and management information system.			144.8	RCA Rcpts	0.0
40	3		Corrections	Corr Ind Prod Cost	Increase for materials used in the Correctional Industries programs.			650.0	Correctional Industries Fund	650.0
41	4		Court System	Judicial Conduct	Legal fees for formal disciplinary hearing.	41.9				41.9
42	5		Military & Vet.	Disaster Relief Fund	Core services funding not provided in base budget and 50.0 increment for satellite imaging to assist in search and rescue operations	680.0				680.0
43	6	(a)	Education & Early Dev.	Foundation	Use balance in foundation program resulting from October student count to offset shortfall in pupil transportation.	-1,913.1				-1,913.1
44	6	(b)	Education & Early Dev.	Pupil Transportation	Current estimate of projected shortfall for pupil transportation	2,111.4				2,111.4
45	6	(c)	Education & Early Dev.	Child Care Assistance & Licensing	Increase federal Child Care Development Funds.		5,500.0			5,500.0
46	6	(d)	Education & Early Dev.	Special & Supplemental Services	Increase federal Title I and Special Education funds.		4,700.0			4,700.0
47	7		Natural Resources	Fire Suppression	Fund fixed fire suppression costs that were not in base budget and variable costs incurred through fall fire season.	4,768.4	5,981.7			10,750.1
48	8	(a)	Health & Social Svc	Medicaid	Medicaid caseload growth of 7% and higher average cost per month, particularly for hospital and pharmacy costs.	9,124.7	50,642.7	11,412.9	Statutory Designated Program Rcpts	71,180.3
49	8	(b)	Health & Social Svc	Medicaid	Implement facility rate-setting settlements with Medicaid service providers.	23.1	34.8			57.9
50	8	(c)	Health & Social Svc	Catastrophic & Chronic Illness	Caseload growth and increased pharmacy costs which exceed budgeted amount.	430.4				430.4
51	6	(d)	Health & Social Svc	Subsidized Adoptions	Maintain existing appropriation level for subsidized adoption and guardianship by replacing TANF funds which could not be used for these costs as anticipated.	1,000.0		-1,000.0	Inter-Agency Rcpts	0.0
52	8	(d)	Health & Social Svc	Community Dev Disabilities Grants	Technical correction in fund source from 120.0 GF to GF/Mental Health.					0.0
53	8	(d)	Health & Social Svc	Svcs to Chronically Mentally Ill	Technical correction in fund source from 203.0 GF to GF/Mental Health.					0.0

FY2001 SUPPLEMENTALS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Section Number	Department	BRU or Component	Supplemental Need	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Fund Source	Total Funds	
80					Ratifications:					
81	19	(a)(1)	Administration	Older Alaska's Comm.	AR3530-90 Older Alaskan Commis	693.00				693.00
	19	(a)(2)	Labor and Workforce Dev. (for former Department of Community and Regional Affairs)	C&RA/1 Stop	AR52901-99 1-Stop/AJCN Staff Sup	249.88				249.88
82	19	(a)(3)	Corrections	Inmate Programs	AR50979-00 RSAT Prog Female Offenders Non-budgeted RSA for RSAT services ended up with revenue shortfall under RSA with DPS.	24,276.30				24,270.30
83	19	(a)(4)	Environmental Conservation		AR 48743-88 PIO UST	11.81				11.81
84	19	(a)(5)	Health & Social Svcs	Federal Mental Health Projects	AR 24651-98 Federal Mental Health Projects	33,156.34				33,156.34
85	19	(a)(6)	Health & Social Svcs	Medicaid	AR 22520-00 Medicaid Services Special FY2000 ratification	4,268,866.67				4,268,866.67
86	19	(a)(7)	Law		AR 13907-00 AHFC Outside Counsel	340.83				340.83
87	19	(b)	Natural Resources	Fire Suppression	AR37313-00 Fire Suppression	4,299,492.91				4,299,492.91
88	20				Lapse Provisions					
89	21				Effective Date					



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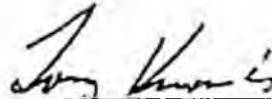
DECLARATION OF A DISASTER EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, the Department of Natural Resources must provide fire suppression activities (AS 41.15.010-41.15.170) to prevent continuing and new fires from threatening life and property; and,

WHEREAS, the appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources, Statewide Fire Suppression Program by sec. 1, ch. 133, SLA 2000, page 24, line 12, for fiscal year 2001 is totally obligated and not sufficient to cover fire suppression costs for fiscal year 2001;

NOW, THEREFORE, on this 22nd day of September 2000, I find insufficient funds were regularly appropriated for fiscal year 2001 fire suppression operations and activities, and therefore find it necessary to implement funding via the disaster declaration process. Because money from the disaster relief fund is not available to cope with the disaster, I authorize under AS 26.23.020 (j), and AS 26.23.050, that additional funds be made available to the Department of Natural Resources for continued wildland fire fighting needs for fiscal year 2001. To the extent that additional fire suppression authorization is needed for the remainder of fiscal 2001, this funding mechanism will be used again.

FURTHER, the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources is hereby authorized to utilize funds made available for these purposes, in the amounts considered necessary for fire protection and suppression.



Tony Knowles
Governor

Dated 9/22/00



TONY KNOWLES
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governor@gov.state.ak.us

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FY2001 Fire Suppression Facts and Financial Information

Subject

Wildland Fire Suppression AS 41.15.010 - 41.15.170
GF Authority Increase \$4,768.4, Federal Authority Increase \$5,981.7

FY2001 Funding	General Funds	Federal
SLA 2000, Ch. 133, Sec. 1, Pg. 24, Ln. 12	\$3,163,000	\$5,319,600
Funding for Labor Contracts and Workers' Compensation		
(HB 3001 and fiscal notes for HB 378 and HB 419)	31,100	1,700
Total Initial Appropriation	\$3,194,100	\$5,321,300

The initial legislative appropriation of general funds was limited, with the intent that additional funding for fire suppression activity and fixed costs would be obtained through the disaster declaration process. This or similar processes have been in effect for the previous 11 fiscal years.

Current Situation

Since July 1, 2000, there have been 44 fires on land under state protection. Most notable was the Clear Project fire (starting on June 25, carrying over into FY01). There were two large fires on state land within federal protection areas, the Zitziiana and Tolovana Dome. The state will be responsible to pay for the 166,177 acre Zitziiana fire, with an estimated cost of \$360,000. The Tolovana Dome total fire cost estimate is \$520,000, with the state responsible to pay 98 percent. The total financial responsibility for state land under federal protection exceeds \$940,000, to pay for fires affecting more than 200,000 acres.

Large and multiple fire activity started reaching critical levels in the western lower 48 states in mid-July. This required a massive mobilization of crews and overhead resources. Many state employees were sent to fire-duty assignments out of state to assist in some of the largest fires since the early 1900s. This required continuous logistics and mobilization support at both the regional and Alaska Incident Command Center level to coordinate with the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho. State resources and services supporting fire complexes in the lower 48 include more than \$4 million in supplies and equipment for fire fighting; emergency hires, seasonal, and permanent state employees; two airplanes and an air tanker for air attack; and emergency fire fighter crews. As of August 31, 67 village Emergency Fire Fighter crews have been assigned to fire complexes in the lower 48.

FY2001 Fire Suppression Facts & Financial Information
September 22, 2000

Potential Fire Assessment

Considering the average fire season in the lower 48 and abnormal climatic and weather conditions, gradually decreasing fire support to federal agencies is expected; however, it is anticipated that demand for staff and the need for division air attack aircraft will continue through at least September and potentially into October.

FY01 Estimated Fire Suppression Costs thru Fall Fire Season

	GF	FED	TOTAL
FY01 Authorization	\$3,184.1	\$5,321.3	\$8,515.4
AKSAS Expenditures thru August 2000, Payroll thru 8/15	2,235.6	2,333.9	4,569.5
Est. Add'l Expenditures for Fall Fire Season through October and fixed costs	5,915.7	8,969.1	14,884.8
Estimated Receivables Federal lease of air attack aircraft (reduces fixed costs)	-188.8		-188.8
FY01 Fall Fire Season Est. Expenditures and fixed costs (FY01 Spring Fire Season costs estimates not included)	\$7,962.5	\$11,303.0	\$19,265.5
FY01 Est. Supplemental Appropriation for Fixed Costs and Fire Suppression costs for Fall Fire Season	(\$4,768.4)	(\$5,981.7)	(\$10,750.1)

FY2001 Fire Suppression Facts & Financial Information
 September 22, 2000

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ALASKA



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September 22, 2000

The Honorable Drue Pearce
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
716 West Fourth Avenue, Suite 500
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear President Pearce:

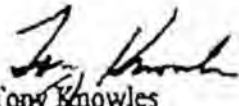
As has been the practice for some time, appropriations to the Department of Natural Resources during the legislative session were insufficient to fund the cost of wildland fire suppression. The appropriated funds for fire suppression have already been fully expended or obligated; the Disaster Relief Fund balance is also totally obligated.

The estimated amount of disaster relief needed for fixed costs and fire suppression activities for the fall season is \$4,768,400 in general funds and \$5,981,700 in federal receipts. Through this Disaster Declaration, authorization will be made available to cover these costs.

Additional federal receipt authorization is needed due to the extraordinary fire season in the lower 48 states. The federal Bureau of Land Management will reimburse the costs of state emergency fire fighter crews and air attack aircraft mobilized to assist the lower 48 states. While it has been a very unfortunate situation for the states experiencing fires, the additional federal income will aid Alaskans, particularly in communities impacted by the fisheries disaster.

This funding mechanism will have to be used again when additional fire suppression authorization is needed for the remainder of fiscal year 2001. As this disaster declaration is due to fire, a special session to authorize the general funds is not necessary. We will forward a supplemental appropriation request in the next legislative session to cover all amounts subsequent to the regular appropriations.

Sincerely,


Tony Knowles
Governor

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Sean Parnell, Co-Chair Senate Finance Committee
The Honorable John Torgerson, Co-Chair Senate Finance Committee

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
governor@alaska.gov



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September 22, 2000

The Honorable Brian Porter
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
716 West Fourth Avenue, Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear Speaker Porter:

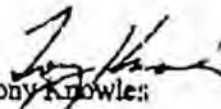
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Sincerely,

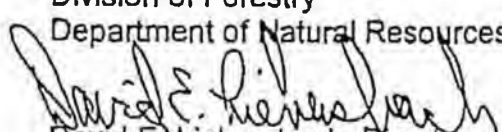

Tony Knowles
Governor

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair House Finance Committee
The Honorable Gene Theriault, Co-Chair House Finance Committee

MEMORANDUM**State of Alaska
Dept. of Military & Veterans Affairs
Division of Emergency Services**

TO: Jeffrey J. Jahnke, State Forester DATE: Sept. 14, 2000
Division of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources

FROM:  David E. Liebersbach, Director Phone: 428-7000
Div. of Emergency Services SUBJECT: Request for
Dept. of Military & Vet. Affairs Disaster Funds
\$3.9 million

In reference to your memorandum of September 5, 2000, the Division of Emergency Services staff has reviewed the monies available in the Governor's Disaster Relief Fund. All unencumbered, unexpended balances in this Fund will be used for the Kake and Koyukuk Disasters.

Based on this information, we cannot recommend to the Governor's Disaster Policy Cabinet that the Disaster Relief Fund is an appropriate source for the fire suppression funding requirements.

cc: Carol Carroll, Director, Division of Administrative Services
Nico Bus, Administrative Services Manager, DNR

ANNUAL SUPPRESSION COSTS

FY86 THROUGH FY00

YEAR	HIGH/LOW STATE	GENERAL FUND	FEDERAL FUND	INTERAGENCY RECEIPTS	SUPPRESSION TOTAL	IA NON-FIRE SUPPORT	COMBINED TOTAL	ACRES PROTECTED	NUMBER OF FIRES
FY00		\$13,993.4	\$3,815.4	\$0.0	\$17,808.8	\$24.1	\$17,832.9	134,000	297
FY99		\$13,731.9	\$5,561.1	\$0.0	\$19,293.0	\$15.9	\$19,308.9	134,000	317
FY98		\$23,686.1	\$8,379.4	\$0.0	\$32,065.5	\$14.6	\$32,080.1	134,000	591
FY97		\$12,552.5	\$8,897.1	\$0.0	\$21,449.6	\$39.7	\$21,489.3	134,000	568
FY96		\$16,592.4	\$13,306.2	\$0.0	\$29,898.6	\$416.4	\$30,315.0	134,000	615
FY95		\$5,572.7	\$8,334.1	\$3,618.4	\$17,525.2	\$4,674.5	\$22,199.7	134,000	430
FY94		\$5,649.1	\$4,413.7	\$4,602.9	\$14,665.7	\$0.0	\$14,665.7	134,000	508
FY93		\$7,743.3	\$3,069.0	\$5.1	\$10,817.4	\$0.0	\$10,817.4	134,000	516
FY92		\$15,071.1	\$4,126.0	\$19.8	\$19,216.9	\$0.0	\$19,216.9	134,000	517
FY91	high	\$27,531.2	\$23,446.8	\$27.1	\$51,005.1	\$0.0	\$51,005.1	134,000	819
FY90	low	\$4,263.7	\$5,771.3	\$2,110.7	\$12,145.7	\$0.0	\$12,145.7	134,000	545
FY89		\$7,104.4	\$2,250.0	\$0.0	\$9,354.4	\$0.0	\$9,354.4	134,000	370
FY88		\$11,697.0	\$2,412.6	\$0.0	\$14,109.6	\$0.0	\$14,109.6	134,000	460
FY87		\$8,238.5	\$2,376.9	\$0.0	\$10,615.4	\$0.0	\$10,615.4	134,000	514
FY86		\$5,904.6	\$2,752.4	\$0.0	\$9,657.0	\$0.0	\$9,657.0	134,000	661
TOTAL		\$180,331.9	\$98,912.0	\$10,384.0	\$289,627.9	\$5,185.2	\$294,813.1		7,728

AVERAGES	GENERAL FUND/YR	FEDERAL/YR	IA/YR	TOTAL/YR	IA NON-FIRE SUPPORT/YR	TOTAL
	\$11,425.9	\$5,361.1	\$634.3	\$17,636.0	\$398.9	\$18,034.9

AVERAGE EXPENDITURES (removing years with high & low GF) = \$11.4 Million GF plus \$.6 Million IA = \$12.0 Million Annually for Fire Suppression on State Protected Lands.

INTERAGENCY NON-FIRE SUPPORT:

- FY 95 \$4,674.5 of funds were expended in support of Koyukuk Flood in Fall 1994.
- FY 96 \$416.4 of funds expended on Fall Storm Support, Search and Rescue (SAR), and Fuel Support.
- FY 97 \$39.7 of funds were expended on Search and Rescue for Dept. Public Safety, Petersburg Water Crisis, and Fuel Support for ADF&G.
- FY 98 \$14.6 of funds were expended on Search and Rescue for Dept. Public Safety, Wildfire Beetle, and Fuel Support for ADF&G.
- FY 99 \$15.9 of funds were expended on Search and Rescue for Dept. Public Safety, Wildfire Beetle, and Fuel Support for ADF&G.
- FY00 \$24.1 of funds were expended on Search and Rescue for Dept. Public Safety, DNR Procurement Support, and Fuel Support for ADF&G.

Department of Public Safety
Supplemental Bill Discussion Item

Purpose of section 14 (c) SB 73:

By expanding the title of the Crime Lab Equipment and Replacement project contained in Section 1, ch 135, SLA 2000, page 18, lines 19-20 to include "and 'Remodel'", this funding can be used to provide a portion of the general fund match needed to receive \$1,250.0 in crime lab improvement funds.

This approach mitigates the amount of new GF required as follows:

Description	Amount	Federal	GF
Training	52.5		
Equipment for Forensic Analysis	1,005.6		
Supplies e.g. DNA kits	86.1		
Outsource Offender Samples	136.0		
Equipment and Facility Repairs	35.7		
		1,250.0	65.9
Autopsy Area Remodel	350.8		350.8
Project Total	1,666.7	1,250.0	416.7
Less amount from Section 14 (c)	-207.1		-207.1
FY 2002 Crime Lab Capital Request	1,459.6	1,250.0	209.6

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Fax

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THANK YOU!

DATE: February 22, 2001
TO: Senate Finance Committee Secretary
AGENCY: _____
TELEPHONE #: _____ FAX #: _____

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 3

FROM: Barb Brink
AGENCY: Public Defender Agency
TELEPHONE #: _____ FAX #: _____
(CASE NAME/#: _____)

COMMENTS:
Attached please find a summary of my testimony as requested. If you need anything else, please let me know.
Barb Brink

ALASKA PUBLIC DEFENDER AGENCY

900 W. 5th Ave., Suite 200 Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 334-4400 barbara_brink@admin.state.ak.us

Testimony before the Senate Finance Committee 2/20/01 re SB73 Section 1(d):

The Alaska Public Defender Agency supplemental request is 380.3.

Two explanations for this request: increased caseload and increased workload.

- last year handled 19,200 new cases in addition to ~6000 pending cases;
- half-year projections indicate continued caseload growth.

The types of cases that are increasing are the most time consuming and resource intensive cases usually requiring extensive litigation and forensic work:

- Child In Need of Aid cases
 - PDA represents parents where child removed from home by DFYS;
 - Alaska Court System 2000 Annual Report: up 6% Anchorage 17% Bethel 47% Ketchikan;
 - Serious consequences (loss of child) and shorter time frames due to new legislation appear to have increased litigation.
- Serious Felony cases
 - Alaska Court System 2000 Annual Report: up 9% Anchorage 12% Palmer 36% Bethel;
 - Serious consequences (mandatory imprisonment) mean these cases are less likely to settle without litigation.

The Public Defender Agency cannot control caseload increases or workload increases:

- The Alaska Court System makes the indigency determination. PDA cannot decline a case;
- Constitutions, Statutes and Rules of Professional Responsibility require work be done to satisfy providing the effective assistance of counsel.

Increasing contractual costs are a large source of the need.

- discovery - the costs of police reports and other evidence from Dept. Law;
- travel - 13 offices cover 45 additional remote courts sites for regular court sessions with few competitive travel providers;
- interpreters/forensic experts;
- telecommunications -
 - many clients incarcerated hundreds of miles from lawyer (e.g. Anchorage - Palmer, Kenai, Seward; Barrow - Fairbanks);
 - DOC Evercom expensive long-distance charges just for basic attorney client consultation.

None of the supplemental request is to address the serious deficiencies noted in the Legislative Budget and Audit Report released last year (staffing, uncompensated overtime, support staff ratio, lack of technology).

Personal Services costs are also a part of the supplemental need:

- have maintained vacancies this year in Anchorage, Palmer, Barrow, Kotzebue and Ketchikan;
- cannot maintain for long – each lawyer responsible for 80-150 clients at any given moment with immediate court hearings and other pressing needs.

PDA appreciates consideration of supplemental need.

**QUESTIONS FROM SENATE FINANCE
FEBRUARY 27, 2001
MEDICAID SUPPLEMENTAL**

Submitted by Janet Clark, DHS 2/28/01

1. a) What does Denali KidCare currently cost the state? See attachment A.
b) Comparison of children's health expansion and FMAP savings.
2. Updated Children's eligibility graph.
3. Poverty level information by size of family. See attachment B.
4. Questions on insurance and Denali KidCare enrollment. See attachment C.
5. How much was spent on marketing Denali KidCare? See attachment D.

**Cost of State Child Health Insurance Program
as Compared to FMAP Savings**

General Funds	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
FMAP Savings	30.0	30.0	30.0
Child Health Expansion Costs	(1.2)	(8.5)	(13.9)
Total Savings	28.8	21.5	16.1 <i>Projected</i>

Child Health Expansion Costs	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
General Funds	1.2	8.5	13.9
Federal Funds	3.0	21.6	35.6
Total Cost	4.2	30.1	49.5 <i>Projected</i>

Data Source: DMA weekly checkwrite accounting reflecting MMIS claims paid.

This information will not reflect AKSAS adjustments.

Data excludes NonMMIS, IHS, CAMA

Federal Expansion Funds include Title XXI Block Grant plus Redistribution

Medical Assistance Standards

FAMILY MEDICAID 185% ELIGIBILITY TEST AND NEED STANDARDS					
2000			2001		
FAMILY SIZE	185%	NEED	FAMILY SIZE	185%	NEED
Adult Included			Adult Included		
1	1,150	622	1	1,189	643
2	1,838	994	2	1,901	1,028
3	2,068	1,118	3	2,138	1,156
4	2,297	1,242	4	2,375	1,284
5	2,527	1,366	5	2,612	1,412
6	2,756	1,490	6	2,849	1,540
7	2,985	1,614	7	3,085	1,668
Each Additional	229	124	Each Additional	237	128
Adult Not Included			Adult Not Included		
1	1,008	545	1	1,043	564
2	1,237	669	2	1,280	692
3	1,467	793	3	1,517	820
4	1,696	917	4	1,753	948
5	1,925	1,041	5	1,990	1,076
6	2,155	1,165	6	2,227	1,204
7	2,384	1,289	7	2,464	1,332
Each Additional	229	124	Each Additional	237	128

SSI PAYMENT STANDARDS		
SSI COLA	2.4%	3.5%
HOUSEHOLD TYPE	1/1/2000	1/1/2001
A Individual	512	530
B Individual	341.34	353.34
A Couple, Both Eligible	769	796
B Couple, Both Eligible	512.67	530.67
NH Personal Needs Allowance	30	30

LONG TERM CARE STANDARDS		
NH, HCB Waiver, TEFRA = 300% of SSI Payment Standard	1,536	1,590
Alaska NH Personal Needs Allowance	75	75
Alaska HCB Personal Needs Allowance	1,536	1,590
Maximum Community Spouse Resource Allowance	84,120	87,000
Community Spouse Monthly Maintenance Need Standard	2,103	2,175
Monthly Need Standard for Additional Household Members	701	725

2001 Monthly Federal Poverty Guidelines for Alaska								
Effective 4/1/2001								
FAMILY SIZE	OMB Working Disabled (premium level)	SLMB Base	SLMB Plus	Denall KidCare (limit for insured children)	SLMB Subsidy	Transitional Medicaid	Denall KidCare (uninsured children) Pregnant Women QDWI	Working Disabled (eligibility)
	100%	120%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	\$895	\$1,073	\$1,208	\$1,342	\$1,565	\$1,655	\$1,789	\$2,236
2	\$1,210	\$1,451	\$1,633	\$1,814	\$2,117	\$2,237	\$2,419	\$3,023
3	\$1,525			\$2,287		\$2,820	\$3,049	\$3,811
4	\$1,840			\$2,759		\$3,403	\$3,679	\$4,598
5	\$2,155			\$3,232		\$3,986	\$4,309	\$5,386
6	\$2,470			\$3,704		\$4,568	\$4,939	\$6,173
7	\$2,785			\$4,177		\$5,151	\$5,569	\$6,961
8	\$3,100			\$4,649		\$5,734	\$6,199	\$7,748
Ea Addl	\$315			\$473		\$583	\$630	\$788

2000 Monthly Federal Poverty Guidelines for Alaska

Effective 4/1/2000

FAMILY SIZE	QMB Working Disabled (premium level)	SLMB Base	SLMB Plus	Denall KidCare (limit for insured children)	SLMB Subsidy	Transitional Medicaid	Denall KidCare (uninsured children) Pregnant Women QDWI	Working Disabled (eligibility)
	100%	120%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	\$870	\$1,043	\$1,174	\$1,304	\$1,522	\$1,608	\$1,739	\$2,173
2	\$1,172	\$1,406	\$1,582	\$1,758	\$2,051	\$2,168	\$2,344	\$2,930
3	\$1,475			\$2,212		\$2,728	\$2,949	\$3,686
4	\$1,777			\$2,665		\$3,287	\$3,554	\$4,442
5	\$2,080			\$3,119		\$3,847	\$4,159	\$5,198
6	\$2,382			\$3,573		\$4,407	\$4,764	\$5,955
7	\$2,685			\$4,027		\$4,966	\$5,369	\$6,711
8	\$2,987			\$4,480		\$5,526	\$5,974	\$7,467
Ea Addl	\$303			\$454		\$560	\$605	\$757

1999 Monthly Federal Poverty Guidelines for Alaska

Effective 5/1/1999

FAMILY SIZE	QMB Working Disabled (premium level)	SLMB Base	SLMB Plus	Denall KidCare (limit for insured children)	SLMB Subsidy	Transitional Medicaid	Denall KidCare (uninsured children) Pregnant Women QDWI	Working Disabled (eligibility)
	100%	120%	135%	150%	175%	185%	200%	250%
1	860	1,032	1,161	1,290	1,505	1,591	1,720	2,150
2	1,154	1,384	1,557	1,730	2,019	2,134	2,307	2,884
3	1,447			2,170		2,677	2,894	3,617
4	1,740			2,610		3,219	3,480	4,350
5	2,034			3,050		3,762	4,067	5,084
6	2,327			3,490		4,305	4,654	5,817
7	2,620			3,930		4,847	5,240	6,550
8	2,914			4,370		5,390	5,827	7,284
Ea Addl	294			440		543	587	734

1998 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Effective 4/1/98

FAMILY SIZE	MONTHLY					ANNUAL
	QMB Six-Up 100%	SLMB 120%	Pregnant Women Healthy Children 133%	Transitional Medicaid 185%	QDWI 200%	100%
1	840	1,007	1,117	1,553	1,679	10,070
2	1,131	1,357	1,505	2,093	2,262	13,570
3	1,423		1,892	2,632		17,070
4	1,715		2,280	3,172		20,570
5	2,006		2,668	3,711		24,070
6	2,298		3,056	4,251		27,570
7	2,590		3,444	4,790		31,070
8	2,881		3,832	5,330		34,570
Each Additional	292		388	540		3,500

ATTACHMENT C

Summary of Medicaid Quality Control (MEQC) Projects Denali KidCare

Federal Medicaid regulations require states to have a program in place to review the accuracy of Medicaid eligibility determinations and denials. Since 1997, federal policy has allowed states to aim quality control efforts at specific programs or eligibility factors rather than using a random sample from the entire Medicaid beneficiary population. DMA identifies the project objectives, but the Quality Assessment Team, Division of Public Assistance, conducts the projects. To date, the Quality Assessment Team has completed two Denali KidCare-focused MEQC projects (numbered 5 and 6).

MEQC #5: This review sampled 130 cases from September through December, 1999, and included the following three questions:

1. Was household receiving private health insurance at the time of application?
 - 12% Yes.
 - 88% No.
2. Was private health insurance available at the time of application?
 - 91% No.
 - 9% Yes.
 - All but 1 of the 9% "Yes", said they could not afford insurance available through the employer.
3. Did household drop private insurance 12 months before application?
 - Only 1 families dropped insurance (due to loss of job).(See below for information on economic hardship determinations.)
4. How many households remained eligible at the time of renewal:
 - 69% retain eligibility.
 - 31% did not retain eligibility.

MEQC #6: This review sampled 395 cases from January through June, 2000, which included a look at private insurance available at the time of renewal.

5. How many had insurance at the time of application vs. the time of this review?
 - No private insurance: Application = 327; Review = 321
 - Privately insured: Application = 68; Review = 74
 - In effect, only 6 people were able to move to private insurance.

Severe Economic Hardship: A child will not qualify for Denali KidCare if the family voluntarily terminated existing health insurance within 12 months prior to the application. Families may claim that they dropped insurance because they suffered or would have suffered a "severe economic hardship" if they were required to keep paying premiums. When a request is made, we thoroughly review the family's actual monthly living expenses to determine if they were forced to choose between paying the premiums (and deductibles) or paying for the basic necessities of life (i.e., food, shelter, clothing, heat, etc.). Since the beginning of the Denali KidCare program, we have had 30 requests for hardship determinations. To date we have approved 18, denied 9, and 3 are still pending.

Division of Public Health Children's Health Expansion Outreach

	FY 1999	FY2000	FY2001	Fund Source
Mini Grants	0	235,000	250,000	Interagency Receipts
RWJ Grants	155,000	340,250	353,000	Robert Wood Johnson Grants
Materials	67,867	40,310	28,709	Interagency Receipts
Total	222,867	615,560	631,709	

Department of Law

JUDGMENTS/CLAIMS/SETTLEMENTS FOR PAYMENT

(Please Type)

**This form will be used for the purpose of standardizing the submission of claims to the Legislature. Complete and accurate information will expedite payment to the claimants, thereby reducing the amount of interest required to be paid by the state. If any of the information changes, please immediately advise the Director, Administrative Services Division, P.O. Box 110300, Juneau, AK 99811, or call (907) 465-3673.

PART ONE

1. **Case Name:** Cleary v. Smith
2. **Case Number:** 3AN-81-5274 Civil
3. **Judge/Justices:** Karen L. Hunt
4. **Date Judgment entered:** August 15, 2000
5. **Did the date of the cause of action accrue on or after August 7, 1997?** No.
6. **Amount to be paid:** \$40,111.57
7. **Interest Rate:** 10.5% **Effective Date:** August 15, 2000
8. **Requested hourly rate and total compensation of attorneys to be paid:**

222.8 hours at \$145/hr =	\$32,306.00
18.7 hours at \$125/hr =	\$ 2,337.50
34.3 hours at \$ 65/hr =	\$ 2,229.50
Total 279.0 hours	\$36,873.00
Costs	\$ 3,238.57
Total fees and costs	\$40,111.57
9. **Court approved/ordered hourly rate and total compensation of attorneys to be paid:**
As requested, above.
10. **Payable to:** Rice, Volland & Taylor, P.C.
211 H Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
11. **EIN:** 92-0076898 **or** **SSN:**

12. Send check to: _____ above address

Departmental contact: XX

Departmental attorney contact:

Departmental Approval:

John K. Bodick

Cynthia M. Cooper

John K. Bodick
Assistant Attorney General

Cynthia M. Cooper
Deputy Attorney General

(907)269-6379

11/10/00

Telephone Number

Date

Department of Law

JUDGMENT/SETTLEMENT FUNDING REQUEST
QUESTIONNAIRE

PART TWO

The following information needs to be provided on all judgment awards and/or settlements made against the State.

Case Name: Cleary v. Smith

Case No.: 3AN-81-5274 Civil

1. Describe the circumstances or events resulting in this case and ultimately this judgment/settlement against the State.

The trial court found that the Final Order in this prisoner class action required payment of attorney's fees and costs incurred by counsel in monitoring compliance. This particular attorney fee is for work performed on behalf of Subclasses A and B which consist of all male prisoners.

2. Describe issues of State policy or law involved in this case, if they are relevant to and resulted in substantial effort and expense for the department to bring or defend this case.

The case involves issues regarding conditions of confinement of male prisoners which resulted in a Final Order and is still subject to court overview and enforcement

3. Did the State prevail on any issues? If so, describe.

No. This portion of the case is limited to court monitoring and not subject to continued litigation.

4. Did we challenge plaintiffs' request for costs and fees or in other ways seek to reduce the costs to the State? If so, describe to what extent we were successful.

Fees were discussed with plaintiffs' counsel and non-chargeable work was deleted from billing statement.

5. What was the source of the State's liability in this case?

The Department of Corrections entered into a Final Settlement Agreement and Order to settle prisoner class action claims in 1990 which is still binding on the state.

6. What, if any, preventative action has been taken by the involved agency to prevent or reduce the potential for such liability in the future?

The Department of Corrections has worked to attain full compliance with the Final Order.

7. If the information is available to you, has the agency involved taken any corrective action as a result of this case? If the information is not protected from publication by statute, privilege, or right to privacy, indicate what the corrective action was.

The Department of Corrections has managed its state-wide prison population to remain below court-imposed capacities and contracted with the Corrections Corporation of America to house Alaska prisoners at a facility located in Arizona.

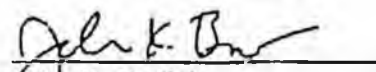
8. Any recommendations concerning cases of this type in the future?

Cases regarding injunctive relief for prisoners should be reviewed and evaluated with reference to the recently enacted Prison Litigation Reform Act. AS 09.19.200.

9. Any recommendations for changes in statutes, regulations or policy? Cite any applicable statutes or regulations.

Not at this time. The legislature passed the Prison Litigation Reform Act in 1999.

Attorney completing form:


John K. Bodick
Assistant Attorney General

Date: 11-10-00

Phone Number : (907)269-6379

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

MICHAEL CLEARY, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ROBERT SMITH, et al.,

Defendants.

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

AUG 1 2000

CREDIT DIVISION CENTRAL OFFICE
ANCHORAGE ALASKA

Case No. 3AN-81-5274 CI

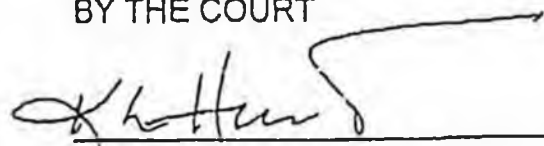
JUDGMENT

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that judgment is entered against defendant State of Alaska for the sum of \$40,111.57 for full payment of attorney's fees and costs incurred by the offices of Volland & Taylor, P.C., in representing plaintiffs from January 1, 2000, through June 30, 2000.

This judgment shall bear interest entered at the rate of 10.5% per annum.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska this 15 day of August, 2000.

BY THE COURT



Karen L. Hunt
Judge of the Superior Court

LAW OFFICES
VOLLAND & TAYLOR
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
211 N. STANLEY
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
907.278.5231

8.16.00
a copy of the above was mailed to each
of the following at their addresses of
record: Bedick Taylor
Heikiloadak
Secretary/Clerk

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

MICHAEL CLEARY, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	
ROBERT SMITH,)	Case No. 3AN-81-5274 CI
Defendants.)	

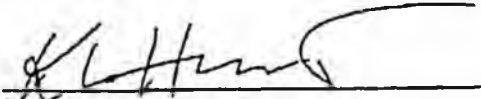
ORDER

Upon review of Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs, and the record on file herein, and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiffs are awarded the sum of \$40,111.57 from defendants for full payment of attorney's fees and costs incurred by the offices of Volland & Taylor, P.C., in representing plaintiffs from January 1, 2000, through June 30, 2000.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska this 14 day of August 2000.

BY THE COURT



 Karen L. Hunt
 Judge of the Superior Court

OFFICES
D & TAYLOR
IAL CORPORATION
4 STREET
GE. AK 99501
278-3231

* Hedich - no opposition 7/31/00

8-16-00
 a copy of the above was mailed to each
 of the following at their addresses of
 record: Bodrick Taylor
Ken K. Hagan

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

SIGN-IN

SB 73-SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/AMEND APPROP.

NAME: Lisa Kirsch Subject/Bill No: SB 73
Co./Dept./Title: Asst. AG. Phone: 465 3600
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

Kenai LHO:

Chris Garcia P.O. Box 203 Kenai, AK 99611
Steve Vauek " " 103 Ninilchik, AK

HB 117

"

Fairbanks LHO:

Jolie Raymond - Yakoubian
Ginny Wood
Debbie Miller

HB 117

"

"

Anc. LHO:

Marla Greenstein

SB 73

Yvonne Chase

"

Steve Coun

HB 117

Regina Mantecafel

"

Larry Houle

"

SB

74

SFIN

FILE

SB 74

was referred to the
Senate Finance
Committee

Hearing(s) were held

The bill did not move
from Committee

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
governor@gov.state.ak.us

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99801-0001
(907) 465-3500
Fax (907) 465-3532
www.gov.state.ak.us

February 6, 2001

The Honorable Rick Halford
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear President Halford:

I am transmitting to you today two supplemental appropriation bills for Fiscal Year 2001, including this one which I urge you to put on a "fast track" for final action as early in March as possible. The legislature and public are already familiar with the Special Olympics and gas line projects in this "fast track" bill, but several other issues also need attention sooner than the regular supplemental schedule allows.

In my State of the State/State of the Budget speech, I proposed that we join together to quickly provide \$500,000 toward the success of an extraordinary event that will take place in Anchorage early next month. The organizers of the Special Olympics World Winter Games have garnered tremendous financial and in-kind support to bring athletes and their families to Alaska from all over the world, but they need our help now to complete the funding for lodging and other basic expenses.

We also need early supplemental action so state agencies can proceed quickly with intensive preparations to receive an application for construction of the natural gas pipeline. As an example, the Departments of Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation will not be able to conduct a full field season this year unless they receive the necessary funds in time to hire staff and make other financial commitments. With an appropriation of \$1.96 million in March, we could intensify the overall gas line effort considerably and avoid a full year's delay on the necessary field work.