

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

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HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004

Tie railway to pipeline, senator urges

by Jason Small

A Whitehorse Star Archive story originally published June 8, 2001

The Alaskan senator will be pushing gas companies to tie an Arctic railway in with an Alaska Highway natural gas pipeline.

U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski (Republican-Alaska) informed state legislators this week in a letter that he intends to ask the natural gas producers to look at tying in the construction of a railway to the proposed pipeline which would travel through the Yukon along the Alaska Highway. Currently, the producers who own the natural gas in Alaska's North Slope are conducting studies into how to transport that commodity to buyers in the Lower 48 states.

A pipeline along the Alaska Highway from the state's northern shore to the Yukon and through to connecting lines in Alberta before heading into the U.S. is one route that is being considered.

Murkowski hopes these producers would consider joining it with a railway through Alaska and the Yukon which could link the isolated state with the continental states.

"I will be asking the producers to expand the scope of their study to consider the conjunctive building of a rail corridor to be part of the proposed pipeline route," Murkowski's letter reads.

"In my view, such a corridor could offer an ideal route for complementary rail and telecommunications services."

The senator states that he will urge the producers to make use of the analysts they are currently using to study the pipeline to look at all possible projects.

"As the consortium (of gas producers) continues its analysis, we urge them to consider a cost/benefit assessment that is truly comprehensive and encompasses all potential uses of the projected pipeline corridor."

The letter notes that the corridor that would be created to build the pipeline could be used in a few different ways.

"Such a corridor could, if carefully chosen, offer an ideal route for complementary services such as rail and communications, in addition to serving Fairbanks, the Pogo mine (in Alaska) and other markets in Alaska-Yukon Territory," it states.

"Further, the right-of-way could support fibre optic for both pipeline monitoring as well as commercial use of the advanced land line technology.

"In my view, there are enormous potential long-term economic benefits to the state of multiple utilization of the corridor route containing pipelines, railroad and fibre optic communications "

Murkowski notes that it could take a long time to evaluate a possible railway, so he's asking the producers to just look at the idea of multiple uses for the corridor along the highway. He states there could be ways to use the railway in building a pipeline.

"As an example, it may be possible to use materials excavated for a pipeline to form part of the roadbed for a rail line, building both simultaneously. Conversely, if a rail platform were built with the pipeline, it might be significantly less costly to transport pipe, excavate materials and lay pipe."

The senator urged his state counterparts to do what they can to support his suggestion to the producers.

"Perhaps a resolution encouraging the producers to evaluate the multiple use concept of a pipeline, rail and telecommunications corridor would be appropriate," the letter reads.

One of the most vocal proponents of a pipeline, Alaskan state representative Jeannette James (Republican), was buoyed by Murkowski's letter.

"It's something I've been talking about for quite a while with the oil industry," James said this morning from her legislative office in Juneau.

James, who is the representative for the community of North Pole, a suburb of Fairbanks, believes bringing the two projects together could cut the costs of building the pipeline. Just before speaking with the Star this morning, James was talking to a representative of Phillips, one of the major gas producers. She said he wasn't making any commitment but was intrigued.

"He is not making any commitment but he was certainly interested in some of the projections," she said.

According to James, trucks can carry to two or three lengths of pipe per load while a train could carry much more if the railway was being built just slightly ahead of the pipeline.

James doesn't think tying the railway into the pipeline would slow the natural gas project down because she feels it won't be built quickly.

"I don't think it's going to get built fast," she said. "It's no slam-dunk."

From working on the railway, James has come to feel it may be built faster.

While she has been talking about joining the two projects together for a while, she hopes Murkowski's statement will make it more credible and have those who have dismissed her idea as a pipe dream, look at it more seriously.

"I think it'll change their attitude."

But the governor's office does not seem interested in sharing in James' dream.

Bob King, press secretary for Alaskan Gov. Tony Knowles, said the railway and pipeline projects have been running

separately to this point and he thinks that's the way it should remain.

"I don't think it's in either project's best interest to have them linked," King said this morning from the governor's office in Juneau.

"I don't think the fate of the gas line project should hinge on that of the railway extension."

Knowles has made it clear that he supports the idea of a pipeline going through Alaska along the highway.

A northern railway was looked at by the territorial government in the late 1970s — the same time that the possibility of a pipeline through the Yukon was being discussed in earnest.

Now that interest in a railway has returned, Murkowski introduced a bill last year which was signed into law in December by then-president Bill Clinton, to put \$6 million over three years into a study with Canada on whether the railway idea is feasible.

The Canadian government has yet to decide whether it will participate in the study.

With this week's change in government in British Columbia, James said she wants to meet with new Liberal Premier Gordon Campbell on the railway idea.

She hopes to do this at a joint meeting of the Council of State Governments — West and the Pacific North West Economic Region in Whistler, B.C. next month.

James has already spoken with Yukon Premier Pat Duncan on a number of occasions.

The Alaskan politician still hopes to meet with the Yukon's first nations on the railway and specifically, Council of Yukon First Nations' Grand Chief Ed Schultz.

"I've never had a personal meeting with them and I hope to do that as soon as possible," she said.

The producers are expected to announce which route they want to build for transporting the natural gas at the end of this year.

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More Than a Pipe Dream

Provisions are in place to construct a railroad to the Lower 48 by connecting existing Alaska infrastructure with that in Canada.

BY RICHARD F. SCHMITZ

Three years ago, when Rep. Jeannette James, R-North Pole, spoke of her vision of a railroad to connect Alaska with the Lower 48 states, the response she got was often a polite smile or, just as often, rolled eyes and a polite smile.



James

That has changed. "The same folks who rolled their eyes are now asking what they can do to get on board. There's a lot of excitement about this project," said James, majority leader of the Alaska House, and author of HB 241, which, if passed, will authorize the Alaska Railroad to seek a right-of-way for a rail and utility corridor to Whitehorse, Yukon.

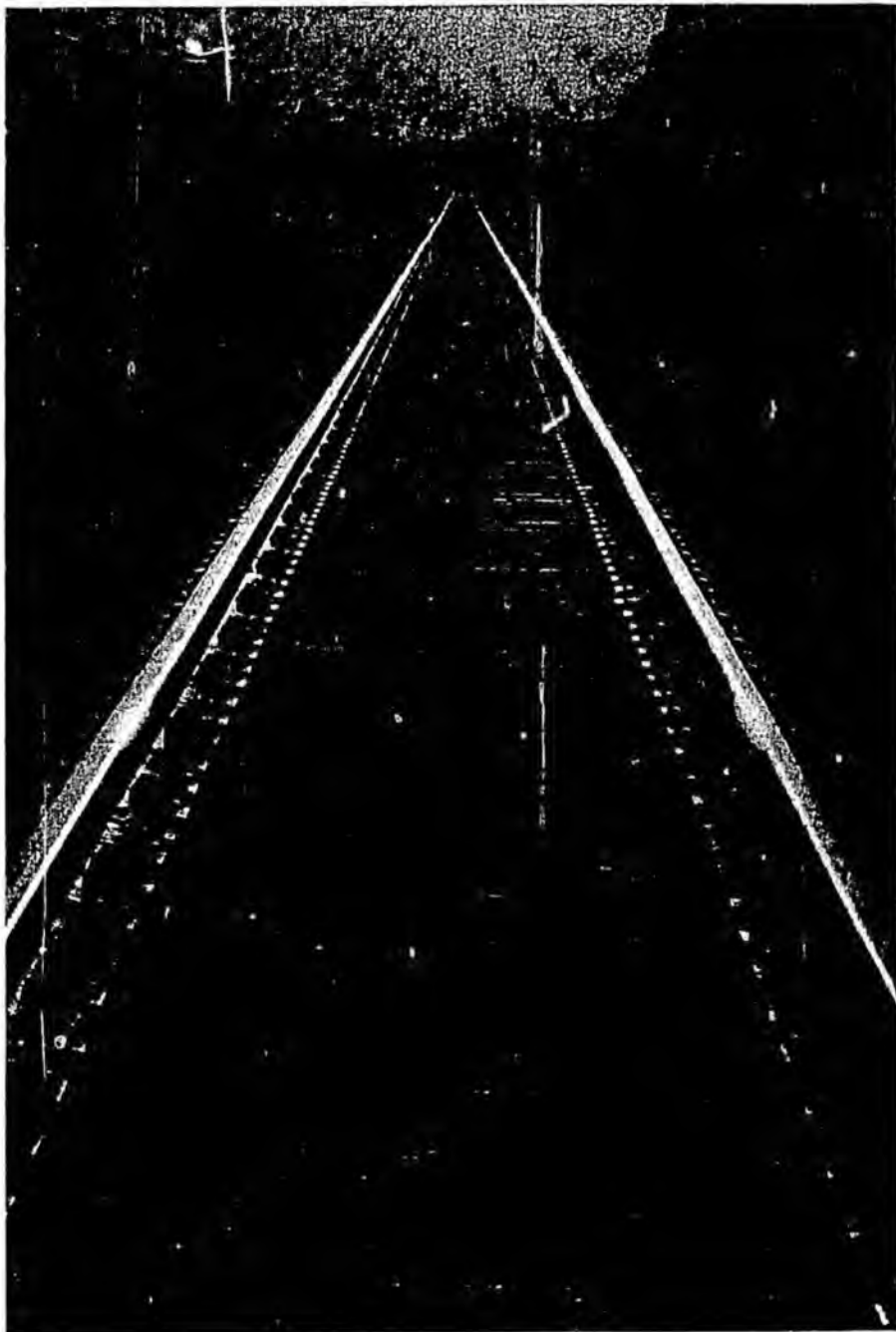
The sudden enthusiasm for the project—which has been explored in one form or another for almost a century—is largely the result of funding for a study commission secured by Sen. Frank Murkowski.

A Unified Front



Murkowski

In May, the Alaska senator met with Canadian legislators at the 42nd annual Canadian Interparliamentary Conference, held in British Columbia. "I was heartened once again by the enthusiasm of Canadian members of parliament on the railroad proposal," Murkowski said.



"There always has been unanimous support from the conference for studying this transportation project, but the interest this year was tremendous. I'm convinced we can move forward and have this commission under way yet this year."

Legislation passed by Murkowski in 2000 approved a 24-member bilateral commission to study economic, environmental and engineering mat-

ters involved in the extension of the Alaska Railroad from Eielson Air Force Base to the northern limit of the British Columbia Railroad, closing an approximately 1,200-mile gap. The cost of constructing the rail connection has been estimated at between \$1 million and \$3 million per mile, putting the total cost at upwards of \$1.2 billion.

For the commission to be seated, however, Canadian approval is needed. Informal talks have been held, but the first formal action from Ottawa was taken in May with the hiring of a consultant to review Canadian concerns for the commission to address. The commission was informally presented to the Canadian government on May 8 in a low-level exchange at the State Department-Foreign Ministry level, and will be followed by a more formal diplomatic note, Murkowski's office reported.

The commission will be comprised of 12 Americans and 12 Canadians, and will have a paid staff. Funding will come from both sides of the border; however close to \$2 million to fund the commission was approved when Murkowski's bill was signed into law.

Packaging With Gasline

Both Murkowski and James are stressing the logic of building a gas pipeline and railroad at the same time. "There are tremendous economies of scale," said James. "For starters, you'd need one environmental impact statement instead of two."

"The economies of scale of the two projects proceeding together are very exciting," Murkowski said, noting a gasline will have major benefits to America's economy given all the steel that a 3,600-mile, 48-inch pipeline will require. "It is vital for the state to press for railroad and pipeline planning to proceed together because of the cost benefits for both projects," Murkowski added. The railroad, if completed in time, could be used to bring construction supplies to the site of gasline construction.

Murkowski also cited Delta Junction as a possible site for a missile defense facility. "That may help with financing of at least 80 miles of the railroad," he said, referring to a separate proposal to extend the Alaska Railroad 80 miles south.

One of the questions any bilateral commission will address is: Can Alaska provide enough business to make a railroad worthwhile? James says she is certain the answer to that question will be yes.

"Relative to other forms of transportation, a railroad is inexpensive, durable and easy to build," James said. "It's true that trains are 19th century technology—but they're cutting-edge at the



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same time. There are locomotives today that use natural gas for fuel, and others that use gravity to generate power."

A Builder of Economy

A main beneficiary of a rail connection will be the mining industries of Alaska and the Yukon. "Alaska has tremendous mineral resources, but they're stranded in the ground because it's not economical to move ore to processing facilities," said James.

Alaska itself is proof that a railroad can build an economy. "Why do they call it 'the Railbelt?'" James asked, referring to the railroad route that spans from Seward to Fairbanks. "It's no coincidence that Anchorage—and not Valdez—is the state's largest city. When visionaries decided to build the Alaska Railroad, Valdez was Alaska's main port while Anchorage was no more than a construction camp."

Aside from military and gasoline construction uses, Alaska's economy will receive a long-term, stable boost from a rail connection. James points to tourism as one market, opening up stranded resources as another, agricul-

ture and value-added processing or manufacturing as a third and fourth.

"Alaska has tremendous mineral resources, but they're stranded in the ground because it's not economical to move ore to processing facilities."

Rep. Jeannette James
R-North Pole

A particularly rich section of the so-called Tintina Gold Belt, which already includes the Fort Knox mine near Fairbanks and the soon-to-be-developed Pogo Project near Delta, includes "significant coal deposits, and copper, lead, zinc, nickel and platinum group metal prospects," said Dr. Milt Wiltse of the state division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys.

"A majority of the most valuable known mineral deposits of East-Central

Alaska are located within 50 miles of the proposed or existing Alaska Railroad," Wiltse told a special committee of the Legislature in February. Wiltse included the True North project, Ryan Lode, the Delta District (copper-lead-zinc) near Tok, and the Richardson Gold District near Delta Junction.

"There is no doubt the general corridor of the proposed extension of the Alaska Railroad passes within 50 miles of many significant mineral deposits," Wiltse told the committee. "A useful and responsible next step in developing the railroad extension would be to conduct a full technical corridor analysis. Because the corridor for the railroad closely coincides with the corridor of the proposed natural gas pipeline, one analysis could serve both projects."

Environmentally Friendly

Another edge for rail is its relative low impact on the environment. Trains move heavy, bulk goods far more efficiently than trucks, while a railbed leaves a much smaller footprint on the land, while allowing for controlled and limited access.

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"Construction activity is less disruptive of natural surroundings," said Gil Carmichael, federal railroad administrator under the first President Bush. "Railroad design allows heavier weights to be transported with little effect upon the land surface. Trains are more fuel-efficient and emit lower levels of pollution. I am told one track of railroad has equal capacity to eight lanes of highway."

Dr. Paul Metz, a mining engineer with the University of Alaska Fairbanks, is a strong proponent of combining the gas pipeline and rail projects, and has discussed this issue with representatives of BP and Phillips Petroleum Co. Metz reported the major concern of these companies is the possible delay caused by securing federal funds (for rail construction) and a state match.

Bill Pushes Right-of-Way

James introduced HB 241 to help with this process. "Without appropriating funds, this bill authorizes the Alaska Railroad to delineate a transportation and utility corridor from Eielson to the Canadian border. Once this is achieved, state land would be transferred to the railroad fee-simple title," James explained. The bill also authorizes the Alaska Railroad to obtain ownership of a right-of-way through other lands—private, or federal, for example.

"This bill doesn't require the Alaska Railroad to do anything. The goal of this legislation is to allow the railroad to use federal funds, for example, if such an appropriation comes in from Washington D.C.," James added. A separate section of the bill authorizes the railroad to investigate extending the railroad as far as Whitehorse, Yukon.

Language in the legislation mandates a 500-foot-wide corridor-wide enough to include other uses such as a gas pipeline or fiber optic cable. A transportation and utility corridor could even include electric transmission lines or, sometime in the future, a water pipeline for agricultural purposes.

Calming Opponents' Fears

The proposed rail connection has its detractors. One is the marine transport sector. Leonard Shapiro, vice president

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of shipping for Seattle-based Totem Ocean Trailer Express, told writer Charlie Ess in the February 2001 edition of the *Marine Digest* "The effect, obviously, would not be good for us. It would generate a new competitor, and the probability is that the new competitor would be heavily subsidized."

James said she's confident the trucking, marine freight and cruise ship industries will soon come aboard in support of a rail connection. "I've said this for a long time—a rising tide floats all boats higher. A railroad will rescue Alaska's economy from its present boom-and-bust cycle, and a sustainable and stable economy will provide more business to all sectors," James said. "An example: a railroad may mean less business for long-distance trucking—but it will mean more business for short-distance runs. There will be more jobs for truck drivers—truck drivers who can be at home at night with their families."

James said there would continue to be a healthy demand for water-borne freight shipments. "Shipping to and from the West Coast would likely continue by water because a rail connection would be more toward the Midwest. Again, an improved economy would very likely increase the volume of shipping for barge carriers."

Tourism will be another major user of a rail connection, James said. "The great thing about train travel is that, like a cruise ship, the trip itself becomes part of the destination. Cruise ships will take visitors in one direction; a train can take them the other."

"Moving tourists by train permits controlled access to scenic areas, as the Alaska Railroad has proven for years," Carmichael said. "When people on tour leave a train they move in groups, which cause fewer problems than a herd of private vehicles operating independently in a sensitive area. Rail-based tourism will allow for the expansion of a jobs-producing tourist economy in an environmentally sustainable way."

In May, HB 241 passed the Alaska House 35-2. It will be taken up by the Senate in January 2002. "I was very pleased with the support this bill has received," James said. "It's just a first step—but when it comes to any vision for the future, you have to start somewhere." □

Fairbanks 11/7/00

Senator feels gas line could spark railroad extension to Canada

By SEAN COCKERHAM
Staff Writer

The construction of a natural gas pipeline could help spur the development of a railroad linking Alaska to Canada and the Lower 48, U.S. Sen. Frank Murkowski said Monday in Fairbanks.

Murkowski, who met with the media and spoke at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Monday evening, also addressed the possible opening of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge coastal plain to oil drilling.

The senator said that, should the North Slope natural gas deposits be commercialized, petrochemicals for uses such as plastics could be developed from gas liquids in Alaska and shipped out on the railroad. Fairbanks could be the location for such a petrochemical plant, he said.

"That potentially could affect dramatically the tonnage anticipated for a rail connection to the Canadian system," Murkowski said. "It's another consideration as you look at the economics."

The rail connection to Canada would require 1,150 miles of new track, from Eielson Air Force Base to either Fort St. John or Fort Nelson in Canada. Murkowski said a railroad would tap Alaska and Canada mineral and timber resources.

Alaska Railroad representatives have estimated the cost of building the railroad extension at \$1 million to \$2 million per mile, which could put the price tag of the project at between \$1.15 billion and \$2.3

billion.

Murkowski is pushing legislation through Congress that would set up a joint U.S.-Canada commission to study the feasibility of the rail line to Canada.

The senator also envisions future rail tracks to Northwest Alaska, which could provide access to the extremely high quality coal of Point Lay on the Bering Sea.

State Rep. Jeannette James, R-North Pole, has been working on a rail connection to Canada for several years. She spoke with Murkowski at UAF Monday in a forum sponsored by the student chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Associated General Contractors.

"A railroad is environmentally friendly, it leaves a smaller footprint (than a road)," James said. "That is the way, I believe, we should access our resources in Alaska."

Murkowski said at least one gas company is enthusiastic over the shipment of petrochemical products if the North Slope natural gas is commercialized.

The senator added that he believes North Slope natural gas will be brought to market, given high prices and growing demand in the Lower 48.

He noted that nuclear power plants are out of favor and permits have not been forthcoming in recent years for coal-fired

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Sam Harrel/News-Miner

RAIL EXTENSION—Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska, talks about the proposed extension of the Alaska Railroad to link with the Canada rail system, Monday evening in the Boyd Amphitheatre on the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus.

**END
OF ROLL**

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Putting Alaska and Yukon on track

Rails to Resources

American Senator Frank Murkowski is an anomaly in today's political world. No, that is too timid a statement. The man is a marvel, if a bill introduced during the 106th Congress of the United States Senate this past June is any indication. We were bowled over when we read *Rails to Resources: Bringing Alaska and the Yukon closer to the world*, which calls for construction of railroads to access undeveloped resources in both regions in order to get their economies back on track.

"Alaska and the neighboring Yukon Territory in Canada are still North America's last untapped storehouse of mineral and natural resource wealth," Senator Murkowski writes in a backgrounder to his bill. "We now know where much of that treasure lies — economic transportation to get the materials to market being the chief impediment to its development."

What's more, the Senator is as knowledgeable about this untapped storehouse of mineral wealth as any of our readers. He cites a mineral zone extending from Faro, Yukon to Fairbanks, Alaska, that hosts the Fort Knox gold mine and the the Pogo gold deposits, as well as large amounts of silver, tungsten, copper, lead, zinc and other minerals.

"On the Alaska side of the border, there are already more than 14 major hardrock deposits identified, while in the Yukon there are more than 10 major mineral deposits known," the Senator notes.

The Senator also points out that a railroad could lead to development of high-quality coal deposits at Point Lay, along with mineral deposits in the Amber mining district to the southeast. He argues that a 90-mile line could carry this low-pollution coal to the Red Dog mine where an existing haul road would carry it to tidewater.

"Such a railroad could bring energy, in the form of coal, to the mine, where it could be used to power a new, electro-refining technology that would add tremendous value to the zinc-lead ore being shipped from Alaska and,

most importantly, provide additional jobs to the region. It would also finally allow some of the North Slope's 6 trillion tons of coal to be exported," he adds.

Small wonder we rubbed our eyes and checked the date again. The missive was not penned by a senator with the same name in 1900 or 1920, or even 1960. It was written this year to explain S.2253, *the Rails to Resources Act of 2000*. And yet it was a document of its time — one that calls for values other than economic ones to be carefully considered before the first rail spike is driven.

The Senator admitted that while the economic need for transportation has not changed since 1915 (when President Woodrow Wilson decided to build a railroad into Alaska's interior), attitudes toward resource development have changed. "We now know how to develop our mineral, energy and timber resources in an environmentally sensitive manner, so we can protect the beauty and the wildlife of the North, while producing jobs to sustain the region's human inhabitants"

Senator Murkowski's bill proposes the creation of a bilateral commission to study the economic, environmental and engineering feasibility of completing the transcontinental railroad linking Canada with Alaska. This rail corridor might even encourage co-location of proposed oil and gas pipelines and power transmissions, thereby lowering environmental impacts.

A railroad initiative could provide enormous benefits to Northerners if done right. And it *must be done right* from the start, because there will be fierce opposition from vocal preservationists who view the North as their personal wilderness.

Despite the challenges, the fears of a few should not be allowed to overshadow healthy debate among resource developers, local governments and residents, aboriginal groups, fair-minded environmentalists and other stakeholders. Senator Murkowski's proposal deserves an open and honest hearing.

COMMENTARY

Transcontinental rail plan crosses first political

THE PRESIDENT SIGNED a bill last week creating a 24-member international commission to study the feasibility of building a railroad extension that would run about 1,200 miles from Eielson Air Force Base to the southeast and connect with the Canadian rail system.

It's far from certain that this \$2 billion or so railroad connection will ever be built, most of it in Canada, but the action does move the project from the political bombast stage to the political planning stage.

"The idea of connecting the transcontinental rail system to Alaska is not a new one," Sen. Frank Murkowski said when he introduced the bill last March. "The original congressional action to establish the Alaska Railroad called for laying 1,000 miles of track in Alaska, which would have been sufficient to carry it to the Alaska-Canada border. Canada has at various times also looked at rail connections to the north country. Unfortunately, none of these have been carried through."

"During World War II, the United States actually surveyed a route from Prince George, B.C. all the way through Alaska to tidewater at Teller, on Alaska's Seward Peninsula. But again, this effort was never completed, largely due to wartime shortages of steel."

"While someday it would be beneficial to follow through on that World War II plan, what I am proposing today is far less grandiose," Murkowski said in March.

The bill signed by the president would require the federal government to negotiate with the Canadians and encourage that nation to go along with the commission and its study. About 270 miles of the railroad would be in Alaska, while the Canadian rail line would have to be extended about 900 miles to complete the link to Fairbanks.

Murkowski says that those who point out that the small amount of freight shipped to and from Alaska is not enough to support a railroad are "missing the point." He said

Dermot Cole



this is not a "pie in the sky" project and that it could pay for itself in the "foreseeable future."

"The question is not whether rail is a more effective means to carry the existing volume, it is whether access to rail would spur new economic activity to support the venture. I suggest that it might. Experts have suggested there may be the potential for up to 120 million tons of freight per year, which would be more than enough to pay back any investment," Murkowski told his colleagues in Washington, D.C.

The three-year planning effort is to cost \$6 million in U.S. government funds, which are to be spent on determining the technical and economic feasi-

bility of the rail line. The debate is sure to branch out into more generalized arguments over the wisdom and benefits of large mineral developments that would be needed to justify the construction of the railroad.

Murkowski said that those who carry freight to Alaska by truck and ship "will find all kinds of reasons" why a railroad won't work, but he said an objective study is needed to resolve the matter.

The legislation says that among other routes, the planners are to consider the approach studied by the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II.

THE CONNECTION TO Canada is not the only rail item in the news. Last week the London Times and The Australian quoted a Moscow official as saying he still has high hopes for a \$60 billion tunnel beneath the Bering Strait to connect Alaska and Russia by rail.

In a separate column on this announcement, a Times correspondent said the tunnel is "so crazy that it somehow defies you

not to will it into being."

"Isn't it wonderful?" said Giles Whittell. "We'll be able to travel from London to Seattle in 10 days instead of 10 hours. Freight between America and Russia will be at the mercy of terrorists and caribou instead of being locked away in dull container ships."

He said Russia "has never been the home of reason" and the tunnel would be "an up-yours to the bean-counters every bit as rational as climbing Everest."

A railroad connection at Bering Strait was first proposed more than a century ago and has never moved past the political bombast stage. A French engineer once predicted that a train would be making a 12-day trip from New York to Paris by 1907.

"No more seasickness, no more dangers of wrecked liners, a fast trip in palace cars with every convenience," said Loicq de Lobel.

An English travel writer named Harry de Windt traveled from Paris to New York in 1901, crossing the Bering Strait. He

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I hurdle

was invited to the White House after the trip and met President Theodore Roosevelt.

The president thought the railroad was a crackpot scheme and jokingly asked, de Windt said, "to reserve for him a first-class compartment (and, if possible, a seat in the dining car) on the first train out from New York for France."

■ ■ ■
THANKS TO A generous local trucker, the Christensen family will be able to get a car to Seattle where it can be used by their son, a Fairbanks teen-ager being treated for bone cancer.

An item about the family's plight appeared in this column Saturday and Steven Christensen said the response was overwhelming. "I really appreciate everyone who called. The phone calls started at 8 a.m.," he said. "Fairbanks has shown its golden heart again."

Lee Worsham of Worsham Trucking has agreed to take the car to Washington. Many others, including Tenderfoot Trucking, also called to offer support.

Dermot Cole can be reached at cole@newsmlner.com or 459-7530.

James touts rail link to Canada

By SEAN COCKERHAM
Staff Writer

When she was a young girl, Jeannette James took her first train ride from Portland to Clinton, Iowa, to attend a family reunion.

As the train rolled across the plains of Wyoming, she gazed at the wildlife outside her window.

"I never forgot that," the North Pole legislator told about 50 people gathered on Thursday for the final day of the Alaska-Canada railroad conference in Fairbanks.

James, the majority leader in the Alaska House of Representatives, for years has pushed for a railroad that would link Alaska to Canada and the Lower 48 states. She organized this week's session.

Participants in her two-day conference included legislators from Alaska and Canada as well as transportation industry consultants and other business representatives.

James told them that they all needed to take the enthusiasm of the conference back home. "If we're ever going to get a rail connection ... we all have to become politicians and learn the art of persuasion."

Building a roughly 1,200-mile track extension from Eielson Air Force Base into Canada's railroad system would be expensive. Estimates have ranged from between \$1 million and \$3 million per mile.

James told the conference-goers to sell their neighbors, friends, government officials, and any potential investors on the idea.

"I believe the business case can be made," she said. "We're going to have to make

"I believe the business case can be made. We're going to have to make it."

—Rep. Jeannette James

it."

She touts the railroad as an environmentally sound way to provide transportation access for untapped Alaska and Canada minerals and other resources, thus giving an economic boost to the North.

"In order to have an economy, you have to—No. 1—create wealth," she said.

She also asked conference-goers to imagine boarding a train under the northern lights of Fairbanks and stepping off to see the bright lights of Broadway in New York City.

Some of the conference discussion focused on how bundling the railroad and the proposed natural gas pipeline from the North Slope might boost the economics of both projects.

The railroad, if completed in time, could haul construction equipment for the line. It could also be used to ship out petrochemicals that could be made from the gas.

The railroad and the pipeline could share a corridor, James has said, and a fiber-optic cable could be included as well.

Jim Kubitz of the Alaska Railroad said he has discussed the railroad-gas line bundling with the oil companies

See RAILROAD, Page B-2

RAILROAD Could be linked to gas pipeline

Continued from Page B-1

deciding whether to build the pipeline and that he will meet again with them next week.

The companies were, at least initially, enthusiastic about the discussions, Kubitz said.

But the three companies—Exxon Mobil, Phillips Petroleum, and BP—have recently announced that their studies so far show the proposed gas pipeline does not pencil out economically. They are continuing to look at the economics, however.

Kubitz said that, should the gas line be built, it could share a corridor with a railroad in at least some areas.

In other places the two would have to separate, he said, because of terrain and the railroad's need to serve towns. There would also need to be some separation of track from pipeline for safety reasons, he said.

U.S. Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska, has joined James in pushing the railroad extension into Canada and the possibility of meshing it with a natural gas pipeline.

Under—Murkowski-sponsored legislation, Congress has called for a joint U.S.-Canada commission to study whether the railroad would be feasible. Appointments have not yet been made.

Congress also set aside \$6 million for the study. The Canadians have not put up \$6 million of their own.

For the rail dream to pan out, Canadian federal officials as well as Canadian indigenous groups that own land along the proposed rail line need to be convinced of its merits.

Diverse groups need to be brought into the railroad fold, said Charles Jurasz, vice president of the Faro Sustainable Development Corp. in the Yukon Territory.

"The most important thing is to address different people, courteously," he said.

Railroad meeting begins

By DIANA CAMPBELL
Staff Writer

Optimism that a possible Alaska-to-Canada railroad will be built permeated the first day of an international conference being held in Fairbanks to discuss the matter.

Conference organizer Rep. Jeannette James hopes the two-day conference will ease some major hurdles the multi-billion dollar project will face.

"It's kind of like a family reunion," James explained, saying that she expects disagreements but ultimately everyone will support a rail system that connects Alaska to Canada and onto the Lower 48.

The railroad has been a pet project of Sen. Frank Murkowski, who believes the rail would spur development in Alaska. The railroad would connect Fairbanks to Fort Nelson, British Columbia, where it would connect with other rail systems that lead to the Lower 48. Murkowski has also proposed that the rail would continue from Fairbanks to the Bering Straits and eventually to the Russian Far East via an undersea tunnel.

About 50 people attended the first day of the event held at the Westmark Fairbanks Hotel & Convention Center. On Wednesday speakers from the Yukon Parliament and Legislative Assembly in Canada's Yukon Territory said the rail link makes sense even if the economics seem soft.

"It's a great long-term project," said Larry Bagnell, member of the Yukon Parliament. "It'll change the face of the world."

One of the best uses of the railroad project would be to ease truck congestion on Canadian highways, he said.

The problem is convincing Canada's powers-that-be an Alaska/Canada railroad is a viable

See RAILROAD, Page B-3

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Thursday, October 11, 2001 B1, B3

RAILROAD: Conference

Continued from Page B-1
economic project, Bagnell said. That argument is burdened by the U.S. and Canadian economic slowdowns caused by the Sept. 11 terror attacks.

"It will mean less money available for nonessential projects," he said. "Less money means less revenue. Less revenue means less taxes paid."

That's why a feasibility study is needed, he said. Transportation of tons of zinc and other minerals would pay for such a line, he said.

"We haven't impressed the officials with the hard economic facts," he said.

Last year, Congress recommended forming a 24-member commission to conduct a feasibility study for the project in legislation introduced by Murkowski.

The legislation also set aside \$6 million for the study. The Canadians have yet to put up their \$6 million.

The commission members should be appointed soon, James said.

Getting a financial commitment to build the line will not be the biggest issue, Bagnell said. Those issues could be worked out.

However, a larger, more complicated effort will be dealing with the five to 10 sovereign governments of indigenous people on whose land the rail line would pass. The governments were established by Canada's land claims settlement. That will take time, he said.

Bagnell urged the Alaska Legislature to get behind the project because Alaska's only land link with the Lower 48 is through Canada via the Alaska Highway.

The railroad would bring Alaska another connection to the rest of the continental U.S., he said.

"It's hard to get in and out of Alaska by land," he said.

Bill Woolf, a Murkowski aide, agreed that state government needs to get involved.

"We need leadership in our state as well," he said.

He urged proponents to not be ashamed to admit that it's a railroad in the middle of nowhere.

"So what?" Woolf said. "I think we have to take that attitude in Canada and in Washington." The railroad is needed to open up the communities for business opportunities, he said.

The best business opportunities will come from mining, said James McLachlan, a member of the Yukon Legislative Assembly. So sure of the proposed railroad's benefits, the business leaders in Faro, Yukon Territory, built 30 miles of rail. Faro is midway between Fairbanks and Fort Nelson.

McLachlan estimated that on the Canadian side, 500,000 tons of mineral from existing mineral deposits could be moved yearly for 30 years. That translates into \$46 billion of revenue, he said.

"We may be surprised on how wealthy we are," he said.

Tomorrow's speakers include James; Dr. Paul Metz, a mineral economist from the University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Jim Kubitiz from the Alaska Railroad. Other Canadians and business leaders will speak as well, including Jack Eidson, from Lockheed Martin Corp. UA President Mark Hamilton will give a lunch keynote address. An afternoon tour of Alaska Railroad facilities will follow the lunch.

From AEDC and the Editors of
Expansion Management Magazine



American
Economic
Development
Council



A Penton Publication

inside E.D.

Volume 8 • Number 8 • June 2000

Riding the Rails 'Back to the Future'

Looking for an engine to drive your local economic development efforts?
Another partner for your economic development team? You may not
need to look any further than the nearest rail line.

Few industry developments have been more synonymous with the territorial and economic development of our country in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries, than the U.S. railroad.

From the completion of the 13-mile Baltimore & Ohio in 1830, the nation's first railroad, to the megasystems created by mergers of major lines in the last 20 years, the U.S. freight railroad industry has undergone significant changes over its 170-year history. And there may be no better time than now to assess the role of the railroad in your development program.

"Think about marketing this rail network as one of the attributes you've got in your state or in your city the same way you market the fact that you've got low energy rates, that you've got a trained work force and you've got a community college system to update the skills of the [work force]," advises Randy Evans, vice president for real estate and industrial development, CSX Transportation Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.

"[To] everything else that's on your list, you need to add this rail network as something that can help the industries lower their costs, and lowering the costs of doing business is always a significant part of the economic development business."

So why is the railroad important now? Where has it been? What does it hold for the future?

While many of the more than 146,000 route-miles of track owned and maintained by U.S. railroads in 1998 have been around for some time, they have not always had the economic impact felt during the near-

by half-century "Golden Age of Railroad" beginning in the late 1860s.

But the deterioration of the railroads while under federal control during World War I, followed by growing competition from other transportation modes supported by government subsidies, as well as stringent federal regulation, almost caused the collapse of the industry.

Not until the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 essentially deregulated the industry did the railroad return from the brink.

"Yes, there was a low point, and we are definitely on a resurgence, an upswing of rail development and rail usage by companies," said Michele "Mike" Keller, CED, regional manager of industrial development for Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

"State departments of economic development ... over the years [have] become much more open to rail, because they're actually getting more requests for rail-served properties."

Charlie Penner, director of industrial development for the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Omaha, Neb., agrees.

"There's a definite trend for need for more rail-served sites. I think a lot of people recognize that the economics of rail can be a big advantage to them, and some of the communities and some of the economic development groups, in an effort to reduce truck traffic, also, in some degree, try to push rail business."

Since it bottomed out in 1978, the freight railroad

(See "Riding the Rails" on page 2)

The Newsletter about Leadership

At a glance

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2000-2001 chair
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ED is HP at USM
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Greeting cards (SIC 277)
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Your future awaits
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For your planner
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Scott Granacher, JEA,
Jacksonville, Fla.
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**EXPANSION
MANAGEMENT**

A Penton Publication
Inside E.D.

From AEDC and the Editors of
 Expansion Management Magazine

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Riding the Rails

(continued from page 1)

industry has begun to re-establish its importance as an efficient, environmentally friendly, cost-effective transportation mode.

As a result of an expanding economy and a rejuvenated business climate among the nation's railroads, industry productivity is up and rail freight rates are down.

And the upward trends aren't solely affecting the big railroads.

"The other relationship you see that has changed a lot in the last couple years is the rise of short lines because another thing that's happened with the big guys ... is that some of their less profitable lines have been abandoned but some of them they've sold, so that's created a whole different situation as well," remarked Tracy Allen, key projects manager for the Ohio Department of Development.

"We'll use short lines to expand our market reach," said Kay Bryant, director of U.S. business development for the Canadian National-Illinois Central Railway Co., Chicago, Ill. "If we don't have the site that we think best meets the customer's needs we don't hesitate to market a short line's properties for them."

What does this all mean to your development program? Partners and allies. Service. Incentives. Opportunities.

"We've got industrial development representatives in each of the states that really are part of the economic development team for each of the states in their effort to attract industry and to help existing industry expand," said Evans, whose comments are echoed by rail industrial developers up and down the lines.

"We're by no means the leader in the states or the counties but we clearly can be an important part of the team. And the reason we can be ... is that one of the things we bring to them is this rail network that

we own and operate ..."

Railroads, like their partners in state, regional, local, utility and real estate economic development organizations, bring a range of services to the table, including site selection and engineering design.

And while companies would expect economic incentives from those other partners, what the railroads might offer may come as more of a surprise.

"... In some of the cases, we'll also be part of the incentive package in the way that we either price the traffic or some of our willingness to provide rebates for capital investment that the company may make, and that may be part of the

inducement," said Evans.

"One of our publicly funded programs is the Rail Industrial Access Program where we actually spend state dollars to contribute to offset the cost of a rail facility going into an industrial site," noted Kevin Page, senior rail transportation engineer for the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation.

Whatever the industry expanding or relocating, rail may offer new development opportunities.

"Many of the state and local developers do aggressively market rail because that tends to be the bigger clients that need rail service and so it may mean more jobs or more investment, so they're very aware of it ...," said Richard Parker, vice president of real estate, Norfolk Southern Corp., Norfolk, Va.

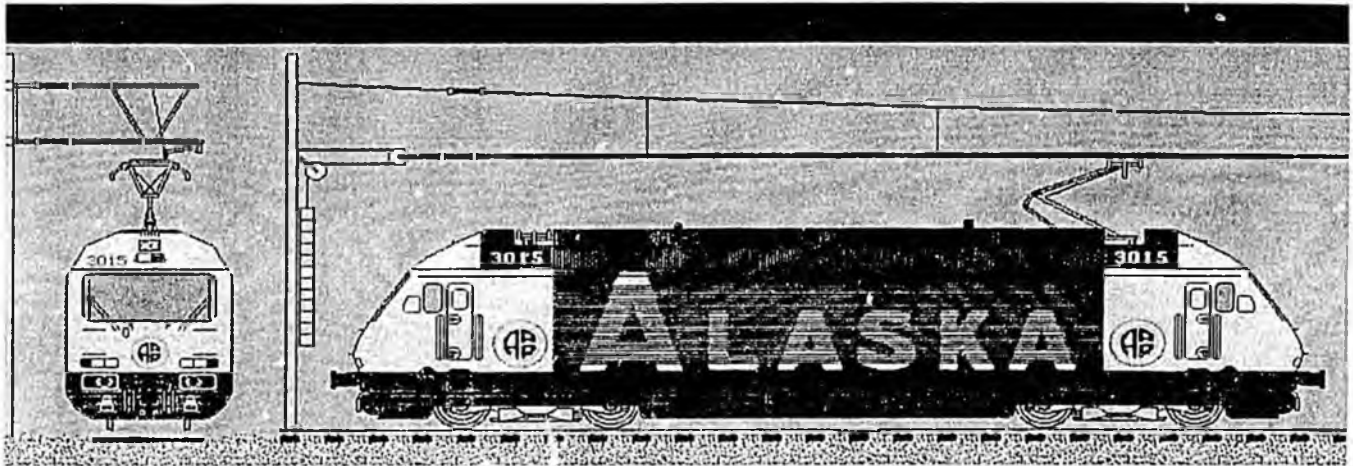
And the future? It may be found in the lessons of the past, riding the rails of the 21st century iron horses.



— Les Gramkow is the research editor of Expansion Management Magazine. You can contact him at lgramkow@newhope.com.



The American Economic Development Council is a high-participation organization for people committed to economic development. The largest and oldest economic development society, AEDC serves over 2,500 members and has been a home base for the profession since 1926. AEDC helps members create sustainable local economic development capabilities which are globally competitive; gives leadership in building knowledge, forming alliances and managing key issues; and serves as a career anchor for economic developers who are — or wish to become — leaders in the profession. You can contact the AEDC at 1030 Higgins Road, Suite 301, Park Ridge, IL 60068; phone (847) 692-9944; fax (847) 696-2990; Web site address: <http://www.aedc.org>



Alaska-Canada Rail Connection

SECTION

6

Other Reports and Route Maps

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Richard F. Schmitz, editor



(907) 269 0222

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Testimony of Paul Metz, Ph.D., DIC, P.G.
Before the Joint House Committee Hearing on the Status of
the Alaska-Canada Rail Link
February 20, 2001

Introduction and Statement of Qualifications

I would like to thank Representative Jeannette James for the opportunity to testify before this joint committee hearing on the US-Canada Rail Link. I am testifying as an individual and my credentials are given in the attached Curriculum Vita. I have undergraduate and graduate degrees in engineering, economic and mining geology, and business administration with an emphasis on engineering economics and finance. I teach courses in geological engineering, mineral exploration, mineral valuation, and mineral economics at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. I have conducted research on the mineral deposits and mining geology of Alaska and on the evaluation of mineral resources in the state and elsewhere. I have worked as a consultant to the mineral industry and have testified as an expert witness in litigation related to the mineral industry including eminent domain proceedings in state and federal court.

Engineering Geology of the Transportation Corridor from Fairbanks to the Canadian Border

In 1996, a proposal was submitted to the Alaska Railroad and later the Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities for the production of engineering geologic maps and derivative geologic hazards maps for the transportation corridor from Seward to Fairbanks. In the summer of 2000 the project was revised to place an emphasis on the transportation corridor from Fairbanks to the Canadian Border as Phase I of the proposal and the corridor from Seward to Fairbanks as Phases II & III. As proposed this was a joint project between the Geological Engineering Program at the University of Alaska and the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. A precedent for such cooperation was set by a bedrock geologic mapping program initiated in 1931 for the mineral districts in interior Alaska and referred to as the "Interior Mining Project" A summary of the results of that program is attached.

The objectives of the Transportation Corridor Project and the use of multipurpose engineering geological maps are summarized in the follow two attachments. The utilization of the multipurpose engineering geological by design engineers in the public and private sector will result in minimizing the risk and cost of geologic hazards to engineering works constructed in the corridor. These costs include both the capital costs of construction as well as annual maintenance and repair costs associated with the entire spectrum of geologic processes that can degrade engineering works. And most importantly the utilization of such maps minimized the risk of loss of life associated with catastrophic structural or earth failures due to a major hazardous geologic event.

A summary of the project, project history, the project status as of December 2000, and a discussion of the significance of this project was outline in my letter to Dr. Wiltse dated December 4, 2000 and attached herein. The changing economics of an Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline to the contiguous states has resulted in a major change in the economic parameters of the construction of the Extension of the Alaska Railroad to the Canadian Border and the connection to the Canadian Railroad System.

Changes in Mineral Resource Economics within the Transportation Corridor as a Function of the Availability of Natural Gas

Major mineral deposit types found in Alaska within fifty miles of the proposed extension of the Alaska Railroad to the Canadian Border include but are not limited to:

1. Bulk mineable low grade intrusive hosted gold (Fort Knox Type Deposits)
2. High-grade gold quartz veins (Pogo Type Deposits)
3. Bulk mineable moderate grade gold occurrences (Donlin Creek Type Deposits)
4. Porphyry Copper Occurrences
5. Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum Occurrences

6. Coal Deposits (Jarvis Creek Coal Field)
7. High purity limestone deposits for lime and portland cement production
8. Platinum Group Elements and podiform chromite in Alpine Ultramafics (Clinton Creek Type)
9. Platinum Group Elements in Layer Gabbroic Complexes (Paxson Mt.)
10. Precious metal enriched volcanogenic massive sulfide occurrences (Wolverine Complex Type)
11. Antimony-gold vein occurrences (Scrafford Type)
12. Tungsten skarn occurrences (Can-Tung Type)
13. Placer gold and platinum occurrences (Goodnews Bay Type)

The future availability of natural gas as a source of energy could greatly decrease the cut-off grade and thus positively impact the feasibility of developing bulk mineable mineral deposits in the corridor. The economic feasibility of bulk mineable mineral deposits is extremely sensitive to tonnage and grade and energy costs since energy is the single largest operating cost for such deposits. The combination of lower cost energy for what are now stranded mineral resources and the availability of a bulk transportation system would greatly enhance mineral exploration and development in the corridor in East-Central Alaska (see attached maps).

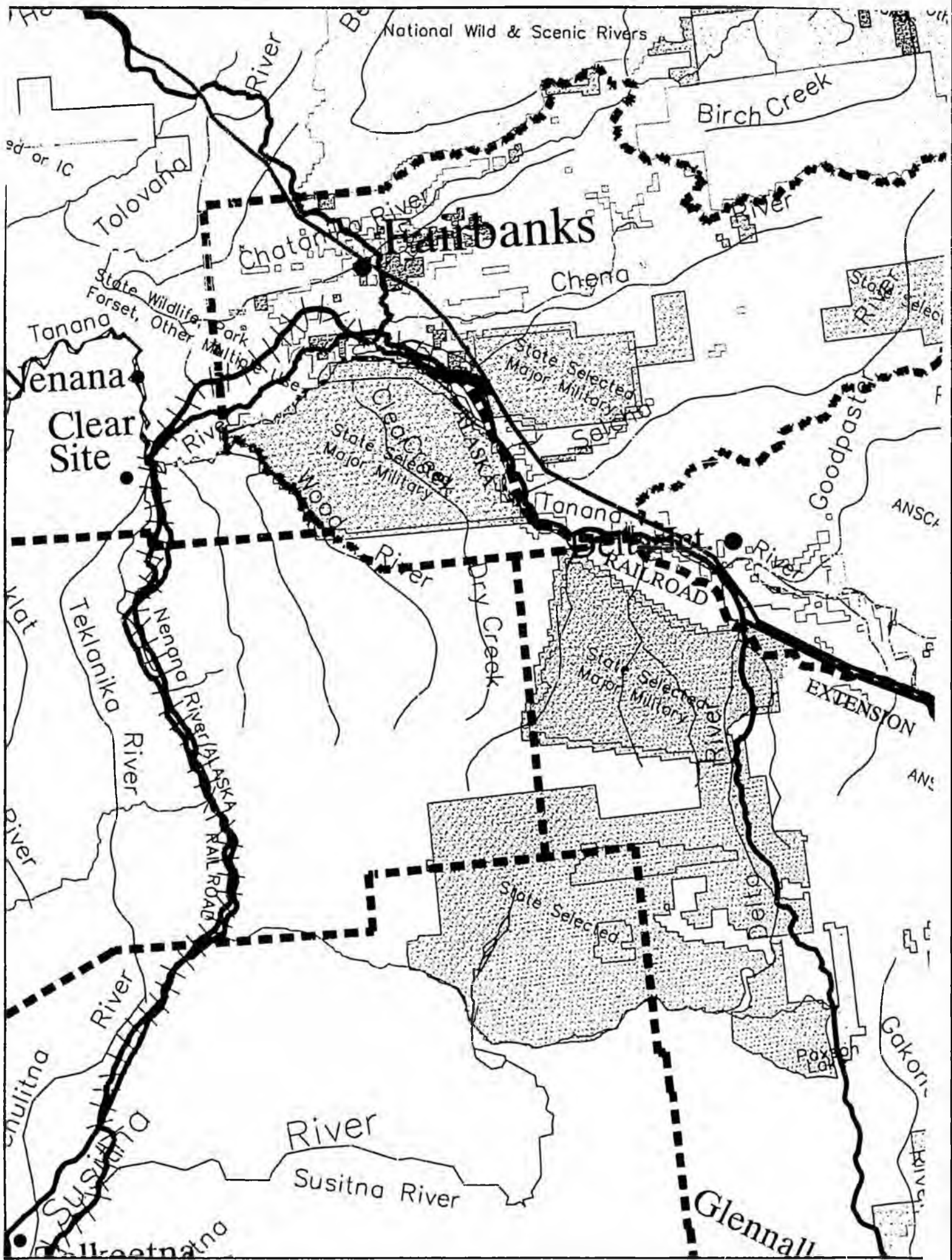
Other Sources of Tonnage for the Alaska Railroad and the Impact of the Economic Feasibility of the Transportation System

The uncertainty of future mineral discoveries should be carefully considered in the economic analysis of the Extension of the Railroad into Canada. Few railroads constructed in the 19th Century had defined markets prior to construction. The Alaska Railroad was constructed in the 20th Century under the same constraint. The only significant certain mineral deposits along the route of the Alaska Railroad prior to construction were the coal deposits in the Matanuska and Nenana Coal Fields and the placer gold deposits in Fairbanks. The deep and low-grade placer deposits in Fairbanks required dredges for their economic feasibility and the railroad was needed to get that equipment into the region. The placer deposits only contained 8 million ounces of gold. Today as a result of numerous gold discoveries since the completion of the "Interior Mining Project" there are over 40 million ounces of proven and drill indicated reserves in interior Alaska. This is 10 million more than the historic gold production of the entire state. Similarly the reserves of both the Greens Creek Mine and the Red Dog Mine have more than tripled since the initial feasibility studies for these projects. The availability of energy and transportation will result in increased mineral reserves at known mineral deposits and new mineral discoveries that cannot even be projected at this time.

Other sources of freight such as value added products from a petrochemical plant in Fairbanks and processed forest products as well as probable passenger revenues must be added to the expected cash flows from the mineral industry. The economic feasibility of the railroad extension should not be limited to the tonnage requirements of the mineral industry.




Effect of Lower Risk of Geologic Hazards with the Extension of the Railroad to Canada versus the Route from Seward to Fairbanks

The transportation corridor from Seward to Fairbanks transects some of the most hazardous geologic terrains in the world. This is a function of the plate tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the accreted terrains along the margin of the North American Plate. By contrast the extension of the railroad into the Yukon Territory and either northern British Columbia or Alberta will transect on older and more stable interior plateau. Thus the rail extension will provide a relatively low risk transportation system for interior and even south central Alaska during future major earthquakes comparable to the March 1964 event. This factor must be included in the final economic analysis of the feasibility of the Extension of the Alaska Railroad. The same must be considered in the analysis of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline system.





LEGEND GENERAL LAND STATUS :


Alaska State Lands

-  State Patented, Tentatively Approval or Other State Acquired Lands
-  State Wildlife, Park, Forest, and Other Multiple Use Areas
-  State Selected (ANLICA Topfilings included)

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Lands

-  ANCSA Patented or Interim Conveyed
-  ANCSA Selected

Municipal and Private Lands




-  Municipal or other Private Lands

Federal Lands

-  National Wildlife Refuge
-  National Park System
-  National Forest and Monuments & National Recreation and Conservation Areas
-  National Wild & Scenic Rivers Outside National Park Systems and Outside National Wildlife Refuges
-  National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPRA)
-  Major Military
-  Bureau of Land Management Public Lands

LEGEND GENERAL TRANSPORTION ROUTES :






State Hihway System

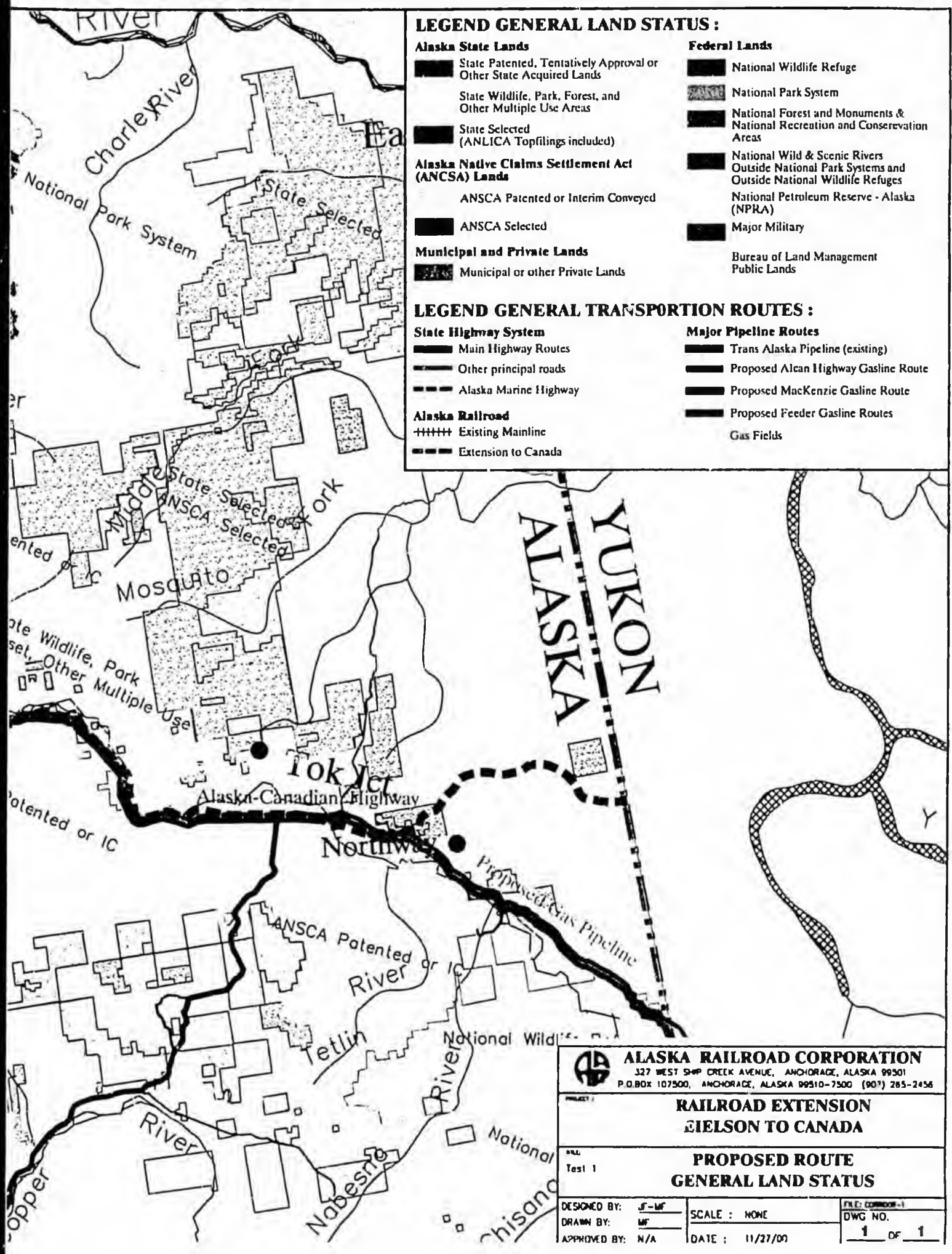
-  Main Highway Routes
-  Other principal roads
-  Alaska Marine Highway


Alaska Railroad

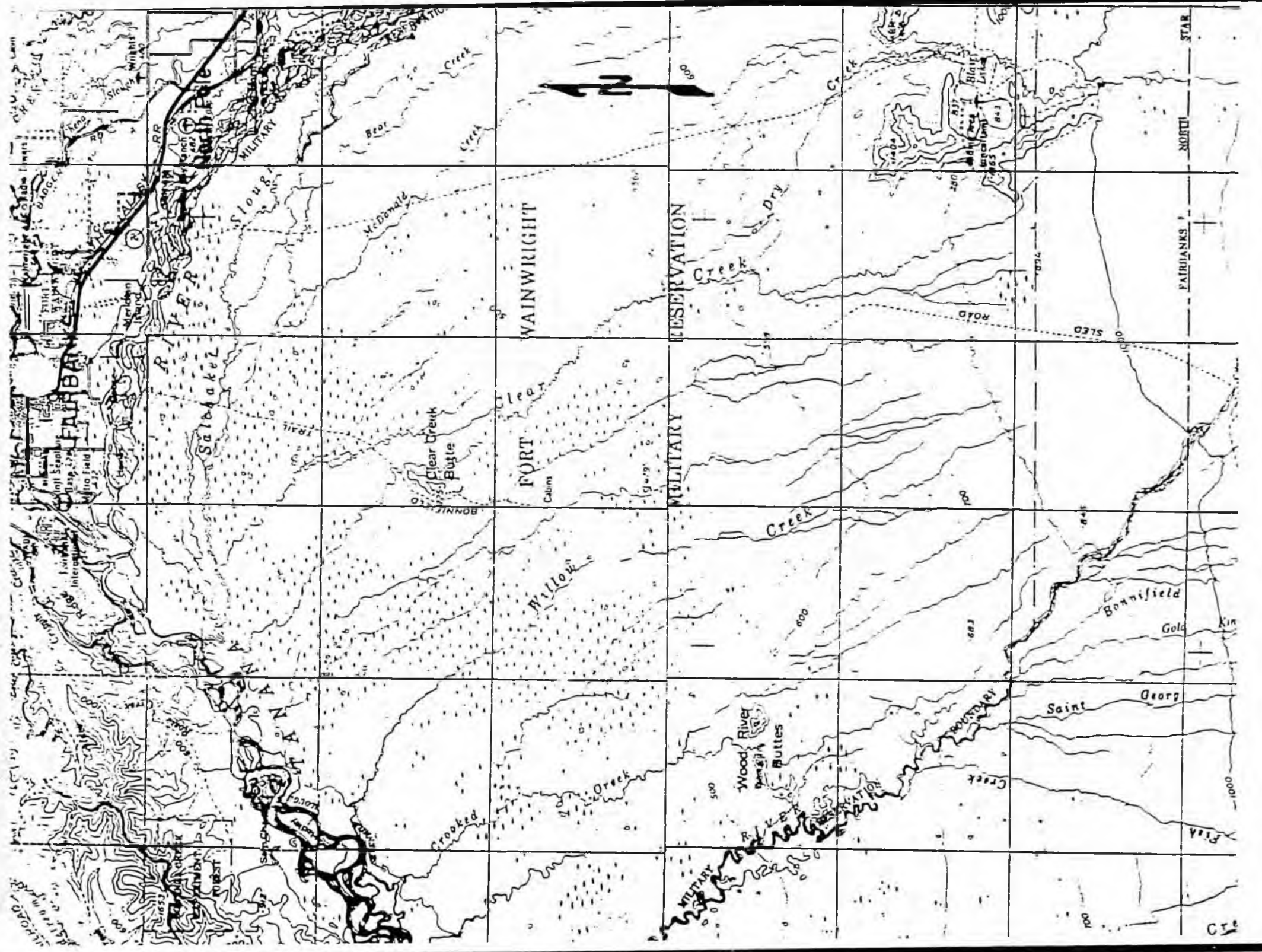
-  Existing Mainline
-  Extension to Canada

Major Pipeline Routes

-  Trans Alaska Pipeline (existing)
-  Proposed Alcan Hihway Gasline Route
-  Proposed MacKenzie Gasline Route
-  Proposed Feeder Gasline Routes
-  Gas Fields



	ALASKA RAILROAD CORPORATION 327 WEST SHIP CREEK AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 P.O. BOX 107500, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7500 (907) 265-2456	
	RAILROAD EXTENSION EIELSON TO CANADA	
PROJECT : RAIL Test 1	PROPOSED ROUTE GENERAL LAND STATUS	
DESIGNED BY: JF-WF DRAWN BY: WF APPROVED BY: N/A	SCALE : NONE DATE : 11/27/00	FILE: COMMON-1 DWG NO. 1 OF 1



WAINWRIGHT

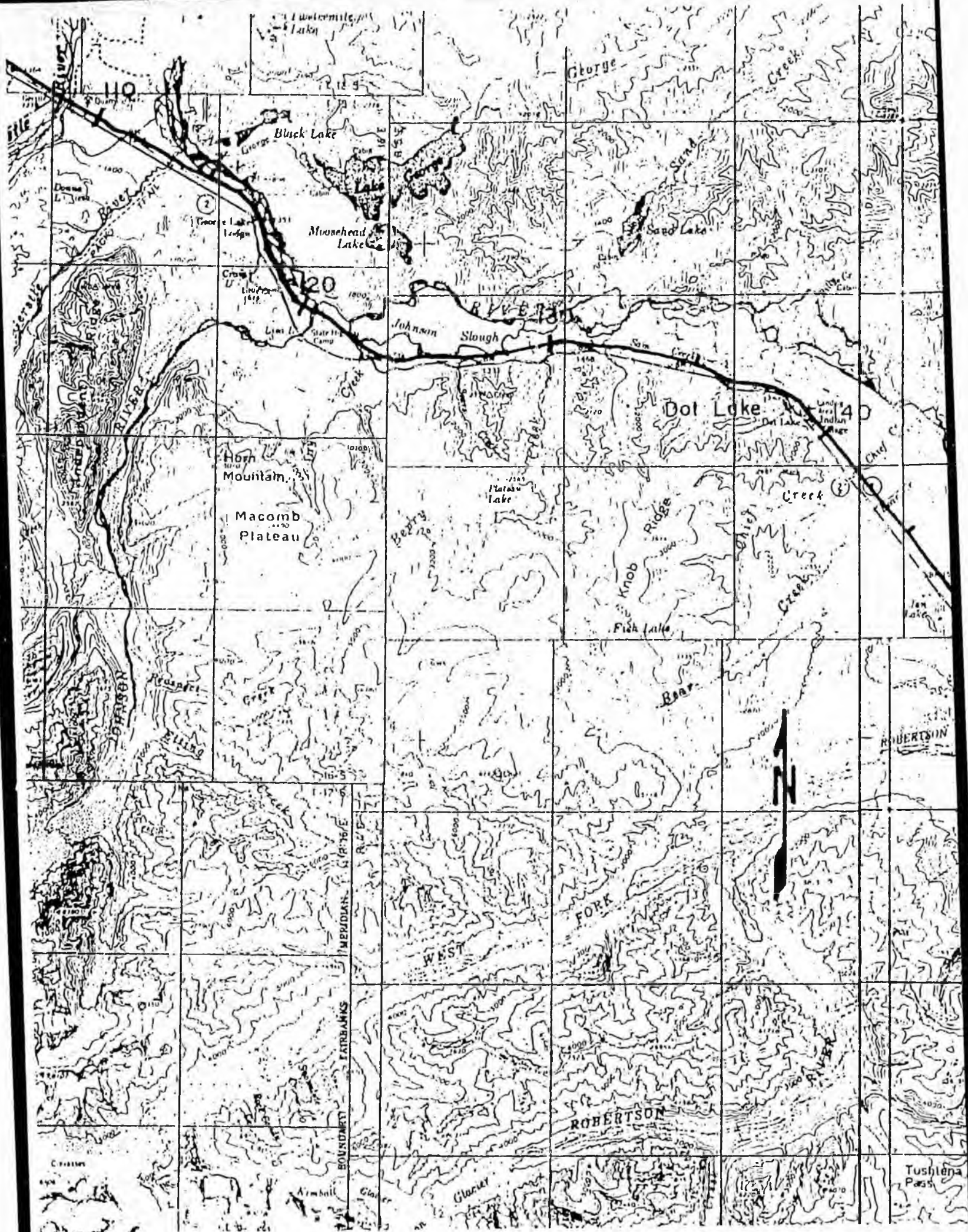
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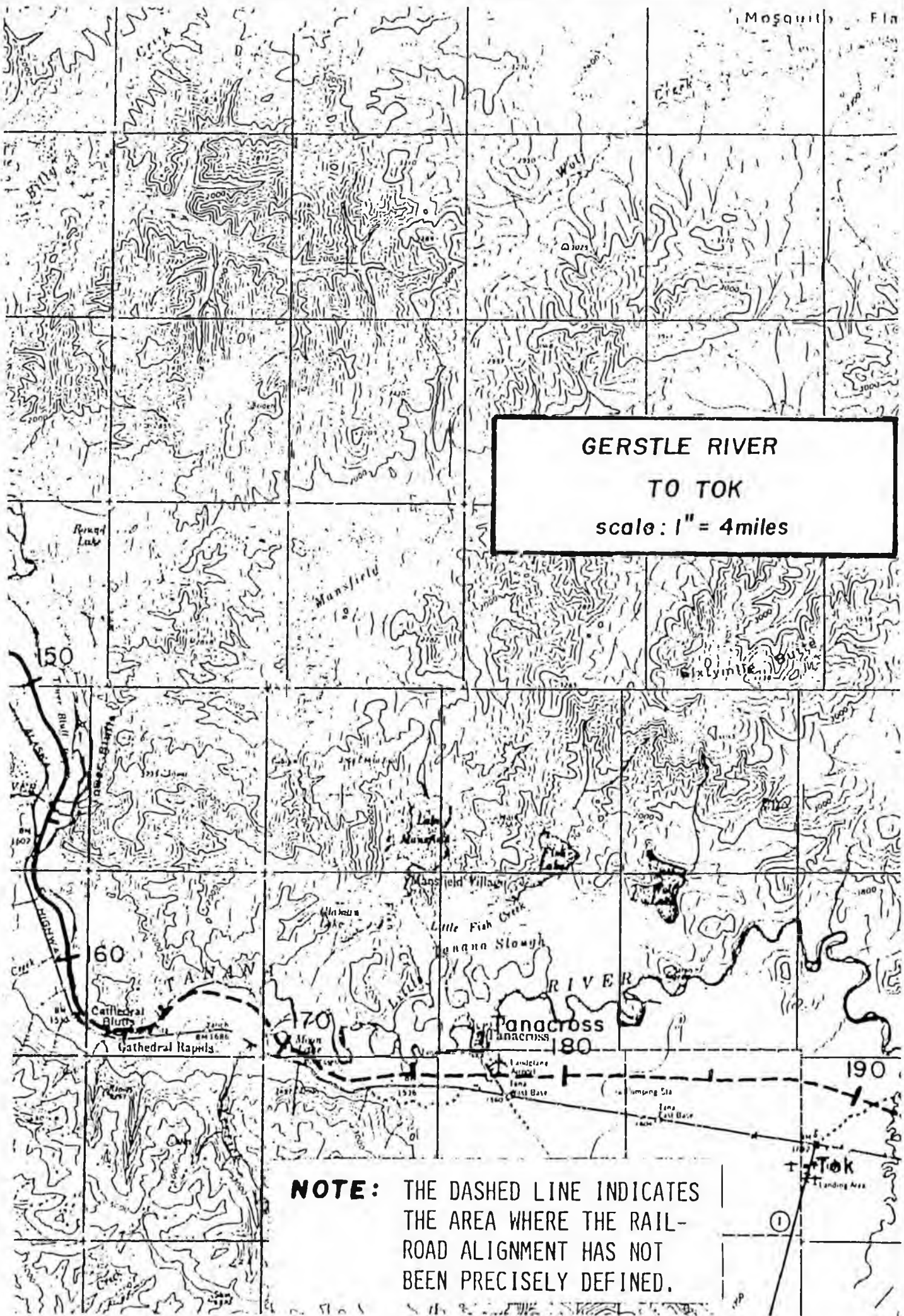
RESERVATION

MILITARY

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR

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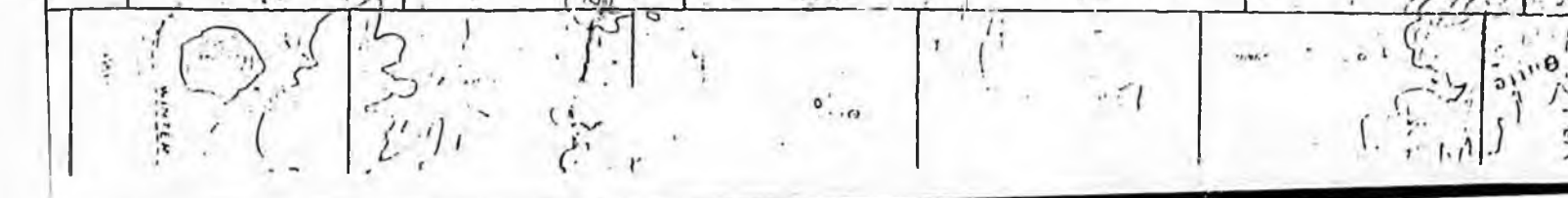
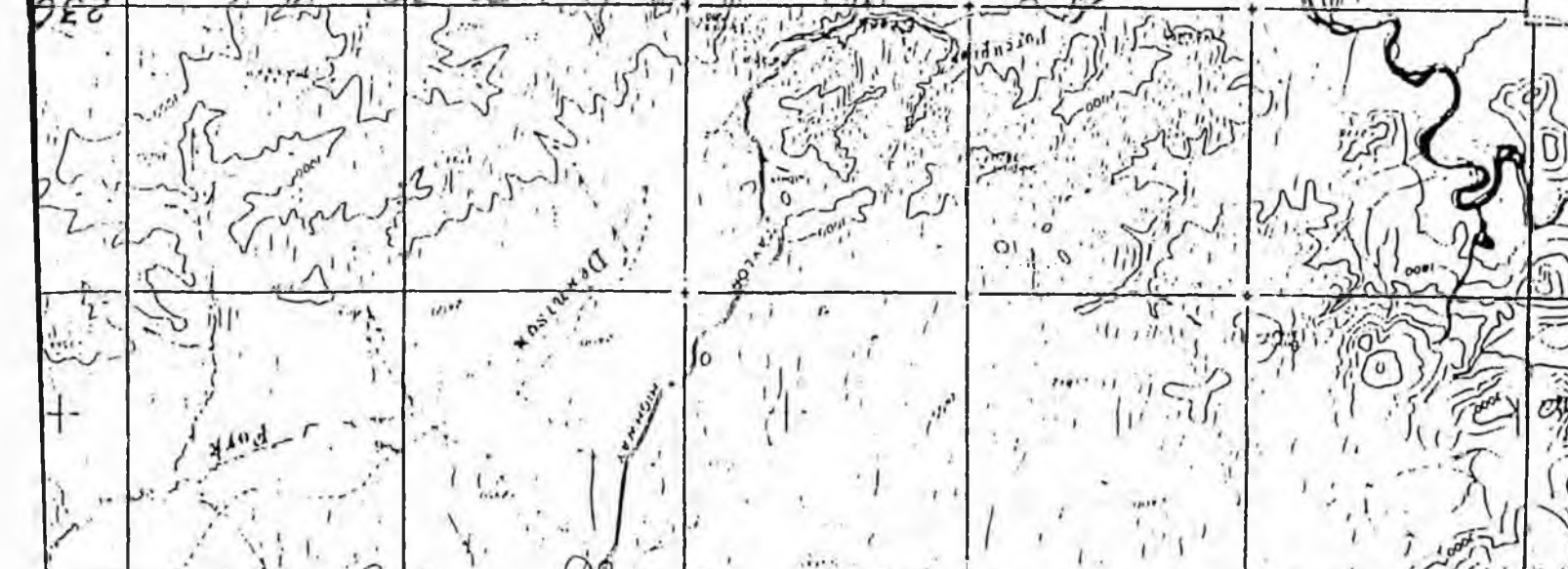
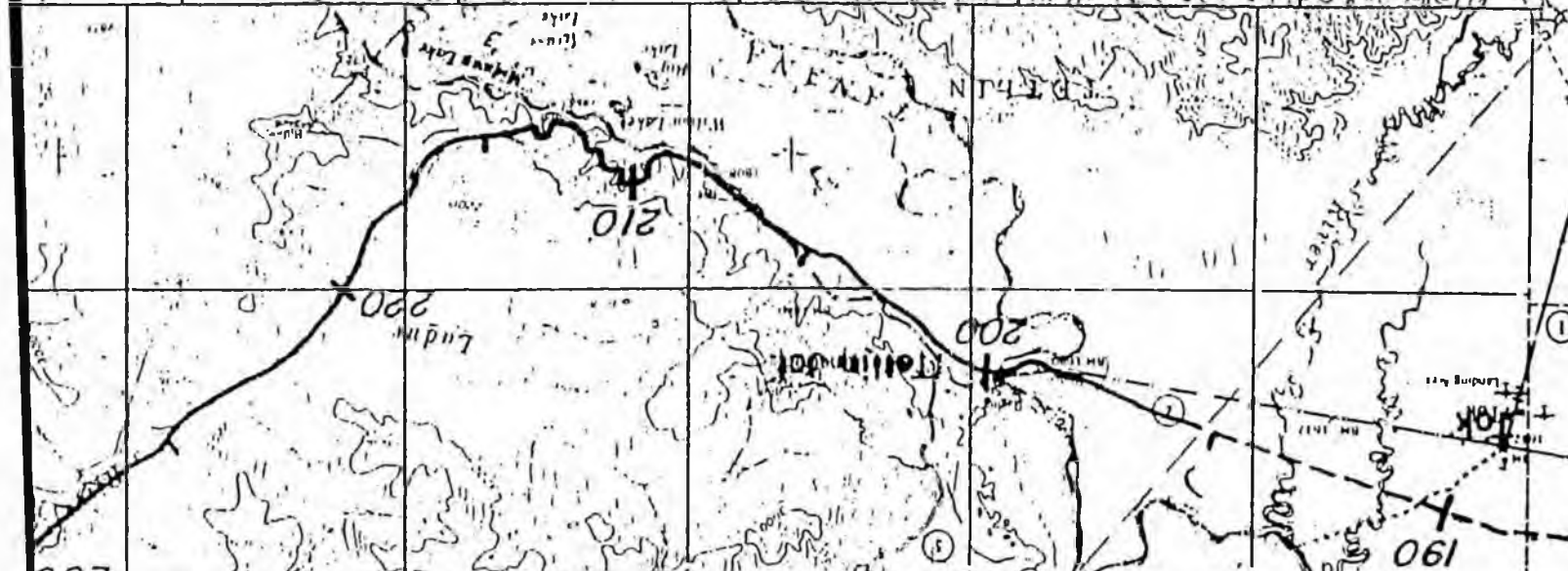


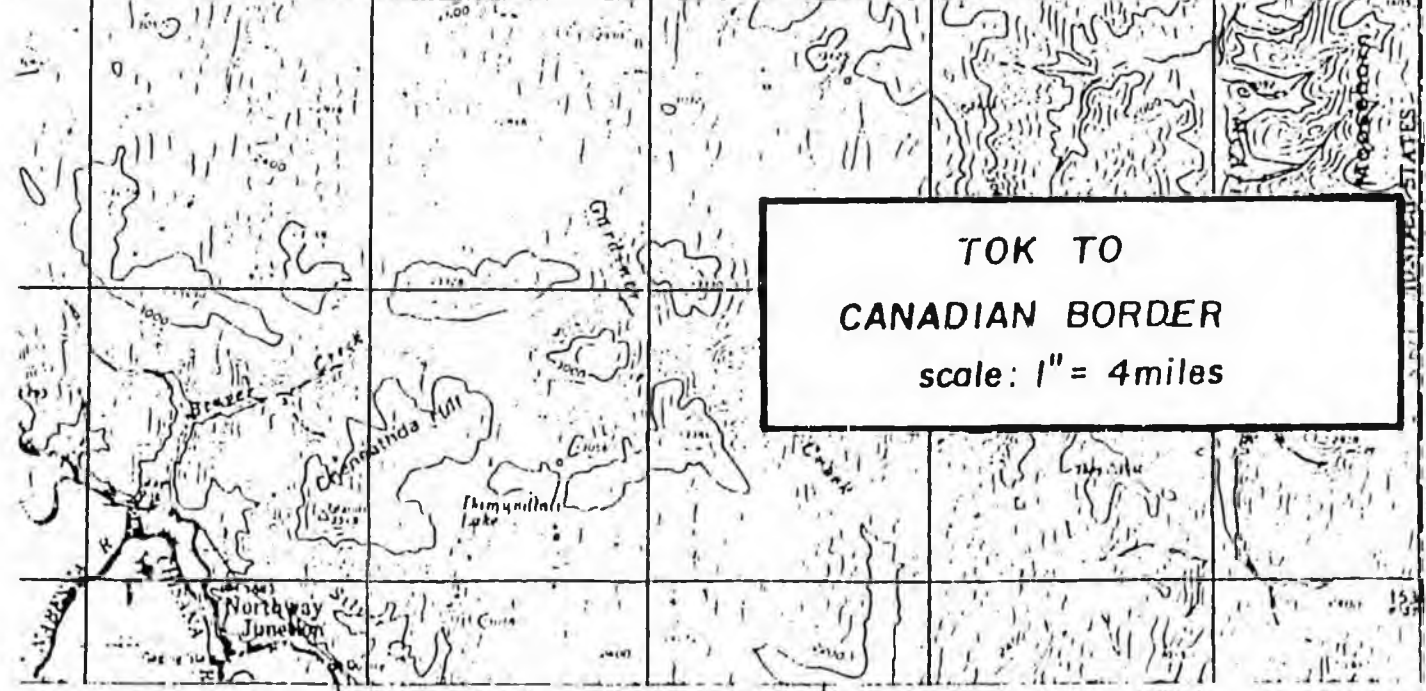
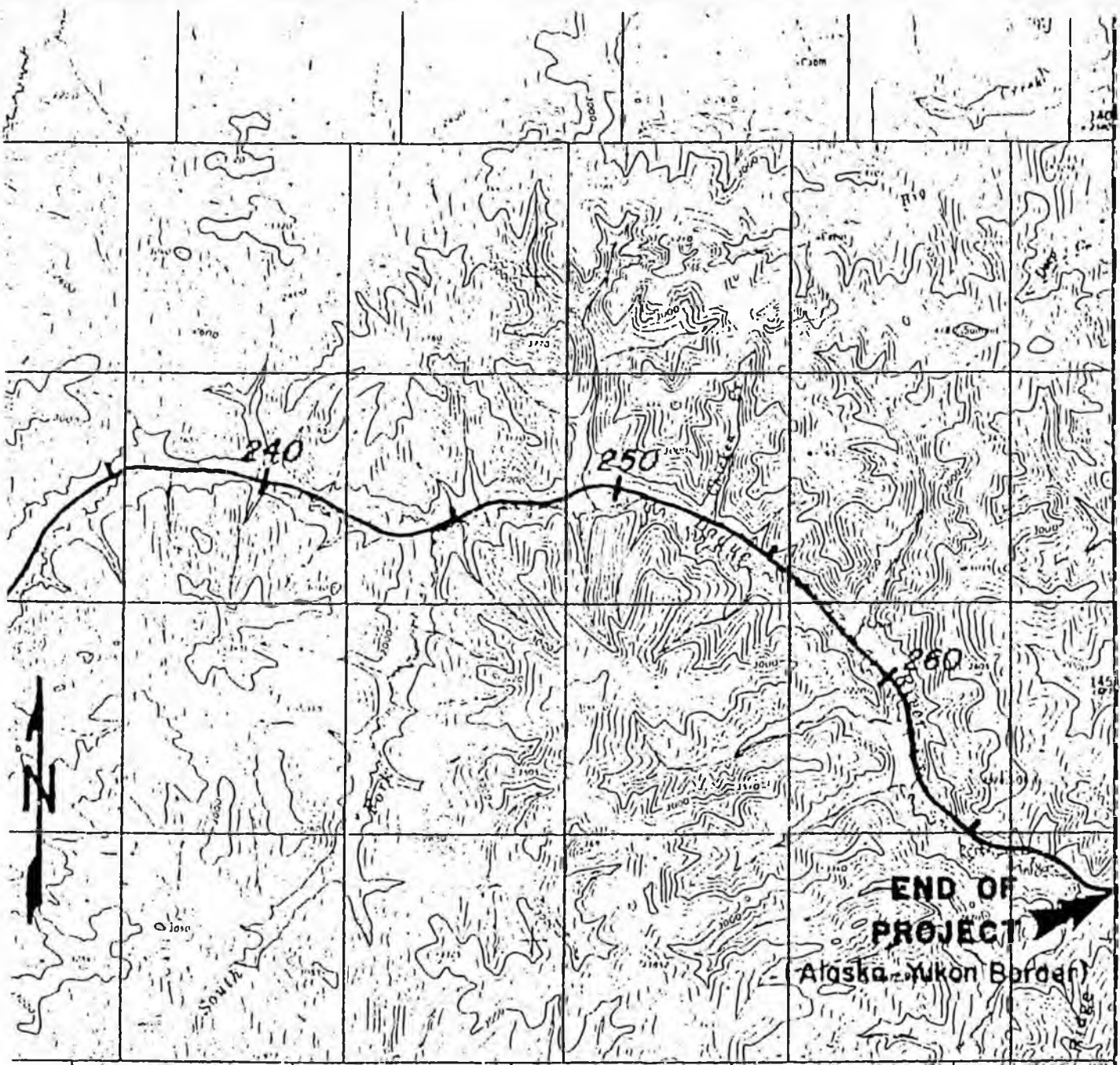


**GERSTLE RIVER
TO TOK
scale: 1" = 4miles**

NOTE: THE DASHED LINE INDICATES THE AREA WHERE THE RAIL-ROAD ALIGNMENT HAS NOT BEEN PRECISELY DEFINED.







TOK TO
CANADIAN BORDER
scale: 1" = 4 miles

SB

35

SFIN

FILE

SB 35

was referred to the
Senate Finance
Committee

Hearing(s) were held

The bill reported from Committee 3/4/04
and was returned to Committee 3/19/04

The bill did not move
from Committee

23-GS1002\B
Utermohle
3/29/04

2d CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 35(2d FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations to the Department of Education and Early
2 Development for K-12 educational programs and grants for costs of school major
3 maintenance; making appropriations to the University of Alaska; amending
4 appropriations for facilities in the Bering Strait school district to provide for bank
5 stabilization at Shishmaref; making an appropriation to reverse the deposit of money
6 available for appropriation in the general fund at the end of fiscal year 2004 into the
7 constitutional budget+ reserve fund; making appropriations of the amount necessary to
8 balance revenue and general fund appropriations for fiscal years 2004 and 2005; making
9 an appropriation for investment management fees for the constitutional budget reserve
10 fund; making appropriations under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of
11 Alaska, from the constitutional budget reserve fund; and providing for an effective
12 date."

1 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

2 * **Section 1.** DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT -- K-12
 3 SUPPORT FOR FY 2005. Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$754,613,200 is
 4 appropriated to the Department of Education and Early Development for the purposes
 5 described and allocated in the amounts listed from the general fund and from other sources in
 6 the amounts set out:

7	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION
8	Foundation Program	\$693,344,900
9	Boarding Home Grants	185,900
10	Youth in Detention	1,100,000
11	Special Schools	6,425,200
12	Pupil Transportation	53,557,200
13	FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
14	General Fund Receipts	\$721,874,900
15	Federal Impact Aid for K-12 Schools	20,791,000
16	Public School Trust Fund	11,947,300

17 * **Sec. 2.** UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA -- FY 2005. Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of
 18 \$649,322,300 is appropriated to the University of Alaska for the purposes described and
 19 allocated in the amounts listed from the general fund and from other sources in the amounts
 20 set out:

21	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION
22	Budget Reductions/Additions	\$ 29,993,400
23	- Systemwide	
24	Statewide Services	37,403,900
25	Statewide Networks (ITS)	13,551,900
26	Anchorage Campus	169,926,000
27	Kenai Peninsula College	7,720,000
28	Kodiak College	3,351,800
29	Matanuska-Susitna College	7,481,900
30	Prince William Sound	5,312,900
31	Community College	

1	Cooperative Extension	6,661,200
2	Service	
3	Bristol Bay Campus	2,313,600
4	Chukchi Campus	1,562,600
5	Fairbanks Campus	177,707,500
6	Fairbanks Organized Research	121,775,600
7	Interior-Aleutians Campus	2,990,200
8	Kuskokwim Campus	4,442,700
9	Northwest Campus	2,493,100
10	Rural College	6,863,800
11	Tanana Valley Campus	7,266,600
12	Juneau Campus	29,428,900
13	Ketchikan Campus	4,466,400
14	Sitka Campus	6,608,300
15	FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
16	Federal Receipts	\$124,362,000
17	General Fund Match	2,777,300
18	General Fund Receipts	209,737,900
19	Inter-Agency Receipts	18,800,000
20	University of Alaska Restricted Receipts	234,190,000
21	Capital Improvement Project Receipts	4,762,200
22	Technical Vocational Education Program Receipts	2,868,900
23	University of Alaska Intra-Agency Transfers	51,824,000

24 * **Sec. 3.** CONSTITUTIONAL BUDGET RESERVE FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY
 25 2004 AND FY 2005. (a) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, if the unrestricted state revenue
 26 available for appropriation in fiscal year 2004 is insufficient to cover the general fund
 27 appropriations that take effect in fiscal year 2004, the amount necessary to balance revenue
 28 and general fund appropriations is appropriated to the general fund from the budget reserve
 29 fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska).

30 (b) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, if the unrestricted state revenue available for
 31 appropriation in fiscal year 2005 is insufficient to cover the general fund appropriations that

1 take effect in fiscal year 2005, the amount necessary to balance revenue and general fund
2 appropriations is appropriated to the general fund from the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec.
3 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska).

4 (c) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, deposits in the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17,
5 Constitution of the State of Alaska) for fiscal year 2004 that are made from subfunds and
6 accounts other than the operating general fund (state accounting system fund number 11100)
7 by operation of art. IX, sec. 17(d), Constitution of the State of Alaska, to repay appropriations
8 from the budget reserve fund are appropriated from the budget reserve fund to the subfunds
9 and accounts from which they were transferred.

10 (d) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$125,000 is appropriated from the budget
11 reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska) to the Department of
12 Revenue, treasury division, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, for investment
13 management fees for the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of
14 Alaska).

15 (e) The appropriation of funds from the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17,
16 Constitution of the State of Alaska) made in this section are made under art. IX, sec. 17(c),
17 Constitution of the State of Alaska.

18 * Sec. 4. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT AND
19 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. (a) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec.
20 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the
21 members of each house of the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of
22 \$82,053,300 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education and Early
23 Development for the foundation program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

24 (b) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this
25 Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of
26 the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$7,400,000 is appropriated from the
27 general fund to the major maintenance grant fund (AS 14.11.007) for payment as grants by
28 Department of Education and Early Development to the school districts listed for the projects
29 described in the amounts set out:

SCHOOL DISTRICT	PROJECT	ALLOCATION
(1) Iditarod Area	Blackwell School new well, Anvik	\$ 90,179

1	(2) Copper River	Glennallen Elementary School exterior	2,053,591
2		upgrade	
3	(3) Yukon-Koyukuk	Nulato structural roof repair	812,850
4	(4) Nenana City	Nenana boiler replacement/heating	373,737
5		system upgrade	
6	(5) Alaska Gateway	Tetlin School site civil improvements	217,794
7	(6) Yukon-Koyukuk	Allakaket renovate water/sewer facility	297,846
8	(7) Saint Mary's	Elicavicuar Elementary exterior upgrades	436,769
9	(8) Kake City	Kake Elementary ventilation system	354,626
10		upgrade	
11	(9) Alaska Gateway	Tetlin School building improvements	855,840
12	(10) Iditarod Area	David Louis Memorial School emergency	176,525
13		repairs and boiler relocation, Grayling	
14	(11) Iditarod Area	Top of the Kuskokwim School boiler	170,030
15		replacement, Nikolai	
16	(12) Iditarod Area	Innoko River School tank farm pipeline	242,091
17		and remediation, Shageluk	
18	(13) Iditarod Area	Holy Cross School vocational education	174,205
19		shop upgrade	
20	(14) Yukon-Koyukuk	Allakaket restroom renovation	305,625
21	(15) Saint Mary's	Andreafski High School code upgrades	170,911
22	(16) Annette Island	Annette Island schools security/safety	667,381
23		and major maintenance upgrades.	

24 (c) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this
 25 Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of
 26 the legislature and subject to sec 5 of this Act, sec. 3, ch. 61, SLA 2001, page 68, lines 19 -
 27 25, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	OTHER
	ITEMS	FUNDS
30 Bering Strait - Golovin School	<u>9,438,192</u>	<u>9,438,192</u>
31 Phase III (ED 38)	[9,888,192]	[9,888,192]

1	Bering Strait - Koyuk School K-	11,660,343	11,660,343
2	12 Replacement (ED 38)		
3	Bering Strait - Shishmaref	<u>8,792,525</u>	<u>8,792,525</u>
4	<u>Bank Stabilization/</u>	[8,342,525]	[8,342,525]
5	School Roof Replacement/		
6	Renovate, Phase III (ED 37)		

7 (d) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this
 8 Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of
 9 the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$15,800,000 is appropriated from
 10 the general fund to the University of Alaska for university operations and for the additional
 11 costs of participation in employee retirement systems for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

12 * **Sec. 5. CONTINGENCY.** The appropriations made in secs. 1 - 4 of this Act are
 13 contingent upon the passage by the Twenty-Third Alaska State Legislature during the Second
 14 Regular Session of a bill that increases the base student allocation under AS 14.17.470 to at
 15 least \$4,576. If this contingency is not satisfied, the appropriations made in this Act are void
 16 and of no effect.

17 * **Sec. 6. RETROACTIVITY.** Section 3(a) of this Act is retroactive to July 1, 2003.

18 * **Sec. 7. LAPSE.** The appropriation made by sec. 4(b) of this Act is for capital projects
 19 and lapses under AS 37.25.020.

20 * **Sec. 8.** Sections 3(a) and 6 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

21 * **Sec. 9.** Except as provided in sec. 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect July 1, 2004.

SENATE FINANCE

COMMITTEE

#1 AS AMENDED

Amendment Number:

Bill Number: SB 35

23-GS1002\X.1

Sponsor: Wilken

Date: 3/25/04

Utermohle

Logged In By: Mindy

3/25/04

adopted 3/25/04

AMENDMENT
AMENDED

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR WILKEN

TO: 2d CSSSSB 35(2d FIN), Draft Version "X"

1 Page 4, lines 28 - 30:

2 Delete "described and in the amounts and order of priority set out in the department's
3 capital improvement projects (FY 2005) major maintenance grant fund final agency decision,
4 dated March 16, 2004."

5 Insert "listed for the projects described in the amounts set out:

6	SCHOOL DISTRICT	PROJECT	ALLOCATION
7	(1) Iditarod Area	Blackwell School new well, Anvik	\$ 90,179
8	(2) Copper River	Glennallen Elementary School exterior	2,053,591
9		upgrade	
10	(3) Yukon-Koyukuk	Nulato structural roof repair	812,850
11	(4) Nenana City	Nenana boiler replacement/heating	373,737
12		system upgrade	
13	(5) Alaska Gateway	Tetlin School site civil improvements	217,794
14	(6) Yukon-Koyukuk	Allakaket renovate water/sewer facility	297,846
15	(7) Saint Mary's	Elicavicular Elementary exterior upgrades	436,769
16	(8) Kake City	Kake Elementary ventilation system	354,626
17		upgrade	
18	(9) Alaska Gateway	Tetlin School building improvements	855,840
19	(10) Iditarod Area	David ^{Louis} Lewis Memorial School emergency	176,525
20		repairs and boiler relocation, Grayling	
21	(11) Iditarod Area	Top of the Kuskokwim School boiler	170,030
22		replacement, Nikolai	
23	(12) Iditarod Area	Innoko River School tank farm pipeline	242,091



1		and remediation, Shageluk	
2	(13) Iditarod Area	Holy Cross School vocational education	174,205
3		shop upgrade	
4	(14) Yukon-Koyukuk	Allakaket restroom renovation	305,625
5	(15) Saint Mary's	Andreafski High School code upgrades	170,911
6	(16) Annette Island	Annette Island schools security/safety	667,381
7		and major maintenance upgrades"	



Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Official Business

Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 29 March 2004 TIME: 3:02 pm

TO: Legal Services

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 1

FROM: MINDY ROWLAND
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SECRETARY
PHONE: 465-4935
FAX: 465-2187

NOTES: new Sen. Finance Workdoff Please
2d CS SS SB 35 (2d FIN)
23-GS1002\X plus amendment X.1
Utermohle as amended:
2/23/04
pgl line 19 delete "Lewis"
insert "Louis"
(correct name misspelling)

This
Mindy

ordered per Sheila's request

2d CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 35(2d FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations to the Department of Education and Early
2 Development for K-12 educational programs and grants for costs of school major
3 maintenance; making appropriations to the University of Alaska; amending
4 appropriations for facilities in the Bering Strait school district to provide for bank
5 stabilization at Shishmaref; making an appropriation to reverse the deposit of money
6 available for appropriation in the general fund at the end of fiscal year 2004 into the
7 constitutional budget reserve fund; making appropriations of the amount necessary to
8 balance revenue and general fund appropriations for fiscal years 2004 and 2005; making
9 an appropriation for investment management fees for the constitutional budget reserve
10 fund; making appropriations under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of
11 Alaska, from the constitutional budget reserve fund; and providing for an effective
12 date."

1 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

2 * **Section 1.** DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT -- K-12
 3 SUPPORT FOR FY 2005. Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$754,613,200 is
 4 appropriated to the Department of Education and Early Development for the purposes
 5 described and allocated in the amounts listed from the general fund and from other sources in
 6 the amounts set out:

7	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION
8	Foundation Program	\$693,344,900
9	Boarding Home Grants	185,900
10	Youth in Detention	1,100,000
11	Special Schools	6,425,200
12	Pupil Transportation	53,557,200
13	FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
14	General Fund Receipts	\$721,874,900
15	Federal Impact Aid for K-12 Schools	20,791,000
16	Public School Trust Fund	11,947,300

17 * **Sec. 2.** UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA -- FY 2005. Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of
 18 \$649,322,300 is appropriated to the University of Alaska for the purposes described and
 19 allocated in the amounts listed from the general fund and from other sources in the amounts
 20 set out:

21	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION
22	Budget Reductions/Additions	\$ 29,993,400
23	- Systemwide	
24	Statewide Services	37,403,900
25	Statewide Networks (ITS)	13,551,900
26	Anchorage Campus	169,926,000
27	Kenai Peninsula College	7,720,000
28	Kodiak College	3,351,800
29	Matanuska-Susitna College	7,481,900
30	Prince William Sound	5,312,900
31	Community College	

1	Cooperative Extension	6,661,200
2	Service	
3	Bristol Bay Campus	2,313,600
4	Chukchi Campus	1,562,600
5	Fairbanks Campus	177,707,500
6	Fairbanks Organized Research	121,775,600
7	Interior-Aleutians Campus	2,990,200
8	Kuskokwim Campus	4,442,700
9	Northwest Campus	2,493,100
10	Rural College	6,863,800
11	Tanana Valley Campus	7,266,600
12	Juneau Campus	29,428,900
13	Ketchikan Campus	4,466,400
14	Sitka Campus	6,608,300
15	FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
16	Federal Receipts	\$124,362,000
17	General Fund Match	2,777,300
18	General Fund Receipts	209,737,900
19	Inter-Agency Receipts	18,800,000
20	University of Alaska Restricted Receipts	234,190,000
21	Capital Improvement Project Receipts	4,762,200
22	Technical Vocational Education Program Receipts	2,868,900
23	University of Alaska Intra-Agency Transfers	51,824,000

24 * Sec. 3. CONSTITUTIONAL BUDGET RESERVE FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY
 25 2004 AND FY 2005. (a) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, if the unrestricted state revenue
 26 available for appropriation in fiscal year 2004 is insufficient to cover the general fund
 27 appropriations that take effect in fiscal year 2004, the amount necessary to balance revenue
 28 and general fund appropriations is appropriated to the general fund from the budget reserve
 29 fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska).

30 (b) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, if the unrestricted state revenue available for
 31 appropriation in fiscal year 2005 is insufficient to cover the general fund appropriations that

1 take effect in fiscal year 2005, the amount necessary to balance revenue and general fund
2 appropriations is appropriated to the general fund from the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec.
3 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska).

4 (c) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, deposits in the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17,
5 Constitution of the State of Alaska) for fiscal year 2004 that are made from subfunds and
6 accounts other than the operating general fund (state accounting system fund number 11100)
7 by operation of art. IX, sec. 17(d), Constitution of the State of Alaska, to repay appropriations
8 from the budget reserve fund are appropriated from the budget reserve fund to the subfunds
9 and accounts from which they were transferred.

10 (d) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$125,000 is appropriated from the budget
11 reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska) to the Department of
12 Revenue, treasury division, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, for investment
13 management fees for the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of
14 Alaska).

15 (e) The appropriation of funds from the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17,
16 Constitution of the State of Alaska) made in this section are made under art. IX, sec. 17(c),
17 Constitution of the State of Alaska.

18 * Sec. 4. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT AND
19 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. (a) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec.
20 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the
21 members of each house of the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of
22 \$82,053,300 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education and Early
23 Development for the foundation program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

24 (b) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this
25 Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of
26 the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$7,400,000 is appropriated from the
27 general fund to the major maintenance grant fund (AS 14.11.007) for payment as grants by
28 Department of Education and Early Development to the school districts listed for the projects
29 described in the amounts set out:

30	SCHOOL DISTRICT	PROJECT	ALLOCATION
31	(1) Iditarod Area	Blackwell School new well, Anvik	\$ 90,179

Amend
#1

1	(2) Copper River	Glennallen Elementary School exterior	2,053,591
2		upgrade	
3	(3) Yukon-Koyukuk	Nulato structural roof repair	812,850
4	(4) Nenana City	Nenana boiler replacement/heating	373,737
5		system upgrade	
6	(5) Alaska Gateway	Tetlin School site civil improvements	217,794
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15		replacement, Nikolai	
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21	(15) Saint Mary's	Andreafski High School code upgrades	170,911
22	(16) Annette Island	Annette Island schools security/safety	667,381
23		and major maintenance upgrades.	

(c) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature and subject to sec 5 of this Act, sec. 3, ch. 61, SLA 2001, page 68, lines 19 - 25, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	OTHER
	ITEMS	FUNDS
30 Bering Strait - Golovin School	<u>9,438,192</u>	<u>9,438,192</u>
31 Phase III (ED 38)	[9,888,192]	[9,888,192]

1	Bering Strait - Koyuk School K-	11,660,343	11,660,343
2	12 Replacement (ED 38)		
3	Bering Strait - Shishmaref	<u>8,792,525</u>	<u>8,792,525</u>
4	<u>Bank Stabilization/</u>	[8,342,525]	[8,342,525]
5	School Roof Replacement/		
6	Renovate, Phase III (ED 37)		

7 (d) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this
 8 Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of
 9 the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$15,800,000 is appropriated from
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 11 costs of participation in employee retirement systems for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

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 14 Regular Session of a bill that increases the base student allocation under AS 14.17.470 to at
 15 least \$4,576. If this contingency is not satisfied, the appropriations made in this Act are void
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 19 and lapses under AS 37.25.020.

20 * Sec. 8. Sections 3(a) and 6 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

21 * Sec. 9. Except as provided in sec. 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect July 1, 2004.

Adopted 3/25/04

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

23-GS1002X
Utermohle
3/23/04

2d CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 35(2d FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations to the Department of Education and Early
2 Development for K-12 educational programs and grants for costs of school major
3 maintenance; making appropriations to the University of Alaska; amending
4 appropriations for facilities in the Bering Strait school district to provide for bank
5 stabilization at Shishmaref; making an appropriation to reverse the deposit of money
6 available for appropriation in the general fund at the end of fiscal year 2004 into the
7 constitutional budget reserve fund; making appropriations of the amount necessary to
8 balance revenue and general fund appropriations for fiscal years 2004 and 2005; making
9 an appropriation for investment management fees for the constitutional budget reserve
10 fund; making appropriations under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of
11 Alaska, from the constitutional budget reserve fund; and providing for an effective
12 date."

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 5 described and allocated in the amounts listed from the general fund and from other sources in
 6 the amounts set out:

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8	Foundation Program	\$693,344,900
9	Boarding Home Grants	185,900
10	Youth in Detention	1,100,000
11	Special Schools	6,425,200
12	Pupil Transportation	53,557,200
13	FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
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 18 \$649,322,300 is appropriated to the University of Alaska for the purposes described and
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 20 set out:

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2	Service	
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4	Chukchi Campus	1,562,600
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6	Fairbanks Organized Research	121,775,600
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8	Kuskokwim Campus	4,442,700
9	Northwest Campus	2,493,100
10	Rural College	6,863,800
11	Tanana Valley Campus	7,266,600
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 29 fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska).

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1 take effect in fiscal year 2005, the amount necessary to balance revenue and general fund
2 appropriations is appropriated to the general fund from the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec.
3 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska).

4 (c) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, deposits in the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17,
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7 by operation of art. IX, sec. 17(d), Constitution of the State of Alaska, to repay appropriations
8 from the budget reserve fund are appropriated from the budget reserve fund to the subfunds
9 and accounts from which they were transferred.

10 (u) Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$125,000 is appropriated from the budget
11 reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska) to the Department of
12 Revenue, treasury division, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, for investment
13 management fees for the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17, Constitution of the State of
14 Alaska).

15 (e) The appropriation of funds from the budget reserve fund (art. IX, sec. 17,
16 Constitution of the State of Alaska) made in this section are made under art. IX, sec. 17(c),
17 Constitution of the State of Alaska.

18 * Sec. 4. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT AND
19 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. (a) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec.
20 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the
21 members of each house of the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of
22 \$82,053,300 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Education and Early
23 Development for the foundation program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

24 (b) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this
25 Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of
26 the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$7,400,000 is appropriated from the
27 general fund to the major maintenance grant fund (AS 14.11.007) for payment as grants by
28 Department of Education and Early Development to the school districts described and in the
29 amounts and order of priority set out in the department's capital improvement projects (FY
30 2005) major maintenance grant fund final agency decision, dated March 16, 2004.

31 (c) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this

1 Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of
 2 the legislature and subject to sec 5 of this Act, sec. 3, ch. 61, SLA 2001, page 68, lines 19 -
 3 25, is amended to read:

	APPROPRIATION	OTHER	
	ITEMS	FUNDS	
4			
5			
6	Bering Strait - Golovin School	<u>9,438,192</u>	<u>9,438,192</u>
7	Phase III (ED 38)	[9,888,192]	[9,888,192]
8	Bering Strait - Koyuk School K-	11,660,343	11,660,343
9	12 Replacement (ED 38)		
10	Bering Strait - Shishmaref	<u>8,792,525</u>	<u>8,792,525</u>
11	<u>Bank Stabilization/</u>	[8,342,525]	[8,342,525]
12	School Roof Replacement/		
13	Renovate, Phase III (ED 37)		

14 (d) If, and only if, each of the appropriations made in sec. 3(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this
 15 Act pass upon an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members of each house of
 16 the legislature and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the sum of \$15,800,000 is appropriated from
 17 the general fund to the University of Alaska for university operations and for the additional
 18 costs of participation in employee retirement systems for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

19 * **Sec. 5. CONTINGENCY.** The appropriations made in secs. 1 - 4 of this Act are
 20 contingent upon the passage by the Twenty-Third Alaska State Legislature during the Second
 21 Regular Session of a bill that increases the base student allocation under AS 14.17.470 to at
 22 least \$4,576. If this contingency is not satisfied, the appropriations made in this Act are void
 23 and of no effect.

24 * **Sec. 6. RETROACTIVITY.** Section 3(a) of this Act is retroactive to July 1, 2003.

25 * **Sec. 7. LAPSE.** The appropriation made by sec. 4(b) of this Act is for capital projects
 26 and lapses under AS 37.25.020.

27 * **Sec. 8.** Sections 3(a) and 6 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

28 * **Sec. 9.** Except as provided in sec. 8 of this Act, this Act takes effect July 1, 2004.

State of Alaska
 Department of Education and Early Development
 Capital Improvement Projects (FY2005)
 Major Maintenance Grant Fund

Final Agency Decision

Mar 16	Dec 15	Nov 5	School District	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	EED Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
1	1	1	Iditarod Area	Blackwell School New Well, Anvik	\$92,019	\$92,019	\$92,019	\$1,840	\$90,179	\$90,179
2	2	2	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary School Exterior Upgrade	\$3,067,627	\$2,214,501	\$2,095,501	\$41,910	\$2,053,591	\$2,143,770
3	3	3	Yukon-Koyukuk	Nulato Structural Roof Repair	\$829,439	\$829,439	\$829,439	\$16,589	\$812,850	\$2,956,620
4	4	4	Nenana City	Nenana Boiler Replacement/Heating System Upgrade	\$393,407	\$393,407	\$393,407	\$19,670	\$373,737	\$3,330,357
5	5	5	Alaska Gateway	Tellin School Site Civil Improvements	\$254,465	\$222,239	\$222,239	\$4,445	\$217,794	\$3,548,151
6	6	6	Yukon-Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovate Water/Sewer Facility	\$322,252	\$303,924	\$303,924	\$6,078	\$297,846	\$3,845,997
7	7	7	Saint Marys	Elicavicuar Elementary Exterior Upgrades	\$459,757	\$459,757	\$459,757	\$22,988	\$436,769	\$4,282,765
8	8	8	Kake City	Kake Elementary Ventilation System Upgrade	\$394,029	\$394,029	\$394,029	\$39,403	\$354,626	\$4,637,392
9	9	9	Alaska Gateway	Tellin School Building Improvements	\$903,137	\$873,306	\$873,306	\$17,466	\$855,840	\$5,493,232
10	10	10	Iditarod Area	David Louis Memorial School Emergency Repairs & Boiler Relocation, Grayling	\$180,128	\$180,128	\$180,128	\$3,603	\$176,525	\$5,669,757
11	11	11	Iditarod Area	Top Of The Kuskokwim School Boiler Replacement, Nikolai	\$173,500	\$173,500	\$173,500	\$3,470	\$170,030	\$5,839,787
12	12	12	Iditarod Area	Innoko River School Tank Farm Pipeline & Remediation, Shageluk	\$247,032	\$247,032	\$247,032	\$4,941	\$242,091	\$6,081,878
13	13	13	Iditarod Area	Holy Cross School Vocational Education Shop Upgrade	\$177,760	\$177,760	\$177,760	\$3,555	\$174,205	\$6,256,083
14	14	14	Yukon-Koyukuk	Allakaket Restroom Renovation	\$352,932	\$311,862	\$311,862	\$6,237	\$305,625	\$6,561,708
15	15	15	Saint Marys	Andreafski High School Code Upgrades	\$179,906	\$179,906	\$179,906	\$8,995	\$170,911	\$6,732,619
16	16	16	Annette Island	Annette Island Schools Security/Safety and Major Maintenance Upgrades	\$1,667,840	\$1,090,863	\$1,090,863	\$21,817	\$1,069,046	\$7,801,665
17	17	17	Alaska Gateway	Dot Lake School Mechanical Upgrade	\$782,034	\$782,034	\$782,034	\$15,641	\$766,393	\$8,568,058
18	18	18	Yukon-Koyukuk	Minto Restroom Renovation	\$179,150	\$179,150	\$179,150	\$3,583	\$175,567	\$8,743,625
19	19	19	Southeast Island	Thorne Bay House Access Ramp	\$139,045	\$139,045	\$139,045	\$2,781	\$136,264	\$8,879,889
20	20	20	Yukon-Koyukuk	Kallag Exterior Siding Replacement	\$625,381	\$351,245	\$351,245	\$7,025	\$344,220	\$9,224,109
21	21	21	Iditarod Area	Iditarod Fire Alarm Upgrades	\$192,994	\$192,994	\$192,994	\$3,860	\$189,134	\$9,413,243
22	22	22	Lower Kuskokwim	Kilbuck Elementary Deferred Maintenance, Bethel	\$6,331,162	\$5,401,968	\$5,401,968	\$108,039	\$5,293,929	\$14,707,172
23	23	23	Lower Kuskokwim	Mikelnguul Elnaurvat Elementary Deferred Maintenance, Bethel	\$4,232,798	\$2,331,937	\$2,331,937	\$46,639	\$2,285,298	\$16,992,470

State of Alaska
 Department of Education and Early Development
 Capital Improvement Projects (FY2005)
 Major Maintenance Grant Fund
 Final Agency Decision

Mar 16	Dec 15	Nov 5	School District	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	EED Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
--------	--------	-------	-----------------	--------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------------	---------------------	-------------	------------------

24	24	24	Lower Kuskokwim	W. Miller Memorial K-12 Deferred Maintenance, Napakiak	\$4,421,919	\$2,598,517	\$2,598,517	\$51,970	\$2,546,547	\$19,539,017
25	25	25	Lower Kuskokwim	Eek K-12 Deferred Maintenance	\$1,435,657	\$1,094,677	\$1,094,677	\$21,894	\$1,072,783	\$20,611,800
26	26	26	Lower Kuskokwim	Nuniwaarniut K-12 Deferred Maintenance, Mekoryuk	\$1,399,533	\$1,110,915	\$1,110,915	\$22,218	\$1,088,697	\$21,700,497
27	27	27	Lower Kuskokwim	Rocky Mountain K-12 Deferred Maintenance, Goodnews Bay	\$2,033,859	\$1,376,841	\$1,376,841	\$27,537	\$1,349,304	\$23,049,801
28	28	28	Lower Kuskokwim	Akua Ellinaurvil K-12 Deferred Maintenance, Kasigluk	\$1,816,408	\$1,353,216	\$1,353,216	\$27,064	\$1,326,152	\$24,375,953
29	29	29	Lower Kuskokwim	P. T. Albert Memorial K-12 Deferred Maintenance, Tununak	\$1,499,034	\$946,180	\$946,180	\$18,924	\$927,256	\$25,303,209
30	30	30	Lower Kuskokwim	L. Angapak Memorial K-12 Deferred Maintenance, Tunluliak	\$1,395,036	\$892,668	\$892,668	\$17,853	\$874,815	\$26,178,024
31	31	31	Lower Kuskokwim	Ougcuun Memorial K-12 Deferred Maintenance, Oscarville	\$122,009	\$88,157	\$88,157	\$1,763	\$86,394	\$26,264,418
TOTALS:										
					\$36,301,249	\$26,983,216	\$26,864,216	\$599,798	\$26,264,418	

AMENDMENT # 2

BY SENATORS
B STEVENS, BUNDE,
COWDERY, DYSON,
GREEN, OGAN, SEEKH,
STEDMAN, G STEVEN,
WAGONER, WILKENS,
THERIAULT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE
TO: CSSSSB 35(FIN)

- 1 Page 2, line 1:
- 2 Delete "The"
- 3 Insert "Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the"
- 4
- 5 Page 2, line 1:
- 6 Delete "The"
- 7 Insert "Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the"
- 8
- 9 Page 3, line 21:
- 10 Delete "If"
- 11 Insert "Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, if"
- 12
- 13 Page 3, line 26:
- 14 Delete "If"
- 15 Insert "Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, if"
- 16
- 17 Page 3, line 31:
- 18 Delete "Deposits"
- 19 Insert "Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, deposits"
- 20
- 21 Page 4, line 6:
- 22 Delete "The"
- 23 Insert "Subject to sec. 5 of this Act, the"

Adopted on the
Senate floor before
bill was returned
to Senate Finance

Sen. Ben Stevens moved

(X) adopted	(X) unanimous consent	
	or Y ___ N ___	
() failed	Y ___ N ___	3/5/04

COMMITTEE COPY

1

2 Page 4, line 16, following "legislature,":

3 Insert "and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, "

4

5 Page 4, line 21, following "legislature,":

6 Insert "and subject to sec. 5 of this Act, "

7

8 Page 4, following line 23:

9 Insert a new bill section to read:

10 "* Sec. 5. CONTINGENCY. The appropriations made in secs. 1 - 4 of this Act are
11 contingent upon the passage by the Twenty-Third Alaska State Legislature during the
12 Second Regular Session of a bill that increases the base student allocation under
13 AS 14.17.470 to at least \$4,576. If this contingency is not satisfied, the appropriations
14 made in this Act are void and of no effect."

15

16 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

17

18 Page 4, line 25:

19 Delete "and 5"

20 Insert "and 6"

21

22 Page 4, line 26:

23 Delete "sec. 6"

24 Insert "sec. 7"

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT
First Committee of Referral

DATE: 3/6/03

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: 4/15/03
 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

MAR 11 2004

DATE TURNED
 IN TO OFFICE: 4 March 2004

Finance Committee considered SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 35

SB 35 APPROP: OPERATING BUDGET/LOANS/FUNDS

"An Act making appropriations for the operating and loan program expenses of state government, for certain programs, and to capitalize funds; making appropriations under art. IX, sec. 17(c), Constitution of the State of Alaska, from the constitutional budget reserve fund; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with CS SB 35 (FIN)
- adopt previous CS FOR FORTH COMING
- 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>Paul Papp</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ed Belonger</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>John H. ...</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Michael ...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Ben ...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
COCHAIR: <i>Judy Green</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
COCHAIR: <i>Paul ...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
3/4 / 2003 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 35		
Amendment	move from		
Motion	center		
<u>Motion by</u>	Green		
<u>Objection by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>	Hoffman ✓		
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	Vote	N
Senator Stevens			
Senator Bunde			
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Co-Chair Green			
Co-Chair Wilken			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASS		

Olson

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
3/4 / 2003 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 35		
Amendment	CS "U"		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Green		
<u>Objection by</u>	Wilken		
<u>Removed</u>	✓		
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>N</u>
Senator Dyson			
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Stevens			
Senator Bunde			
Co-Chair Green			
Co-Chair Wilken			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASS		

LEGAL SERVICES

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

(907) 465-3887 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

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

MEMORANDUM

March 3, 2004

SUBJECT: Notice of committee meetings and open meetings principles

TO: Senator Kim Elton
Attn: Jesse Kiehl

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Director *TBC*

You inform me that a committee has provided notice of a meeting that includes in the statement of subjects to be considered "bills previously heard." The committee will consider a bill it last heard during the First Regular Session over ten months ago, although this is the only notice it has provided as to hearing that bill. Taking up bills in possession of a committee that have been heard by that committee and held over under a general subject matter notice of "bills previously heard" has become a common practice of committees in both the House and Senate. Notice that "bills previously heard" will be taken up has long been taken to satisfy the subject matter notice requirement of Uniform Rule 23.

You ask, however, whether the facts that you describe comply with AS 24.60.037: "Legislators shall abide by open meetings principles." The phrase "open meetings principles" is not defined in statute nor have open meetings guidelines referred to in that statute been adopted. Open meetings requirements, like the Uniform Rules, often do include some degree of subject matter notice provision to appraise the public before a meeting is held of the topics that will be taken up so that individuals may judge whether to attend the meeting. Nonetheless, the open meetings statute in this state that is applicable to the executive branch and to municipalities does not specifically address subject matter notice. It requires that notice of a meeting include "the date, time, and place of the meeting and if, the meeting is by teleconference, the location of any teleconferencing facilities that will be used." Subject matter notice is not specifically required, although the notice must be "reasonable." (AS 44.62.310(e)) It is possible in certain situations that subject matter notice would be found necessary to fulfill that reasonable notice requirement under the open meetings statute. It is also possible that the degree of subject matter notice of the hearing on the bill you describe could be found not to satisfy a reasonable notice requirement, but such a finding is by no means certain.

The Select Committee on Legislative Ethics is charged with determining how the legislative ethics statutes, including AS 24.60.037, apply to certain fact situations. (AS 24.60.160) I, frankly, have no idea whether any subject matter notice of a meeting is

Senator Kim Elton
March 3, 2004
Page 2

required under AS 24.60.037 or, if it is, whether the notice provided in the situation you describe is inadequate for purposes of adhering to open meetings principles. In any case, advice I might give is not binding on the Select Committee. (AS 24.60.158)

TBC:med
04-261.med



Alaska State Legislature

Official Business

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

March 4, 2004

Mr. H. Conner Thomas, Chair
Select Committee on Legislative Ethics
P.O. Box 101468
Anchorage AK 99510-1468

Dear Mr. Thomas:

We request an advisory opinion from the Select Committee on Legislative Ethics at your earliest opportunity.

We seek guidance for legislative committees in the application of open meetings principles to a practice that has become disturbingly common in recent years. Legislative committees often give notice that they may address bills previously heard or scheduled by the committee, without particular mention of what bills the committee plans to address, if any. We are concerned that in its most extreme uses this practice denies members of the public reasonable notice of when the committee may address a bill or issue, and violates open meetings principles by allowing sudden movement of a bill without public involvement or awareness.

We seek specific guidance as to whether a committee violates open meetings principles by taking up a measure it has not heard in roughly 10 and ½ months, and moving it from committee in a single day, giving notice only that it may or may not consider "Bills Previously Heard/Scheduled." We ask the committee to provide further insight into whether open meetings principles are abridged in the same situation where the legislature dealt with a companion measure to the bill in question during a previous session.

We appreciate your addressing this issue as soon as possible. Please feel free to contact our offices if the committee has questions about this request.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Senator Lyman Hoffman in black ink.

Senator Lyman Hoffman

Handwritten signature of Senator Dorothy Olson in black ink.

Senator Dorothy Olson

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
GOVERNOR
GOVERNOR@GOV.STATE.AK.US



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

121
P.O. Box 110001
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
FAX (907) 465-3532
WWW.GOV.STATE.AK.US

March 5, 2003

The Honorable Gene Therriault
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear President Therriault:

The operating budget bill delivered today contains my proposal for the 2004 fiscal year.

This Administration has gone through an extensive process to evaluate state programs in order to prepare the state budget. Given our current financial situation, many programs are eliminated or reduced, while some programs are increased. Several of my budget proposals require legislative change to be implemented. The necessary legislation accompanies the budget submission.

I look forward to working closely with this Legislature to jointly craft a responsive state budget that efficiently provides Alaska residents essential state services at a cost that the state can afford over the long-term.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank H. Murkowski".

Frank H. Murkowski
Governor

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
GOVERNOR
GOVERNOR@GOV.STATE.AK.US



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

5B 35
P.O. BOX 110001
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
FAX (907) 465-3532
WWW.GOV.STATE.AK.US

January 23, 2003

The Honorable Gene Therriault
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear President Therriault:

AS 37.07.020 required that I submit a budget for the 2004 fiscal year to the Legislature and the public on December 15th of last year. That law also requires that "bills identical in content" to those I released in December be delivered to the Legislature by the fourth legislative day. The bills delivered today contain the Fiscal Year 2003 operating budget as appropriated by the last Legislature and signed into law by the previous Governor. Again, they provide a useful point of reference for your budget discussions.

This Administration will use the next five weeks to prepare for delivery to you a responsive state budget for fiscal year 2004. Departments are evaluating all services they deliver, using the process set forth in Administrative Order 202. This process includes identification of the intended purpose of all programs, their effectiveness in delivering those results, and the efficiency in which they use public dollars. The goal is to provide a basis upon which reasoned budget decisions may be made that further the goals of my Administration.

I look forward to working closely with this Legislature to jointly craft a responsive state budget that efficiently provides Alaska residents essential state services at a cost that the state can afford over the long-term.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank H. Murkowski".

Frank H. Murkowski
Governor

Enclosure

COMMITTEE COPY

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR@GOV.STATE.AK.US



P.O. Box 110001
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
FAX (907) 465-3532
WWW.GOV.STATE.AK.US

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 202

Under the authority of art. III, secs. 1 and 24, of the Alaska Constitution and AS 44.17.060, 44.17.070, AS 44.19.010, and 44.19.144 and in the interests of efficient administration, I, Frank H. Murkowski, Governor of the State of Alaska, order all principal departments of the executive branch to perform internal performance audits.

The performance audits are to be coordinated by the Office of Management and Budget, Office of the Governor (OMB) and are to be conducted according to the schedule and format determined by the OMB. The scope of these audits shall include

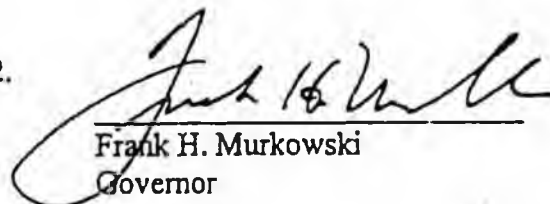
1. a review of department compliance with established objectives and goals and whether department operations and programs are being carried out as planned;
2. a review of the economy and efficiency with which a department's resources are employed;
3. an evaluation of the accuracy, timeliness, and effectiveness of department accounting systems, reporting systems, and procedures;
4. a review of the reliability and integrity of department financial and operating information;
5. a review of department compliance with existing statutes, regulations, policies, and procedures; and
6. recommendations for consolidation and reorganization of departments, divisions, and duties and any other recommendation to promote sound and efficient administration.

The OMB, together with principal departments of the executive branch, and in compliance with state personnel laws, may determine a program to reward executive branch employees for suggestions and recommendations that lead to significant improvements in the efficient administration of state government.

Working papers generated during the performance of these internal performance audits are confidential to the extent allowed by law until the related final report is released as provided under state law. Working papers containing material that is designated by law as confidential remain classified as confidential.

This Order takes effect immediately.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 2002.


Frank H. Murkowski
Governor

COMMITTEE OF

SB

36

SFIN

FILE

SB 36

was referred to the
Senate Finance
Committee

Hearing(s) were held

The bill did not move
from Committee

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

STATE OF ALASKA

SSSB 36

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

P.O. BOX 110020
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811-0020
PHONE (907) 465-4660
FAX (907) 465-3066

March 5, 2003

Mr. Phil Younker, Sr., Chair
Members of the Board of Trustees
Mr. Jeff Jesse, Executive Director
Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1820
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Younker, Members of the Board of Trustees and Mr. Jesse:

Thank you for your continued efforts and dedication to the goals of the Mental Health Trust. The Governor and I appreciate the work you do to better serve the beneficiaries of the Trust.

Attached is a detailed summary of the Governor's actions on the Trustees' recommendations. The "apparent reduction" of \$28.5 general fund/mental health funding is largely the result of the State's cost containment effort: \$9.9 million is shifted from general fund/mental health to Alcohol Tax receipts; and approximately \$14.0 million is refinanced through the Medicaid program. Neither shift in fund source will affect the level of service being provided to beneficiaries. The Alcohol Tax will be used to fund substance abuse treatment including \$7.1 million for treatment of juveniles in rural Alaska and other family preservation activities. One million dollars of Alcohol Tax money goes to support activities within government including therapeutic courts, the Corrections treatment program and third party evaluation. In the capital budget, the Alcohol Tax will provide \$1.0 million for transitional housing, \$1.0 million for the Fairbanks detoxification unit expansion and renovation, and \$500 thousand for substance abuse treatment facilities for women and children.

As mentioned in last year's mental health budget transmittal letter, inclusion of MHTAAR program funded projects in the FY 2003 budget could not guarantee future GF/MH funding. This year, following a systematic review of all state services, the Governor has submitted a general operating and capital budget that calls for reduced agency spending throughout state government.

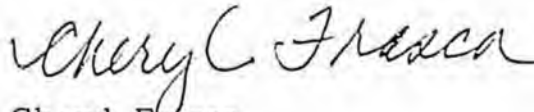
Mr. Phil Younker, Sr.
March 5, 2003
Page 2

The various Mental Health Trust Authority sponsored programs' share in that statewide reduction is \$7.7 million. However, Mental Health Trust program beneficiaries have an advantage other state programs do not have - a dedicated land and financial assets trust that can be aggressively managed to produce annually increasing amounts of income for mental health programs. As income from the Trust increases, you may be called upon to replace additional general fund support with Trust income.

We appreciate your work on results based budgeting, coupled with the innovative trial of biennial budgeting. On the program side, your on-going work to replace the Alaska Psychiatric Institute and continued effort on the API Mental Health Community plan are of great value to beneficiaries of the Trust.

We look forward to working with you on securing passage of this separate mental health bill.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cheryl Frasca".

Cheryl Frasca
Director

Attachment

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

		FY2004 Trust Recommendations					March 5, 2003 Release							
2	DEPARTMENT/ BRU/COMPONENT	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	Total Funds Difference
3	ADMINISTRATION													
4	Alaska Longevity Programs													
5	Pioneers Homes			10,340.8			10,340.8						0.0	-10,340.8
6	<i>Gero-Psychiatrist</i>	125.0		125.0			250.0						0.0	-250.0
7	AK Longevity Prgms Mgt			64.3			64.3						0.0	-64.3
8	Total AK Longevity Prgms	125.0	0.0	10,530.1	0.0	0.0	10,655.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10,655.1
9	Senior Svcs.						0.0							
10	Protec, Comm Svcs, Admin (PCSA)			910.6			910.6						0.0	-910.6
11	<i>Rural LTC Development</i>	110.0					110.0						0.0	-110.0
12	<i>Quality Assurance</i>	100.0					100.0						0.0	-100.0
13	<i>Bd Dev-Rural Issues ACoA</i>	15.0					15.0						0.0	-15.0
14	<i>Delegation of Adult Protective Services in Rural Areas</i>	75.0		75.0			150.0						0.0	-150.0
15	<i>ACoA Planner</i>	75.5					75.5						0.0	-75.5
16	Total PCSA	375.5	0.0	985.6	0.0	0.0	1,361.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,361.1
17	Home & Comm Based Services			1,871.6			1,871.6						0.0	-1,871.6
18	<i>ADRD Support Services</i>	250.0		250.0			500.0						0.0	-500.0
19	<i>General Education/Training</i>	250.0					250.0						0.0	-250.0
20	<i>Innovative Respite/Chores - beneficiaries</i>	187.5		187.5			375.0						0.0	-375.0
21	<i>Elders with Co-Occurring Disorders</i>	190.0					190.0						0.0	-190.0
22	<i>Subst Abuse Trmtl - Elderly</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0
23	<i>Mini-grants for ADRD Beneficiaries</i>	257.2					257.2						0.0	-257.2
24	<i>Day Treatment for CMI Elderly</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0
25	<i>Family Caregiver Support</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0
26	<i>ADRD Tng - In-home Providers</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0
27	<i>Adult Day Quality Enhancement</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0
28	Total Home & Community Based Svcs	1,134.7	0.0	2,309.1	0.0	0.0	3,443.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3,443.8
29	Home Health						0.0						0.0	0.0
30	<i>Comprehensive Assessment</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0
31	Total Senior Svcs	1,510.2	0.0	3,294.7	0.0	0.0	4,804.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4,804.9
32	Legal and Advocacy Services						0.0						0.0	0.0
33	Office of Public Advocacy			1,400.5			1,400.5			1,400.5			1,400.5	0.0
34	<i>Guardianship Resources</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0
35	<i>Court Coordinated Resources Project</i>			91.6			91.6						0.0	-91.6
36	<i>Add 2 positions</i>						0.0	150.0					150.0	150.0
37	<i>4 Positions</i>	150.0		150.0			300.0						0.0	-300.0
38	<i>Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff</i>						0.0			5.7			5.7	5.7
39	Public Defender Agency			130.3			130.3			130.3			130.3	0.0
40	<i>Mental Health Court Attorney and Social Worker</i>	127.3		63.7			191.0	127.3					127.3	-63.7
41	<i>Continuation funding</i>						0.0	73.0					73.0	73.0
42	<i>Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff</i>						0.0			1.2			1.2	1.2
43	Total Legal/Advoc Svcs	277.3	0.0	1,836.1	0.0	0.0	2,113.4	350.3	0.0	1,537.7	0.0	0.0	1,888.0	-225.4
44	DOA TOTAL	1,912.5	0.0	15,660.9	0.0	0.0	17,573.4	350.3	0.0	1,537.7	0.0	0.0	1,888.0	-15,685.4
45														
46	CORRECTIONS													
47	Administration & Operations													
48	Data & Word Processing													

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

	FY2004 Trust Recommendations						March 5, 2003 Release						
	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	Total Funds Difference
2	DEPARTMENT/ CRU/COMPONENT												
49	Total Data & Word Processing												
50			4,092.3			4,092.3	1.1		4,515.3			4,516.4	424.1
51	Adjustment from prior year												
52	86.7		43.3			130.0	(1.1)					(1.1)	-1.1
53	Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff												
						0.0			2.7			2.7	2.7
54	Spring Creek Correctional Center Initiative												
55	50.0		50.0			100.0	100.0					100.0	0.0
56	Total Inmate Hlth Care												
57	136.7	0.0	4,185.6	0.0	0.0	4,322.3	186.7	0.0	4,561.3	0.0	0.0	4,748.0	425.7
58	Inmate Programs (Base)												
59			423.0			423.0						0.0	-423.0
60	29.5		29.4			58.9	29.5					29.5	-29.4
61	41.5		41.4			82.9	41.5					41.5	-41.4
62	Sub-acute and Juvenile Offender Unit												
63						0.0	(50.0)					(50.0)	-50.0
64	71.0	0.0	493.8	0.0	0.0	564.8	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	-543.8
65	Classification and Furlough												
66						0.0						0.0	0.0
67	Sub Ab Assess Specialist												
68						0.0	30.1					30.1	30.1
69	Total Classification and Furlough												
70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	30.1
71	Transport & Class												
72						0.0						0.0	0.0
73	Subst Ab Assess Specialist												
74	30.1		30.1			60.2						0.0	-60.2
75	Total Transport & Class												
76	30.1	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-60.2
77	DOC TOTAL												
78	237.8	0.0	4,709.5	0.0	0.0	4,947.3	237.8	0.0	4,561.3	0.0	0.0	4,799.1	-148.2
79	EDUC & EARLY DEVLPMT												
80	Special & Supplemental Svcs												
81	Special Education												
82			110.9			110.9			110.9			110.9	0.0
83	Project Grants												
84	Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff												
85						0.0			0.7			0.7	0.7
86	Secondary Transition Capacity Building												
87	100.0					100.0	100.0					100.0	0.0
88	Early Development												
89	Head Start Grants												
90						150.0	150.0					150.0	0.0
91	150.0					150.0						150.0	0.0
92	250.0	0.0	110.9	0.0	0.0	360.9	250.0	0.0	111.6	0.0	0.0	361.6	0.7
93	HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES												
94	Alaska Longevity Programs												
95	AK Longevity Prgms Mgt												
96						0.0			64.3			64.3	64.3
97	Transfer in from Administration												
98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.0	0.0	64.3	64.3
99	Total AK Longevity Prgms Mgmt												
100	Pioneers' Homes												
101						0.0						0.0	0.0
102	Transfer in from Administration												
103						0.0			10,340.8			10,340.8	10,340.8
104	Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff												
105						0.0			1.9			1.9	1.9
106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,342.7	0.0	0.0	10,342.7	10,342.7
107	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,407.0	0.0	0.0	10,407.0	10,407.0
108	Total AK Longevity Prgms												
109	Behavioral Health												
110	AK Youth Initiative												
111						0.0						0.0	0.0
112	Transfer from Foster Care AYI												
113						0.0			400.0			400.0	400.0
114	Transfer from SED Youth												
115						0.0			1,445.4			1,445.4	1,445.4
116	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,845.4	0.0	0.0	1,845.4	1,845.4
117	Total AK Youth Initiative												
118						0.0						0.0	0.0
119	Behavioral Health Medicaid Svcs												

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

	FY2004 Trust Recommendations						March 6, 2003 Release						
	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	Total Funds Difference
2	DEPARTMENT/ BRU/COMPONENT												
96	Transfer from Medicaid Services												
97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28,942.2	0.0	0.0	28,942.2	28,942.2
98	Behavioral Health Grants												
99	Transfer from ADA Treatment Grants												
100	Transfer from Gen'l Community MH Grants												
101	Transfer to Psych Emerg Svcs												
102	Replace Alcohol GF/MH with Alc Tax												
103	Reduce Gen Comm MH grants and replace with Medicaid through ProShare												
104	Reduce Gen Comm MH designated BRU grants and replace with Medicaid through ProShare												
105	Maintain only high priority MH services												
106	Family Wellness Camps												
107	MH Consumer & Family Conference												
108	Women&Childm Collab Project												
109	Trans Housing Oper Funds												
110	Mini-Grants for Benef experiencing MI Substance Abuse Treatment for Juveniles in Rural AK; Prev/Treatment for Family Preservation												
111	Support for Therapeutic Courts, Corrections Treatment Program, CDVSA & 3rd Party Review												
112	Mini-Grants for Chronic Alcoholic Benef Rural Svcs-Deaf/Hmg Impaired Svcs for People w Brain Injuries												
113	Rural Svcs-Deaf/Hmg Impaired Svcs for People w Brain Injuries												
114	Svcs for People w Brain Injuries												
115	Total Behavioral Health Grants												
116	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,346.7	0.0	0.0	16,027.2	0.0	17,373.9	0.0
117	Behavioral Health Administration												
118	Transfer from MHDD Admin												
119	Annualize non-GF FY2003 COLA												
120	Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff												
121	Transfer from ADA Admin												
122	Transfer from ADA Treatment Grants												
123	Savings/Efficiencies due to Reorg												
124	Inpatient Quality Assurance												
125	Assis Liv Lic/Hlth&SafetyQA												
126	DMHDD Quality Assurance Package												
127	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	352.8	0.0	2,034.9	0.0	0.0	2,387.7	2,387.7
128	Comm Action Prev&Interv (CAPI) Grants												
129	Local match rate from 10% to 25%												
130	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	907.1	0.0	0.0	907.1	907.1
131	Rural Svcs & Suicide Prevention												
132	Replace Alcohol GF/MH with Alc Tax												
133	Local match rate from 10% to 25%												
134	Total Behavioral Health Admin												
135	Comm Action Prev&Interv (CAPI) Grants												

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

1	2	FY2004 Trust Recommendations					March 6, 2003 Release					Total Funds Difference	
		MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*		AHFC Dividends
						0.0						0.0	0.0
	135											0.0	0.0
	137	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.4	2,000.0	0.0	2,158.4	2,158.4
	138					0.0			7,354.4			7,354.4	7,354.4
	139					0.0			92.4			92.4	92.4
	140					0.0			395.5			395.5	395.5
	141					0.0			302.4			302.4	302.4
	142					0.0	402.5					402.5	402.5
	143					0.0			(2,122.4)			(2,122.4)	-2,122.4
	144					0.0						0.0	0.0
	145					0.0						0.0	0.0
	146	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	402.5	0.0	6,022.3	0.0	0.0	6,424.8	6,424.8
	147					0.0			12,908.0			12,908.0	12,908.0
	148					0.0			(264.5)			(264.5)	-264.5
	149					0.0			(395.5)			(395.5)	-395.5
	150					0.0			(1,857.2)			(1,857.2)	-1,857.2
	151					0.0			(637.0)			(637.0)	-637.0
	152					0.0	250.0					250.0	250.0
	153					0.0	367.0					367.0	367.0
	154					0.0	200.0					200.0	200.0
	155					0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0
	156					0.0						0.0	0.0
	157					0.0						0.0	0.0
	158					0.0	50.0					50.0	50.0
	159					0.0	50.0					50.0	50.0
	160	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	917.0	0.0	9,753.8	0.0	0.0	10,670.8	10,670.8
	161					0.0			1,111.9			1,111.9	1,111.9
	162	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,111.9	0.0	0.0	1,111.9	1,111.9
	163					0.0			5,768.3			5,768.3	5,768.3
	164					0.0			(302.4)			(302.4)	-302.4
	165					0.0			(1,445.4)			(1,445.4)	-1,445.4
	166					0.0			(100.2)			(100.2)	-100.2
	167					0.0			(1,249.5)			(1,249.5)	-1,249.5
	168	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,670.8	0.0	0.0	2,670.8	2,670.8
	169					0.0			8,345.5			8,345.5	8,345.5
	170					0.0			(743.0)			(743.0)	-743.0
	171					0.0						0.0	0.0
	172	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,602.5	0.0	0.0	7,602.5	7,602.5

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1		FY2004 Trust Recommendations						March 5, 2003 Release						
2	DEPARTMENT/ BRU/COMPONENT	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	Total Funds Difference
173	Total Behavioral Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,019.0	0.0	61,049.3	18,027.2	0.0	31,546.3	31,546.3
174	Children's Services													
175	Children's Services Management						0.0						0.0	0.0
176	Transfer from MCFC						0.0			102.5			102.5	102.5
177	Total Children's Svcs Mgmt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.5	0.0	0.0	102.5	
178	Front Line Social Workers						0.0			148.6			148.6	148.6
179	Total FLSW	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	148.6	0.0	0.0	148.6	
180	Family Preservation						0.0						0.0	0.0
181	Suppld Parenting-Parent Bond						0.0	250.0					250.0	250.0
182	Total Family Preservation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	
183	Foster Care Augmented Rate						0.0			500.0			500.0	500.0
184	Total FC Augmented Rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	
185	Foster Care Special Need						0.0			747.9			747.9	747.9
186	Total FC Special Need	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	747.9	0.0	0.0	747.9	
187	Residential Child Care						0.0			3,956.3			3,956.3	3,956.3
188	MH Stabiliz Hms						0.0	100.0					100.0	100.0
189	Total Residential Child Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3,956.3	0.0	0.0	4,056.3	
190	Healthy Families						0.0						0.0	0.0
191	Healthy Fam Control Grp Study						0.0	100.0					100.0	100.0
192	Total Healthy Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
193	Infant Learning Program Grants						0.0			4,203.3			4,203.3	4,203.3
194	ILP Waitlist Reduction and Base Grant Restoration						0.0						0.0	0.0
195	Total Infant Learning Pgm Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,203.3	0.0	0.0	4,203.3	
196	Total Children's Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	450.0	0.0	9,658.6	0.0	0.0	16,013.9	16,013.9
197	Health Care Services													
198	Medical Assistance Administration						0.0						0.0	0.0
199	Medicaid Review and Enhancement Project						0.0	200.0					200.0	200.0
200	Total Medical Assistance Admin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	200.0
201	Juvenile Justice												0.0	0.0
202	McLaughlin Youth Ctr			159.5			159.5			159.5			159.5	0.0
203	Fbx Youth Facility			81.9			81.9			83.3			83.3	1.4
204	Bethel Youth Facility			50.9			50.9			53.3			53.3	2.4
205	Total Juvenile Justice	0.0	0.0	292.3	0.0	0.0	292.3	0.0	0.0	296.1	0.0	0.0	296.1	3.8
206	Senior and Disabilities Services												0.0	0.0
207	Senior/Disabilities Svcs Admin						0.0						0.0	0.0
208	Transfer from MHDD Admin						0.0			1,190.4			1,190.4	1,190.4
209	Total Sr/Disabilities Svcs Admin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,190.4	0.0	0.0	1,190.4	1,190.4
210	Protec, Comm Svcs, Admin (PCSA)						0.0						0.0	0.0
211	Transfer from Administration						0.0			910.6			910.6	910.6
212	Rural LTC Development						0.0	110.0					110.0	110.0
213	Quality Assurance						0.0	178.9					178.9	178.9
214	B: Dev-Rural Issues ACoA						0.0	15.0					15.0	15.0
215	Delegation of Adult Protective Services in Rural Areas						0.0	75.0					75.0	75.0
216	Annualize non-GF FY2003 COLA						0.0	3.0					3.0	3.0
217	ACoA Planner						0.0	75.5					75.5	75.5
218	Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff						0.0	0.1					0.1	0.1

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

1	DEPARTMENT/ BRU/COMPONENT	FY2004 Trust Recommendations					March 5, 2003 Release					Total Funds Difference	
		MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*		AHFC Dividends
219	Savings/Efficiencies due to Reorg Transfer Commission on Aging to Boards and Commissions BRU					0.0	(4.9)					(4.9)	-4.9
220	Total P.ct, Comm Svcs, Admin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			(70.3)			(70.3)	-70.3
221	Home & Comm Based Services					0.0	452.6	0.0	840.3	0.0	0.0	1,292.9	1,292.9
222	Transfer from Administration					0.0			1,871.6			1,871.6	1,871.6
223	ADRD Support Services					0.0	250.0					250.0	250.0
224	Geriatric Education/Training					0.0	250.0					250.0	250.0
225	Innovative Respite/Chores - all beneficiaries					0.0	375.0					375.0	375.0
226	Elders with Co-Occurring Disorders					0.0	190.0					190.0	190.0
227	Subst Abuse Trmt - Elderly					0.0						0.0	0.0
228	Mini-grants for ADRD Beneficiaries					0.0	257.2					257.2	257.2
229	Day Treatment for CMI Elderly					0.0						0.0	0.0
230	Family Caregiver Support					0.0						0.0	0.0
231	ADRD Trng - In-home Providers					0.0						0.0	0.0
232	Adult Day Quality Enhancement					0.0						0.0	0.0
233	Total Home & Comm Based Svcs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,322.2	0.0	1,871.6	0.0	0.0	3,193.8	3,193.8
234	Community DD Grants					0.0			18,626.7			18,626.7	18,626.7
235	Refinance DD clients with Medicaid					0.0			(1,528.8)			(1,528.8)	-1,528.8
236	Reduce DD grants and replace with Medicaid through ProShare					0.0			(5,859.8)			(5,859.8)	-5,859.8
237	Reduce DD designated BRU grants and replace with Medicaid through ProShare					0.0			(25.1)			(25.1)	-25.1
238	Reduce underutilized grants and nonhabilitative grants					0.0			(2,158.3)			(2,158.3)	-2,158.3
239	AmDisabAct Com Prgm Access					0.0						0.0	0.0
240	Learn as You Earn Program					0.0	100.0					100.0	100.0
241	DDRisk Mgt&Insitl Prev					0.0						0.0	0.0
242	Mini-Grants for Benef w Disabilities					0.0	224.4					224.4	224.4
243	DD Waitlist Reduction and Base Grant					0.0						0.0	0.0
244	Restoration					0.0						50.0	50.0
245	Inclusive Recreation					0.0	50.0					50.0	50.0
246	Dental Training Program					0.0	50.0					50.0	50.0
247	Positive Behavior Support Training					0.0						0.0	0.0
248	Total Community DD Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	424.4	0.0	9,054.7	0.0	0.0	9,479.1	9,479.1
249	Total Senior and Disabilities Svcs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,199.2	0.0	12,957.0	0.0	0.0	15,156.2	15,156.2
250	State Health Services												
251	Maternal, Child, Family Hlth			102.5		102.5			102.5			102.5	0.0
252	Transfer to Children's Svcs Mngt					0.0			(102.5)			(102.5)	-102.5
253	Behav/MHSvs-Young Childm					0.0						0.0	0.0
254	Total Maternal, Child, Family Hlth	0.0	0.0	102.5	0.0	102.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-102.5
255	Healthy Families Program					0.0						0.0	0.0
256	Healthy Fam Control Grp Study	100.0				100.0						0.0	-100.0
257	Total Healthy Families Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
258	Community Health Grants			98.3		98.3			98.3			98.3	0.0
259	Total Community Health Grants	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0
260	Community Health/EMS Grants					0.0						0.0	0.0

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

	FY2004 Trust Recommendations						March 5, 2003 Release						
	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	Total Funds Difference
261						0.0	50.0					50.0	50.0
262	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
263			4,203.3			4,203.3						0.0	-4,203.3
254			625.0			625.0						0.0	-625.0
265	0.0	0.0	4,828.3	0.0	0.0	4,828.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4,828.3
266	100.0	0.0	5,029.1	0.0	0.0	5,129.1	50.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	296.6	-4,832.5
267	Administrative Services												
268	Commissioner's Office												
269			220.5			220.5						0.0	-220.5
270	0.0	0.0	220.5	0.0	0.0	220.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-220.5
271			69.2			69.2			69.2			69.2	0.0
272												0.0	0.0
273	50.0					50.0						0.0	-50.0
274	50.0	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	119.2	0.0	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	69.2	-50.0
275	50.0	0.0	289.7	0.0	0.0	339.7	0.0	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	465.8	126.1
276	Boards and Commissions												
277			336.0			336.0			336.0			336.0	0.0
278						0.0						0.0	0.0
279						0.0						0.0	0.0
280						0.0						0.0	0.0
281	200.0					200.0						0.0	-200.0
282						0.0			0.5			0.5	0.5
283						0.0			(33.0)			(33.6)	-33.6
284	200.0	0.0	336.0	0.0	0.0	536.0	0.0	0.0	302.9	0.0	0.0	302.9	-233.1
285			283.4			283.4			283.4			283.4	0.0
286	18.0					18.0	18.0					18.0	0.0
287						0.0						0.0	0.0
288	50.0					50.0	50.0					50.0	0.0
289						0.0	200.0					200.0	200.0
290	85.0					85.0	85.0					85.0	0.0
291						0.0			(28.3)			(28.3)	-28.3
292						0.0			0.9			0.9	0.9
293	153.0	0.0	283.4	0.0	0.0	436.4	353.0	0.0	256.0	0.0	0.0	609.0	172.6
294	Commission on Aging												
295						0.0			70.3			70.3	70.3
296	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.3	0.0	0.0	70.2	0.0
297			9.5			9.5			9.5			9.5	0.0
298	200.0					200.0	200.0					200.0	0.0
299	150.0					150.0	150.0					150.0	0.0
300	100.0					100.0	100.0					100.0	0.0
301	5.0					5.0	5.0					5.0	0.0
302	80.0					80.0	80.0					80.0	0.0
303						0.0	1.3					1.3	1.3
304						0.0			(9.5)			(9.5)	-9.5

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
	FY2004 Trust Recommendations							March 5, 2003 Release							
1				Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL				Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	Total Funds Difference		
2	DEPARTMENT/ BRU/COMPONENT	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH				MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH					
305	<i>Total GCDSE</i>	535.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	544.5	536.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	536.3	-8.2	
306	Suicide Prev Council														
307	<i>Suicide Prev Council</i>						0.0			220.5			220.5	220.5	
308	<i>Total Suicide Prevention Council</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	220.5	0.0	0.0	220.5		
309	<i>Total Boards and Commissions</i>	888.0	0.0	628.9	0.0	0.0	1,516.9	889.3	0.0	849.7	0.0	0.0	1,739.0	222.1	
310	Medical Assistance														
311	Medicaid Services			28,942.2			28,942.2						0.0	-28,942.2	
	<i>Medicaid Review and Enhancement Project</i>	200.0					200.0						0.0	-200.0	
313	<i>Total Medical Assistance</i>	200.0	0.0	28,942.2	0.0	0.0	29,142.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-29,142.2	
314	Front Line Social Workers			148.6			148.6						0.0	-148.6	
315	<i>Total Front Line Social Workers</i>	0.0	0.0	148.6	0.0	0.0	148.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-148.6	
316	Purchased Svcs.														
317	Family Preservation														
318	<i>Suppld Parenting-Parent Benef</i>	250.0					250.0						0.0	-250.0	
319	Foster Care Augmented Rate			500.0			500.0						0.0	-500.0	
320	Foster Care Special Need			747.9			747.9						0.0	-747.9	
321	Foster Care AK Youth Initiative			400.0			400.0						0.0	-400.0	
322	Residential Child Care			3,956.3			3,956.3						0.0	-3,956.3	
323	<i>MH Stabliz Hms</i>	100.0		50.0			150.0						0.0	-150.0	
324	<i>Total Purchased Services</i>	350.0	0.0	5,654.2	0.0	0.0	6,004.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6,004.2	
325	Alcohol & Drug Abuse Svcs.														
326	Administration			385.9			385.9						0.0	-385.9	
327	<i>Total ADA Admin</i>	0.0	0.0	385.9	0.0	0.0	385.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-385.9	
328	ADA Treatment Grants			7,270.7	3,600.0		10,870.7						0.0	-10,870.7	
329	<i>SubstAb Tx-Rural Wm w/childm</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0	
330	<i>Family Wellness Camps</i>	150.0		200.0			350.0						0.0	-350.0	
331	<i>Women&Childm Collab Project</i>						0.0						0.0	0.0	
332	<i>Mini-Grants for Chronic Alcoholic Benef</i>	317.6					317.6						0.0	-317.6	
333	<i>Trans Housing Oper Funds</i>	200.0					200.0						0.0	-200.0	
334	<i>Reapprop of Family Recovery Camps Base Modifications for DADA Grantees: "Keep the Doors Open"</i>			925.0			925.0						0.0	-925.0	
335															
336	<i>API 2000 Anch Detox & Dual Diagnosis</i>			278.5			278.5						0.0	-278.5	
337	<i>Total ADA Treatment Grants</i>	667.6	0.0	8,674.2	3,600.0	0.0	12,941.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12,941.8	
338	Comm Action Prev&Interv (CAPI) Grants			1,032.5			1,032.5						0.0	-1,032.5	
339	<i>Total CAPI Grants</i>	0.0	0.0	1,032.5	0.0	0.0	1,032.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,032.5	
340	Rural Svcs & Suicide Prevention			2,276.8			2,276.8						0.0	-2,276.8	
341	<i>Village Based Counselors Expansion</i>			125.0			125.0						0.0	-125.0	
342	<i>Total Rural Svcs & Suicide Prev</i>	0.0	0.0	2,401.8	0.0	0.0	2,401.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2,401.8	
343	<i>Total Alcohol & Drug Abuse Svcs</i>	667.6	0.0	12,494.4	3,600.0	0.0	16,762.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-16,762.0	
344	Community Mental Health Grants														
345	General Comm MH Grants			2,954.4			2,954.4						0.0	-2,954.4	
346	<i>MY Consumer & Family Conference</i>	50.0					50.0						0.0	-50.0	
347	<i>Rural Svcs-Doa/Hmg Impaired</i>	75.0					75.0						0.0	-75.0	
348	<i>Mini-Grants for Benef experiencing MI</i>	385.8					385.8						0.0	-385.8	
349	<i>Svs for People w Brain Injuries</i>	175.0					175.0						0.0	-175.0	

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

C	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1		FY2004 Trust Recommendations					March 5, 2003 Release							
2	DEPARTMENT/ BRU/COMPONENT	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	Total Funds Difference
350	Bring the Kids Home Initiative			1,125.0			1,125.0						0.0	-1,125.0
351	Total Gen'l Comm MH Grants	685.8	0.0	4,079.4	0.0	0.0	4,765.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4,765.2
352	Psychiatric Emergency Svcs			6,825.4			6,825.4						0.0	-6,825.4
353	Rural Mental Health Consultation, Training and Coverage	402.5					402.5						0.0	-402.5
354	Reappropriation of Mental Health Conference						0.0						0.0	0.0
355	API 2000 Enhanced Crisis Respite			422.2			422.2						0.0	-422.2
356	Community Mental Health Grant Floor			300.0			300.0						0.0	-300.0
357	Total Psych Emerg Svcs	402.5	0.0	7,547.6	0.0	0.0	7,950.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7,950.1
358	Services/Chronically Mentally Ill			12,908.0			12,908.0						0.0	-12,908.0
359	Independent Case Management and Flexible Support Services	250.0					250.0						0.0	-250.0
360	Integ Spls-Co-occurrng Disorders	367.0					367.0						0.0	-367.0
361	Consumr-directd Prog&Clubhses	200.0					200.0						0.0	-200.0
362	LINK Project						0.0						0.0	0.0
363	API2000 Intensive Community Services			450.0			450.0						0.0	-450.0
364	API2000 Designated Evaluation & Treatment			1,582.1			1,582.1						0.0	-1,582.1
365	Non-Profit Transitional Housing (operations)	50.0					50.0						0.0	-50.0
366	Beyond Shelter Program: Outpatient Services for Homeless Persons	50.0					50.0						0.0	-50.0
367	Total Svcs CMI	917.0	0.0	14,940.1	0.0	0.0	15,857.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-15,857.1
368	Designated Eval & Treatment			1,111.9			1,111.9						0.0	-1,111.9
369	Total Designatd Eval&Treatment Svcs to SED Youth	0.0	0.0	1,111.9	0.0	0.0	1,111.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,111.9
370	Total SED Yth	0.0	0.0	6,032.8	0.0	0.0	6,032.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6,032.8
371	Total Comm MH Grants	2,005.3	0.0	33,711.8	0.0	0.0	35,717.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-35,717.1
372	Institutions & Administration													
373	MH/DD Admin			2,631.1			2,631.1						0.0	-2,631.1
374	Inpatient Quality Assurance	30.0					30.0						0.0	-30.0
375	Assis Liv Lic/Hlth&SafetyQA	145.0					145.0						0.0	-145.0
376	DMI/DD Quality Assurance Package	175.0					175.0						0.0	-175.0
377	DD Combined Quality Assurance Package						0.0						0.0	0.0
378	API2000 Utilization Review & Emergency Svcs Coordination			211.0			211.0						0.0	-211.0
379	DD Quality Assurance Position and Training			50.0			50.0						0.0	-50.0
380	Total MH/DD Admin	350.0	0.0	2,892.1	0.0	0.0	3,242.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3,242.1
381	Alaska Psychiatric Institute			8,345.5			8,345.5						0.0	-8,345.5
382	API 2000 Community Services			2,943.8			2,943.8						0.0	-2,943.8
383	Total API	0.0	0.0	11,289.3	0.0	0.0	11,289.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11,289.3
384	Total Inst & Admin	350.0	0.0	14,181.4	0.0	0.0	14,531.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14,531.4
385	Community DD Grants													
386	Community DD Grants			18,626.7			18,626.7						0.0	-18,626.7
387	AmDisabAct Com Prqm Access						0.0						0.0	0.0
388														

Comparison FY2004 Trust Recommendations to March 5, 2003 Budget Release

C	D	FY2004 Trust Recommendations					March 5, 2003 Release					S		
		F	G	H	I	J	K	M	N	O	P		Q	R
1														
2	DEPARTMENT/ BRU/COMPONENT	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	MHTAAR	MHT - Admin	GF/MH	Alcohol/ Other Drug Abuse Treatment/ Prevention*	AHFC Dividends	TOTAL	Total Funds Difference
389	Learn as You Earn Program	100.0					100.0						0.0	-100.0
390	DDRisk Mgt&Instil Prev						0.0						0.0	0.0
391	Mini-Grants for Benef w Disabilities	224.4					224.4						0.0	-224.4
392	DD Waitlist Reduction and Base Grant Restoration			625.0			625.0						0.0	-625.0
393	Inclusive Recreation	50.0					50.0						0.0	-50.0
394	Dental Training Program	50.0					50.0						0.0	-50.0
395	Positive Behavior Support Training	70.0		70.0			140.0						0.0	-140.0
396	Total ComDD Grnts	494.4	0.0	19,117.0	0.0	0.0	19,816.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-19,816.1
397	DHSS TOTAL	5,105.3	0.0	120,694.3	3,600.0	0.0	129,399.6	6,807.5	0.0	95,385.2	18,027.2	0.0	120,219.9	-9,179.7
398	LAW													
400	Civil Division													
401	Human Services Section (Base)			63.8			63.8			63.8			63.8	0.0
402	Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff						0.0			0.6			0.6	0.6
403	DEPT OF LAW TOTAL	0.0	0.0	63.8	0.0	0.0	63.8	0.0	0.0	64.4	0.0	0.0	64.4	0.6
404														
405	NATURAL RESOURCES													
406	MH Trust Lands Admin	1,100.0					1,100.0	1,100.0					1,100.0	0.0
407	Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff						0.0	8.6					8.6	8.6
408	DNR TOTAL	1,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,100.0	1,108.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,108.6	8.6
409														
410	REVENUE													
411	AK MHTrust Authority		1,190.2	100.0			1,290.2		1,190.2				1,190.2	-100.0
412	Alcohol Grant Review						0.0	100.0					100.0	100.0
413	Health Insurance for Non-Covered Staff						0.0		8.9				8.9	8.9
414	DOR TOTAL	0.0	1,190.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,290.2	100.0	1,199.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,299.1	8.9
415														
416	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA													
417	Anchorage Campus			200.8			200.8			200.8			200.8	0.0
418	Fairbanks Campus						0.0						0.0	0.0
419	Distance Delivery BSW						0.0						0.0	0.0
420	Distance Delivery MSW	50.0					50.0	50.0					50.0	0.0
421	UA TOTAL	50.0	0.0	200.8	0.0	0.0	250.8	50.0	0.0	200.8	0.0	0.0	250.8	0.0
422														
423	ALASKA COURT SYSTEM													
424	Alaska Court System													
425	Trial Courts			79.3			79.3			79.3			79.3	0.0
426	Court Coord Resources	183.2					183.2	183.2					183.2	0.0
427	ACS TOTAL	183.2	0.0	79.3	0.0	0.0	262.5	183.2	0.0	79.3	0.0	0.0	262.5	0.0
428														
429	OPERATING TOTALS	8,838.8	1,190.2	141,619.5	3,600.0	0.0	155,248.5	9,087.4	1,199.1	101,940.3	18,027.2	0.0	130,254.0	-24,994.5
430	CAPITAL PROJECTS													
431	ADMINISTRATION													
432	Integrating Cultural Resources into ADRD Programs/ Environments	87.5		8.5			175.0						0.0	-175.0
433	Silka Pioneers' Home Improvements			50.0			50.0						0.0	-50.0