

AK LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FILES SCOMM 157 3362

- ii. Follow-up training must be delivered in a timely and relevant manner
- iii. Academy training must be integrated into follow-up training in a meaningful and cost-effective way
- iv. Teaching modules should be evaluated on teachability, relevance, and appropriateness of vocabulary.
- v. Curriculum, schedules, instructors, training, and delivery systems must be reviewed and revised as needed

VI. *Final Report to the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety on the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Program, Arthur E. Hippler, ISER, October 1982.*

- a. Selectivity: We should have fewer, better selected, and better trained VPSOs
- b. Constables: We should have more constables
- c. Oversight: There should be more careful and intense professional oversight by Troopers
- d. Program advantages:
 - i. Villages are a bit more than marginally better off with the program. Some villages are significantly better off, many only marginally better, and for some the program makes no discernible difference.
 - ii. There is no discernible difference in program effectiveness from region to region
- e. Program disadvantages:
 - i. cost-effectiveness (most villages were served by marginally effective VPSOs at \$70,000 per annum)
 - ii. problems with personnel selection and competence
 - iii. questionable usefulness of training modules,
 - iv. variable quality of data collected,
 - v. the burdensome concept of the program:
 - 1. multifaceted VPSO duties and
 - 2. the inevitable inefficiencies associated with disjunctive administrative, operational, and fiscal control.
 - vi. Such problems are a likely a result of extremely rapid program expansion, overly ambitious program aims, innate difficulties in finding qualified personnel, and the sheer logistical difficulties associated with bush programs.

VII. *Overall VPSO Program Evaluation, Price Waterhouse, December 1984.*

- a. Program advantages:
 - i. The VPSO Program has met its primary goal of providing public safety services to selected villages.
 - ii. It is an appropriate to providing village public safety services to a state with as many diverse governments, geographical areas, and cultures as Alaska.

- iii. A major program strength is deterrence of crime due to the presence of a VPSO in the village
- iv. The village has a trained officer who can respond to the diverse needs of both the village and the Troopers
- b. Program disadvantages:
 - i. poorly defined roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in the program
 - ii. inadequate planning
 - iii. inefficient utilization of human and financial resources

VIII. *The Village Public Safety Officer Program, Concept, History and Operation*, State of Alaska, undated (1988?).

- a. Career Ladder: Part of the conceptual design of the VPSO program is to provide a long term career ladder for rural individuals, enhancing their opportunities for employment in municipal police departments, State Troopers, or Fish and Wildlife
- b. Program Advantages: VPSOs act as a valuable communications link with the Troopers, and their immediate action, as directed by the Troopers, can extinguish many potentially volatile situations and protect items of evidentiary value.

IX. *Report on the Status of Alaska Natives: A Call for Action*, Alaska Federation of Natives, 1989.

- a. Public policies and interventions intended to assist Native individuals have created and perpetuated dependence rather than self-sufficiency. The struggle to adjust to political and economic systems over which Natives living in rural villages have little real control generates feelings of helplessness and frustration and results in destructive behavior. Native policy must be premised on facilitating self-help and on assisting individuals, families and communities to cope with social and economic change.

X. *The Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Program in Rural Alaska: Trends and Prospects*, Otwin Marenin, Department of Political Science/Justice, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1989.

- a. Village Support: Existing political institutions in the village must support the VPSOs for them to be effective. In villages where councils were strong, VPSOs were able to carry out their work. Where councils were weak, village police often resigned their position.
- b. Goals of Policing: Policing should be
 - i. **effective** (order and safety are maintained or restored),
 - ii. **efficient** (with little waste),
 - iii. **accessible** (community members are sustained in demanding services by the belief that they are entitled to them), and
 - iv. **legitimate** (the substance of policing incorporates existing traditional values with imported formal legal rights and

obligations, and the behavior of police matches the expressed preferences of the community)

c. Program advantages

- i. The notion of policing not just as crime fighting but as the use of state power to provide for minimal social order and protection against accidents, emergency, disorder, and victimization and to be secured in their personal welfare.

d. Program disadvantages:

- i. **The goals of the program are unlikely to be achieved given the current organization of the program. They are an extension of imported law enforcement into rural areas; agents paid by the state and working for the state to enforce state laws. Genuine generalist police orientations and work habits which incorporate multiple expectations (firefighting, search and rescue, assistance to the elderly, animal control, etc) will only arise when the VPSO system comes to be controlled by the villages. Not a likely event. The state is not going to pay for something which it cannot ultimately control.**
- ii. The quality of personnel attracted and retained by the program is low. As one of the few salaries positions available in villages, public safety positions are handed out for patronage or personal reasons.
- iii. High turnover – and the loss of training and competence which results
- iv. VPSOs do not have the training or legal authority to deal with much of the problem that confronts them – they deal with the symptoms, not the causes.
- v. The number of agencies involved in administering the program makes any concerted, precisely delineated action problematical as all participants will have somewhat different ideas on what to do and how to do it.
- vi. **The vagueness of stated goals glosses different priorities in objectives and success criteria. Troopers judge needs and effectiveness very differently from villagers or nonprofit coordinators.**

XI. *Innovation in Policing: Bureaucratic Entrepreneurship in the Development of the Village Public Safety Officer Program in Alaska*, Otwin Marenin, Department of Political Science/Justice, UAF, 1989.

- a. **The VPSO program works best in sovereign native communities with functioning Native institutions.**

XII. *The Village Public Safety Officer Program: Providing Public Safety Services to Rural Alaska*, Patrick Jolly, April 1990.

- a.

VPSO Task Force List of Concerns and Recommendations, as Expressed at Hearings

- The issue of *whether or not VPSOs should become state employees* was argued from both sides, for and against, and is still an issue. Those in favor seem to be in favor of more equitable treatment on a par with troopers; while those against seem to be concerned with the possibility of losing control of hiring as well as the program itself to the urban areas.
- There needs to be *better communication with and better response from the Troopers.*
- There is support for *some type of elders' program*, in particular when dealing with youth. It could be an effective way of turning youth around and putting them on track, as well as keeping some out of the system.
- *Tribal courts* could also be an effective way of dealing with some crimes.

VPSO Task Force List of Concerns and Recommendations, as Expressed at Hearings

Several concerns were consistently voiced by many:

- There is a ***feeling of inequity*** whether perceived or real. Public safety is a State responsibility and they want to be treated fairly. Rural Alaskans deserve protection and are as entitled to peace and dignity as the residents of this state who happen to live in an urban area.
- There is also a ***disparity when you look at the area/number of miles covered*** by VPSOs compared to what is asked of a Trooper; it is not just about the population, other factors need to be considered.
- VPSOs really need the ***support and respect of their community***. And they need to ***understand the culture and village***. Which is a lot of why they ***need to come from the rural parts of the State***, not an urban community, no matter who hires them and how they are hired.
- There ***needs to be regional control and input***, including hiring, into their safety issues. Perhaps ***recruiting several VPSOs from larger villages*** to go to other villages; with those from smaller villages going to other villages rather than their own village. ***No one wants to arrest their family or friends***, so this would be one way around that, while still having someone who could adjust and fit in to the culture of the village in which they will reside.

RECOMMENDATIONS

MORE VALUE FOR VPSO STAFF

- PAY
- BENEFITS
- TRAINING
- CAREER PATH
- SUPPORT / RELIEF / COUNSELLING /
- HOUSING / EQUIPMENT
- LOCAL SUPPORT
- STATE SUPPORT - COMPUTERS / BACK-UP - / VEHICLES
FUEL
- CRITERIA FOR VILLAGES TO GET VPSO
 - VIABLE (BY DENALI CAN STDS)
 - DISTANCE FROM TROOPER POST
 - LOCAL SUPPORT & COOPERATION / DIVISIONS
AND ACCEPTANCE
- ADVANCE LEVELS FOR VPSO ADVANCEMENT
 - PEASO OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION
 - REGIONAL SUPERVISOR RANK
 - COM. PILOTS LICENCE
- VPSO - ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD RELATIONSHIP
 - SHARED FACILITIES
 - SHARED EQUIPMENT
 - SHARED PERSONNEL - VPSO IN GUARD

EXPANDED Role For VPSO

- PROBATION SUPERVISION
- DARE INSTRUCTOR
- SOME CRIME INVESTIGATION
-

RELATED ISSUES

- LIABILITY
- CUSTODY OF SEIZED GOODS
- ACCESS TO FUNDS FROM SEIZED STOPS
- MORE TROOPERS - HOW MANY - WHERE
- VPSO - TPO - ISSUES
- LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS
- CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

Public Safety Services in Alaska: 1981-2004

Year	State Troopers	Funded VPSO Positions	Constables	Fish and Wildlife Officers
FY81	?	52	?	?
FY82	?	108	?	?
FY83	308	108	15	117
FY84	297	116	15	118
FY85	300	116	15	113
FY86	302	116	15	111
FY87	310	116	0	88
FY88	249	115	0	85
FY89	258	125	0	88
FY90	257	125	0	88
FY91	257	104	0	88
FY92	260	101	0	88
FY93	258	104	0	86
FY94	259	96	0	86
FY95	251	96	0	91
FY96	252	94	0	91
FY97	258	92	0	93
FY98	258	90	0	93
FY99	258	85	0	91
FY00	237	84	0	89
FY01	237	84.5	0	89
FY02	248	84.5	0	91
FY03	252	84.5	0	91
FY04	256	64.5	0	91

Sources: Department of Public Safety, "History of the VPSO Program: Funded VPSO Positions by Fiscal Year," 2004; Department of Public Safety, "Division of Alaska State Troopers: Personal Services Positions History Classifications Summary by Fiscal Year," 2005; Patrick Jolley, "History of the VPSO Program," 41.

VPSO Task Force List of Concerns and Recommendations, as Expressed at Hearings

Many suggestions would require funding, or more funding:

- **Better pay** is needed to attract and retain VPSOs. They need to be able to support themselves and their families in the village where they live; and the cost of living in the villages is very high.
- **Better benefits** are needed so they have a future and can choose being a VPSO as a career. This includes health insurance and retirement, so they have something to look forward to.
- They want **housing** and they want it to be acceptable housing, not substandard. There is not always a place for them in the village and that makes it hard. Provision for acceptable housing was often voiced as lacking.
- **Being able to take leave** is also necessary. They get sick. They want to be able to take time off for leisure.
- Yet just as important is having **backup when the VPSO cannot be there** for whatever reason. If they are gone for leave or even for training, there is no one there to do their job. The **backup could be provided by a traveling cadre, or by having a second position, or in some other way.**

VPSO Task Force List of Concerns and Recommendations, as Expressed at Hearings

Talis Colberg
Myron
Lafetta

- They need to **debrief and have counseling** available when incidents occur. Some kind of CISM program: Critical Incident Stress Management. Troopers are required to take time off and have counseling when critical incidents occur; yet VPSOs may have to go right back out in very little time, even just a few hours, after having spent all day and night on a suicide or other tragedy. And this is done without counseling or other support.
- **Training** is critical, including for search and rescue and the other areas of responsibility, not just law enforcement. Training when they start, as well as periodically after that. Perhaps have someone come once a month to check in and answer questions, or assist in knowing how to handle something differently, or to confirm the handling of a particular incident was correctly done. It should not just be something that is done when they are hired; it needs to be continuous if they are to be effective and capable in performing their jobs.
- They need a decent **public safety building** where prisoners can be housed, and **things like blankets and pillows are provided**. VPSOs often use their own homes and/or their own pillows and blankets.
- They have many, many **equipment needs** that are not being met. Often VPSOs use their own equipment at their own expense. Here is a list of some of the things mentioned:

VPSO Task Force List of Concerns and Recommendations, as Expressed at Hearings

- Transportation like ATVs, snowmobiles, boats, etc and the gas to run them.
 - Phone and fax, including sat phones and radios.
 - Oil and electricity for the public safety building
 - Stamps and other supplies
- Although uniforms are provided, due to various weather considerations, they are not always satisfactory. Having ***uniforms to reflect weather issues*** for the seasons is needed.
- Dragon Slayers
Aniak*
- Perhaps some money could be put toward ***prevention***. Ideas mentioned were: ***education programs, street lights, and teen centers*** or other activities that would provide something to do.
- Also mentioned was the need to ***promote VPSOs*** through some type of campaign similar to what is done for the troopers. Something to improve how they are viewed, ***show them as being respected*** and respectable.

VPSO Task Force List of Concerns and Recommendations, as Expressed at Hearings

Some things came up that may require changes to law:

- There is a need to have *a way of pardoning past crimes in some cases* so that capable people who are now on the right path can qualify. Too often, people do things when they are young that they regret and that they would not do as an adult. But having done something stupid when they were young can take them out of consideration for a VPSO position. People do change, especially if the mistake was made when they were young, and/or it was an isolated occurrence rather than a pattern of behavior. With the difficulty in finding VPSOs and with the high rate of suicide among youth especially, this change if done carefully could make a big difference.
- Could the *money from forfeitures* in rural Alaska be used to pay for rural public safety? How much money is involved?
- Could some kind of *rural public safety fund be established* to pay for some of what is needed? Perhaps the forfeiture dollars could go into such a fund if one could be established.
- Would it be possible for *VPSOs to be able to confiscate drugs and alcohol*, including home brew, when it is discovered; and especially if the

VPSO Task Force List of Concerns and Recommendations, as Expressed at Hearings

community is dry or damp? Often people can be seen walking with it openly, but because they have not broken a law, nothing can be done.

The report of findings and recommendations is due February 15, 2008.

BYRON L. DORGAN, NORTH DAKOTA, CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6450

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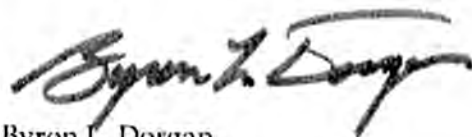
Dear Tribal Leader:

Over the past year, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has held three hearings and convened a number of listening sessions and meetings with tribal leaders to discuss the state of tribal justice systems. These meetings confirm that tribal communities are in the midst of a public safety crisis. I write to ask for your participation in developing legislation to address this crisis and to improve the current system.

Attached is a concept paper that is based on tribal leader comments and recommendations received at our hearings and meetings. The paper describes some of the deficiencies in the tribal justice system, and lists some legislative solutions offered by tribal leaders. The paper was developed to help begin the discussion, which will take place in the coming weeks. This concept paper is merely a set of ideas and we would like to solicit your comment and ideas before deciding on a strategy.

I look forward to working with you to address the serious law enforcement problems that exist in Indian Country. If you have any questions, please contact our staff at the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs at (202) 224-2251.

Sincerely,



Byron L. Dorgan
Chairman

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

FEDERAL ACCOUNTABILITY-COORDINATION MEASURES

- U.S. Attorneys often decline to prosecute Indian Country crimes, and fail to coordinate with tribal prosecutors. *Mandate federal officials to file and maintain data on declination reports.*
- The legal resources at the Federal level are overburdened. *Create an Office of Indian Country Crime within the Criminal Division, and authorize the Department of Justice to appoint tribal prosecutors as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys.*
- Tribes have no one office to go to within the Department of Justice to answer their questions. *Elevate and define the role of the Office of Tribal Justice as a resource for tribal leaders.*
- U.S. Attorney tribal liaisons have proven helpful in prosecuting Indian country crimes, but are inconsistent in delivery of services and communication with tribal communities. *Define the role of Tribal Liaisons at appropriate U.S. Attorney's Offices.*
- Tribal leaders complain that the Department of Justice's grant programs are inflexible, and fail to account for the unique law enforcement needs of Indian communities. *Require the Department of Justice to consult with tribes on the administration of tribal programs.*
- Prosecution of misdemeanor and some other Indian Country crimes do not count towards U.S. Attorney evaluations. *Require U.S. Attorneys' evaluations to include credit for all Indian Country prosecutions, including misdemeanors.*
- Tribal leaders have raised concerns that the current organizational structure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Justice Services (BIA-OJS), including the Internal Affairs Office, has led to a lack of coordination and response to the law enforcement needs of tribal communities. *Enhance coordination between BIA-OJS and tribal law enforcement agencies.*

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY-COORDINATION MEASURES

- Federal laws delegate responsibility of many violent crimes committed on Indian lands to several State governments; however, the laws provide no means of holding States accountable for failure to provide public safety to tribal communities. *Clarify that the Federal Government retains concurrent authority over all PL 280 jurisdictions*
- *Authorize Tribes to adopt resolutions to retrocede jurisdiction back to the federal and tribal governments when States refuse to provide public safety*
- *Set minimum resource (funding and personnel) requirements for States that wish to continue to exercise authority over reservation crimes. If States cannot meet the requirements, then authority over reservation crimes should retrocede back to the federal and tribal governments*
- *Establish programs that provide incentives to Tribes and States to coordinate law enforcement strategies and criminal information (See Wisconsin Stat)*

EMPOWERING TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

- Tribal law enforcement officers are often the first responders to crimes committed on Indian lands. However, federal laws limit the authority of tribal officers to arrest non-Indian suspects. *Expand on program to grant special commissions that enable tribal police officers to make arrests for all crimes committed on Indian lands.*
- Tribal law enforcement officers are often the first responders to crimes committed on Indian lands, but few have access to criminal databases that enable them to determine whether a suspect is dangerous or has a prior criminal record. *Authorize tribal law enforcement to access national criminal databases.*
- There exists a significant shortage in police personnel on Indian lands. Recruitment and retention of tribal police officers is difficult. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that Bureau of Indian Affairs police officers are required to receive training at the Indian Police Academy in Albuquerque, NM. *Provide greater flexibility for training of tribal law enforcement officers.*
- Tribal law enforcement agencies rely in on available tribal and federal funds and have been historically underfunded. *Establish a federally-chartered tribal law enforcement foundation to support the mission of tribal police departments.*

PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES FOR TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

- Alcohol plays a role in 80% of crimes committed on Indian lands. The Indian alcohol and substance abuse act expired in 2000, and has not been funded within the BIA since 2005. *Reauthorize and amend the Indian Alcohol & Substance Abuse Act*
- The Indian Tribal Justice Support (ITJSA) and the Tribal Technical & Legal Assistance (TTLA) Acts fund essential tribal court services, the ITJSA expired September 30, 2007; TLAA expired in FY 2004. *Reauthorize the Indian Tribal Justice Support and Technical & Legal Assistance Acts*
- BIA funds meet only 30% of need regarding tribal law enforcement personnel. Tribes have used the DOJ Community Oriented Policing Services Program since FY 1999 to supplement law enforcement personnel. The program has worked well to help tribal police presence; however, tribal leaders complain that the program only offers temporary 3-5 year funding. *Reauthorize and amend the Tribal Community Oriented Policing Services program within the Department of Justice to provide for long term funding.*
- Tribal jails funding has a \$400 million backlog. As a result tribal courts are forced to release offenders often without punishment. *Reauthorize and expand on the Department of Justice Tribal Jails program.*
- *Authorize the construction of regional detention centers for long-term incarceration where deemed appropriate by a consortium of Tribes*

- *Authorize the transfer of prisoners convicted of violent crimes in tribal court to federal prisons with placement assurances.*
- *Authorize/expand on the Native American Probation Office Liaison program*

COLLECTION OF INDIAN COUNTRY CRIME DATA

- *Indian Country crime data either does not exist or is unreliable. This deficiency hinders a comprehensive understanding of crime trends in Indian Country and limits the development of effective strategies for crime prevention. In addition, without reliable data law enforcement agencies cannot effectively allocate resources or measure strategic approaches. Require the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigations, and U.S. Attorneys to track crimes committed in Indian Country by adding an "Indian Country" category to the Uniform Crime Reports; require the Bureau of Justice Statistics to report to Congress annually*
- *Require the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics to help establish tribal data collection systems*
- *Establish or enhance existing Department of Justice data collection programs for Tribes*
- *Establish a Congressional Indian Crime Commission to review the tribal criminal justice system and make recommendations for needed reforms*

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT PILOT PROJECT

- *Approximately 70% of the violent victimizations against Indian women are committed by non-Indians, over whom tribal courts have no jurisdiction. The Amnesty Report noted, "The apparent gap in jurisdiction or enforcement has encouraged non-Indian individuals to pursue criminal activities of various kinds in Indian Country." Establish a pilot program to enhance tribal court jurisdiction over all domestic and sexual violence crimes committed on Indian lands regardless of the race of the offender.*
- *Tribal police training programs provide little focus domestic and sexual violence crimes, while in practice, police in Indian Country routinely face these crimes. As a result, many tribal and federal police are not equipped with the skills to adequately address crimes of sexual violence. Enhance family violence training for tribal and federal law enforcement*

CONCEPT PAPER FOR AN INDIAN COUNTRY CRIME BILL

In 2007, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has held three hearings and convened a number of listening sessions and other meetings with tribal leaders to discuss the state of Indian Country justice. These meetings confirm that tribal communities are mired in a severe public safety crisis.

Those who live in Indian Country know that the crime problems that tribal communities face are not recent developments. In 1975, during the Ford Administration, a "Task Force on Indian Matters" within the Department of Justice found that "law enforcement on most Indian reservations is in serious trouble."¹ This Task Force stated the following reasons for reservation crime in the early 1970s: a confusing jurisdictional structure, inadequate funding of tribal justice systems, inadequate training of tribal and federal police, and a lack of coordination between and within government law enforcement agencies responsible for reservation crimes.

The problem of Indian Country crime and the reasons for it given in 1975 continue unchanged to the present day.

In some ways the problem has been exacerbated by the growth of the reservation population, the increase in non-Indian traffic, and the result of the Supreme Court's *Oliphant v. Suquamish* decision. The statistics are staggering. American Indians are victims of violent crime at more than 2.5 times the rate of the rest of the population. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped or be subject to sexual violence in their lifetimes. Crime rates on remote reservations exceed 10 times the national average.

Tribal communities have suffered with the broken system of justice for more than 30 years. This longstanding crisis demands an immediate and comprehensive response.

This paper addresses five deficiencies: (1) accountability at the federal level for meeting the obligation of enforcing federal crimes on Indian lands; (2) cooperation and accountability of tribal, state, and local authorities with responsibility over Indian Country crimes, particularly those in Public Law 280 jurisdictions; (3) authority of tribal police to arrest and tribal governments to prosecute and proportionately punish crimes on Indian lands; (4) resources for tribal justice systems; and (5) data collection at all levels. A separate section is included to discuss the prevalence of and solutions to domestic violence and sexual assaults against women in Indian Country.

¹ Doris Meissner, U.S. DOJ, Rept on the Task Force on Indian Matters 23 (1975).

ISSUE #1: LACK OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

As noted above, the criminal justice system that exists in Indian Country today is the product of over 200 years of disjointed federal laws and court decisions based on outdated federal policies.² The current system divides responsibility to police Indian lands to federal, state, and tribal governments.³

Under this system, many tribal communities rely solely on the Federal Government (the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), and U.S. Attorney's Offices (USAOs)) to investigate and prosecute violent crimes and other felonies committed on Indian lands.

A glaring deficiency in the system is the lack of any method of accountability on the part of the Federal Government. When a breakdown occurs, tribal governments and community members have no means of demanding a response to their local law enforcement concerns and have no input in decisions which are made hundreds and even thousands of miles away in Washington, D.C.

Tribal leaders and citizens have consistently lodged complaints to Congress that federal and State officials often decline requests for investigate and prosecute reservation crimes, and fail to keep the Tribe and the victims of crime informed about the status of investigations or prosecutions. Federal officials are not required to maintain these records.

Another common complaint is that officials within the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of the Interior (DOI) refuse to consult with tribal governments. These agencies routinely make internal decisions using unpublished guidelines that affect the investigation and prosecution of Indian Country crimes, and the administration of programs designed for the benefit of tribal justice systems. Tribal leaders have asked that these guidelines be made public, and that they be consulted prior to making these determinations.

Consistency in law enforcement personnel is essential to building trust within tribal communities. However, BIA routinely transfers police officers from reservation to reservation without providing an explanation to or receiving input from the tribal communities that they serve.

In the past, the BIA provided an annual law enforcement spending report to Congress and Tribes. That practice has not been followed for the past six years.

² The Major Crimes Act and Public Law 83-280 were enacted during the eras of Assimilation and Termination respectively. The now-repudiated policies behind these Acts were rooted in paternalism. Their ultimate goals were to destroy tribal cultures, and terminate the status of tribes as governments.

³ See Appendix A for breakdown of jurisdiction over Indian Country crimes.

Absent consultation at the community level, many tribal leaders are forced to travel to Washington, D.C. to demand answers. Tribal leaders who have made the journey complain that there is no single office within DOJ that has both the information to answer their questions and the authority to respond to their needs.

The following is a summary of possible legislative solutions to address the lack of accountability at the federal level for reservation crimes.

Recommendations

- **Mandate federal filing of declination reports.** Current law authorizes the BIA, FBI, and USAs to report to tribal officials when declining to investigate or prosecute a major crime committed in Indian Country. The bill should mandate that federal officials file declination reports and maintain specific data on such declinations.
- **Authorize DOJ to appoint tribal prosecutors as Special AUSAs.** Federal law authorizes the Attorney General to "appoint attorneys to assist United States attorneys when the public interest so requires." (28 USC §543). The bill should clarify that USAs can appoint tribal prosecutors to handle Indian Country crimes.
- **Institutionalize OTJ.** The Office of Tribal Justice is only able to serve the needs of tribal leaders if it has access to the Department decision-makers and access to timely information. The bill should institutionalize OTJ, elevate the office within the Department, and codify its mission.
- **Create an Office of Indian Country Crime within the Criminal Division.** This office would work under the direction of a Deputy Assistant Attorney General to: (1) ensure that the law enforcement needs of Indian Country receive focused attention; (2) manage an office of criminal prosecutors offering assistance and expertise to U.S. Attorneys; (3) measure performance and respond to referred prosecutions; (4) facilitate cooperation among tribal and state law enforcement and the various branches of federal law enforcement; (5) and serve as a point of contact and information for Congress, tribal governments, and the public on matters related to Indian Country law enforcement.
- **Tribal Liaisons at each District.** DOJ routinely appoints tribal liaisons at USAOs. However, tribes have reported inconsistent success and responsiveness from the various offices. The bill should require DOJ to appoint a tribal liaison to each District with significant Indian Country jurisdiction, and define the duties of the tribal liaison in order to provide more consistent results to an already successful program.
- **DOJ Consultation.** Legislation should require the Attorney General to consult with tribes in administering programs that affect their justice systems.
- **USAO Evaluations.** DOJ evaluates individual USAs and Assistant USAs based on the number and type of successful prosecutions completed. The bill should require the Attorney General to include all prosecutions in Indian Country towards the positive evaluation of federal prosecutors.
- **BIA Accountability.** Require BIA Special Agents in Charge (SACs) to meet with tribal leaders at their request at the BIA Superintendent's office so that BIA officials can better coordinate on the full array of community needs. Legislation should require the BIA to submit an annual law enforcement spending report to Congress and tribal leaders.

ISSUE #2: TRIBAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

Tribal, State, and local governments share a range of common interests, including the interest in maintaining public safety in their communities on limited budgets. Public safety is, however, a fluid condition. When it breaks down in one jurisdiction, chances are that breakdown will spill over into a nearby community. Thus, public safety in many tribal and nearby communities depends heavily on cooperation between tribal, state, and local governments.

A number of factors add to the need for Tribes and States to coordinate law enforcement services to their citizens, including: Public Law 83-280; the lack of tribal authority over non-Indians; and the increase in criminal use of Indian lands as safe havens to distribute drugs and other illegal substances to the tribal and nearby local communities.

Congress enacted Public Law 83-280 (PL 280) in 1953, in large part at the urging of State governments so that they would have greater authority over reservation matters. Today, more than half of all federally recognized tribes are subject to PL 280 jurisdiction.⁴

As a result of the Act, Public Law 280 State governments have a legal obligation to prosecute most crimes committed on Indian lands. While States have concurrent authority with Tribes over these crimes, many tribal governments rely almost entirely on the States to meet their legal obligation.⁵

As is the case with the Federal Government's obligation to police Indian lands, tribal leaders in PL 280 jurisdictions complain that State police are unresponsive to calls for criminal investigations and the public safety needs of tribal communities. Like the Major Crime Act, PL 280 implemented no mechanism to hold State governments responsible for the obligations incurred.

Moreover, there is no consensus among State or tribal justice officials about the legal implications, obligations, rights, and effects of PL 280. As a result, Tribes and local governments have engaged in disputes over which government has or doesn't have authority over a particular crime.

⁴ PL 280 continues to have a broad effect in Indian Country. Today Public Law 280 and like statutes structure law enforcement and criminal justice for 23% of the reservation-based tribal population in the Lower 48 states and all the Alaskan Natives. Another way of measuring its impact is that 51 % of all federally-recognized tribes in the lower 48 states, and 70 % of all recognized tribes (including Alaska Native villages) are affected by Public Law 280 [and like statutes].

⁵ "Only 21% of PL 280 tribes in mandatory states outside Alaska have police departments. In contrast, 74 % of all remaining tribes in the lower 48 states, including those in the optional Public Law 280 states, have tribal police departments.... [Restricting the analysis to tribes with reservation populations over 100], 35% of all PL 280 tribes with reservation populations greater than 100 in mandatory states other than Alaska have tribal police departments. By comparison, 80% of all other tribes in the lower 48 states with reservation populations greater than 100 have tribal police departments." (Cite)

However, despite the antagonistic underpinnings of PL 280, a number of Tribes and States have proven that these disputes and complaints can be avoided.⁶ Tribes and States have forged working law enforcement relationships, negotiated exactly what the legal obligations are and are not of each government, and devised agreed-upon plans to provide public safety services to their communities.

In non-PL 280 jurisdictions, cooperation is essential to addressing crimes committed by non-Indians. If there is no cross-deputization agreement in place, tribal police will be unable to arrest the non-Indian offender, and local law enforcement will rarely choose to enter reservation lands. When state police do respond, they have to proceed carefully when investigating the crime, absent clear, agreed-upon arrest procedures.

The following is a summary of possible legislative solutions to address the lack of accountability and coordination between Tribes and States to address reservation crimes.

Recommendations

- **Clarify PL 280 Jurisdiction.** The bill should clarify that the Federal Government retains concurrent authority over all PL 280 jurisdictions.
- **Authorize Tribal Retrocession.** For a number of reasons, State governments have not been able to meet their obligation to provide public safety services to tribal communities. In these cases, the bill should authorize Tribes to adopt resolutions to retrocede jurisdiction back to the federal and tribal governments.
- **Establish PL 280 Accountability Agreements.** The bill should set minimum resource (funding and personnel) requirements for States that wish to continue to exercise authority over reservation crimes. If States cannot meet the requirements, then authority over reservation crimes should retrocede back to the federal and tribal governments.
- **Create incentives for States and local government cooperation on law enforcement issues.** Establish a program within the Office of Justice Programs that would encourage tribal-state cooperative law enforcement efforts. An example is found in Wisconsin Statutes §165.90, which provides State grants to joint tribal-county law enforcement plans. This program has been evaluated as very successful in improving reservation law enforcement in Wisconsin. *See David Lovell, Senior Analyst, WI Legislative Staff, Wisconsin's County-Tribal Law Enforcement Program (June 27, 2000).*

ISSUE #3: LOCAL TRIBAL AUTHORITY OVER RESERVATION CRIME

For decades, community policing has proven to be the best method of combating crime. When law enforcement and justice officials develop relationships with citizens and possess a personal investment in the community, they are more likely to understand that community and its law enforcement needs. However, the opportunity of strong community policing is limited in Indian Country.

⁶ See Wis. Stat. §165.90.

Tribal law enforcement officers are the first responders to reservation crimes, but the jurisdictional scheme in place limits their arrest authority. Tribal police officers are generally only permitted to arrest individuals for crimes over which tribal courts have criminal jurisdiction. Thus, tribal officers have to restrain offenders until a county, State, or federal officer arrives, which can be difficult due to the remoteness of reservations, limited Federal and State law enforcement budgets, and the lack of coordination.⁷

The problem with the system is that State, local, and Federal governments have responsibility over Indian Country crimes, but they rarely dedicate an amount of funding that is equal to that responsibility. State and local governments prioritize the public safety needs of their own communities. Federal law enforcement agencies are focused on terrorism, homeland security, and immigration. Public safety in Indian Country is often last on the priority list.

At the same time, tribal governments have only limited jurisdiction, but they are often the only day-to-day regulators of public safety in Indian Country. Tribal police are also the only law enforcement agencies with a vested interest in and understanding of the public safety needs of their communities.

Tribal justice systems represent the last and sometimes only opportunity at obtaining justice for victims of reservation crimes that fall through the federal or state systems. Without prosecution at the tribal level, many of these crimes go unpunished.

Another barrier to tribal policing is the limited access that tribal law enforcement agencies have to national criminal databases.

The Committee has received an increasing number of reports about criminal organizations exploiting the confusion created by the jurisdictional scheme in place. That confusion coupled with a lack of police presence has made Indian reservations soft targets for criminal organizations.

Federal law enforcement officials have stated that Indian reservations are being used as a business development tool by large drug trafficking organizations. Authorities have seized documents outlining the distribution plans of drug organizations to replace alcohol with methamphetamine on reservations and their nearby communities.

This reality makes it essential that tribal police have the ability to access and share criminal history and other information among jurisdictions. Information sharing alternatives include interoperable communication systems, integrated justice information sharing systems, and reliable crime statistics, terrorism, and criminal intelligence. While

⁷ A program that is working in Indian Country is the granting of Special Law Enforcement Commission (SLECs) to tribal officers to enforce federal law, and thus, make arrests of any individual (Indian or non-Indian) committing a crime on Indian lands. The program was not being sufficiently implemented by the BIA. However, several U.S. Attorneys' Offices have taken the initiative of granting Special Commissions through their offices. The BIA would still have to approve the MOU granting the SLEC. Some Tribes complain that the BIA is inflexible in amending its "boiler plate" MOU.

Tribes are permitted limited access to some of these programs, such access is difficult to obtain and is not standardized.

Enhancing authority and legitimacy of the local tribal justice system is crucial to addressing problems with the administration of justice in Indian Country. The following are only a few possible recommendations for legislative provisions to enhance the authority of tribal governments to directly address reservation crimes.

Recommendations

- **Tribal Law Enforcement Arrest Authority.** Current law provides that BIA law enforcement can enforce federal laws on Indian lands. The BIA and a recent DOJ program have offered Special Law Enforcement Commissions to tribal police officers. Legislation should expand on this program, clarify the standards required of tribal officers, and permit flexibility in reaching MOUs between the BIA and the tribal governments seeking special commissions. Legislation should also look to expanding the arresting authority of tribal and federal officers over all crimes committed on Indian lands regardless of the nature of the offense (tribal, federal, or state crime) or the status of the offender as Indian or not.
- **Law Enforcement Information Access.** The bill should enhance coordination, information sharing, and cooperation between tribal, state, and federal law enforcement officers and prosecutors. It should authorize tribal police officers that meet established training and other requirements to access national criminal databases and interoperable communications, and establish clear and consistent standards to permit such access.
- **Law Enforcement Training and Recruitment.** Legislation should establish flexible but consistent national standards for tribal police officer training, require quicker turn around time from the United States for background checks of potential tribal officers, and encourage the BIA to implement a recruitment and retention program.
- **Law Enforcement Foundation.** The current funding for law enforcement is limited. The bill should establish a federally-chartered tribal law enforcement foundation to support the mission of tribal police departments. The foundation would supplement funding for law enforcement activities such as community policing, equipment, and other essential needs.
- **Regional Information Sharing System Grants, (42 USC §3796h).** This program authorizes the Director of BJA to make grants and enter into contracts with State and local criminal justice agencies and non-profit organizations to identify, target, and remove criminal and terrorist conspiracies and activities spanning jurisdictional boundaries. Legislation should establish a tribal set-aside within this program.
- **Federal Indian Country Crime Commission.** Establish a commission made up of judges, law enforcement officers, legal experts, and tribal officials to review the current tribal criminal justice system and to make recommendations relating to jurisdiction, the establishment of federal court satellites on Indian lands, enhancement of tribal court jurisdiction and sentencing authority, and other needed reforms.

ISSUE #4: RESOURCES TO SUPPORT TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Many of the deficiencies listed above can be attributed to the lack of resources dedicated to address reservation crime at all levels of government responsible for such crime.

Maintaining law and order in Indian Country is both a legal and moral obligation that the United States incurred in the over two centuries of dealings with tribal governments. Through treaty and other agreements, Indian Tribes ceded hundreds of millions of acres of their homelands to help build the Nation. In a 1970 Special Message on Indian Affairs, President Nixon summarized the United States' related obligation: "The government has agreed to provide community services such as health, education and public safety, services which would presumably allow Indian communities to enjoy a standard of living comparable to that of other Americans." The Interior Department, through the BIA, provides a base funding stream for all tribal government justice programs to meet a portion of the United States' treaty obligation.

In addition to this broad trust responsibility, the United States Constitution, federal laws, and Supreme Court decisions all acknowledge that Indian Tribes are separate distinct governments within our federal system. As a result, just as DOJ administers grant programs for the benefit of State and local government justice systems, such grants are also made available to tribal governments to supplement their justice systems.

DOJ's FBI presence in Indian Country has understandably dropped sharply in the years since September 11, 2001. FBI activity on Indian lands in New Mexico is down 58%, Washington -55%, Oklahoma -70%, Minnesota -87%, and Utah -50%.

At the same time, funding for tribal justice systems within DOJ that would enable Tribes to make up for the lessened federal presence has consistently dropped over the past seven years. In FY 2000, Congress appropriated the following funding amounts for tribal justice programs within DOJ: tribal COPS program - \$40 million; tribal jails - \$34 million, and the Tribal Youth Program - \$12.5 million. The funding for these programs in FY 2006-07 was \$15 million, \$9 million, and \$10 million respectively. The Administration sought to eliminate these programs in its FY 2008 Budget.

Less than 2500 federal and tribal law enforcement officers patrol 56 million acres of Indian lands. Many reservations are larger than some States. Because of this lack of law enforcement personnel and the remote nature of many reservations, survivors of violent crime report waiting hours and even days for police to respond to their calls.

In addition, many tribal courts systems lack computers, essential tracking systems and public defenders. Tribal jails also face a \$400 million construction backlog. While DOJ provides some funding for jail construction, the BIA provides funding for maintenance, operation, and training of tribal jails and corrections officers.

Given the limited sentencing authority of tribal courts, most tribal jails were built with short-term incarceration in mind. However, in recent years tribal prosecutors have picked up violent criminal cases that fall through the cracks in the federal system, and stacked offenses in an attempt to ensure that the punishment meets the level of the crime. As a

result, the current tribal jails system now includes a diverse mix of petty misdemeanor criminals and hard core violent offenders.

Tribal leaders have noted that there is lack of juvenile justice programs in Indian Country to address the growing problem of juvenile and gang crime. The great majority of Indian Tribes lack a comprehensive juvenile justice system. Many juveniles are not punished for crimes, and status offenses are completely ignored. While DOJ's Tribal Youth Program is a proven success for delinquency prevention, the program is limited in offerings to address juveniles after they are in the tribal or federal court system.

Because of the limited resources available and the complex nature of tribal justice systems, tribal justice administrators are forced to be creative when implementing programs to address crime in their communities. However, this creativity is not welcomed or permitted in many federal programs. Further, federal grants have varying deadlines and requirements, making it administratively complex and time consuming.

Recommendations

- **Reauthorize the Tribal Justice Support & and Tribal Technical and Legal Assistance Acts**, (25 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3681).
- **Reauthorize and Amend the Tribal COPS program**, (42 USC § 3796dd - 3796dd-8), to establish a long-term grant program for tribal police departments.
- **Reauthorize the DOJ Tribal Jails program**, (42 USC § 13709), and clarify that Tribes can use funds to construct tribal court buildings.
- **Tribal Jails.** The bill should establish a permanent funding stream for facilities, staffing, training, and maintenance of local tribal jails for short-term incarceration. This provision should consider alternative sentencing programs and the use of private contract firms for more efficient construction.
- **Regional Detention Facilities.** The bill should establish a funding stream to authorize construction of regional detention centers for longer term incarceration where deemed appropriate by a consortium of Tribes.
- **Transfer tribal prisoners to the Bureau of Prison.** Legislation should establish a program for the regular transfer of violent criminals convicted in tribal court to federal prisons.
- **Increase Funding for Indian Probation Officer Liaisons.** Federal parole officers supervise offenders who are sentenced to a term of probation by the court or who are on parole or supervised release after they're released from prison. Legislation should expand on the Indian Liaison program.
- **Tribal Youth Program**, (42 USC §3796ee-1). The bill should strengthen and expand upon the Tribal Youth Program within DOJ to include programs beyond delinquency prevention.
- **Flexibility of Administration of Tribal Programs.** The bill should require that all federal tribal justice programs should make efforts to allow innovative approaches to justice, including traditional mechanisms of social control.

- **Streamlining Funding Programs.** The bill should consider streamlining tribal justice funding programs to cut administrative costs and time for Tribes, while including adequate accountability requirements.

ISSUE #5: LACK OF INDIAN COUNTRY CRIME DATA

For years, tribal leaders have rightly asserted that Indian Country crime data either does not exist or is unreliable. There is no sustainable system for collecting data of crimes committed on Indian lands. This deficiency hinders a comprehensive understanding of crime trends in Indian Country and limits the development of effective strategies for crime prevention. In addition, without reliable data law enforcement agencies cannot effectively allocate resources or measure strategic approaches.

The lack of timely and reliable crime data is also a proven impediment to obtaining federal funding for tribal justice programs. Without current data, the Administration is less likely to request and Congress is less likely to appropriate significant resources to help address this serious and pervasive problem.

Because the BIA, FBI, and U.S. Attorney's Offices have primary responsibility for violent crimes in Indian Country, the United States should develop and maintain a self-sustaining system for tracking Indian Country crime data. No such system exists.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted one of the first reported studies on American Indians and crime in 1999, which studied the years 1992-1996. In 2004, BJS followed up the '99 report with a similar study of the years 1992-2002. No national reports or updates have been conducted since the 2004 report.

From 1993-2004, BJS compiled a compendium of federal justice statistics. These statistics are very useful, but they lack a specific tribal component. While the studies examine the types of federal offenses committed and the race of criminals in the federal system, they do not make clear which crimes were committed in Indian Country.

Recommendations

- **Federal Data Collection.** The bill should require the BIA, FBI, and U.S. Attorneys to track crimes committed in Indian Country. It should consider adding an "Indian Country" category to the Uniform Crime Reports, and require BJS to report to Congress annually on national Indian Country crime data.
- **Tribal Data Collection.** The lack of resources and expertise in data collection at the tribal level has prevented many Tribes from collecting their own data on reservation crimes. The bill should establish a program directing the BIA, FBI, and BJS to work with tribal governments to implement tribal data collection systems.
- **Improvement of Criminal Justice Records, (42 USC §3759).** This program provides grants to States and local governments to improve their criminal justice records, including completion and automation of criminal histories, improving their criminal records systems and the sharing of such data with the Attorney General. Legislation should consider establishing a similar program for tribal governments.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

PILOT PROJECT

The prevalence of sexual violence against women in Indian Country has been well-documented. The April 2007 Amnesty Report found that more than 34% of Native women will be raped in their lifetimes. This percentage is more than 2.5 times the rate of other women in the United States. Amnesty also found that a significant percentage of perpetrators against Indian women are non-Indian. BJS confirmed this finding and has reported that at least 70% of the violent victimizations Indians are committed by non-Indians. The Amnesty Report noted, "The apparent gap in jurisdiction or enforcement has encouraged non-Indian individuals to pursue criminal activities of various kinds in Indian Country."

The title of the Amnesty Report "Maze of Injustice" alludes to the confusion created by the jurisdictional "maze" on Indian lands discussed in detail above. This complex scheme hampers law enforcement and delays the process of investigating and prosecuting crimes of domestic and sexual violence.

The gaps in jurisdiction and lack of accountability are particularly glaring in the area of domestic and sexual violence crimes. Advocates for Native women survivors of sexual assaults have reported that serial rapists plague reservations with impunity, in part because there is no system of accountability in place. They claim that these criminals target reservations based on the lack of law enforcement presence, and a known lack of coordination among tribal and state officials.

With regard to sexual violence, the lack of resources is also devastating. In addition to the lack of law enforcement, Tribes face severe shortfalls in health care. Forty-four percent of Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities lack personnel trained to provide emergency services to respond to sexual violence, and 30% lack the basic protocols for treating victims.

Victims of sexual violence report delays of hours and even days before receiving a response to their distress call. When victims' calls are answered, the local health facility may lack the necessary sexual assault evidence kit. Some victims are forced to travel hundreds of miles in to reach a health facility where the critical forensic examination can be performed. Even then, there is no guarantee that an exam will be performed.

Many advocacy groups report that the police officers often lack the necessary training to respond appropriately to sexual assaults. Few tribal, state, and federal officer training programs include in-depth components on responding to domestic violence, rape, and other crimes of sexual violence. The Basic Police Officer Training Program, offered by the Indian Police Academy trains a significant number of tribal and all BIA police. The program includes intensive training for a number of issues including narcotics, preservation of evidence, criminalistics, civil rights, Indian county law, and BIA specialized training. Little focus is provided on domestic and sexual violence crimes,

while in practice, police in Indian Country routinely face these crimes. As a result, many tribal and federal police are not equipped with the skills to adequately address crimes of sexual violence.

Jurisdictional confusion, lack of police training, lengthy delays in starting investigations, and lack of prioritization all play a role in permitting crimes of sexual violence to occur with impunity. The end result is that many instances of sexual violence against Indian women go unpunished.

A National Public Radio report of rapes on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation found that a number of cases "are going unreported, uninvestigated, and unprosecuted." NPR interviewed an ex-BIA police officer who confirmed that many sexual assault cases are never investigated.

When crimes are investigated, they often fall apart in court. From October 1, 2003-September 30, 2004, federal prosecutors declined to prosecute 60.3% of the sexual violence cases filed with their offices. The BIA is consistently among the federal investigating agencies with the highest percentage of cases declined by federal prosecutors. Once declined in the federal system, there is little chance of prosecution. Only 27 of the 475 cases that the United States declined during FY 2004 were prosecuted in other courts.

Crimes against Indian women and children strike at the very heart of tribal sovereignty. These drastic crimes by their very nature attack the political integrity of tribal governments. As a result, legislation to address violent crimes in Indian Country should consider returning criminal jurisdiction over these crimes to tribal courts to prosecute regardless of the status of the defendant as Indian or not. Empowering tribal governments to try crimes committed on their lands corresponds with Congress policy of strengthening tribal self-determination. In addition, trying these crimes within the community in which they were perpetuated will lessen the perceptions of bias in the federal justice system, and at the same time strengthen community members' faith in the tribal justice system.

Recommendations

- **Establish a Pilot Project** to enhance tribal court jurisdiction and sentencing authority over a set of domestic and sexual violence crimes committed on Indian lands regardless of the race of the offender. The project should establish standards to ensure adequate constitutional protections for defendants. It should also establish programs to aid tribal justice systems in meeting these requirements.
- **Authorize Non-Indians to Voluntarily Enter Tribal Drug Courts** for lesser offenses (misdemeanors) that involve domestic abuse.
- **Establish as a federal crime the violation of any court's domestic protective order while on a federal enclave, including Indian Country.**
- **Enhance family violence training for tribal and federal law enforcement.** The bill should consider mandating that BIA and tribal police receive significant training in responding to domestic and sexual violence crimes.

• Opening remarks – Senator Olson

- Purpose of the Task Force

In May 2007, the Senate passed SR7, "A resolution creating and relating to the Senate VPSO Task Force". This resolution created a Task Force to find ways to strengthen and improve public safety in rural Alaska by identifying problems with the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program, and ways those problems might be addressed.

- What we hope to accomplish

By taking testimony from those most affected by rural public safety issues, we hope the ideas, concerns and potential solutions discussed at these meetings will give the Task Force what it needs to make thoughtful recommendations for improvement to the Legislature.

- Process we are using

We are holding 7 public hearings, and an additional meeting with most of the VPSOs to share the results of these meetings, and solicit their feedback and ideas as well.

Nome
Ganoe
Savoy
Bethel
Emmonak
Mt. Village
Kodiak

SCOMM

157:14

Senator Donald Olson

Estimated VPSO Program Proposed Increases

prepared by staff to Senator Olson 1/29/08

Based on base pay increase to \$21/hour and 15 additional positions per year

	FY 2009	increase 3% FY 2010	increase 3% FY 2011	increase 3% FY 2012
FY 2009 Requested Budget	\$ 5,865.1	\$ 7,655.3	\$ 8,940.9	\$ 10,296.3
CPI Increase		229.7	268.2	308.9
Add \$4.50 per hour to wages for existing VPSOs	713.6			
Add 15 new positions at the increased rate of pay	1,010.6	1,040.9	1,072.1	1,104.3
Add \$1,000 stipend	66.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
New Total	<u>\$ 7,655.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,940.9</u>	<u>\$ 10,296.3</u>	<u>\$ 11,724.5</u>
Increase per year	\$ 1,790.2	\$ 1,285.6	\$ 1,355.3	\$ 1,428.2
FY 2012 as increased	\$ 11,724.5			
FY 2009 Requested	5,865.1			
Total Increase over 4 years	<u>\$ 5,859.4</u>			

Senator Donald Olson

Estimated VPSO Program Proposed Increases

prepared by staff to Senator Olson 1/25/08

Based on base pay increase to \$22/hour and 15 additional positions per year

	FY 2009	increase 3% FY 2010	increase 3% FY 2011	increase 3% FY 2012
FY 2009 Requested Budget	\$ 5,865.1	\$ 7,850.9	\$ 9,190.4	\$ 10,602.8
CPI Increase		235.5	275.7	318.1
Add \$5.50 per hour to wages for existing VPSOs	862.5			
Add 15 new positions at the increased rate of pay	1,057.3	1,089.0	1,121.7	1,155.3
Add \$1,000 stipend	66.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
 New Total	 \$ 7,850.9	 \$ 9,190.4	 \$ 10,602.8	 \$ 12,091.2
 Increase per year	 \$ 1,985.8	 \$ 1,339.5	 \$ 1,412.4	 \$ 1,488.4
 FY 2012 as increased	 \$ 12,091.2			
FY 2009 Requested	5,865.1			
 Total Increase over 4 years	 \$ 6,226.1			

Senator Donald Olson

VPSO Position pay computations

prepared by staff to Senator Olson 1/24/08

Computation of estimated cost of hourly wage increase:

Assumptions:

hours/wk	40
wk/year	52
=hours/yr	2,080

Computation of estimated cost of adding new positions:

Assumptions:

use increased hourly starting range for 2/3 of the new positions

use increased hourly wage for higher salary for 1/3 of the new positions

If base pay is increased to \$22 per hour:

Per hour regular pay \$	22.00	\$	24.00
number of hours per year/regular pay only	2,080		2,080
Salary without premium pay/bonus, each \$	45,760.00	\$	49,920.00
Benefitis at 30%	13,728.00		14,976.00
	59,488.00		64,896.00
Indirect	8,923.20		9,734.40
Total with benefits per each new VPSO \$	68,411.20	\$	74,630.40
Number of VPSOs at each pay rate	10		5
Sub-total for each pay group \$	684,112.00	\$	373,152.00
Estimated total for 15 positions FY 2009		\$	1,057,264.00
use this in summary			1,057.3

Compare to new positions requested by Troopers

Two new Administrative Investigator

Positions salary requested	\$	201.6	
breaks down to this amount per position	\$	100.8	per position, personal svc only

Two new Wildlife Troopers salary requested

	\$	201.8	
breaks down to this amount per position	\$	100.9	per position, personal svc only

Senator Donald C. Olson
Law Enforcement in Rural Alaska Villages
Calculation of VPSOs needed based on Population

Community	Nonprofit	Population	<150	150-499	500-999	> 1,000	Trooper / and/or local	VPSO (1)	VPO / TPO	NO LE
Adak	APIA	146	X						1	
Akhiok	KANA	44	X							X
Akiachak	AVCP	633			X			1	3	
Akiak	AVCP	367		X				1	2	
Akutan	APIA	741			X			1		
Alakanuk	AVCP	663			X				3	
Aleknagik	BBNA	241		X				1		
Allakaket	TCC	94	X							X
Ambler	KANA	277		X				0		X
Angoon	KANA	482		X				1		
Aniak		512					X			
Anvik	TCC	88	X					0	1	
Arctic Village	TCC	146	X							X
Atka	APIA	73	X					1		
Atmautluak	AVCP	304		X					2	
Barrow		4,065					X			
Beaver	TCC	72	X							X
Bethel	itinerant	5,812	X				X	1		
Brevig Mission	KAWA	324		X				1	1	
Buckland	KANA	457		X					1	
Cantwell		204					X			
Central	TCC	89	X							X
Chalkyitsik	TCC	65	X							X
Chase	SC Founda	30	X							X
Chefornak	AVCP	460		X				1	2	
Chenega Bay	KANA	69	X							X
Chevak	AVCP	908			X				4	
Chignik	BBNA	85	X					1		
Chignik Lagoon	BBNA	70	X							X
Chignik Lake	BBNA	120	X					0		X
Chiniak	KANA	44	X							X
Chuathbaluk	AVCP	99	X							X
Circle	TCC	95	X							X
Clark's Point	BBNA	69	X							X
Coffman Cove	KANA	162		X						X
Cold Bay	APIA	87	X							X
Crooked Creek	AVCP	122	X							X
Cube Cove	KANA	0	X							X
Deering	KANA	138	X							X
Dillingham		2,397					X			
Diomedes	KAWA	110	X						1	
Eagle	TCC	110	X					1		
Edna Bay	KANA	41	X							X
Eek	AVCP	287		X				1	2	
Egegik	BBNA	76	X					1		
Ekwok	BBNA	111	X					1		
Elfin Cove	APIA	25	X							X
Elim	KAWA	294		X						X
Emmonak	AVCP	796			X			1	5	
False Pass	APIA	54	X							X

PS

Senator Donald C. Olson
Law Enforcement in Rural Alaska Villages
Calculation of VPSOs needed based on Population

Community	Nonprofit	Population	<150	150-499	500-999	> 1,000	Trooper / and/or local	VPSO (1)	VPO / TPO	NO LE
Ferry	KANA	31	X							X
Gakona/Gulkana	CRNA	411		X				1		
Galena		636					X			
Gambell	KAWA	643			X				1	
Game Creek	KANA	21	X							X
Glennallen		525					X			
Golovin	KAWA	154		X					1	
Goodnews Bay	AVCP	242		X				1		
Grayling	TCC	174		X						X
Gustavus	KANA	441		X						X
Haines		1,492					X			
Hollis	KANA	156		X						X
Holy Cross	TCC	204		X					0	X
Hooper Bay	AVCP	1,157				X			7/2	
Hughes	TCC	68	X							X
Huslia	TCC	259		X				1		
Hydaburg	KANA	352		X						X
Hyder	KANA	92	X					0		X
Igiugig	BBNA	53	X							X
Iliamna **	BBNA	82	X					0		X
Jakolof Bay	BBNA	39	X							X
Juneau		30,650					X			
Kake		536					X			
Kaltag	TCC	199		X						X
Karluk	KANA	27	X					0		X
Kasaan	KANA	59	X							X
Kasigluk	AVCP	542			X				3	
Ketchikan		7,622					X			
Kiana	KANA	401		X					1	
King Cove	APIA	807			X					X
King Salmon		409					X			
Kipnuk	AVCP	668			X			1	1	
Kivalina	KANA	391		X					1	X
Klawock		776					X			
Klukwan	KANA	112	X							X
Kobuk	KANA	135	X					0		X
Kodiak		5,937					X			
Kokhanok	BBNA	168		X				0	0	X
Koliganek	BBNA	165		X				1		
Kongiganak	AVCP	411		X				1	1	
Kotlik	AVCP	611			X				3	
Kotzebue		3,104					X			
Koyuk	KAWA	368		X					2	
Koyukuk	TCC	88	X							X
Kwethluk	AVCP	721			X			1	4	
Kwigillingok	AVCP	378		X				0	1	
Larsen Bay	KANA	90	X					1		
Levelock	BBNA	61	X					0		X
Lime Village	AVCP	25	X							X
Lower Kalskag	AVCP	269		X					0	X

Senator Donald C. Olson
Law Enforcement in Rural Alaska Villages
Calculation of VPSOs needed based on Population

Community	Nonprofit	Population	<150	150-499	500-999	> 1,000	Trooper / and/or local	VPSO (1)	VPO / TPO	NO LE
Manley Hot Springs	TCC	78	X							X
Manokotak	BBNA	423		X				0	1	
Marshall	KAWWE	387		X				1		
McGrath	TCC	321		X				1		
Mekoryuk	AVCP	217		X				1	3	
Mentasta Lake	TCC	114	X							X
Minto	TCC	186		X				0	1	
Mosquito Lake	KANA	158		X						X
Mountain Village	AVCP	796			X			1	1	
Naknek	BBNA	577		X						X
Nanwalek	KANA	228		X				1		
Napakia	AVCP	370		X				1	3	
Napaskiak	AVCP	464		X				1	5	
Naukati Bay	TCC	129	X							X
Nelson Lagoon	APIA	63	X					1		
Nenana		553					X			
New Stuyahok	BBNA	472		X				1	2	
Newhalen **	BBNA	167		X				0		X
Newtok	AVCP	323		X					1	
Nightmute	AVCP	237		X					0	X
Nikolai	TCC	98	X							X
Ninilchik		784					X			
Noatak	KANA	470		X					1	X
Nome		3,540					X			
Nondalton	BBNA	196		X						X
Noorvik	KANA	636			X				0	X
Northway		79	X				X			
Nulato	TCC	290		X						X
Nunam Iqua (Sheldon Pt)	AVCP	201		X					1	
Nunapitchuk	AVCP	547			X			1	4	
Old Harbor	KANA	192		X				0		X
Oscarville	AVCP	64	X						0	X
Pedro Bay	BBNA	55	X							X
Pelican	KANA	106	X							X
Perryville	BBNA	120	X							X
Pilot Point	BBNA	66	X					1		
Pilot Station	AVCP	574			X				2	
Pitka's Point	AVCP	94	X							X
Point Baker	KANA	27	X							X
Port Alexander	KANA	64	X							X
Port Alsworth	BBNA	112	X							X
Port Graham	TCC	136	X							X
Port Heiden	BBNA	79	X							X
Port Lions	KANA	211		X				1		
Port Protection	KANA	59	X							X
Quinhagak	AVCP	648			X			1	4	
Quzinkie	KANA	189		X				0		X
Rampart	TCC	21	X							X
Red Devil	AVCP	29	X							X
Ruby	TCC	183		X				1		

Senator Donald C. Olson
Law Enforcement in Rural Alaska Villages
Calculation of VPSOs needed based on Population

Community	Nonprofit	Population	<150	150-499	500-999	> 1,000	Trooper / and/or local	VPSO (1)	VPO / TPO	NO LE
Russian Mission	AVCP	329		X					1	
Saint George	APIA	120	X					1		
Saint Mary's		551					X		3	
Saint Michael	KAWE	446		X				0	2	
Savoonga	KAWE	712			X			1	1	
Scammon Bay	AVCP	520			X			1	1	
Selawik	KANA	841			X			0	1	
Shageluk	TCC	124	X							X
Shaktolik	KAWE	214		X				0	1	
Shishmaref	KAWE	615			X			1	1	
Shungnak	KANA	260		X				1	0	X
Sitka		8,833					X			
Skwentna	SC Founda	71	X							X
Sleetmute	TCC	91	X					0	1	
Stebbins	KAWE	612			X			2	3	
Stevens Village	TCC	63	X						1	
Stony River	AVCP	53	X							X
Takotna	TCC	53	X							X
Talkeetna		840					X			
Tanana	TCC	261		X				1		
Tatitlek	KANA	117	X							X
Teller	KAWE	258		X						X
Tenakee Springs	KANA	109	X							X
Tetlin	TCC	149	X							X
Thorne Bay	KANA	482		X				1		
Togiak	BBNA	783			X				2	
Toksook Bay	AVCP	598			X				4	
Tuluksak	AVCP	493		X					1	
Tuntutuliak	AVCP	407		X				1	1	
Tununak	AVCP	333		X					2	
Twin Hills	BBNA	77	X					0		X
Tyonek	KANA	199		X						X
Unalakleet	KAWE	727			X				2	
Upper Kalskag	AVCP	271		X						X
Venetie	TCC	187		X						X
Wales	KAWE	139	X							X
Whale Pass	KANA	61	X							X
White Mountain	KAWE	224		X				1	1	
188		123,076	78	65	24	1	22	48	105	90.0
VPSOs needed strictly by population		115		65	48	2				
(1) "0" means the community had a VPSO at one time, though none now										

Senator Donald Olson

VPSO Position pay computations

prepared by staff to Senator Olson 1/29/08

Computation of estimated cost of hourly wage increase:

Assumptions:

hours/wk	40
wk/year	52
=hours/yr	2,080

If base pay increased to	<u>\$21/hour</u>
increase in hourly wage \$	4.50
number of hours per year/regular pay only	2,080
amount of increase per VPSO \$	9,360.00
add benefits at 30%	<u>2,808.00</u>
	12,168.00
Indirect	1,825.20
Estimated total per VPSO \$	<u>13,993.20</u>
times number of VPSOs in current budget	51
Estimated total for all VPSOs	<u>\$ 713,653.20</u>
use this in summary	713.6

Computation of estimated cost of adding new positions:

Assumptions:

use increased hourly starting range for 2/3 of the new positions
 use increased hourly wage for higher salary for 1/3 of the new positions

If base pay is increased to \$21 per hour:			
Per hour regular pay \$	21.00	\$	23.00
number of hours per year/regular pay only	2,080		2,080
Salary without premium pay/bonus, each \$	43,680.00	\$	47,840.00
Benefits at 30%	<u>13,104.00</u>		<u>14,352.00</u>
Sub-total personal services amount	56,784.00		62,192.00
Indirect	8,517.60		9,328.80
Total with benefits per each new VPSO \$	<u>65,301.60</u>	\$	<u>71,520.80</u>
Number of VPSOs at each pay rate	10		5
Sub-total for each pay group \$	653,016.00	\$	357,604.00
Estimated total for 15 positions FY 2009		<u>\$ 1,010,620.00</u>	
use this in summary			1,010.6

Compare to new positions requested by Troopers

Two new Administrative Investigator		
Positions salary requested	\$ 201.6	
breaks down to this amount per position	\$ 100.8	per position, personal svc only
Two new Wildlife Troopers salary requested		
	\$ 201.8	
breaks down to this amount per position	\$ 100.9	per position, personal svc only

Senator Donald Olson
Analysis of VPSO and State Trooper Funding
Data Source: Legislative Finance Short Form Booklets

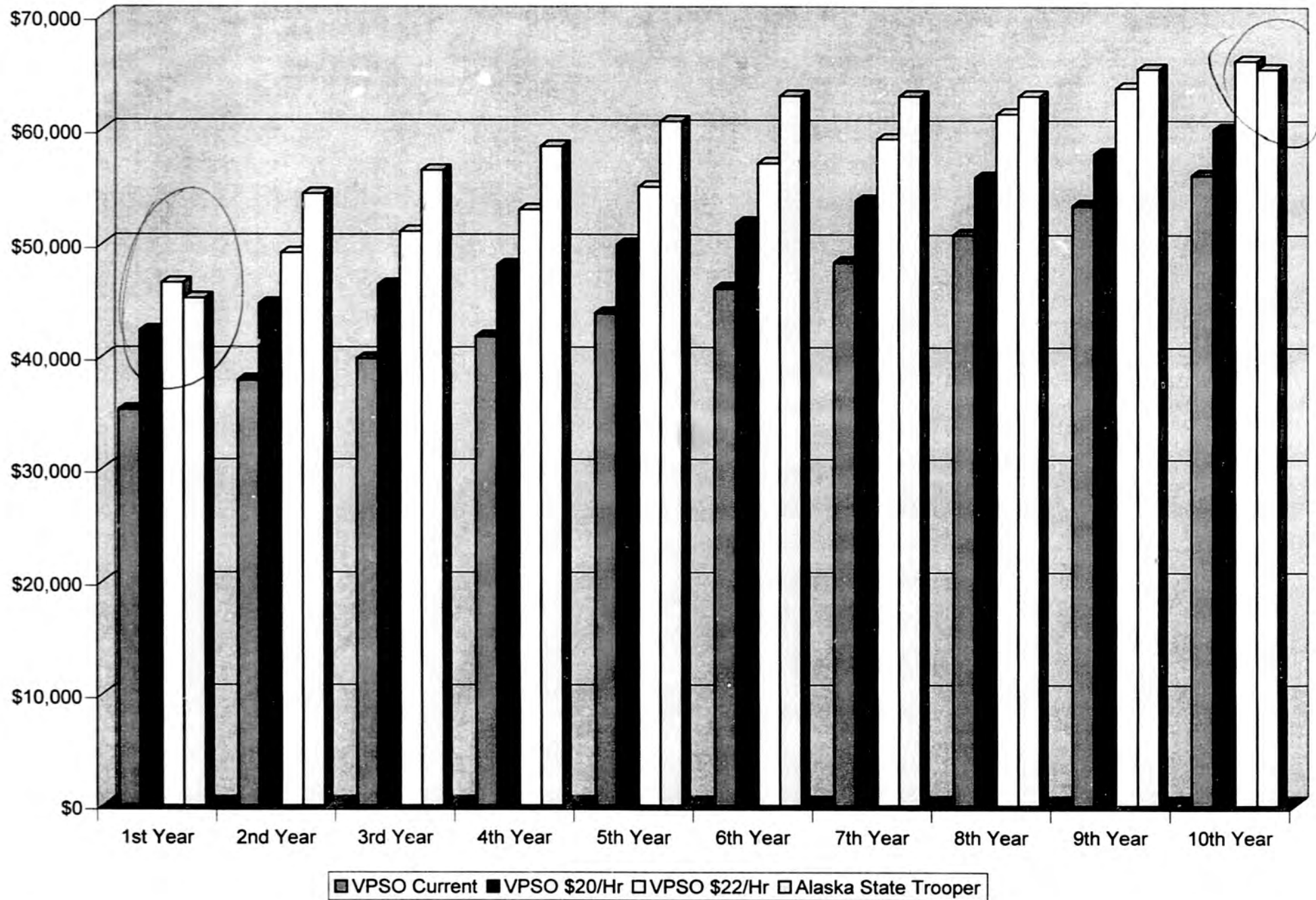
prepared by staff to Senator Olson 1/22/08

	Requested	Final Authorized Budget												
	FY 2009 (2)	FY 2008 (2)	FY 2007 (1)	FY 2006 (1)	FY 2005 (1)	FY 2004 (1)	FY 2003	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2000	FY 1999	FY 1998	FY 1997	FY 1996
Alaska State Troopers Authorization	75,256.2	73,347.0	72,972.6	66,779.0	59,973.8	55,384.6	51,821.2	49,173.1	47,452.8	47,076.3	46,054.1	43,549.8	43,464.6	43,683.7
Change from previous year	1,909.2	374.4	6,193.6	6,805.2	4,589.2	3,563.4	2,648.1	1,720.3	376.5	1,022.2	2,504.3	85.2	(219.1)	
Percent change from previous year	2.6%	0.5%	9.3%	11.3%	8.3%	6.9%	5.4%	3.6%	0.8%	2.2%	5.8%	0.2%	-0.5%	
Change from FY 2003	23,435.0													
Percent change from FY 2003	45.2%													
Change from 10 years ago	29,202.1													
Percent change from 10 years ago	63.4%													
VPSO Authorization	5,865.1	5,861.2	5,274.1	5,813.6	5,803.1	5,793.8	8,776.0	8,735.1	7,581.8	7,498.0	7,498.0	6,985.5	6,956.2	6,885.0
Change from previous year	3.9	587.1	(539.5)	10.5	9.3	(2,982.2)	40.9	1,153.3	83.8	-	512.5	29.3	71.2	
Percent change from previous year	0.1%	11.1%	-9.3%	0.2%	0.2%	-34.0%	0.5%	15.2%	1.1%	0.0%	7.3%	0.4%	1.0%	
Change from FY 2003	(2,910.9)													
Percent change from FY 2003	-33.2%													
Change from 10 years ago	(1,632.9)													
Percent change from 10 years ago	-21.8%													

(1) Aircraft and Marine Enforcement removed from the amounts - to be consistent with previous years budgeting

(2) In addition to removing the items in footnote (1), also removed Ak Wildlife Troopers Dir Off, Ak Wildlife Troopers Investigation, and Ak Wildlife Troopers for the same reason

VPSO/Trooper Salary Comparison



MAY 2006 WAGE RATES

Statewide							
SOC Code	Occupation	Mean	Percentile				
			10th	25th	Median 50th	75th	90th
33-3012	Correctional Officers and Jailers	21.84	16.40	19.12	21.76	24.28	28.60
33-3021	Detectives and Criminal Investigators	32.43	21.88	26.05	30.93	39.87	46.25
33-2011	Fire Fighters	15.21	10.30	12.62	14.16	17.32	22.50
33-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Correctional Officers	31.40	20.97	26.90	31.67	37.03	41.75
33-1021	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	31.21	25.11	27.27	30.32	34.88	40.16
33-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	37.41	28.88	32.83	37.19	43.14	48.00
33-1099	First-Line Supervisors/Managers, Protective Service Workers, All Other	28.78	14.63	19.80	27.45	35.67	43.43
33-9092	Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	11.67	8.05	9.14	11.60	13.54	15.82
33-3041	Parking Enforcement Workers	16.93	9.71	10.80	16.05	23.67	26.65
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	26.09	13.63	21.83	26.98	31.66	36.16
33-9099	Protective Service Workers, All Other	22.70	10.03	11.00	14.40	27.02	56.55
33-9032	Security Guards	13.76	9.68	11.47	13.24	15.23	19.29

Anchorage / Mat-Su Area							
<i>(The Anchorage / Mat-Su Area includes the Municipality of Anchorage and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and is also known as the Anchorage Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA))</i>							
SOC Code	Occupation	Mean	Percentile				
			10th	25th	Median 50th	75th	90th
33-3021	Detectives and Criminal Investigators	32.47	21.27	25.52	30.63	40.95	46.79
33-2011	Fire Fighters	16.16	10.35	12.66	14.37	20.31	25.38
33-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	39.15	31.54	34.28	38.87	44.94	48.89
33-1099	First-Line Supervisors/Managers, Protective Service Workers, All Other	28.84	13.00	17.37	23.13	39.32	46.89
33-9092	Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	11.39	7.99	8.77	11.43	13.32	15.29
33-9032	Security Guards	12.66	8.98	10.05	11.95	14.16	17.81

Fairbanks North Star Borough							
SOC Code	Occupation	Mean	Percentile				
			10th	25th	Median 50th	75th	90th
33-2011	Fire Fighters	13.98	11.57	12.72	13.82	14.91	16.79
33-1021	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	30.65	24.06	27.02	30.59	34.67	38.67
33-9092	Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	9.86	7.54	7.91	8.59	10.47	15.27
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	25.61	19.60	22.74	26.24	29.10	31.19
33-9032	Security Guards	12.64	10.78	11.58	12.45	13.36	13.90

MAY 2006 WAGE RATES

Southeast Region

(Includes the boroughs of Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway, Sitka and Yakutat, and the census areas of Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, and Wrangell-Petersburg)

SOC Code	Occupation	Mean	Percentile				
			10th	25th	Median 50th	75th	90th
33-2011	Fire Fighters	15.51	9.27	10.02	16.34	20.52	22.68
33-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	34.43	25.16	29.16	33.94	40.25	45.41
33-9092	Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	12.20	9.53	10.57	12.18	13.61	15.12
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	26.92	20.51	23.49	26.70	30.89	34.59
33-9032	Security Guards	13.06	9.84	11.12	12.79	14.41	16.94

Balance of State

(Includes the boroughs of Aleutians East, Bristol Bay, Denali, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, Lake and Peninsula, North Slope, and Northwest Arctic, and the census areas of Aleutians West, Bethel, Dillingham, Nome, Southeast Fairbanks, Valdez-Cordova, Wade Hampton and Yukon-Koyukuk.)

SOC Code	Occupation	Mean	Percentile				
			10th	25th	Median 50th	75th	90th
33-1021	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	32.50	27.15	29.67	32.63	35.79	40.24
33-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	37.03	29.50	32.92	36.86	42.21	47.51
33-9092	Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	12.73	8.36	10.01	12.48	14.80	17.27
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	22.78	11.72	13.44	23.56	29.80	35.59
33-9099	Protective Service Workers, All Other	20.06	12.62	14.93	18.58	24.35	29.33
33-9032	Security Guards	15.25	12.30	13.06	14.36	17.24	20.62

Wage Definitions

Mean Wage:

This is the estimated total wages for an occupation divided by its weighted survey employment. It is sometimes referred to as the "weighted average." These wage data are published as either an hourly or annual wage.

Mean Hourly Wage: For each occupation, respondents are asked to report the number of employees paid within specific wage intervals. The intervals are defined both as hourly rates and the corresponding annual rates. The annual rates are calculated by multiplying the hourly wage rate for the interval by the typical work year of 2,080 hours. In reporting, the respondent can reference either the hourly or the annual rate, but is instructed to report the hourly rate for part-time workers.

Mean Annual Wage: Workers in some occupations are paid an annual salary, but typically do not work a standard 52-week, 2,080 hours per year schedule. Since the survey does not collect the actual hours worked, the hourly rate cannot be calculated with a reasonable degree of confidence from the annual wages. For this reason, the annual salary is directly calculated from reported survey data and only annual wage estimates are reported for these occupations. Occupations such as these include musical and entertainment occupations, pilots and flight attendants, and teachers.

Median Wage:

Another "average wage" representing the value of the "middle" observation when the numbers are arranged from the smallest to largest. At that point, one-half of the employees in the occupation earn more and one-half earn less. The median wage is the same as the 50th percentile wages.

Percentile Wages (includes the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentile):

This measure of wage is calculated by ranking workers in an occupation from lowest paid to highest paid. Then, it is easy to determine the wage where a certain percentage of workers make this amount or less. For example, at the 10th percentile wage, ten percent of all wage earners in that occupation make that wage or less. Similarly, at the 75th percentile, 75 percent of all wage earners in that occupation make that wage or less, and conversely, 25 percent make more than that wage. An often used measure of wage is the Median Wage, which is the 50th percentile wage. At the median wage, one-half of all workers make less than the indicated amount, while the other one-half earn more.

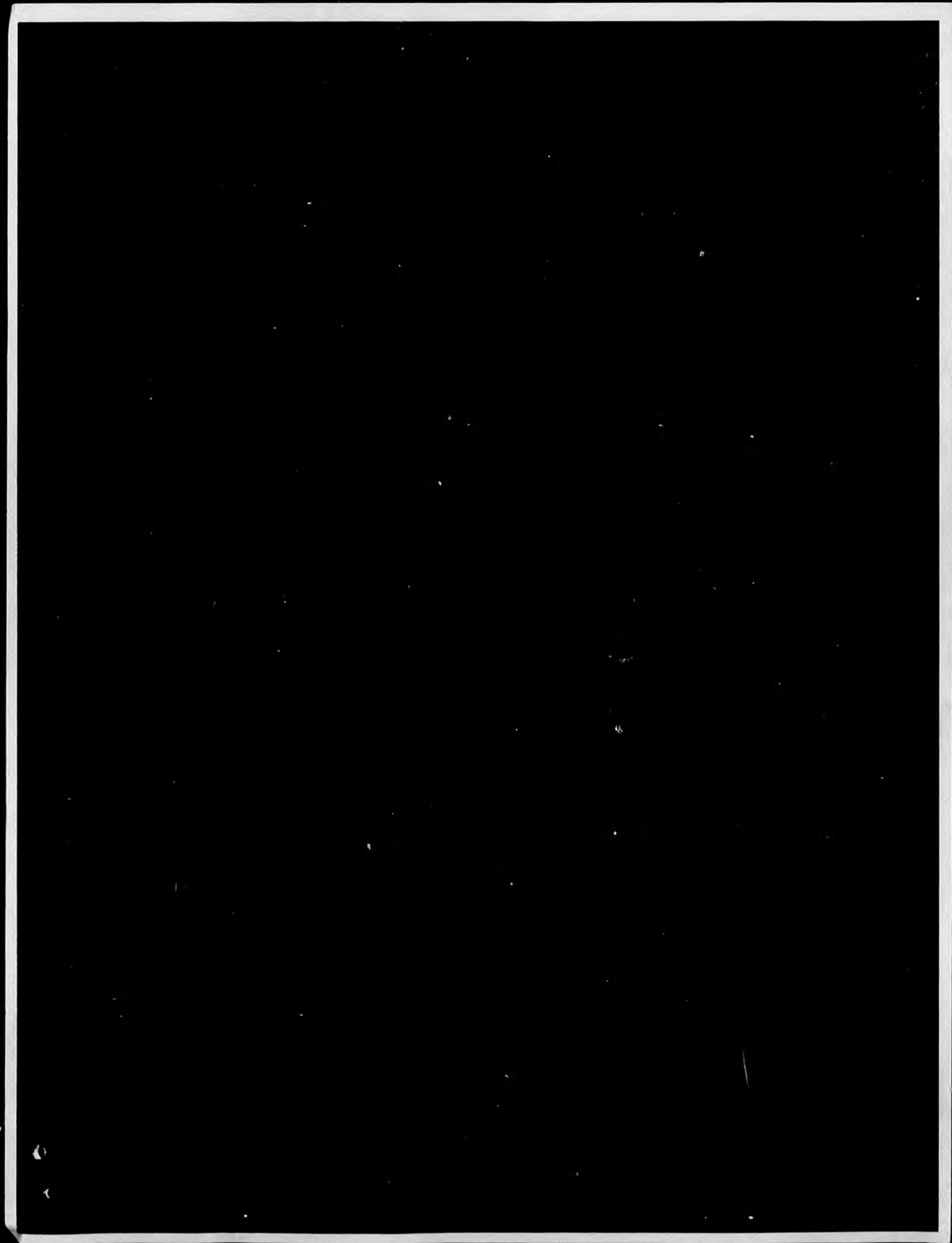
Senator Donald Olson
Analysis of VPSO and State Trooper Funding
Data Source: Legislative Finance Short Form Booklets

prepared by staff to Senator Olson 1/22/08

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Alaska State Troopers Authorization	75,256.2	73,347.0	72,972.6	66,779.0	59,973.8	55,384.6	51,821.2	49,173.1	47,452.8	47,076.3	46,054.1	43,549.8	43,464.6	43,683.7
Change from previous year	1,909.2	374.4	6,193.6	6,805.2	4,589.2	3,563.4	2,648.1	1,720.3	376.5	1,022.2	2,504.3	85.2	(219.1)	
Percent change from previous year	2.6%	0.5%	9.3%	11.3%	8.3%	6.9%	5.4%	3.6%	0.8%	2.2%	5.8%	0.2%	-0.5%	
Change from FY 2003	23,435.0													
Percent change from FY 2003	45.2%													
Change from 10 years ago	29,202.1													
Percent change from 10 years ago	63.4%													
VPSO Authorization	5,865.1	5,861.2	5,274.1	5,813.6	5,803.1	5,793.8	8,776.0	8,735.1	7,581.8	7,498.0	7,498.0	6,985.5	6,956.2	6,885.0
Change from previous year	3.9	587.1	(539.5)	10.5	9.3	(2,982.2)	40.9	1,153.3	83.8	-	512.5	29.3	71.2	
Percent change from previous year	0.1%	11.1%	-9.3%	0.2%	0.2%	-34.0%	0.5%	15.2%	1.1%	0.0%	7.3%	0.4%	1.0%	
Change from FY 2003	(2,910.9)													
Percent change from FY 2003	-33.2%													
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2008 Legislature - Operating Budget Allocation Summary - Governor Structure

Numbers and Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Allocation	07Actual	08 CC	08 Auth	08MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov	08MgtPln to Gov	Adj Base to Gov	
Fire and Life Safety										
1	Fire & Life Safety Operations	1,975.3	2,522.9	2,526.7	2,526.7	2,577.4	2,686.9	160.2 6.3 %	109.5 4.2 %	
2	Training & Education Bureau	1,595.6	2,904.4	2,907.6	2,907.6	2,952.4	2,962.0	54.4 1.9 %	9.6 0.3 %	
	*Appropriation Total	3,570.9	5,427.3	5,434.3	5,434.3	5,529.8	5,648.9	214.6 3.9 %	119.1 2.2 %	
Alaska Fire Standards Council										
3	Alaska Fire Standards Council	11.6	253.9	253.9	253.9	256.4	256.4	2.5 1.0 %	0.0	
	*Appropriation Total	11.6	253.9	253.9	253.9	256.4	256.4	2.5 1.0 %	0.0	
Alaska State Troopers										
4	Special Projects	3,711.7	5,583.0	5,583.0	5,583.0	5,607.1	5,607.1	24.1 0.4 %	0.0	
5	AST Director's Office	262.0	316.3	316.7	288.3	292.2	292.2	3.9 1.4 %	0.0	
6	AK Bureau of Judicial Svcs	2,725.0	2,917.5	2,922.1	6,949.8	6,951.9	7,486.7	536.9 7.7 %	534.8 7.7 %	
7	Prisoner Transportation	2,149.5	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	2,156.7	455.0 26.7 %	455.0 26.7 %	
8	Search and Rescue	246.9	376.4	376.4	376.4	376.4	376.4	0.0	0.0	
9	Rural Trooper Housing	2,021.6	2,209.5	2,235.6	2,235.6	2,209.5	2,356.6	121.0 5.4 %	147.1 6.7 %	
10	Narcotics Task Force	2,285.9	5,032.4	5,034.6	5,034.6	5,052.0	5,052.0	17.4 0.3 %	0.0	
11	AST Detachments	48,531.2	47,806.7	47,898.8	42,846.8	42,645.2	44,565.9	1,719.1 4.0 %	1,920.7 4.5 %	
12	Alaska Bureau of Investigation	4,827.0	4,809.7	4,815.7	4,815.7	4,842.8	4,842.8	27.1 0.6 %	0.0	
13	AK Bureau of Alcohol/Drug Ent	2,539.7	2,459.7	2,462.4	2,462.4	2,483.1	2,519.8	57.4 2.3 %	36.7 1.5 %	
14	Alaska Wildlife Troopers	13,508.2	15,084.4	15,108.9	16,083.4	16,170.4	16,997.5	914.1 5.7 %	827.1 5.1 %	
15	AK Wldlife Troopers Aircraft	4,968.8	4,857.8	4,908.0	4,980.6	5,011.5	5,242.8	262.2 5.3 %	231.3 4.6 %	
16	AK Wldlife Troopers Marine	2,909.8	2,754.2	2,768.4	2,768.4	2,807.5	2,873.5	105.1 3.8 %	66.0 2.4 %	
17	AK Wildlife Troopers Dir Ofc	0.0	377.0	377.4	329.7	339.1	339.1	9.4 2.9 %	0.0	
18	AK Wldlife Troop Investigation	0.0	699.8	700.5	753.8	864.4	1,081.2	327.4 43.4 %	216.8 25.1 %	
	*Appropriation Total	90,687.3	96,986.1	97,210.2	97,210.2	97,354.8	101,790.3	4,580.1 4.7 %	4,435.5 4.6 %	

2008 Legislature - Operating Budget Allocation Summary - Governor Structure

Numbers and Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Allocation	07Actual	08 CC	08 Auth	08MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov	08MgtPln to Gov	Adj Base to Gov
Village Public Safety Officer									
19	VPSO Contracts	5,561.8	5,446.4	5,446.4	5,446.4	5,446.4	5,446.4	0.0	0.0
20	Support	470.2	414.5	414.8	414.8	418.7	418.7	3.9 0.9 %	0.0
	*Appropriation Total	6,032.0	5,860.9	5,861.2	5,861.2	5,865.1	5,865.1	3.9 0.1 %	0.0
AK Police Standards Council									
21	AK Police Standards Council	959.6	1,130.6	1,130.6	1,130.6	1,145.9	1,145.9	15.3 1.4 %	0.0
	*Appropriation Total	959.6	1,130.6	1,130.6	1,130.6	1,145.9	1,145.9	15.3 1.4 %	0.0
Domestic Viol/Sexual Assault									
22	Domestic Viol/Sexual Assault	10,087.7	10,767.0	15,776.2	15,776.2	10,770.7	11,207.4	-4,568.8 -29.0 %	436.7 4.1 %
23	Batterers Intervention Program	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	0.0
	*Appropriation Total	10,287.7	10,967.0	15,976.2	15,976.2	10,970.7	11,407.4	-4,568.8 -28.6 %	436.7 4.0 %
Statewide Support									
24	Commissioner's Office	908.8	872.6	873.5	898.5	909.7	909.7	11.2 1.2 %	0.0
25	Training Academy	1,564.3	1,685.8	1,690.8	1,690.8	2,270.4	2,278.6	587.8 34.8 %	8.2 0.4 %
26	Administrative Services	3,158.0	3,499.5	3,510.4	3,485.4	3,608.6	3,617.8	132.4 3.8 %	9.2 0.3 %
27	Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol	553.5	553.5	553.5	553.5	553.5	553.5	0.0	0.0
28	Alcoholic Beverage Control Bd	1,126.0	1,262.4	1,579.9	1,579.9	1,419.0	1,420.9	-159.0 -10.1 %	1.9 0.1 %
29	AK Public Safety Info Network	2,644.8	2,954.3	2,957.6	2,957.6	3,081.3	3,185.9	228.3 7.7 %	104.6 3.4 %
30	Alaska Criminal Records and ID	3,166.5	4,868.5	4,874.2	4,874.2	5,010.0	5,074.6	200.4 4.1 %	64.6 1.3 %
31	Laboratory Services	4,027.8	4,193.6	4,747.3	4,747.3	4,805.3	4,850.6	103.3 2.2 %	45.3 0.9 %
	*Appropriation Total	17,149.7	19,890.2	20,787.2	20,787.2	21,657.8	21,891.6	1,104.4 5.3 %	233.8 1.1 %

2008 Legislature - Operating Budget Allocation Summary - Governor Structure

Numbers and Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Allocation	07Actual	08 CC	08 Auth	08MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov	08MgtPln to Gov	Adj Base to Gov
	Statewide Facility Maintenance								
32	Facility Maintenance	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	0.0	0.0
	*Appropriation Total	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	0.0	0.0
	DPS State Facilities Rent								
33	DPS State Facilities Rent	111.8	111.8	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	0.0	0.0
	*Appropriation Total	111.8	111.8	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	0.0	0.0
	***Agency Total	129,419.4	141,236.6	147,376.8	147,376.8	143,503.7	148,728.8	1,352.0 0.9 %	5,225.1 3.6 %
	<u>Funding Summary</u>								
	General Funds (GF)	105,328.5	107,199.4	108,336.2	108,336.2	109,120.7	114,120.4	5,784.2 5.3 %	4,999.7 4.6 %
	Federal Receipts (Fed)	7,106.7	12,671.3	17,671.3	17,671.3	12,695.9	11,573.7	-6,097.6 -34.5 %	-1,122.2 -8.8 %
	Other (Oth)	16,984.2	21,365.9	21,369.3	21,369.3	21,687.1	23,034.7	1,665.4 7.8 %	1,347.6 6.2 %

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GOVERNOR'S FY08 BUDGET

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Legislative Finance Division

6TH FLOOR, STATE OFFICE BUILDING
465-3795

Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2008 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	06Actual	07 CC	07MgtPln	07 Base	Adj Base	Gov	07MgtPln to Gov	07 Base to Gov	Adj Base to Gov
Fire Prevention										
1	Fire Prevention Operations	2,139.9	3,189.9	2,981.7	2,481.0	2,740.1	2,740.1	-241.6 -8.1 %	259.1 10.4 %	0.0
2	Fire Service Training	1,067.0	2,191.8	2,405.6	2,906.3	3,023.3	3,023.3	617.7 25.7 %	117.0 4.0 %	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	3,206.9	5,381.7	5,387.3	5,387.3	5,763.4	5,763.4	376.1 7.0 %	376.1 7.0 %	0.0
Alaska Fire Standards Council										
3	Alaska Fire Standards Council	2.4	242.0	242.0	242.0	253.9	253.9	11.9 4.9 %	11.9 4.9 %	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	2.4	242.0	242.0	242.0	253.9	253.9	11.9 4.9 %	11.9 4.9 %	0.0
Alaska State Troopers										
4	Special Projects	3,755.8	5,215.8	5,215.8	5,215.8	5,583.0	5,583.0	367.2 7.0 %	367.2 7.0 %	0.0
5	Director's Office	301.3	316.8	317.4	317.4	357.3	357.3	39.9 12.6 %	39.9 12.6 %	0.0
6	Judicial Services-Anchorage	2,437.2	2,863.8	3,017.7	2,860.9	3,307.5	3,307.5	289.8 9.6 %	446.6 15.6 %	0.0
7	Prisoner Transportation	1,986.1	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Search and Rescue	266.5	376.4	376.4	376.4	376.4	376.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Rural Trooper Housing	1,473.7	2,119.5	2,119.5	2,119.5	2,119.5	2,209.5	90.0 4.2 %	90.0 4.2 %	90.0 4.2 %
10	Narcotics Task Force	2,111.4	4,998.6	5,001.4	3,608.2	3,874.5	5,267.7	266.3 5.3 %	1,659.5 46.0 %	1,393.2 36.0 %
11	AST Detachments	44,231.0	47,538.3	47,909.1	47,361.5	53,204.9	53,204.9	5,295.8 11.1 %	5,843.4 12.3 %	0.0
12	Alaska Bureau of Investigation	4,446.5	5,413.3	5,421.8	5,421.8	6,185.2	6,185.2	763.4 14.1 %	763.4 14.1 %	0.0
13	AK Bureau of Alcohol/Drug Enf	2,190.0	2,428.4	2,431.8	2,431.8	2,726.2	2,726.2	294.4 12.1 %	294.4 12.1 %	0.0

Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2008 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	06Actual	07 CC	07MgtPln	07 Base	Adj Base	Gov	07MgtPln to Gov	07 Base to Gov	Adj Base to Gov
Alaska State Troopers										
14	AK Bureau of Wildlife Enforce	12,409.5	14,057.9	14,140.5	14,315.5	16,321.5	17,380.4	3,239.9 22.9 %	3,064.9 21.4 %	1,058.9 6.5 %
15	Aircraft Section	4,232.4	4,747.3	4,750.1	5,025.1	5,220.4	5,220.4	470.3 9.9 %	195.3 3.9 %	0.0
16	Marine Enforcement	3,209.8	2,912.0	2,915.0	2,915.0	3,178.3	3,178.3	263.3 9.0 %	263.3 9.0 %	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	83,051.2	94,689.8	95,318.2	93,670.6	104,156.4	106,698.5	11,380.3 11.9 %	13,027.9 13.9 %	2,542.1 2.4 %
Village Public Safety Officer										
17	VPSO Contracts	4,684.8	4,883.0	5,663.0	4,883.0	4,883.0	5,446.4	-216.6 -3.8 %	563.4 11.5 %	563.4 11.5 %
18	Support	342.6	391.1	391.5	391.5	427.2	427.2	35.7 9.1 %	35.7 9.1 %	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	5,027.4	5,274.1	6,054.5	5,274.5	5,310.2	5,873.6	-180.9 -3.0 %	599.1 11.4 %	563.4 10.6 %
AK Police Standards Council										
19	AK Police Standards Council	932.0	1,084.5	1,085.3	1,085.3	1,130.6	1,130.6	45.3 4.2 %	45.3 4.2 %	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	932.0	1,084.5	1,085.3	1,085.3	1,130.6	1,130.6	45.3 4.2 %	45.3 4.2 %	0.0
Domestic Viol/Sexual Assault										
20	Domestic Viol/Sexual Assault	9,260.1	10,441.2	10,492.7	9,942.7	10,027.0	10,627.0	134.3 1.3 %	684.3 6.9 %	600.0 6.0 %
21	Batterers Intervention Program	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	9,460.1	10,641.2	10,692.7	10,142.7	10,227.0	10,827.0	134.3 1.3 %	684.3 6.7 %	600.0 5.9 %
Statewide Support										
22	Commissioner's Office	819.7	867.3	906.5	906.5	1,018.7	1,018.7	112.2 12.4 %	112.2 12.4 %	0.0

Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2008 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	06Actual	07 CC	07MgtPln	07 Base	Adj Base	Gov	07MgtPln to Gov	07 Base to Gov	Adj Base to Gov
Statewide Support										
23	Training Academy	1,544.3	1,661.5	1,663.0	1,663.0	1,782.9	1,782.9	119.9 7.2 %	119.9 7.2 %	0.0
24	Administrative Services	2,770.4	3,532.3	3,500.6	3,500.6	3,895.5	3,895.5	394.9 11.3 %	394.9 11.3 %	0.0
25	Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol	503.1	553.5	553.5	553.5	553.5	553.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Alcohol Beverage Control Board	1,113.8	1,264.2	1,265.9	1,265.9	1,379.7	1,379.7	113.8 9.0 %	113.8 9.0 %	0.0
27	AK Public Safety Info Network	2,493.2	2,955.7	2,959.8	2,959.8	3,257.6	3,257.6	297.8 10.1 %	297.8 10.1 %	0.0
28	Alaska Criminal Records and ID	2,976.5	4,793.2	4,804.4	4,800.2	5,087.9	5,226.1	421.7 8.8 %	425.9 8.9 %	138.2 2.7 %
29	Laboratory Services	3,553.2	3,971.5	3,992.7	3,978.5	4,367.2	4,652.7	660.0 16.5 %	674.2 16.9 %	285.5 6.5 %
	* Appropriation Total	15,774.2	19,599.2	19,646.4	19,628.0	21,343.0	21,766.7	2,120.3 10.8 %	2,138.7 10.9 %	423.7 2.0 %
Statewide Facility Maintenance										
30	Facility Maintenance	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
DPS State Facilities Rent										
31	DPS State Facilities Rent	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
*** Totals for Agency		118,174.8	137,633.1	139,147.0	136,151.0	148,905.1	153,034.3	13,887.3 10.0 %	16,883.3 12.4 %	4,129.2 2.8 %
General Funds		93,869.2	104,368.3	105,882.2	103,386.2	114,781.6	118,997.1	13,114.9 12.4 %	15,610.9 15.1 %	4,215.5 3.7 %
Federal Receipts		7,652.4	12,487.9	12,487.9	12,487.9	12,708.5	12,671.3	183.4 1.5 %	183.4 1.5 %	-37.2 -0.3 %
Other		16,653.2	20,776.9	20,776.9	20,276.9	21,415.0	21,365.9	589.0 2.8 %	1,089.0 5.4 %	-49.1 -0.2 %

Legislative Finance Division

Fiscal Year 2007 Operating Budget

Department of Public Safety



Legislative Finance Division

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Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2007 Operating Budget - Conf Comm Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Appropriation/														
Page	Allocation	06MgtPIn	LFD 07AB	GovAmd+	House	Senate	Enacted	Bills	Other Op	06SupRPL	07Budget	LFD 07AB to 07Budget		GovAmd+ to 07Budget
Fire Prevention														
1	Fire Prevention Operations	2,516.3	2,607.5	3,189.9	3,189.9	3,189.9	3,189.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,189.9	582.4	22.3 %	0.0
2	Fire Service Training	2,149.3	2,191.8	2,191.8	2,191.8	2,191.8	2,191.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,191.8	0.0		0.0
* Appropriation Total		4,665.6	4,799.3	5,381.7	5,381.7	5,381.7	5,381.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,381.7	582.4	12.1 %	0.0
Alaska Fire Standards Council														
3	Alaska Fire Standards Council	236.8	242.0	242.0	242.0	242.0	242.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	242.0	0.0		0.0
* Appropriation Total		236.8	242.0	242.0	242.0	242.0	242.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	242.0	0.0		0.0
Alaska State Troopers														
4	Special Projects	4,603.5	4,734.1	5,215.8	5,215.8	5,215.8	5,215.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,215.8	481.7	10.2 %	0.0
5	Director's Office	300.1	316.8	316.8	316.8	316.8	316.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	316.8	0.0		0.0
6	Judicial Services-Anchorage	2,680.4	2,778.0	2,933.1	2,863.8	2,933.1	2,863.8	147.9	0.0	0.0	3,011.7	233.7	8.4 %	78.6 2.7 %
7	Prisoner Transportation	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,701.7	0.0		0.0
8	Search and Rescue	376.4	376.4	376.4	376.4	376.4	376.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	376.4	0.0		0.0
9	Rural Trooper Housing	1,454.5	1,364.0	2,119.5	2,119.5	2,119.5	2,119.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,119.5	755.5	55.4 %	0.0
10	Narcotics Task Force	3,505.3	3,605.4	3,199.7	4,998.6	4,998.6	4,998.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,998.6	1,393.2	38.6 %	1,798.9 56.2 %
11	AST Detachments	44,553.3	46,497.3	47,538.3	47,538.3	47,538.3	47,538.3	363.6	0.0	0.0	47,901.9	1,404.6	3.0 %	363.6 0.8 %
12	Alaska Bureau of Investigation	5,096.1	5,399.3	5,413.3	5,413.3	5,413.3	5,413.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,413.3	14.0	0.3 %	0.0
13	AK Bureau of Alcohol & Drug	2,507.7	2,414.4	2,428.4	2,428.4	2,428.4	2,428.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,428.4	14.0	0.6 %	0.0

Legislative Finance Division

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Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2007 Operating Budget - Conf Comm Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	06MgtPln	LFD 07AB	GovAmd*	House	Senate	Enacted	Bills	Other Op	06SupRPL	07Budget	LFD 07AB to 07Budget	GovAmd* to 07Budget	Pa
	Alaska State Troopers													
14	AK Bureau of Wildlife Enforce	12,598.1	13,597.6	14,196.1	14,196.1	14,057.9	14,057.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,057.9	460.3 3.4 %	-138.2 -1.0 %	23
15	Aircraft Section	3,466.2	4,774.3	4,774.3	4,274.3	4,747.3	4,747.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,747.3	-27.0 -0.6 %	-27.0 -0.6 %	24
16	Marine Enforcement	2,823.1	2,991.8	2,991.8	2,991.8	2,912.0	2,912.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,912.0	-79.8 -2.7 %	-79.8 -2.7 %	25
	* Appropriation Total	85,658.4	90,551.1	93,205.2	94,434.8	94,759.1	94,689.8	511.5	0.0	0.0	95,201.3	4,650.2 5.1 %	1,996.1 2.1 %	26
	Village Public Safety Officer													27
17	VPSO Contracts	5,436.4	5,436.4	5,636.4	5,636.4	4,883.0	4,883.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,883.0	-553.4 -10.2 %	-753.4 -13.4 %	28
18	Support	377.2	391.1	391.1	391.1	391.1	391.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	391.1	0.0	0.0	29
	* Appropriation Total	5,813.6	5,827.5	6,027.5	6,027.5	5,274.1	5,274.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,274.1	-553.4 -9.5 %	-753.4 -12.5 %	
	AK Police Standards Council													
19	AK Police Standards Council	1,014.9	1,034.5	1,084.5	1,084.5	1,084.5	1,084.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,084.5	50.0 4.8 %	0.0	30
	* Appropriation Total	1,014.9	1,034.5	1,084.5	1,084.5	1,084.5	1,084.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,084.5	50.0 4.8 %	0.0	
	Domestic Viol/Sexual Assault													
20	Domestic Viol/Sexual Assault	9,656.1	9,691.2	10,941.2	10,941.2	10,191.2	10,441.2	0.0	0.0	350.0	10,441.2	750.0 7.7 %	-500.0 -4.6 %	31
21	Batterers Intervention Program	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	
	* Appropriation Total	9,856.1	9,891.2	11,141.2	11,141.2	10,391.2	10,641.2	0.0	0.0	350.0	10,641.2	750.0 7.6 %	-500.0 -4.5 %	
	Statewide Support													
22	Commissioner's Office	827.6	867.3	867.3	867.3	867.3	867.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	867.3	0.0	0.0	C F C

Legislative Finance Division

Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2007 Operating Budget - Conf Comm Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	06MgtPln	LFD 07AB	GovAmd+	House	Senate	Enacted	Billis	Other Op	06SupRPL	07Budget	LFD 07AB to 07Budget	GovAmd+ to 07Budget
	Statewide Support												
23	Training Academy	1,601.6	1,653.3	1,661.5	1,661.5	1,661.5	1,661.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,661.5	8.2 0.5 %	0.0
24	Administrative Services	3,216.1	3,498.5	3,532.3	3,532.3	3,532.3	3,532.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,532.3	33.8 1.0 %	0.0
25	Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol	503.1	506.6	553.5	553.5	553.5	553.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	553.5	46.9 9.3 %	0.0
26	Alcohol Beverage Control Board	1,174.5	1,224.2	1,264.2	1,264.2	1,224.2	1,264.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,264.2	40.0 3.3 %	0.0
27	AK Public Safety Info Network	2,726.6	2,855.7	3,055.7	2,955.7	3,055.7	2,955.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,955.7	100.0 3.5 %	-100.0 -3.3 %
28	Alaska Criminal Records and ID	4,620.6	4,750.4	4,793.2	4,793.2	4,793.2	4,793.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	4,797.4	47.0 1.0 %	4.2 0.1 %
29	Laboratory Services	3,591.3	3,763.0	3,971.5	3,971.5	3,971.5	3,971.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	3,985.7	222.7 5.9 %	14.2 0.4 %
	* Appropriation Total	18,256.4	19,119.0	19,699.2	19,599.2	19,659.2	19,599.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	19,617.6	498.6 2.6 %	-81.6 -0.4 %
	Statewide Facility Maintenance												
30	Facility Maintenance	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	608.8	0.0	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	608.8	0.0	0.0
	DPS State Facilities Rent												
31	DPS State Facilities Rent	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.8	0.0	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.8	0.0	0.0
	*** Totals for Agency	126,222.4	132,185.2	137,501.9	138,631.5	137,512.4	137,633.1	529.9	0.0	350.0	138,163.0	5,977.8 4.5 %	661.1 0.5 %
	General Funds	94,800.9	100,360.2	104,501.9	104,866.7	104,247.6	104,368.3	529.9	0.0	350.0	104,898.2	4,538.0 4.5 %	396.3 0.4 %
	Federal Receipts	11,926.3	11,987.9	10,823.3	12,487.9	12,487.9	12,487.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,487.9	500.0 4.2 %	1,664.6 15.4 %
	Other	19,495.2	19,837.1	22,176.7	21,276.9	20,776.9	20,776.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20,776.9	939.8 4.7 %	-1,399.8 -6.3 %

Legislative Finance Division

III

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Change Detail - FY 2007 Operating Budget - Conf Comm Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Appropriation: Alaska State Troopers
Allocation: **Rural Trooper Housing**

Transaction Title	Trans Type	Total Expenditure	Personal Services	Travel	Services	Commodities	Capital Outlay	Grants	Misc	PFT	PPT	Tmp
***** FY06 - Conference Committee *****												
FY06 Conference Committee	ConfCom	1,454.3	80.8	6.4	1,362.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		722.8										
1108 Stat Desig		731.5										
***** Changes from FY06 - Conference Committee to FY06 - Management Plan *****												
ADN 12-6-0138 Statewide chargeback funding transferred from Department of Administration	ATrin	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		0.2										
ADN 12-6-0050 Fully Fund Personal Services	LIT	0.0	3.5	0.0	-3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
***** Changes from FY06 - Management Plan to FY07 - Adjusted Base *****												
FY 07 Wage Increases for Bargaining Units and Non-Covered Employees	SalAdj	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		1.6										
FY 07 Health Insurance Cost Increases for Bargaining Units and Non-Covered Employees	SalAdj	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		0.2										
FY 07 Retirement Systems Cost Increase	SalAdj	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		3.0										
Risk Management Self-Insurance Funding Increase	Inc	6.2	0.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		6.2										
Transfer PCN 12-1307 Building Maintenance Specialist to Administrative Services	TrOut	-101.5	-89.9	0.0	-11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		-101.5										
***** Changes from LFD FY07 Adjusted Base to Gov Amended + Post-45 Day Amds *****												
Fully Fund Phase I - Rural Trooper Housing Program	Inc	331.0	0.0	0.0	331.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		331.0										
Phase II - Enhance Rural Trooper Housing	Inc	424.5	0.0	0.0	424.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		265.4										
1108 Stat Desig		159.1										

Change Detail - FY 2007 Operating Budget - Conf Comm Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Appropriation: Village Public Safety Officer Program

Allocation: **VPSO Contracts**

Transaction Title	Trans Type	Total Expenditure	Personal Services	Travel	Services	Commodities	Capital Outlay	Grants	Misc	PFT	PPT	Tmp
***** FY06 - Conference Committee *****												
FY06 Conference Committee	ConfCom	5,436.4	0.0	0.0	162.0	0.0	0.0	5,274.4	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		5,436.4										
***** Changes from FY06 - Management Plan to FY07 - Adjusted Base *****												
Insurance Premium Increased Costs	LIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	-63.0	0.0	0	0	0
***** Changes from LFD FY07 Adjusted Base to Gov Amended + Post-45 Day Amds *****												
Enhance VPSO Recruitment and Retention	Inc	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		200.0										
***** Changes from Gov Amended + Post-45 Day Amds to FY07 - Senate *****												
Enhance VPSO Recruitment and Retention	Inc	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	-0	-0	-0
1004 Gen Fund		200.0										
Reduction of funding for VPSO contracts	Dec	-563.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-563.4	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		-563.4										
Develop and implement pilot program for Village Safety Assistant	Inc	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		10.0										
***** Changes from Gov Amended + Post-45 Day Amds to FY07 - Enacted *****												
Enhance VPSO Recruitment and Retention	Inc	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	-0	-0	-0
1004 Gen Fund		200.0										
Reduction of funding for VPSO contracts	Dec	-563.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-563.4	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		-563.4										
Develop and implement pilot program for Village Safety Assistant	Inc	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		10.0										

GOVERNOR'S FY06 BUDGET

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Legislative Finance Division

6TH FLOOR, STATE OFFICE BUILDING

465-3795

Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2006 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers & Language

		Agency: Department of Public Safety									
Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	04Actual	05 CC	05MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov+K12	05 WFall	Gov Tot	05MgtPln to Gov+K12	05MgtPln to Gov Tot	
Fish and Wildlife Protection											
1	Enforcement/Investigative Svcs	12,026.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	Director's Office	150.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	* Appropriation Total	12,176.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Fire Prevention											
3	Fire Prevention Operations	2,043.1	2,382.4	2,783.6	2,406.5	2,407.9	50.6	2,458.5	-375.7	-13.5 %	-325.1 -11.7 %
4	Fire Service Training	1,050.1	1,677.6	1,684.1	1,701.9	2,132.4	15.4	2,147.8	448.3	26.6 %	463.7 27.5 %
	* Appropriation Total	3,093.2	4,060.0	4,467.7	4,108.4	4,540.3	66.0	4,606.3	72.6	1.6 %	138.6 3.1 %
AK Fire Standards Council											
5	AK Fire Standards Council	6.0	229.3	229.3	230.8	230.8	2.4	233.2	1.5	0.7 %	3.9 1.7 %
	* Appropriation Total	6.0	229.3	229.3	230.8	230.8	2.4	233.2	1.5	0.7 %	3.9 1.7 %
Alaska State Troopers											
6	Special Projects	2,654.4	4,714.6	4,680.6	4,689.6	4,492.7	45.6	4,538.3	-187.9	-4.0 %	-142.3 -3.0 %
7	Criminal Investigations Bureau	4,818.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
8	Director's Office	524.1	289.6	278.3	283.3	283.3	8.2	291.5	5.0	1.8 %	13.2 4.7 %
9	Judicial Services-Anchorage	2,094.2	2,222.0	2,432.2	2,276.4	2,520.3	74.9	2,595.2	88.1	3.6 %	163.0 6.7 %
10	Prisoner Transportation	2,007.4	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	0.0	1,701.7	0.0		0.0
11	Search and Rescue	210.3	368.1	368.1	368.1	376.4	0.0	376.4	8.3	2.3 %	8.3 2.3 %

Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2006 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	04Actual	05 CC	05MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov+K12	05 WFall	Gov Tot	05MgtPln to Gov+K12		05MgtPln to Gov Tot		
Alaska State Troopers													
12	Rural Trooper Housing	726.7	730.2	730.2	732.9	1,619.4	2.7	1,622.1	889.2	121.8 %	891.9	122.1 %	
13	Narcotics Task Force	2,782.9	3,429.0	3,405.9	3,416.7	3,416.7	43.3	3,460.0	10.8	0.3 %	54.1	1.6 %	
14	AST Detachments	38,185.5	39,388.0	39,963.4	40,630.6	42,311.1	990.6	43,301.7	2,347.7	5.9 %	3,338.3	8.4 %	
15	Alaska Bureau of Investigation	0.0	4,888.0	4,914.3	4,941.5	4,945.9	128.6	5,074.5	31.6	0.6 %	160.2	3.3 %	
16	AK Bureau of Alcohol & Drug	0.0	2,242.6	2,131.1	2,074.3	2,285.1	49.1	2,334.2	154.0	7.2 %	203.1	9.5 %	
17	AK Bureau of Wildlife Enforce	0.0	11,619.3	10,665.4	10,603.0	11,132.9	302.2	11,435.1	467.5	4.4 %	769.7	7.2 %	
18	Aircraft Section	2,529.2	2,832.6	3,110.3	3,175.1	4,869.7	41.2	4,910.9	1,759.4	56.6 %	1,800.6	57.9 %	
19	Marine Enforcement	3,270.1	3,390.2	3,366.3	3,410.6	3,634.6	91.4	3,726.0	268.3	8.0 %	359.7	10.7 %	
	* Appropriation Total	59,803.3	77,815.9	77,747.8	78,303.8	83,589.8	1,777.8	85,367.6	5,842.0	7.5 %	7,619.8	9.8 %	
Village Public Safety Officers													
20	VPSO Contracts	5,135.9	5,436.4	5,436.4	5,436.4	5,436.4	0.0	5,436.4	0.0		0.0		
21	Support	608.2	366.7	364.1	366.4	366.4	5.8	372.2	2.3	0.6 %	8.1	2.2 %	
	* Appropriation Total	5,744.1	5,803.1	5,800.5	5,802.8	5,802.8	5.8	5,808.6	2.3		8.1	0.1 %	
AK Police Standards Council													
22	AK Police Standards Council	893.4	990.0	990.0	998.5	998.5	10.3	1,008.8	8.5	0.9 %	18.8	1.9 %	
	* Appropriation Total	893.4	990.0	990.0	998.5	998.5	10.3	1,008.8	8.5	0.9 %	18.8	1.9 %	

Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2006 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Agency: Department of Public Safety											
Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	04Actual	05 CC	05MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov+K12	05 WFall	Gov Tot	05MgtPln to Gov+K12	05MgtPln to Gov Tot	
Domestic Viol/Sexual Assault											
23	Domestic Viol/Sexual Assault	9,125.4	9,399.4	9,399.4	9,406.8	9,406.8	16.6	9,423.4	7.4	0.1 %	24.0 0.3 %
24	Batterers Intervention Program	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	0.0		0.0
	* Appropriation Total	9,325.4	9,599.4	9,599.4	9,606.8	9,606.8	16.6	9,623.4	7.4	0.1 %	24.0 0.3 %
Statewide Support											
25	Commissioner's Office	614.9	736.4	736.4	746.5	746.5	10.9	757.4	10.1	1.4 %	21.0 2.9 %
26	Training Academy	1,408.0	1,552.2	1,544.7	1,556.7	1,562.3	23.8	1,586.1	17.6	1.1 %	41.4 2.7 %
27	Administrative Services	1,890.2	3,026.2	3,098.6	3,131.8	3,131.8	69.5	3,201.3	33.2	1.1 %	102.7 3.3 %
28	Alaska Wing Civil Air Patrol	503.1	503.1	503.1	503.1	503.1	0.0	503.1	0.0		0.0
29	Alcohol Beverage Control Board	871.3	940.9	935.9	959.3	1,141.3	23.0	1,164.3	205.4	21.9 %	228.4 24.4 %
30	APSiN	1,993.5	2,520.4	2,520.4	2,579.3	2,656.8	62.3	2,719.1	136.4	5.4 %	198.7 7.9 %
31	Alaska Criminal Records and ID	2,484.2	4,407.6	4,407.6	4,483.6	4,577.0	62.9	4,639.9	169.4	3.8 %	232.3 5.3 %
32	Laboratory Services	2,602.4	2,779.5	2,779.0	2,854.7	3,475.2	77.7	3,552.9	696.2	25.1 %	773.9 27.8 %
	* Appropriation Total	12,367.6	16,466.3	16,525.7	16,815.0	17,794.0	330.1	18,124.1	1,268.3	7.7 %	1,598.4 9.7 %
Statewide Facility Maintenance											
33	Facility Maintenance	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	0.0	608.8	0.0		0.0
	* Appropriation Total	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	608.8	0.0	608.8	0.0		0.0

Appropriation/Allocation Summary - FY 2006 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Appropriation/ Allocation	04Actual	05 CC	05MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov+K12	05 WFall	Gov Tot	05MgtPln to Gov+K12	05MgtPln to Gov Tot
	DPS State Facilities Rent									
34	DPS State Facilities Rent	121.7	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	0.0	111.8	0.0	0.0
	* Appropriation Total	121.7	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	0.0	111.8	0.0	0.0
	*** Totals for Agency	104,140.2	115,684.6	116,081.0	116,586.7	123,283.6	2,209.0	125,492.6	7,202.6	6.2 %
	General Funds	76,869.0	84,943.1	84,988.6	85,775.4	92,238.0	1,997.4	94,235.4	7,249.4	8.5 %
	Federal Receipts	9,360.3	11,914.8	12,296.6	11,899.6	11,784.9	56.2	11,841.1	-511.7	-4.2 %
	Other	17,910.9	18,826.7	18,795.8	18,911.7	19,260.7	155.4	19,416.3	464.9	2.5 %

Change Detail - FY 2006 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers & Language

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Appropriation: Alaska State Troopers
Allocation: Rural Trooper Housing

Transaction Title	Trans Type	Total Expenditure	Personal Services	Travel	Services	Commodities	Capital Outlay	Grants	Misc	PFT	PPT	Tmp
***** FY05 - Conference Committee *****												
FY05 Conference Committee	ConfCom	730.2	80.6	6.4	638.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		355.1										
1108 Stat Desig		375.1										
Cumulative Total		730.2	80.6	6.4	638.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0
***** Changes from FY05 - Authorized to FY05 - Management Plan *****												
ADN 12-5-0071 Adjustment for Increased Utility/Lease Costs and Position Turnover	LIT	0.0	-5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Cumulative Total		730.2	75.4	6.4	643.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0
***** Changes from FY05 - Management Plan to FY06 - Adjusted Base *****												
FY 05 Bargaining Unit Contract Terms: GGU	SalAdj	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		0.7										
FY06 Cost Increases for Bargaining Units and Non-Covered Employees	SalAdj	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		2.0										
Cumulative Total		732.9	78.1	6.4	643.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0
***** Changes from FY06 - Adjusted Base to FY06 Gov + FY06 K-12 Funding *****												
Enhanced DPS Rural Trooper Housing for Recruitment & Retention of State Troopers	Inc	874.2	0.0	0.0	874.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		517.8										
1108 Stat Desig		356.4										
Increased Fuel Costs	Inc	12.3	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		12.3										
Cumulative Total		1,619.4	78.1	6.4	1,529.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0
***** 05 Surplus Used for 06 Op Bdgt *****												
FY 06 Retirement Systems Cost Increase	MultiYr	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		2.7										
Cumulative Total		1,622.1	80.8	6.4	1,529.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0

GOVERNOR'S FY05 BUDGET

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Legislative Finance Division

6TH FLOOR, STATE OFFICE BUILDING
465-3795

COLUMN DEFINITIONS

FY03 ACTUAL – Actual (unaudited) operating budget expenditures in FY03, including supplementals, RPL's, encumbrances, and unbudgeted RSA's.

FY04 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE – The operating budget as approved by the Conference Committee on the general and Mental Health appropriation bills. The column does not include new legislation, special legislation or reappropriations. Appropriations in the language sections of the FY04 bill are included in the Conference Committee column.

FY04 AUTHORIZED – The Conference Committee operating budget (adjusted for vetoes) plus fiscal notes, appropriations made by other bills, and reappropriations. The column includes net-zero line item transfers to spread Legislative miscellaneous reductions to various allocations and line items.

FY04 MANAGEMENT PLAN – The column reflects structural changes, position adjustments, and movement of funds within appropriations. The agency and statewide totals for FY04 Authorized and Management Plan columns are identical.

FY05 ADJUSTED BASE – FY04 Management Plan less one-time items, and with adjustments for position counts, funding transfers, line item transfers and special items such as salary and benefit increases.

FY05 GOVERNOR – FY05 Adjusted Base plus increases (increments), decreases (decrements), and fund source changes.

FUND SOURCES

General Fund Group

1003 General Fund Match
1004 General Fund Receipts
1005 General Fund/Program Receipts
1037 General Fund/Mental Health

Federal Fund Group

1002 Federal Receipts
1013 Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Revolving Loan Fund
1014 Donated Commodity/Handling Fee Account
1016 Federal Incentive Payments
1033 CSED Surplus Property Revolving Fund
1043 Impact Aid for K-12 Schools
1133 Indirect Cost Reimbursement

Other Fund Group

All other fund sources

Appropriation Summary - FY 2005 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers AND Language Sections!

Agency: Department of Public Safety								
Page	Budget Allocation	03Actual	04 CC	04 Auth	04MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov	04MgtPln to Gov
Fish and Wildlife Protection								
1	Enforcement/Investigative Svcs	11,754.5	11,959.5	11,959.5	12,083.1	0.0	0.0	-12,083.1 -100.0 %
2	Director's Office	250.4	291.2	291.2	167.6	0.0	0.0	-167.6 -100.0 %
	* Appropriation Total	12,004.9	12,250.7	12,250.7	12,250.7	0.0	0.0	-12,250.7 -100.0 %
Fire Prevention								
3	Fire Prevention Operations	1,939.6	2,302.1	2,302.1	2,302.1	2,368.5	2,368.5	66.4 2.9 %
4	Fire Service Training	884.2	1,630.1	1,630.1	1,630.1	1,647.1	1,677.1	47.0 2.9 %
	* Appropriation Total	2,823.8	3,932.2	3,932.2	3,932.2	4,015.6	4,045.6	113.4 2.9 %
AK Fire Standards Council								
5	AK Fire Standards Council	1.7	226.3	226.3	226.3	229.0	229.0	2.7 1.2 %
	* Appropriation Total	1.7	226.3	226.3	226.3	229.0	229.0	2.7 1.2 %
Alaska State Troopers								
6	Special Projects	2,682.8	4,102.3	4,102.3	4,130.4	4,166.4	4,680.6	550.2 13.3 %
7	Criminal Investigations Bureau	3,120.4	3,187.0	3,187.0	4,666.0	0.0	0.0	-4,666.0 -100.0 %
8	Director's Office	672.2	780.8	780.8	686.0	289.1	289.1	-396.9 -57.9 %
9	Judicial Services-Anchorage	1,815.2	2,205.3	2,205.3	2,019.8	2,185.5	2,185.5	165.7 8.2 %
10	Prisoner Transportation	1,897.8	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	1,701.7	0.0
11	Search and Rescue	232.3	368.1	368.1	368.1	368.1	368.1	0.0

Legislative Finance Division

Appropriation Summary - FY 2005 Operating Budget - Governor Structure

Numbers AND Language Sections!

Agency: Department of Public Safety

Page	Budget Allocation	03Actual	04 CC	04 Auth	04MgtPln	Adj Base	Gov	04MgtPln to Gov	
Alaska State Troopers									
12	Rural Trooper Housing	656.1	718.1	718.1	722.8	817.8	730.2	7.4	1.0 %
13	Narcotics Task Force	2,575.1	3,347.6	3,347.6	3,347.6	3,405.9	3,405.9	58.3	1.7 %
14	AST Detachments	36,432.0	38,973.7	38,973.7	37,742.2	37,672.1	38,971.9	1,229.7	3.3 %
15	Alaska Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,006.9	4,865.2	4,865.2	100.0 %
16	AK Bureau of Alcohol & Drug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,608.9	2,217.5	2,217.5	100.0 %
17	AK Bureau of Wildlife Enforce	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,462.1	11,462.1	11,462.1	100.0 %
18	Aircraft Section	2,915.5	2,474.4	2,474.4	2,474.4	3,297.2	2,827.2	352.8	14.3 %
19	Marine Enforcement	3,325.2	3,320.4	3,320.4	3,320.4	3,370.4	3,370.4	50.0	1.5 %
	* Appropriation Total	56,324.6	61,179.4	61,179.4	61,179.4	74,352.1	77,075.4	15,896.0	26.0 %
Village Public Safety Officers									
20	VPSO Contracts	5,784.9	6,398.4	5,436.4	5,436.4	5,436.4	5,436.4	0.0	
21	Support	2,473.6	357.4	357.4	357.4	364.1	364.1	6.7	1.9 %
22	Administration	168.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	* Appropriation Total	8,427.2	6,755.8	5,793.8	5,793.8	5,800.5	5,800.5	6.7	0.1 %
AK Police Standards Council									
23	AK Police Standards Council	799.7	978.0	978.0	978.0	989.5	989.5	11.5	1.2 %
	* Appropriation Total	799.7	978.0	978.0	978.0	989.5	989.5	11.5	1.2 %

Legislative Finance Division

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