

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004 8672

11348 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

March 22, 2004

Senator Georgianna Lincoln  
Alaska State Legislature, District C  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

VIA FACSIMILE

Dear Senator Lincoln:

The Anti-Defamation League is pleased to support SB 246, which would create a civil remedy with both compensatory and punitive damages for hate crimes and identifies a new crime, motivation by prejudice, bias, or hatred for hate-motivated crimes in Alaska.

The damage done by hate crimes cannot be measured solely in terms of physical injury or dollars and cents. Hate crimes effectively intimidate other members of the victim's community, leaving them feeling isolated, vulnerable, and unprotected by the law. By making members of minority communities fearful, angry and suspicious of other groups - and of the power structure that is supposed to protect them - these incidents can damage the fabric of our society and fragment communities.

Currently, forty-three states and the District of Columbia have enacted hate crime laws. Support has obviously been widespread and bi-partisan. Penalty enhancements for hate-motivated crimes have been held to be constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Creation of civil remedies and criminal penalty enhancement laws prevent bias-motivated crimes from soiling our communities.

The Anti-Defamation League is proud to support SB 246.

Sincerely,

Robert Jacobs  
Regional Director  
Pacific Northwest Regional Director

Mark R. Schuster  
Chair  
Pacific Northwest Region

**Written Testimony of the Anti-Defamation League  
in Support of SB 246, "Relating to the Hate Crimes."**

Submitted on March 22, 2004 by Robert Jacobs,  
Pacific Northwest Regional Director of the Anti-Defamation League

My name is Robert Jacobs. I am the Regional Director for the Pacific Northwest for the Anti-Defamation League. I am submitting this testimony on behalf of the Anti-Defamation League to urge your support for SB 246.

Since 1913, the mission of ADL has been to "stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment to all citizens alike." Dedicated to combating anti-Semitism, prejudice, and bigotry of all kinds, defending democratic ideals, and promoting civil rights, ADL is proud of its leadership role in the development of innovative materials, programs, and services that build bridges of communication, understanding, and respect among diverse racial, religious, and ethnic groups.

The Anti-Defamation League is proud to support SB 246, which would take an important step toward providing appropriate civil remedies and criminal penalties for hate crimes in Alaska. SB 246 would provide for additional and specific penalties for crimes committed against persons or property because of that person or the owner or owners' race, color, religion, nationality, county of origin, disability, gender, and sexual orientation. Legislation such as SB 246 has been passed with strong bi-partisan support and has become law in over 42 states and the District of Columbia.

All Americans have a stake in an effective response to violent bigotry. These crimes demand a priority response because of their special emotional and psychological impact on the victim and the victim's community. The damage done by hate crimes cannot be measured solely in terms of physical injury or dollars and cents. Hate crimes may effectively intimidate other

members of the victim's community, leaving them feeling isolated, vulnerable and unprotected by the law. By making members of minority communities fearful, angry and suspicious of other groups - and of the power structure that is supposed to protect them - these incidents can damage the fabric of our society and fragment communities.

Some people ask why a crime committed against an African-American, a gay person, or a Jew - because that person is African-American, gay, or Jewish - is worse than a "random" robbery, assault, or vandalism. Aren't we all terribly violated whenever we are the victim of physical attack? The answer is, yes, from the victim's perspective, all crimes create a sense of violation. But there is a difference. A random crime is committed not because of one's identity, but because of one's misfortune. A random robbery is committed not because of who one is but what one has (money, for example). In a random crime, if that property hadn't been robbed or vandalized, it would have been that of some other unfortunate victim. It may feel personal while it's happening, but it should not be taken personally.

The opposite is true of hate crime; **hate crimes are personal**. They are committed specifically against another because of some innate and unique personal characteristic that is immutable: skin color, sexual orientation, religious background, and ethnic origin. Walking a different, less dangerous route won't stop a hate crime perpetrator because he or she can always find you - or your kind - later.

The randomness of the crime motivated by greed, need, drug addiction, and the like is absent from hate crimes. Therein lies the difference: as a hate crime target, one is not randomly selected, or in the wrong place at the wrong time. Victims can avoid bad neighborhoods, but they cannot, and should not, escape who they are.

Hate crimes based on a victim's race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and disability, like other hate crimes, have a special psychological and emotional impact which extends beyond

the original victim. Alaska's failure to treat a "gay-bashing," for example, as severely as it would a non-bias related assault and battery leaves members of the victim's community feeling isolated, vulnerable, and unprotected by the law. While bigotry cannot be outlawed, passage of this bill, providing Alaskans with both civil and criminal hate crime protection and remedies demonstrates an important commitment to confront criminal activity motivated by prejudice.

The fundamental cause of bias-motivated violence is the persistence of racism, bigotry, and anti-Semitism. Unfortunately, there are no quick, complete solutions to these problems. Ultimately, the impact of all bias crime initiatives will be measured in the response of the civil judicial and the criminal justice systems to the individual act of hate violence. Enactment of SB 246, along with implementation of other hate crime training, prevention, and anti-bias education initiatives, is, in the words of ADL's mandate, is a step toward "justice and fair treatment for all citizens alike."

We applaud the leadership of Senator Lincoln on this measure and urge the committee to approve this important legislation.

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Web posted Friday, February 6, 2004

**Racist sign triggers soul-searching at high school**

*Some say Native dropout rate related to racially charged atmosphere*

By ERIC FRY  
JUNEAU EMPIRE

Juneau-Douglas High School officials said Thursday they have suspended the student who displayed a derogatory sign about Natives from a school bus on Jan. 27.

The incident sparked concerns about a generations-long pattern of racism at the school. Several hundred people attended a forum at ANB Hall on Thursday afternoon to prepare a list of solutions for consideration by the Juneau School District.

"If you are the subject of racism, then that becomes the lens through which you filter other situations," said teacher Laury Scandling in an interview Thursday. Scandling works in the CHOICE program for students at risk of dropping out.

The suspended student is part Native, but that doesn't negate the seriousness of racial incidents at the high school, Scandling said.

Some Native students say they've been spit on or pushed against the wall in halls. Teachers report seeing the initials KAN, which stand for Kids Against Natives, written on students' desks. Some brawls over racial causes or involve racial name-calling, Scandling said.

A survey of JDHS students two years ago about the perceived social status of student groups ranked Natives at the bottom, under gays and lesbians, she said.

At the ANB Hall forum, several Native students said they were afraid to walk alone at JDHS because they face physical or verbal intimidation. Some students said teachers don't always intervene when students harass other



Race struggles: Juneau-Douglas High School Jennifer Wright, far left, with Tracy Goldsmith works at JDHS, and Deb Morse about her concerns about racism at school. Several hundred people attended a meeting about race issues Thursday at the Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall.  
BRIAN WALLACE/ THE JUNE

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"We have taken 20 steps backwards," community member Ken Perkins told audience. "This is the 21st century. This should have been eradicated long ago."

The bus incident also sparked a meeting Tuesday of the site council's school subcommittee. It attracted about 100 people - including students, staff, parents, Juneau School Board members and Native leaders - to talk about racism at the school.

Attendees suggested that the school train a staff member to investigate racial incidents.

Some said the disproportionate rate of Native dropouts is related, for some students, to a racially charged and unwelcoming atmosphere.

Attendees pointed out that programs disproportionately used by Natives - English as a second language and CHOICE - are housed separately, in the Drake building, making the JDHS building feel forbidding to Native students.

Yvonne Willis, a junior, was one of several students who saw the sign in the window. It read: "F\*\*\*\*\* Natives." She reported it to school officials.

"I felt kind of angry because I didn't know this person," Willis said of the sign holder in an interview Thursday. "They didn't know how we are. I just felt angry. I just wanted to go up to them and ask, 'Why are you saying this sign?'"

Assistant Principal Kathryn Milliron said the student, a boy, was suspended 10 days, the maximum period under the school district's discipline grid for such offenses.

She said the district has a strong policy against any kind of harassment, racial slurs, and against actions that intimidate students or make them feel unsafe.

School administrators review the student handbook, including the section on harassment, with all students every year, Milliron said. The school deals with harassment by using mediation between the offenders and victims, by referring an incident to a youth-run court, or by suspending the student for one to 10 days. Suspensions can be appealed.

"Harassment is one of the things we talk about because harassment is one of the main things we deal with," Milliron said. "... This particular incident has had a ripple effect that we chose to go 10 days (of suspension) on the person."

Milliron said the suspended student is remorseful and would like to meet in mediation with the students who saw the sign.

At ANB Hall, students suggested teachers should enforce rules against harassment better, the district should have no tolerance for discrimination, and the school should have advocates for students to talk to when they don't want to talk to usual authorities, among other ideas.

"We do care deeply about the things we're hearing about and want to respond," schools Superintendent Peggy Cowan told the attendees.

For Native adults, the concerns are not new. Juneau Assembly member Ra

Wanamaker, who attended JDHS during the early 1960s, said he faced harassment but it was "easy to tolerate and work around" because the building wasn't

"The overcrowding (now) exacerbates it quite a bit," he said in an interview.

"Growing up in the school system, I was spat upon," said Robert Cesar. "The comment I heard was being called a 'muk.' That continually happened from kindergarten through graduation."

Karen Lawfer, who is not Native, said parents should have no tolerance for harassment.

"I challenge the non-Native kids, when they see this happen, to stand up and say it's not right," she said.

- Eric Fry can be reached at [eric.fry@juneauempire.com](mailto:eric.fry@juneauempire.com).

### **Who to call**

Juneau-Douglas High School students and parents can call an anonymous hotline at 463-1889 to report any type of safety concern to school staff.

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Anchorage Daily News

## **Compromise reached on hate crimes bill RESOLUTION Conferees replace 'unlawful' with 'wrongful.'**

By Cathy Brown  
The Associated Press

*(Published May 5, 2001)*

Juneau -- In a compromise over a hate crimes resolution, a House-Senate conference committee agreed Friday to condemn "wrongful discrimination."

The committee was appointed after the House and Senate passed different versions of a resolution condemning a January paint ball attack against Alaska Natives in Anchorage.

The measure, which had first passed the House in March, was changed in the Senate to condemn only "unlawful" discrimination.

Some senators said the change was needed because certain forms of discrimination are legal, such as age restrictions for voting and driving.

That change didn't sit well with House members, who said the Senate version of the resolution was too timid and amounted to condemning behavior that's already illegal.

The conference committee failed in its first attempt at compromise two weeks ago. Committee leaders Jeannette James, R-North Pole, and Jerry Ward, R-Anchorage, apparently had worked behind the scenes since then to come up with an agreement.

In less than five minutes Friday, they signed off on the new language, changing the word "unlawful" to "wrongful" throughout the resolution.

"It was now or never to get this thing done," James said, explaining the quick action.

The meeting, which happened later than its scheduled time and in a different room than had been publicly noted earlier in the day, ended before one committee member, Rep. Ethan Berkowitz, arrived.

Berkowitz, D-Anchorage, said he had come to the meeting earlier and found no one there, so he left for a few minutes. When he returned, the meeting was over.

He would not have supported the change, Berkowitz said.



Julie Kitka

"I do not think you parse words, I do not think you equivocate when you're condemning acts of discrimination," he said.

Sen. Bettye Davis, D-Anchorage, said she would have preferred to go with the House language, which she thought was stronger, but she agreed to the compromise.

"I would hate to have left here without even having a resolution saying we do not support that incident that took place in Anchorage," Davis said.

The resolution is in response to an incident earlier this year in which three young white men videotaped themselves shooting paint balls at Alaska Natives in downtown Anchorage. The measure condemns the act and calls for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to investigate that and similar incidents.

The compromise version now will go to the House and Senate for a vote.

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Web posted Sunday, February 29, 2004

**District looks to solve school racism**

*ANB, ANS press for quick action in wake of recent anti-Native incidents*

**By ERIC FRY**  
*JUNEAU EMPIRE*

The Juneau School District is encouraging students to report racial incident student leaders at Juneau-Douglas High School are speaking out against racism in the wake of recent anti-Native incidents at the school.

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A derogatory sign in January and graffiti this month have brought to the forefront standing concerns by Native students that they feel unwelcome and unsafe at JDHS.

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District Superintendent Peggy Cowan said other racial incidents have occurred recently at JDHS, resulting in disciplinary action that has not been made public because of the confidentiality rights of students.

Adults and students are looking for answers.

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About 35 people, many of them district administrators and teachers, attended a two-day training session last week on racism and healing that had been scheduled before the recent incidents. The Rev. Michael Oleksa, an Eastern Orthodox priest well known for his work on cross-cultural communication, is scheduled to speak to JDHS students and others on March 9 to 11. High school administrators are working with Anchorage educators who developed a program to combat prejudice.

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Lo Tide: 03:49pm  
Hi Tide: 10:42pm

Native parents and teachers are concerned that racism is a factor in poor grades and a high dropout rate among Native students. Nearly two-thirds of Native students at JDHS leave school without graduating, compared with a quarter of whites, according to district figures.

"Our Native children can hardly wait until they turn 16 so they can leave high school," Selena Everson of the Alaska Native Sisterhood said.

Leonard John of the Kootznoowoo Cultural and Educational Foundation, said he graduated from JDHS in 1967, when racism also was very much alive.

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"Graduated with a degree in my hand and shame all over it because of the they treated me," he said.

CALENDAR							March						
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The Alaska Native Brotherhood and ANS are pressing the district to quickly implement the ideas suggested by an ad hoc group of students and adults with racism. ANB and ANS officers spoke to district officials at a public meeting Friday night at the district's central office.

"We understand it's not going to shut down in a day," said Don Bremner of "What we are looking for from the administration is a plan."

Rosita Worl, president of the Sealaska Heritage Institute, said the district should hire a human rights officer, who can respond to incidents quickly and let them know how they were handled.

"We are trying to tell you how to do your job," Worl told district administrators. "You are supposed to be telling us how you are going to deal with racism in school."

The district has a strong policy against harassment, Cowan said. JDHS Principal Morse said the school reviews the student handbook, including that policy, with students each year. The school also has a grievance procedure for student parents who don't feel an incident was handled correctly.

"At this point, the policy is strong," Cowan said. "It's the communication of the policy that we need to improve."

The ad hoc group's petition said the district needs a clear and well-known policy for students to report harassment. The petition also calls for zero tolerance for racism, fair and equal treatment of students involved in racial incidents, training for staff and students in how to prevent racism, activities that promote understanding of diversity, and immediate responses to racial incidents.

Native students have said they feel that school authorities suspend Native students readily than non-Natives, and that teachers don't always respond to report harassment, Doloresa Cadiente of ANS said.

Brad Fluetsch, ANB Grand Camp treasurer, said he wants to see immediate suspensions of students involved in racial incidents, with the students' names and punishments made public as a deterrent.

"If it all happens behind closed doors, nobody knows it happens," he said. "Other potential offenders don't know the consequences of the actions."

The schools, like the state's juvenile justice system, follow confidentiality laws to protect the privacy of youths. Not only the offenders' names, but even the nature of the punishment won't be made public, district officials have said.

The idea is to promote the restoration of youthful offenders to the community without a stigma. But the unintended side effects are justice isn't seen to have occurred, and the punishment doesn't serve as a deterrent to others.

"I think the prevention is not going to be through punishment," Cowan said.

think the prevention is going to be through understanding."

Students have taken some steps to change the racial atmosphere at JDHS student government has met with Native students from the Tlingit-Haida Council youth leadership group.

The students are putting up signs in the halls to discourage racism, with ones such as "The color of my skin shouldn't matter," and "Don't tolerate the K/ not right." The acronym KAN has popped up in graffiti recently. Students say it means Kids Against Natives or Kill All Natives.

But other students tear down the signs, said Angelica Lim, vice president of the Associated Student Body. "Kids are tearing them down, and we're just going to put them back up," she said.

The JDHS faculty has met to discuss the racial issue, and students said many teachers are talking about it in class.

"In a way, that kind of helps," said student council sophomore representative Stekoll in an interview. "The Alaska Native voices are heard among other kids."

Stekoll believes that Natives are telling the truth about harassment, but racial comments at JDHS run both ways, she said. Some non-Natives are afraid to walk through the halls at the Marie Drake building, where Native students congregated.

"It's scary to some kids to walk through those hallways, because if you bump into one of the Alaska Natives they yell at you. The racism problem is on both sides," she said.

At a training session on racism and healing Wednesday and Thursday in Juneau, Jesse Arrington and Mae Marsh of the Fairbanks company Transformations taught participants how to recognize racism and address it. Change comes from within, they said. "Change doesn't happen overnight, they said.

The seeds of prejudice can be planted early, teachers said. A teacher said a first-grader used the word "gay" as a slur.

Arrington and Marsh said the schools need to talk openly about racism, and teachers and students need to intervene, without causing a conflict, when someone makes a racist comment. People need to form friendships with people from different cultures and ethnic groups, to break down stereotypes, they said.

In an interview at the training session, Libby Parker, the freshman vice president of the student council, said many students want to be part of a clique "so they're willing to shed that (nonracist) part of their beliefs or morals even if it's not good."

As time goes on, students are imitating earlier acts of racism, she said.

"As more and more people start following, it gets harder and harder to stand up," Parker said.

Schools have to look at ways they segregate students, the trainers said.

At JDHS, the Marie Drake building is known among students as "the brow" because it houses programs with a disproportionately large percentage of Native students. The district is considering moving the alternative high school, which also has a larger than average number of Native students, to Marie Drake.

Teachers should base their academic expectations of students on their individual abilities, not on ethnic stereotypes, the trainers said. They should teach to the class. Courses should treat minority cultures as an integrated part of the curriculum, not as "sidebars." In other words, black history is American history.

"We need to give our kids hope," said parent Elsa Demeksa. "We need to support them: We know there is hurt, but it's not always going to be that way. We allow it to be that way.

"This is a wonderful community. We need to acknowledge our differences, know we have the same goals for our kids. We want our kids to be successful. If we don't create a safe learning environment for them, they will not be successful."

JDHS is a physical environment, like a piece of land.

"We took this land from them," Stekoll said. "... We've always stripped their land, and it seems like we're still doing that."

- Eric Fry can be reached at [eric.fry@juneauempire.com](mailto:eric.fry@juneauempire.com).



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## Woman hit by paint balls early Sunday

**ATTACK: Occupants of a dark sedan shot at a 19-year-old as she walked along Muldoon Road.**

By SHEILA TOOMEY  
Anchorage Daily News

*(Published: November 3, 2003)*

A woman walking along Muldoon Road about 4:30 a.m. Sunday was hit by a fusillade of paint ball shots fired from a passing car by several people yelling anti-Native curses.

Anchorage Police Lt. John Norsworthy said the victim, Sonya Wharton, described her assailants as three or four white males in a dark sedan. Investigators at the scene counted at least nine shots of green and yellow paint, including several that hit a nearby Thai restaurant and a power pole, Norsworthy said.

Wharton, 19, said she hit the ground as two occupants in the car started firing, one from a rear window and one leaning across the driver to shoot out the front window. They shouted things like "Natives suck" and "Natives should die," she said.

No one else was on the street, Wharton said, and she hadn't intended to be. She was walking to a friend's house after having an argument with the person who was supposed to drive her home, she said.

"I was terrified. I thought they were going to turn back around."

Wharton said she has bruises on her shoulder and legs, including a nasty one on her thigh, but did not require medical treatment.

Police have pulled out all the stops and are pursuing the case as a hate crime, Norsworthy said.

"We're trying to send a message that this kind of act is not going to be tolerated by the community or by the Anchorage Police Department.

"They will have our highest priority," he said.

Norsworthy said investigators suspect other people got hit Saturday night or Sunday morning by the same attackers and are asking victims to come forward. The assailants were "geared up" and it seems unlikely they would settle for only one target, he said.

Other victims, or people who think they might have information about the shooters, are urged to



Sonya Wharton, 19, said the suspects shouted things like "Natives suck" and "Natives should die," as they shot paint balls at her while she was walking along Muldoon at about 4:30 a.m. Sunday. *(Photo by Jim Lavrakas / Anchorage Daily News)*

[Click on photo to enlarge](#)

call police at 786-8900.

Wharton, who is Native, said she originally did not plan to report the attack, but her friend's father, who is white, told her it was a terrible thing and urged her to call police.

"He said we're all human beings. Inside we're all the same."

In 2001, a series of racially motivated paint ball attacks in downtown Anchorage earned a six-month jail sentence for a 20-year-old man, plus a \$6,000 fine and 300 hours of community service. According to court records, he videotaped the action as others fired the shots. Two 17-year-olds were also charged but their cases were handled in the juvenile system.

Those assaults, in January 2001, triggered an outpouring of anguish by Natives and non-Natives over racism in Anchorage and elsewhere in Alaska. The parents of two of the youths involved were distraught at their children's behavior and apologized to the victims during an extended court proceeding.

In September, Alaska State Troopers arrested two Fairbanks teens for firing paint ball shots at vehicles traveling on Chena Hot Springs Road from a nearby hay field. One was charged with assault and both were charged with criminal mischief. No racial motive has been cited in that case.

Daily News reporter Sheila Toomey can be reached at [stoomey@adn.com](mailto:stoomey@adn.com).

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## Paint ball attack prompts FBI probe

**HATE CRIME: Incident happened on a public highway.**

By TATABCLINE BRANT

Anchorage Daily News

*(Published: November 5, 2003)*

The FBI said Tuesday that it has opened a civil rights investigation into the Sunday paint ball attack on a young Alaska Native woman in Muldoon.

FBI spokesman Eric Gonzalez said his agency is investigating because it appears the woman was attacked on a public highway because of her ethnicity. He said the FBI is working closely with the Anchorage Police Department on the investigation.

Sonya Wharton, 19, was hit repeatedly with paint balls as she walked along Muldoon Road around 4:30 a.m. Her assailants -- described as three or four white males in a dark sedan -- shouted things like "Natives suck" and "Natives should die," according to police and Wharton. The attack terrified Wharton and left her with bruises on her shoulder and legs, she said.

No arrests have been made.

Anchorage police are treating the attack as a hate crime. On Monday, Mayor Mark Begich urged anyone with information about the incident to call police. The FBI is the primary federal agency responsible for investigating federal civil rights violations. According to the agency's Web site, a public highway is one of the places where federal statute prohibits the "willful injury, intimidation, or interference or attempt to do so, by force or threat of force of any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Punishment for violating a person's civil rights under such circumstances varies. If the victim is injured, or if a dangerous weapon is used during the attack, a person convicted of the crime can be sentenced to up to 10 years in prison, the Web site says.

The attack on Wharton was not the first racially motivated paint ball attack in Anchorage. In 2001, a 20-year-old man was sentenced to six months in jail, fined \$6,000 and ordered to do 300 hours of community service for videotaping paint ball attacks on Natives from a vehicle in downtown Anchorage while others fired the shots, according to court records. Two juveniles were also charged.

Community leaders said Monday that they were angry and saddened that another racially motivated paint ball attack occurred in Alaska's largest city.

The Standing Committee on the Promotion of Tolerance and Diversity, a diverse, 11-member group of Anchorage residents appointed by the Anchorage Equal Rights Commission, held an emergency meeting Monday night to discuss the recent attacks, said Barbara Jones of the Equal Rights Commission.

Jones said Tuesday that the committee did not release a statement about the attacks but is considering holding a march later this month to demonstrate that the community stands behind the woman who was attacked. Gov. Frank Murkowski noted the FBI's investigation into the paint ball attack during a Tuesday press conference at Romig Middle School, where he was speaking about the decline in smoking among Alaska's youths. He called the attack "a very unfortunate circumstance."

"Hopefully those that are responsible will be apprehended," he said. "We simply can't tolerate that type of action."

Daily News reporter Tataboline Brant can be reached at [tbrant@adn.com](mailto:tbrant@adn.com) or 257-4321.

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Cc: **Senator\_Bettye\_Davis@legis.state.ak.us, (more)**

Priority: **Normal**

I am attaching a letter of support for SB 246. SB 246 is scheduled for a hearing tomorrow, March 23, in the Senate State Affairs Committee. We urge your support for passage of this important legislation. Thank you.

Carol H. Daniel

Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.

1577 C Street, Suite 300

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Telephone: (907) 274-3611 or 263-9883 (direct)

FAX: (907) 276-7989

[Download this as a file](#)

**Attachments:**

[untitled-\[1.1\]](#) 0.4 k [ text/plain ] [download](#) | [view](#)

[Support for SB 246.doc](#) 48 k [ application/msword ] [download](#)

[Previous](#) | [Next](#) | [Delete & Prev](#) | [Delete & Next](#)

Move to: INBOX ▾ [Move](#)

Testimony before the Alaska State Affairs Committee  
March 23, 2004 – 3:30 pm

Introduction

Good afternoon. My name is Natalie Landreth and I am a staff attorney with the Native American Rights Fund in Anchorage. I would like to thank each member of the Committee for the opportunity to share our strong support for Senate Bill 246. I will focus on three issues: (1) why a separate law for hate crimes? (2) how big is this problem? and (3) don't hate crimes laws conflict with free speech?

First we would like to thank Senator Lincoln for sponsoring this bill. This is a critical but often overlooked issue, and we thank her for her longstanding commitment to hate crimes legislation and for bringing it to the forefront.

Why a special law for hate crimes? What makes a hate crime different from other crimes?

The answer is that each hate crime has not one victim, but many. The aim of a hate crime is to terrorize the victim simply because they are a member of a particular group. Here in Alaska, that group has usually been Alaska Natives. The result is that each member of that group is a victim. The U.S. Department of Justice's Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes characterizes a hate crime as a "virus, quickly spreading feelings of terror and loathing across an entire community." Thus, while there may be one or couple of victims of physical or immediate violence, the psychological impact upon that entire group is far and wide and lasting. A hate crime is meant to – and does -- send a powerful message to the group of persons that they are not wanted, that they are not welcome here, and that they may be in danger. The intent and effect of the hate crime is to terrorize an entire community. Indeed, that is exactly what the Native community in Anchorage experiences after incidents such as the paintball attacks. This *exponential* intent and effect is what makes a hate crime so unique and deserving of its own law. That is why Senate Bill 246 is so important.

How big is this problem? How many hate crimes actually happen each year?

The truth is that we simply do not know how many hate crimes there are. We do know that nationwide they are vastly underreported. This problem is largely due to the fact that law enforcement reporting of crimes is voluntary – in the entire state of Alaska for example, only the Anchorage Police Department annually reports hate crime statistics.

In the year 2002 – the latest year for which statistics are available – seven hate crimes were reported by the APD. In contrast, the city of Washington, D.C. reported a single hate crime for 2002. To put it in even greater perspective, only 15% of the jurisdictions across the United States report any hate crime activity at all and Alaska is one of them. The remaining 85% of jurisdictions across the country report no hate crime activity. Thus, Alaska is one of a small minority of jurisdictions to have a measurable hate crime problem – even with underreporting.

We also know that, proportionally speaking, American Indians and Alaska Natives are the group most likely to be victims of hate crimes. That is, although American Indians and Alaska Natives comprise less than one percent of the general population nationwide, they comprised 1.8 percent

of hate crime victims in 2001 and 1.5 percent in 2002 according to FBI hate crime statistics. Furthermore, American Indians and Alaska Natives are the only group against whom hate crimes are increasing significantly (with the exception of those who are Arab-American or of Middle Eastern origin). Nationwide, almost half of all hate crimes are motivated by race; the same is true in Alaska. Half of the hate crimes reported by the APD in 2002 were motivated by racial animus.

For many years, the Native American Rights Fund has had a particular interest in law enforcement in rural Alaska. While hate crimes in rural Alaska are often not reported and statistics on them are not gathered, they do exist. This is particularly alarming in light of the fact that there are 164 off-road communities and villages without certified police officers, and 71 of those have no police protection at all. The existence of a law like this – one with teeth – will deter and punish perpetrators of hate crimes in those rural areas. Furthermore, such a law would render these crimes more severe in the eyes of law enforcement and therefore encourage state troopers to investigate and prosecute these crimes. An additional, valuable byproduct of SB 246 would be to encourage the gathering of hate crime statistics and data from rural Alaska.

#### Don't hate crime laws conflict with free speech?

They can, but Senate Bill 246 does not. Almost every crime consists of a mental state and an act. Thus the mental state or motivation of a perpetrator is always at issue. Hate crime laws punish the actual crime, not the thought. Expressing your thoughts and beliefs through criminal conduct has *never* been protected.

Approximately 45 states and the federal government have enacted hate crime laws. The number of those laws that have been struck down can be counted on one hand. The U.S. Supreme Court has set floor and ceiling limits for hate crime laws and Senate Bill 246 fits squarely within them. In 1992, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a city ordinance that made it a misdemeanor to display a swastika, burning cross or any symbol that "arouses anger, alarm, or resentment in others on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, or gender." The mere display of a symbol that upsets others thus cannot be criminalized – it is protected speech.

In 1993, in *Wisconsin v. Mitchell*, the U.S. Supreme Court *unanimously* upheld a Wisconsin statute that provides for enhanced penalties for hate-motivated crimes. *It is critical to note that this is the same kind of sentence-enhancement bill as SB 246.* In that case, the Court specifically stated that criminal conduct – such as a beating – is an intolerable mode of expressing the idea that the perpetrator wishes to convey. In other words, the biased thoughts and speech are permissible, pairing it with violence such as a beating or assault is not.

It is also important to note that the Supreme Court's 1993 decision in *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* does not preclude state courts from determining whether the law violates the state constitution. A perpetrator convicted under SB 246 would therefore be able to challenge it, but thus far sentence enhancements have withstood constitutional scrutiny.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, hate crimes exist in Alaska. Moreover, Alaska is one of only a minority of

jurisdictions (15%) in the United States to report them, yet Alaska is also one of the very few states without a hate crime law like this.

Senate Bill 246 would send a message that Alaska is not willing to tolerate the victimization of Natives and other groups based solely upon who they are. It sends a message to the groups targeted by hate crimes that they are welcome here and that the law will protect them. Above all, it expresses a collective belief that Alaska is stronger when we protect all of our citizens.

Thank you for your time.



# UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-8338

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Department of Anthropology  
Department (907) 786-6840  
Fax Number (907) 786-6850

March 22, 2004

Alaska State Legislators  
State of Alaska  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Legislators:

This letter is in support of the passage of SB 246 "Relating to Hate Crimes" in Alaska. My name is Steve J. Langdon and I am Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alaska Anchorage where I have taught since 1976. Further, I was raised in Alaska from the age of 8 when my father and mother (Dr. J. Ray and Thelma Langdon) brought me here in territorial days. Through my schooling in Anchorage schools for 10 years and through my professional career conducting research on Alaska Native societies for 34 years I have acquired substantial familiarity with the disrespectful and degrading manner in which Alaska Natives have been and continue to be treated by primarily white non-Natives in Alaska. While these horrifying practices may occur infrequently and be carried out by a minority, a substantial reservoir of disrespect and hate is present in the white non-Native population of Alaska that bubbles into public view on these occasions. But in schools as a child in Anchorage and in bars in rural areas in my adulthood, I have heard repeatedly defaming and bigoted commentary, hurtful slander and deep disrespect expressed toward Alaska Natives. On occasion, I hear the reverse but rarely are the anti-white views turned into violence. The proposed legislation speaks to any action towards another and in this regard confirms our values for decent, respectful treatment for all people.

These are profoundly troubling and deeply damaging aspects of our social environment that cannot be tolerated. Through this legislation, the Alaska Legislature stands in the position to move beyond mere rhetorical statements concerning hate crimes to enforcement of our values by punishing those who act on the emotions of hate for others based on their race, sex, color, creed physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, ancestry or national origin. It might be appropriate to include religious faith or affiliation in the list of protected characteristics given what I see to be a rising tide of religious intolerance and bigotry at the highest levels of office in this country.

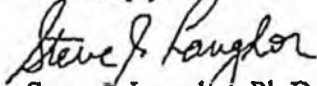
The legislation includes provision for education for minor and minor's parents in order to develop respect for all persons. These efforts are labeled "diversity tolerance" that I feel is a minimal standard. Through disciplinary training and exposure to the peoples and cultures of the world, I have come to focus on the profound creations and wondrous variety of perspectives that humanity has generated. Thus I would suggest more than

mere tolerance but an active embrace of the beauty and wonder created by different segments of the human community.

Let me close by reiterating my support for passage of some form of hate crimes legislation. But let me also state at the same time my profound support for the development of an Alaska "history and cultures" curriculum that teaches of the wondrous creations of Alaska Native peoples and tests students on that information on an exit examination. By the continuous presentation of information on the creativity and capabilities of others, we can move beyond mere tolerance to active appreciation.

I have attached a Compass piece I authored several years ago concerning these issues in order to highlight the ongoing, daily occurrences of hate incidents. I have also attached a recent essay in Sport Illustrated by my son, Trajan that speaks for itself in regard to respect and appreciation for the wondrous creations of others.

Sincerely yours,



Steve J. Langdon, Ph.D.  
Professor of Anthropology  
University of Alaska Anchorage



Ice Buckets

March 8, 2004

## Growing up in Anchorage, the author developed his hot hand in extreme cold

By Trajan Langdon

When Mike Krzyzewski flies from Durham, N.C., to your hometown to recruit you to play basketball at Duke, you think, He must be crazy. When your hometown is Anchorage, you *know* he's nuts. So it was in the summer of 1993 that Coach K came for a visit and took me out to dinner. We talked about Duke, basketball and Duke basketball. Afterward, standing in the driveway of my parents' house, we looked up and saw the Northern Lights -- waves of blue, green and yellow illuminating the sky. It was only the second time I had ever seen them. "Trajan," Coach K said, "this is a sign that you've got to come to Duke."

The next year I left Alaska for Durham, and since then I've lived around the world: Ohio, where I played for the Cleveland Cavaliers; Italy (Benetton Treviso); and now Turkey (Efes Pilsen). I visit Alaska at least once a year, and each time I go back I realize how lucky I am to have grown up there. My father, Steve, an anthropology professor at the University of Alaska-Anchorage, taught my younger sister, Trista, and me to appreciate the state's landscape and way of life. He took me on many of his research trips, including one on which he made a documentary about the use of fish traps in early native cultures. Over time what stuck in my mind was how everyone who lives in Alaska loves it there.

Alaskans' passion for basketball -- without question the most popular sport in the state -- is just as strong. Because of the long, cold winters, it's difficult to play baseball and football. And though many like to play hockey, the money needed to buy equipment and to build and maintain rinks makes the sport too expensive for the small villages that dot the state. I've conducted basketball clinics and summer camps in some of those villages -- Barrow, Kotzebue, Seward -- and the people there are just as fervid about the game as any in the Lower 48.

Two years ago, at my camp in Barrow, I met a 15-year-old Inuit girl who had tremendous basketball skills and could hold her own against the boys. Later that day I watched as she helped her father make jewelry out of the claws and teeth of a polar bear he had hunted down that day.

In Anchorage, I attended East High and played in three straight state championship games at high school gyms which were always packed. And whenever we played our crosstown rival, West High, fans had to be turned away at the door because East High's 5,000-seat gym would be sold out.

Trying to improve your game takes a little more effort in Alaska than in any other state. Many times during the winter I would be watching an NBA game on television and get the urge to work on my jump shot. The temperature outside would be 0° if I was lucky, and there would be at least six inches of snow on the ground. So I would throw on a hat, boots and gloves, grab a ball and start shooting at a driveway basket that had a frozen net. As my skills improved, especially in high school, I wanted to play in adult pickup games, but there were never enough guys at the gym to go three-on-three, much less five-on-five. So games always had to be organized by someone with a lot of phone numbers and

determination.

Even playing high school games wasn't easy. In some conferences, teams had to fly to their away games. Carlos Boozer, who followed me at Duke, told me that his high school team, Juneau Douglas, had to take a 90-minute flight to Anchorage and then drive an hour to get to three schools in its conference. For Carlos, ACC travel must have seemed like walking to the mailbox.

So there is much more to Alaska than the images that are typically beamed around the world. Sure, it snows a lot and it's dark for as many as 18 hours a day during the winter, but if you take a good look, you can see light through the gloom -- and it's probably coming from a crowded arena or school gym where Alaskans are enjoying their hoops.

Trajan Langdon was a three-time All-ACC guard at Duke and reached the NCAA championship game as a senior in 1999.



# Racial intolerance unacceptable

By STEVE J. LANGDON

Mayor George Wuerch has provided important leadership addressing racial harassment and hate crimes in Anchorage through a series of hearings. While documentation of these incidents is important, our community focus must move beyond description to analysis of the problem in order to provide concrete remedies. Above all it is necessary to keep the issue in the foreground, build a strong coalition of organizations and leaders to stay focused on the issue, and highlight programmatic efforts to address these problems. Collectively, as a community and as individuals, we must make it clear that hate crimes and harassment are intolerable in Anchorage.

For the record, events of harassment of minorities, particularly Alaska Native or indigenous-appearing persons, are unfortunately regular occurrences in this community as illustrated by the following account.

On April 30, the day after the reconciliation event held by Alaska Natives at the Egan Convention Center, I was driving down Spenard Road, near Fireweed Lane about 5:30 in the afternoon. In front of me I observed a Native-appearing couple crossing the street. Then my eye picked up a darting movement, a young white boy probably 12 or so years old, running across the street toward the couple and faking a throwing motion, then dashing back to the left side of Spenard Road. My eye followed the boy and I saw that there were two other white male youths, one slightly older appearing, perhaps 14. All three of the youths were yelling at the Native-appearing couple. I was suddenly quite attentive and decided

that this scene required more attention.

I parked in the alley behind the convenience store and walked toward the front of the building. When I rounded the corner, I observed the three white male youths less than 15 feet from the entrance, yelling obscenities at the couple.

The Native-appearing man was watching the boys closely. He had a moderate size rock in his right hand held by his side. My concern and anger roused, I approached the boys and asked them what they were doing. The older, larger boy yelled that the man had solicited a sexual favor from him and he was expressing his indignation. I asked the Native-appearing man, who I now recognized was an indigenous American but likely not an Alaska Native, if he had done that and he said no. The Native-looking man told me that boys had been riding bikes close to them while making loud noises. He said he was afraid the boys were going to try and steal their money. I asked the boys what they had been doing and the older boy stated that they had been riding their bikes "like motorcycles" by the couple. I told them that it was wrong to harass people or scare them and to leave the couple alone. Before I thought to get their names, all three boys took off running.

When I turned back, a white woman

*To treat such instances as aberrant, or more cynically as "collateral damage" that accompanies the good life in America, would be a damning commentary on the moral bankruptcy of our community.*

had entered the scene. She thanked me for intervening and stated that she had watched the boys on their bicycles zooming the couple several times.

This event, while hardly a surprise having been raised in this community where considerable anti-Native animus is barely concealed, was deeply troubling. Will our community have the decency, honesty and will to admit the problem and commit to correcting it? To treat such instances as aberrant, or more cynically as "collateral damage" that accompanies the good life in America, would be a damning commentary on the moral bankruptcy of our community.

Among the activities we must support is the recent initiative directed to the Anchorage School Board to teach about the diversity in our society and in particular the circumstances of Alaska Natives, both now and in the past, at the high school level in order to build both understanding and humanity.

This is an important step, but the effort must not end there. By carefully attending to the pattern of these events and the characteristics of the perpetrators, additional steps can be taken to protect the vulnerable from the predators.

Steve Langdon is a professor of anthropology at the University of Alaska Anchorage.

**Written Testimony of the Municipality of Anchorage  
in Support of SB 246 - Hate Crime Legislation**

March 23, 2004

My name is Celeste Hodge. I am the Deputy Director and Community Outreach Liaison of the Mayor's Office of Equal Opportunity. I am submitting this testimony on behalf of the Municipality of Anchorage to urge your support for SB 246. Thank you for allowing me to testify in support of SB246. First, we applaud the leadership of Senator Lincoln for introducing Senate Bill 246. In my previous capacity as President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) the largest and oldest civil rights organization in the world for nearly a decade, I worked endlessly to combat racism in our community – in public facilities, schools, health care, courts, employment, media, housing, etc. As you know, hate crimes continue to plague our nation and are on the increase. Unfortunately, Anchorage has suffered through high-profile hate crimes. Hate crimes perpetrated against a person or group of persons based on the actual or perceived gender, disability or sexual orientation of that person or group of persons is of significant concern within our community. Current laws are inadequate to appropriately punish individuals who engage in such shameful criminal conduct. SB246 is a necessary tool to help fight the continuing problem of hate crimes against people because of race, religion, national origin, gender, disability or sexual orientation. It is important legislation that reflects our values and signals that crimes motivated by hate are especially reprehensible. Hate crimes are not merely crimes against an individual, but rather crimes against the entire community because such bias-motivated crimes are more likely to provoke retaliatory crimes, inflict distinct emotional harm on victims and incite community unrest. Hate crimes are also troubling because they can strike fear in people who have done nothing illegal and are only members of an identifiable group. Thus, meaningful hate crime laws are needed to punish hate crimes to the fullest extent possible, and it is part of a government's responsibility to ensure equal protection is afforded to everyone. Hate crimes statutes are the result of legislative strategies to combat crimes specifically motivated by bias and discrimination. The Municipality of Anchorage fully supports Senate Bill 246 as is and urges the committee to approve this important legislation.



APR 28 2004



**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR**

Telephone: (907) 586-5240; Facsimile: (907) 586-5385

[Bruce Botelho@ci.juneau.ak.us](mailto:Bruce_Botelho@ci.juneau.ak.us)

April 21, 2004

The Honorable Gary Stevens  
Chair, Senate State Affairs Committee  
State Capitol Room 121  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Stevens:

I write in support of SB 246 respecting hate crime legislation.

While one can reasonably differ about specific aspects of the bill, there are several features that commend passage of the legislation as a whole. This legislation serves to reinforce (or create) societal norms that condemn criminal conduct motivated by animus towards classes of people. Inclusion of bias motivation as an aggravating factor in sentencing is in keeping with other aggravation factors.

Finally, express recognition of a civil cause of action creates a realistic enforcement mechanism that does not rely on increased state government resources.

I urge your favorable consideration of SB 246.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Bruce Botelho". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bruce Botelho  
Mayor

**S B**

**2 5 5**

**SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**First Committee of Referral**

DATE: 1/12/04

FURTHER: Judiciary  
 Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/5/04  
 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
 IN TO OFFICE: 3/5/04

State Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 255

**SB 255 ILLEGAL USE TRAFFIC PREEMPTION DEVICE**

"An Act relating to traffic preemption devices."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS SB 255 (STA)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

<b>Senate Bill:</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
<b>House Bill:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
DPS	2/9/04			✓	
DPS	2/9/04			✓	
DOL	2/10/04			✓	

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>John J. Caudrey</i>	✓			
<i>Bert R. Hubmaier</i>	✓			
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			

23-LS1397U  
Luckhaupt  
3/3/04

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 255( )  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR THERRIAULT

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to traffic preemption devices."

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

3 \* Section 1. AS 11.56 is amended by adding a new section to read:

4 Sec. 11.56.825. Unlawful possession or use of traffic preemption device.

5 (a) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession or use of a traffic preemption  
6 device if the person possesses or uses a traffic preemption device and that person is  
7 not at the time of the possession or use operating an emergency vehicle.

8 (b) This section does not apply to

9 (1) an employee of the state or a municipality who at the time of the  
10 possession or use of a traffic preemption device is authorized to install, repair, or  
11 maintain traffic preemption devices and only uses a device in the process of installing,  
12 repairing, and maintaining the devices; or

13 (2) a person operating a motor vehicle involved in highway  
14 maintenance or public transit that has been authorized by the Department of  
15 Transportation and Public Facilities or a municipality to possess or use a traffic

1           preemption device.

2           (c) In this section,

3                   (1) "emergency vehicle" means a police, fire, or emergency medical  
4           service vehicle that only uses a traffic preemption device when responding to a fire or  
5           other emergency or when transporting a patient to a hospital or clinic or for transfer to  
6           another emergency vehicle;

7                   (2) "traffic preemption device" means a system that uses infrared light  
8           or other technology on a motor vehicle to transmit a signal to a receiver connected to a  
9           traffic light or other traffic control device for the purpose of giving the vehicle  
10          transmitting the signal the right-of-way by changing the traffic light or control device.

11           (d) Unlawful possession or use of a traffic preemption device is a class A  
12          misdemeanor.

23-LS1397H  
Luckhaupt  
2/16/04

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 255( )  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR THERRIAULT

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11

(c) In this section,

(1) "emergency vehicle" means a police, fire, or emergency medical service vehicle that only uses a traffic preemption device when responding to a fire or other emergency or when transporting a patient to a hospital or clinic or for transfer to another emergency vehicle;

(2) "traffic preemption device" means a system that uses infrared light or other technology on a motor vehicle to transmit a signal to a receiver connected to a traffic light or other traffic control device for the purpose of giving the vehicle transmitting the signal the right-of-way by changing the traffic light or control device.

(d) Unlawful possession or use of a traffic preemption device is a class A misdemeanor.

# Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR  
GENE THERRIAULT

Mailing Address:  
119 N. Cushman, Suite 101  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 488-0857  
Fax: (907) 488-4271



Senate

While in session  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska  
99801-1182  
(907) 465-4797  
Fax: (907) 465-3884

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## INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

---

TO: SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEMBERS  
FROM: SENATOR GENE THERRIAULT *Gene T.*  
SUBJECT: CS FOR SB 255H "AN ACT RELATING TO TRAFFIC PREEMPTION DEVICES"  
DATE: 2/25/2004

---

Attached please find a proposed committee substitute for SB 255, which addresses a number of questions raised by members of the Senate Affairs Committee.

Questions were raised in committee regarding use of the word "Possession" on page 1 line 6. I have asked Legislative Legal to comment on the possible use of the phrase "Possession with the intent to use" and have been informed that such wording would make it almost impossible to prosecute an offence under this proposed law. Traffic Preemption Devices (TPDs) are not antiques or collector items and they have no other possible use other than as TPDs. My recommendation is that the "Possession" is the best language to use in statute.

The Committee also asked for a clarification on exempting the use of TPDs in public transportation equipment. Again working with our legal department, new wording was crafted that appears on page 1 line 14 that limits the exemption and narrows the scope and still keeps the original intent of the language.

Finally, Senator Cowdery suggested that language be added to prevent radio personalities from playing sounds such as sirens that could confuse drivers and possibly cause accidents. While I understand the Senators concern; the freedom of speech implications of this suggestion are insurmountable.

If you have any questions or comments please feel free to contact me. I hope I have satisfied the committee questions and I request that you move SB 255 from the State Affairs Committee.

23-LS1397D  
Luckhaupt  
2/10/04

**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 255( )**  
**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**  
**TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

BY

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR THERRIAULT

**A BILL**

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Clear up the large  
possibilities w/ the  
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enforcement??  
how do you catch  
them?

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8           or other technology on a motor vehicle to transmit a signal to a receiver connected to a  
9           traffic light or other traffic control device for the purpose of giving the vehicle  
10          transmitting the signal the right-of-way by changing the traffic light or control device.

11                  (d) Unlawful possession or use of a traffic preemption device is a class A  
12          misdemeanor.



State of Alaska  
Department of  
**Public Safety**

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor  
William Tandeske, Commissioner

---

February 9, 2004

The Honorable Gene Therriault  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 111  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Therriault:

The Department of Public Safety supports Senate Bill 255 The Unlawful Possession or Use of Traffic Preemption Device. It is a matter of public safety that these devices are used only during an emergency response by an emergency vehicle. The misuse of these devices could easily endanger the lives of pedestrians and motorists. Possession of these devices by untrained personnel invites their abuse, with what could be tragic results. As a side note, unauthorized use of these devices could generate unfounded complaints to state and local traffic engineers who would attempt to trouble shoot traffic signals for problems that don't exist. Unauthorized use would undermine public confidence and support for continued use and expansion of traffic preemption systems.

The unlawful use or possession of a traffic preemption device warrants the punishment of a class A misdemeanor if convicted.

Sincerely,

William Tandeske  
Commissioner



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## SIGNAL CHANGER CAN LEAD TO HAVOC LIGHTS: EMERGENCY CREWS RELY ON DEVICE TO CLEAR PATH, SO CIVILIAN USE SPARKS WORRY

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 Modesto Bee  
 January 19, 2004, Monday, ALL EDITION

A fire engine rolling to a house fire with people inside. A police officer responding to a shooting. Paramedics headed to a major traffic accident.

All need clear paths to get to their destinations as quickly and safely as possible.

Recently, however, Riverside County paramedics approaching an intersection used a mobile infrared transmitter (MIRT) to change a signal light from red to green, only to have a civilian change it back.

While such technology might be a dream for drivers eager to sail through without any red lights, authorities say signal changers could create problems for emergency vehicles.

That's why Assemblyman Dario Frommer, D-Glendale, plans to sponsor a bill that would ban the public sale of such transmitters.

Currently, the devices are sold locally, as well as on the Internet. It's not illegal to buy or have them -- it's only illegal for civilians to use them.

"You just can't have every motorist with the ability to change a stop light at

**30,000  
People  
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News Alerts  
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DC

will," Frommer said. "It could create tremendous chaos."

Frommer said the transmitters should be restricted to police, fire and medical emergency personnel.

Modesto police Capt. Joe Aja said he is not aware of any incidents in Modesto when someone used a transmitter to change a signal light against an emergency vehicle.

Aja said firefighters, police and other emergency personnel have used the transmitters for years. But they were never intended for public use.

"(Police) use the transmitters for safety," Aja said. "They create a safety corridor for us and an extra level of safety."

The devices emit an invisible high-intensity strobe light that can change signals from red to green in two or three seconds from a distance of about 300 yards.

Aja said emergency personnel can use the transmitters at most of Modesto's major intersections. The devices are attached to the police car's emergency light bar, he said.

Internet availability raises concern

But the public can buy the devices for prices ranging from about \$100 for a used one to about \$400 for a new one. Frommer said the growing availability on the Internet convinced him the law needs to be changed.

Under the proposed legislation, anyone not working as a firefighter, police officer or paramedic would be fined if found with a transmitter or if they are caught selling one, Frommer said.

The bill would make the unauthorized purchase or sale punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000. Anyone caught selling or buying two or more transmitters would be charged with a misdemeanor and fined up to \$3,000.

A person with an unauthorized device who causes an injury or death in a car accident would be fined up to \$10,000.

The bill also would permit law enforcement to conduct online stings.

Frommer said anyone willing to lie about their occupation can buy a signal pre-emptor on the Internet. The transmitter can be plugged into a cigarette lighter, he said.

"If the public starts using the transmitters, emergency personnel might have to start using a secondary signal with a code," Modesto Fire Battalion Chief Richard Hurley said.

Tim Gow, who invented MIRTs and owns the company that produces them, FAC of America, defended a distributor's right to publicize and sell the product online.

The advertising, he said, is aimed at public safety departments.

"We don't market to the public, and we never intended to market to the public," Gow said.

Jerry Sterner, president and chief executive officer of Sintex Security Service in Modesto, is one of 14 authorized MIRT dealers statewide.

Sterner said he sells the infrared transmitter only to police agencies, fire



departments and ambulance companies.

He predicts that Frommer's bill will pass. "By midyear they no longer will be allowed," Sterner said.

Bee staff writer Daryl Farnsworth can be reached at 578-2337 or [dfarnsworth@modbee.com](mailto:dfarnsworth@modbee.com).

The Sacramento Bee contributed to this report.

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**The Mirt Traffic Control Preemptive Device for only \$385 & free shipping!!**



**CLICK HERE TO ORDER NOW!!**  
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**PORTABLE**

CHANGE STOPLIGHTS FROM **RED** TO **GREEN** IN SECONDS!  
For the first time, a traffic light changer that is practical, mobile, AND compact! "MIRT" can be securely positioned on the dash or inside windshield and moved from vehicle to vehicle with no installation required. Just plug it in and go! Its unique infrared technology emits no visible light, making it discrete and eliminating any distraction to the driver or other vehicles in the vicinity.

**POWERFUL**

Do not be fooled by MIRT's compact size. Emitting 15 watts of energy (more than any other portable traffic light changer) MIRT changes traffic lights from red to green in 2 to 3 seconds

**RELIABLE**

from more than 1500 ft.  
MIRT is manufactured by a trusted name in the industry with more than 15 years experience. All electronic components and assembly are top quality, and every unit is tested to ensure endurance, dependability, and safety. It is perfect for the heavy duty use and is backed by a 10-yr. warranty!

**ECONOMICAL**

The technology of MIRT is not only "breakthrough", it is by far the most price-efficient signal changer available...costing less than half of any competing product. Check out the order page for the amazing pricing details!

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- 10-Year Manufacturer's Warranty
- Now, traffic light preemption is affordable for every run!

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# Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR  
GENE THERRIAULT

Mailing Address:  
119 N. Cushman, Suite 101  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 488-0857  
Fax: (907) 488-4271

While in session  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska  
99801-1182  
(907) 465-4797  
Fax: (907) 465-3884

Senate

## Sponsor Statement SB 255

Senate Bill 255: "An Act relating to traffic preemption devices"

Sponsor: Senator Gene Therriault 

---

Senate bill 255 was introduced to reserve the use of Traffic Preemption Devices (TPDs) for legitimate emergency response providers. TPDs allow vehicles approaching a traffic signal to override the normal signal control and change the light from red to green. This enables emergency vehicles to proceed more rapidly to the situation they are responding to. Unfortunately, without a change in state law, these devices are available for purchase and use by the general public and indiscriminate use could lead to accidents.

This bill is intended to keep these accidents from occurring, by assuring that only certified personnel use TPDs. This is accomplished by making it illegal to own a TPD unless you are a selected emergency response provider. In addition, authorized individuals would only be able to use the device in an official capacity, as defined by this bill. The bill also guarantees that mechanics and other authorized repair personnel are allowed to possess and use TPDs, when installing or repairing them in an official capacity.

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: SB255-LAW-CDCO-2-10  
 Bill Version: SB255  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: LAW  
 Title "An Act relating to traffic preemption devices." RDU CRIMINAL  
 Component CDCO  
 Sponsor Senator Therriault  
 Requester Senate State Affairs Component No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0  
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill makes it a Class A misdemeanor to possess or use a traffic preemption device if a person is not at the time of possession or use, operating an emergency vehicle. An exception is made for employees of a municipality or the state who are authorized to install, repair, or maintain traffic preemption devices provided use of the device is in accordance with such authorization.

Passage of this legislation will have no foreseeable fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared by: Kathryn A. Daughhete, Director Phone 465-3673  
 Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 2/10/04 9:29 AM  
 Approved by: Kathryn Daughhete for Gregg D. Renkes, Attorney General Date 2/10/2004  
 Agency: Department of Law

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: SB255-DPS-FP-2-9-04  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Public Safety  
 Title Illegal use of Traffic Preemption Device RDU Fire Prevention  
 Component Fire Prev. Operations  
 Sponsor Senator Therriault  
 Requester Senate State Affairs Component No. 494

**Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)**

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0  
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

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

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill makes it unlawful to possess or use a traffic preemption device when not operating an emergency vehicle.

SB 255 will have no fiscal impact to the Department of Public Safety.

Prepared by: Gary Powell, Director Phone 269-5491  
 Division Fire Prevention Date/Time 2/9/04 9:39 AM  
 Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske Date 2/6/2004  
 Agency Department of Public Safety

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: SB255-DPS-ASTD-2-9-04  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Public Safety  
Title An Act relating to traffic preemption devices. RDU Alaska State Troopers  
Component AST Detachment  
Sponsor Senator Therriault  
Requester Senate State Affairs Component No. 2325

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would ban the possession and use of equipment that will activate traffic "preemption" devices if the user is not involved in an emergency operation. The preemption devices send a signal to a traffic light or other traffic control device to give emergency responders priority at intersections that have been equipped with compatible equipment by changing the traffic light or device. Violation of this section would be a class A misdemeanor.

This bill will have no fiscal impact on the Department of Public Safety.

Prepared by: Lieutenant Al Storey Phone 269-4532  
Division: Alaska State Troopers Date/Time 2/9/04 3:55 PM  
Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske Date 2/9/2004  
Agency: Department of Public Safety

**SB**

**270**

## SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT First Committee of Referral

DATE: 1/16/04

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: 1/29/04  
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 2/4/04

State Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 270

### SB 270 AVALANCHE AWARENESS MONTH

"An Act establishing November as Avalanche Awareness Month."

and recommends:

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

<b>Senate Bill:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
<b>House Bill:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
DPS	1/2/04			✓	1

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>			X	
<i>[Signature]</i>	X			
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	X			

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: SB270-DPS-ASTD-2-2-04  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Public Safety  
 Title Avalanche Awareness Month RDU Alaska State Troopers  
 Component Search and Rescue  
 Sponsor Sen. Green  
 Requester (S) State Affairs Component No. 513

**Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)**

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would make November of each year "Avalanche Awareness Month".

The Department of Public Safety has a vested interest in educating citizens about the risks of avalanches. Educational efforts that should be dovetailed into November being "Avalanche Awareness Month" can be covered by existing resources.

No fiscal impact to the Department of Public Safety is anticipated.

Prepared by: Lt. Al Storey  
 Division: Alaska State Troopers  
 Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske  
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

Phone 269-4532  
 Date/Time 2/2/04 9:34 AM  
 Date 2/2/2004

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



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600 East Railroad Avenue  
Wasilla, Alaska 99654  
(907) 376-3370  
(907) 376-3157 Fax

*Session:*  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-6600  
(907) 465-3805 Fax

**SENATOR LYDA GREEN**  
SENATE DISTRICT G

## SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR SB270

### **A Resolution relating to Avalanche Awareness Month**

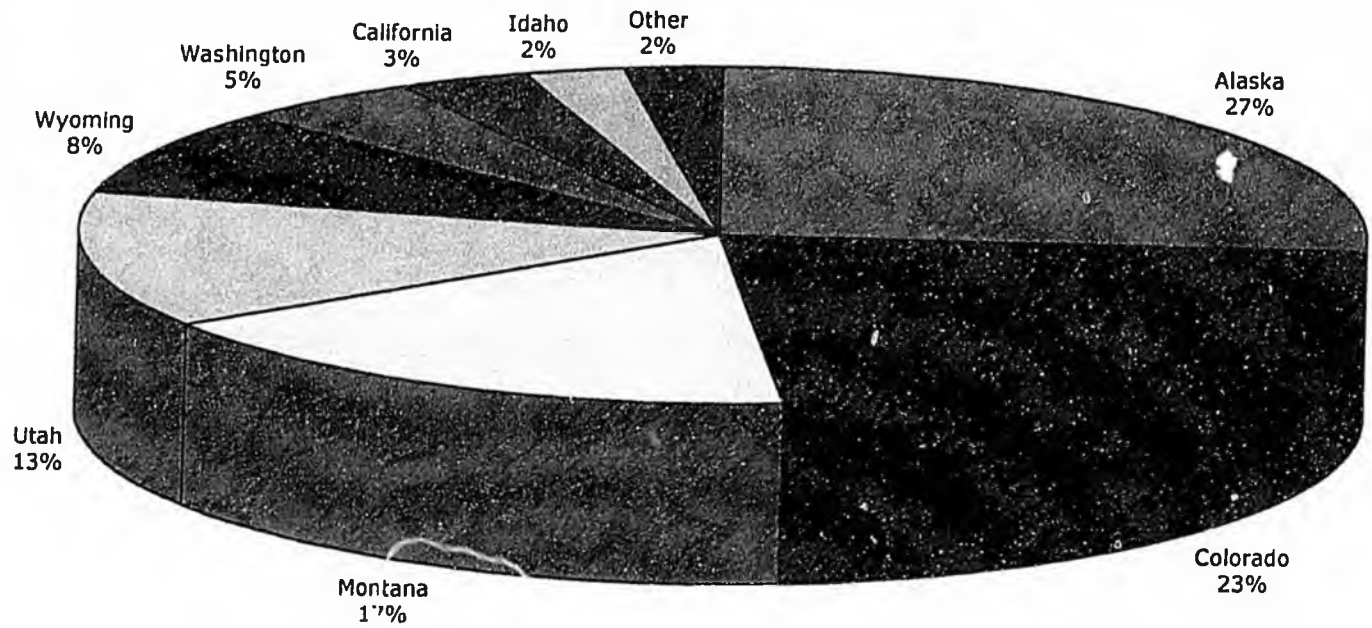
Alaska is avalanche country. Each year Alaska loses more people to avalanches than any other state, regardless of population. During the last four winters alone, 28 Alaskans have died in avalanches. Last winter, avalanche dust clouds hit school buses on Thane road in Juneau two times. It is chilling to think of the possible outcomes. While often little can be done to prevent the occurrence of an avalanche, **much can be done to prevent the loss of life from avalanches.**

Senate Bill 270 would establish November as Avalanche Awareness Month. This designation would serve to raise public awareness of the hazards associated with avalanches, and of the opportunities to participate in avalanche safety training at the beginning of the winter recreational season. It is hoped that public participation in avalanche safety programs will be increased. This increased participation will equip Alaskans with the skills necessary to survive potentially fatal encounters with avalanches and result in saved lives.

## US Avalanche Fatalities by State, 1998-2002

N=121

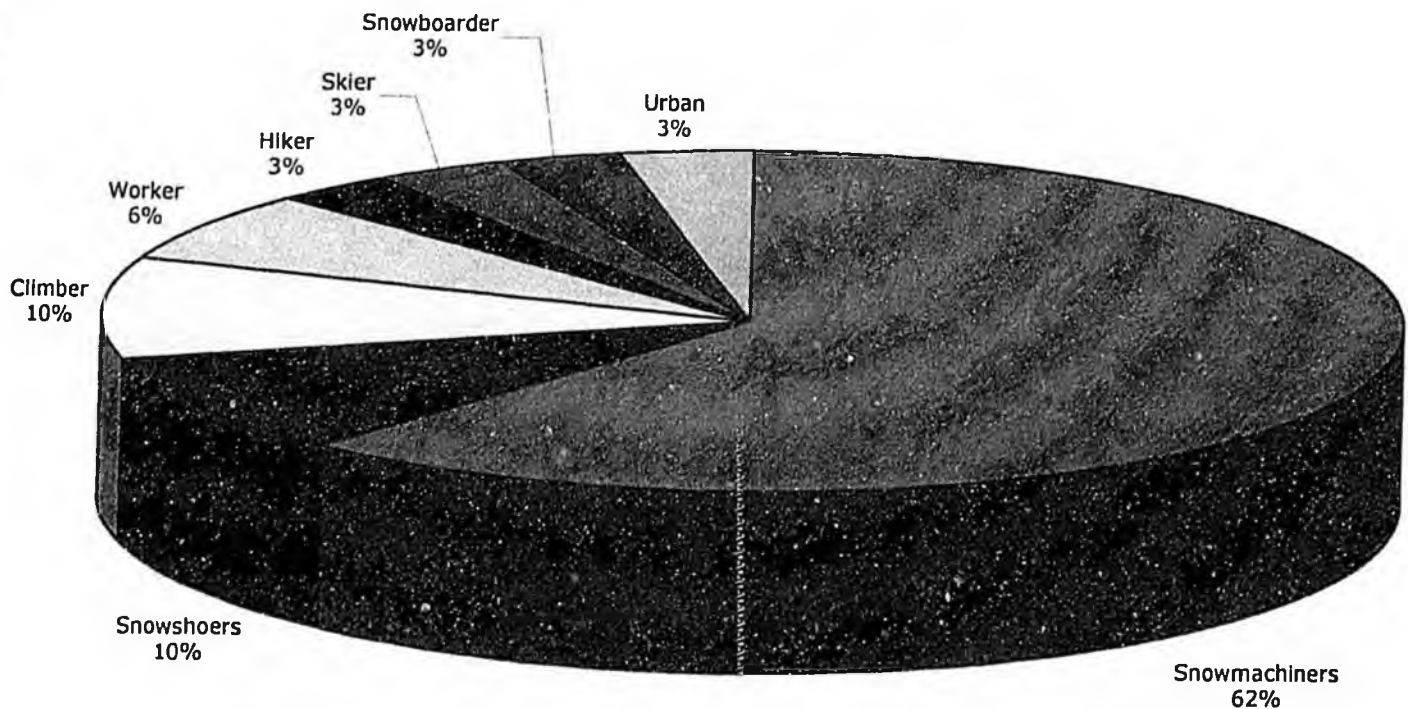
Compiled by Southeast Alaska Avalanche Center, 06-24-02



## Alaska Avalanche Fatalities by Activity 98-02

N=31

Compiled by Southeast Alaska Avalanche Center, 06-24-02



SB

279

## SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT First Committee of Referral

DATE: 1/23/04

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/5/04  
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 2/13/04

State Affairs considered

SENATE BILL NO. 279

### SB 279 AHFC WATER & SEWER BONDS

"An Act authorizing and relating to the issuance of bonds by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for safe and clean water and hygienic sewage disposal facility capital projects and other capital projects; providing for the repayment of the bonds and bond costs; relating to the dividend paid to the state by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS: SB 279 (STA)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS: \_\_\_\_\_
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

<b>Senate Bill:</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
<b>House Bill:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
DOR	4/9/04	✓			

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>John Lundberg</i>			✓	
<i>Bert K. Helmer</i>			✓	
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	K			

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: 0128-DOR-AHFC-01-05-04  
 Bill Version: 1  
 Bill Version: SB279  
 () Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Revenue  
 Title AHFC Water and Sewer Bonds RDU Alaska Housing Finance Corp.  
 Component Operations  
 Sponsor Rules Committee  
 Requester Governor Component No. 110

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>(3,000.0)</b>	<b>(3,000.0)</b>	<b>(3,000.0)</b>	<b>(3,000.0)</b>	<b>(3,000.0)</b>
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0  
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)  
 Under AS 18.56.089(2)(a), activities of the corporation that relate to the issuance of obligations and the repayment of debt obligations are exempt from the provisions of the Executive Budget Act. These costs are included in the bond authorizations of the bill. Bonds issued under this legislation will be paid from the annual dividend to the state general fund under 18.56.089(c). This bond issuance will result in a reduction in the annual dividend. The term of the bonds is expected to be ten years.

Estimates for debt service and other costs are based on a number of assumptions, including future interest rates and bond ratings. Operational costs for issuing and monitoring these bonds will be done with existing personnel and within the authorized operating budget for FY2005 and beyond. No budget authorizations are necessary with this fiscal note.

Prepared by: Bryan Butcher, Legislative Liaison/Special Assistant Phone 330-8445  
 Division: Alaska Housing Finance Corporations Date/Time 2/9/04 9:50 AM  
 Approved by: Tom Boutin, Deputy Commissioner Date 2/9/2004  
 Agency: Department of Revenue

23-GS2128\D  
Cook  
2/9/04

**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 279(STA)**  
**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**  
**TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY THE SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**Offered:**  
**Referred:**

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

**A BILL**  
**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 **"An Act authorizing and relating to the issuance of bonds by the Alaska Housing**  
2 **Finance Corporation for safe and clean water and hygienic sewage disposal facility**  
3 **capital projects and other capital projects; providing for the repayment of the bonds**  
4 **and bond costs; relating to the dividend paid to the state by the Alaska Housing Finance**  
5 **Corporation; and providing for an effective date."**

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

7 **\* Section. 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section  
8 to read:

9 **LEGISLATIVE INTENT.** AS 18.56.089(c) provides for the payment of an annual  
10 dividend from the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation to the state and appropriation by the  
11 legislature of the dividend for capital projects. The legislature intends by this Act to finance  
12 village safe and clean water and hygienic sewage disposal facilities under AS 46.07, to  
13 provide required matching money for federal grants for the projects, and to finance other

1 capital projects from the proceeds of bonds issued by the Alaska Housing Finance  
2 Corporation authorized by this Act. The legislature also intends by this Act that the amount  
3 of the dividend from the corporation under AS 18.56.089(c) be reduced by the amount of  
4 principal and interest payments on, and costs of, those bonds.

5 \* Sec. 2. AS 18.56.089(c) is amended to read:

6 (c) The corporation shall make a dividend available to the state each fiscal  
7 year. The corporation shall pay the dividend for a current fiscal year to the state  
8 before the end of that fiscal year. The legislature may appropriate the dividend for  
9 capital projects. The corporation shall notify the commissioner of revenue of the  
10 amount of each dividend under this subsection for inclusion in the state operating  
11 budget and shall also notify the commissioner when each dividend is available for  
12 payment to the state. The amount of the dividend for a current fiscal year is calculated  
13 as follows:

14 (1) the lesser of \$103,000,000 or 75 percent of the net income of the  
15 corporation for the base fiscal year;

16 (2) minus the amount of money from the corporation used during that  
17 current fiscal year for bond repayment and other costs related to the bonds issued  
18 under

19 (A) ch. 26, SLA 1996, up to a maximum of \$1,000,000;

20 (B) sec. 10(b), ch. 130, SLA 2000;

21 (C) sec. 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 2002;

22 (D) sec. 4 of this Act; and

23 (3) minus any appropriation of unrestricted unencumbered money of  
24 the corporation during the current fiscal year, other than an appropriation for the  
25 corporation's operating budget.

26 \* Sec. 3. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska enacted by sec. 2(a), ch. 76, SLA 2003  
27 is amended to read:

28 (a) Notwithstanding the amount of the annual dividend under AS 18.56.089(c),  
29 [ADDED BY SEC. 1 OF THIS ACT], the dividend is calculated as follows for the following  
30 years:

31 (1) fiscal year 2004:

- 1 (A) \$103,000,000;
- 2 (B) minus the amount of money from the Alaska Housing Finance  
3 Corporation used during fiscal year 2004 for bond repayments and other costs related  
4 to the bonds issued under
- 5 (i) ch. 26, SLA 1996, up to maximum of \$1,000,000;
- 6 (ii) sec. 2, ch. 129, SLA 1998;
- 7 (iii) sec. 10(b), ch. 130, SLA 2000;
- 8 (iv) sec. 1, ch. 1, SSLA 2002;
- 9 (v) sec. 4 of this Act; and
- 10 (C) minus any appropriation of unrestricted, unencumbered money of  
11 the corporation during fiscal year 2004, other than an appropriation for the  
12 corporation's operating budget;
- 13 (2) fiscal year 2005:
- 14 (A) \$103,000,000;
- 15 (B) minus the amount of money from the Alaska Housing Finance  
16 Corporation used during fiscal year 2005 for bond repayments and other costs related  
17 to the bonds issued under
- 18 (i) ch. 26, SLA 1996, up to a maximum of \$1,000,000;
- 19 (ii) sec. 2, ch. 129, SLA 1998;
- 20 (iii) sec. 10(b), ch. 130, SLA 2000;
- 21 (iv) sec. 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 2002;
- 22 (v) sec. 4 of this Act; and
- 23 (C) minus any appropriation of unrestricted, unencumbered money of  
24 the corporation during fiscal year 2005, other than an appropriation for the  
25 corporation's operating budget;
- 26 (3) fiscal year 2006:
- 27 (A) \$103,000,000;
- 28 (B) minus the amount of money from the Alaska Housing Finance  
29 Corporation used during fiscal year 2006 for bond repayments and other costs related  
30 to the bonds issued under
- 31 (i) ch. 26, SLA 1996, up to a maximum of \$1,000,000;

- 1 (ii) sec. 2, ch. 129, SLA 1998;
- 2 (iii) sec. 10(b), ch. 130, SLA 2000;
- 3 (iv) sec. 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 2002;
- 4 (v) sec. 4 of this Act; and
- 5 (C) minus any appropriation of unrestricted, unencumbered money of
- 6 the corporation during fiscal year 2006, other than an appropriation for the
- 7 corporation's operating budget;
- 8 (4) fiscal year 2007:
- 9 (A) the lesser of \$103,000,000 or 95 percent of the net income of the
- 10 Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for fiscal year 2005;
- 11 (B) minus the amount of money from the Alaska Housing Finance
- 12 Corporation used during fiscal year 2007 for bond repayments and other costs related
- 13 to the bonds issued under
- 14 (i) ch. 26, SLA 1996, up to a maximum of \$1,000,000;
- 15 (ii) sec. 10(b), ch. 130, SLA 2000;
- 16 (iii) sec. 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 2002;
- 17 (iv) sec. 4 of this Act; and
- 18 (C) minus any appropriation of unrestricted, unencumbered money of
- 19 the corporation during fiscal year 2007, other than an appropriation for the
- 20 corporation's operating budget;
- 21 (5) fiscal year 2008:
- 22 (A) the lesser of \$103,000,000 or 85 percent of the net income of the
- 23 Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for fiscal year 2006;
- 24 (B) minus the amount of money from the Alaska Housing Finance
- 25 Corporation used during fiscal year 2008 for bond repayments and other costs related
- 26 to the bonds issued under
- 27 (i) ch. 26, SLA 1996, up to a maximum of \$1,000,000;
- 28 (ii) sec. 10(b), ch. 130, SLA 2000;
- 29 (iii) sec. 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 2002;
- 30 (iv) sec. 4 of this Act; and
- 31 (C) minus any appropriation of unrestricted, unencumbered money of

1 the corporation during fiscal year 2008, other than an appropriation for the  
2 corporation's operating budget.

3 \* Sec. 4. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
4 read:

5 BOND AUTHORIZATION AND PROVISIONS. (a) Notwithstanding the limitation  
6 in AS 18.56.090 or other provisions of law, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation is  
7 authorized to issue bonds in an amount sufficient to finance \$19,818,300 in capital  
8 improvements for village safe and clean water and hygienic sewage disposal facilities either  
9 directly or as matching money required by grants for those purposes, and \$5,181,700 to  
10 finance other capital projects. AS 18.56.110 - 18.56.190 apply to bonds issued under this  
11 section.

12 (b) The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation shall make the proceeds of bonds issued  
13 under (a) of this section available to government departments, agencies, and other government  
14 entities identified in appropriations of the bond proceeds as necessary to accommodate the  
15 construction schedule for each of the projects for which the bond proceeds are appropriated.  
16 All income realized by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation on the bond proceeds may be  
17 used by the corporation solely for payments of the principal of and interest on the bonds or  
18 other costs related to the bonds.

19 (c) The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation shall determine the amount of  
20 unrestricted revenue necessary, after payments under (b) of this section, for the payment of  
21 costs related to the bonds and notify the legislature.

22 (d) The amount determined under (c) of this section necessary for the payment of all  
23 costs associated with or related to the bonds, including principal and interest payments, shall  
24 reduce the amount of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation's dividend to the state under  
25 AS 18.56.089, as amended by sec. 2 of this Act.

26 \* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
SFY05 CAPITAL BUDGET  
VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

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Community	Project Title	Federal USDA-RD	Federal EPA	State	Requested Authorization	Cumulative Authorization	Score
<b>Project Administration</b>							
Statewide	Project Administration		1,594,400	531,500	2,125,900	2,125,900	
<b>Total Project Administration</b>			<b>1,594,400</b>	<b>531,500</b>	<b>2,125,900</b>	<b>2,125,900</b>	
<b>Design and Construction Projects</b>							
Chuathbaluk, City of	Sanitation Improvements Phase 3		1,875,000	625,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,725
Nunapitchuk, City of	Water and Sanitation Improvements	2,175,000		725,000	2,900,000	5,400,000	1,725
Crooked Creek, Village of	Piped Water and Sewer	2,230,800		743,700	2,974,500	8,374,500	1,700
Chignik Bay, City of	Water Treatment Plant Improvements and Transmission Line		1,149,700	383,300	1,533,000	9,907,500	1,675
Atmautluak, Village of	Phase 3 Flush and Haul System	1,900,500		633,500	2,534,000	12,441,500	1,625
St. Michael, City of	Water and Sewer Project	1,200,000		400,000	1,600,000	14,041,500	1,575
Venetie, Village of	Water and Sewer Haul System		731,200	243,800	975,000	15,016,500	1,575
Voznesenka Community Council Inc.	Water Improvement Project		1,687,500	562,500	2,250,000	17,266,500	1,525
Kasigluk, Village of	Sanitation Facilities Improvements	1,791,100		597,100	2,388,200	19,654,700	1,525
Tuluksak Native Community	Sanitation Facilities Construction Phase 3	2,197,200		732,500	2,929,700	22,584,400	1,475
Huslia, City of	Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 2	1,425,000		475,000	1,900,000	24,484,400	1,450
Chalkyitsik, Village of	Water and Sewer Project Phase 4		1,620,000	540,000	2,160,000	26,644,400	1,450
Bethel, City of	Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 6		2,250,000	750,000	3,000,000	29,644,400	1,425
Beaver Village	Water and Sewer and Haul System	1,500,000		500,000	2,000,000	31,644,400	1,425
Goodnews Bay, City of	Sewer Improvement Project	232,900		77,700	310,600	31,955,000	1,400
Shageluk, City of	Sewage Lagoon Improvements	1,212,000		404,000	1,616,000	33,571,000	1,375
Nunam Iqua, City of	Sewer and Water Improvements Phase 2	1,824,100		608,100	2,432,200	36,003,200	1,375
Koyukuk, City of	Sanitation Improvement Project Phase 2		837,000	279,000	1,116,000	37,119,200	1,350
Lowell Point Community Council	Sanitation Improvements		2,142,000	714,000	2,856,000	39,975,200	1,350
Kivalina, City of	Sewer and Water Haul System		2,362,500	787,500	3,150,000	43,125,200	1,325
Chignik Lake, Native Village of	Sewer System Upgrades	1,092,000		364,000	1,456,000	44,581,200	1,325
Kongiganak, Native Village of	Water and Sewer Sanitation Project	1,732,500		577,500	2,310,000	46,891,200	1,300
Tanana (Too'gha Inc.)	Water and Sewer Improvements		2,175,000	725,000	2,900,000	49,791,200	1,300
Emmonak, City of	Water and Sewer Rehabilitation Project		753,000	251,000	1,004,000	50,795,200	1,300
Gulkana Village	Water and Sewer Project		780,700	260,300	1,041,000	51,836,200	1,275
Iliamna, Village of	Sludge Disposal Site		310,500	103,500	414,000	52,250,200	1,275
Stevens Village, City of	Sanitation Improvements, Phase 1	1,233,300		411,200	1,644,500	53,894,700	1,250
Glennallen Improvement Corp.	Hub Sewer Extension		1,407,700	469,300	1,877,000	55,771,700	1,250
Shaktoolik, City of	Water Storage Tank Repairs		262,500	87,500	350,000	56,121,700	1,250
Point Baker Community Council Inc	Sanitation Improvements		225,000	75,000	300,000	56,421,700	1,250
Nikolaevsk Community Council	Water and Sewer Project		1,312,500	437,500	1,750,000	58,171,700	1,200
Kwethluk, Organized Village of	Interior Plumbing and Service Lines		2,205,600	735,200	2,940,800	61,112,500	1,175
Napaskiak, Native Village of	Sanitation Facility Improvements Phase 5	1,912,500		637,500	2,550,000	63,662,500	1,175
Hyder Community Assoc.	Sewer System Development Phase 1		847,500	282,500	1,130,000	64,792,500	1,175
Quinhagak (Native Village of Kwinhagak)	Sanitation Improvements Phase 4	1,497,300		499,200	1,996,500	66,789,000	1,175

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
 SFY05 CAPITAL BUDGET  
 VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

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Community	Project Title	Federal USDA-RD	Federal EPA	State	Requested Authorization	Cumulative Authorization	Score
Kotzebue, City of	Sewer Project		2,209,100	736,400	2,945,500	68,604,500	1,175
Slebbins, City of	Water and Sewer Project		1,875,000	625,000	2,500,000	74,758,500	1,150
Ruby, City of	Sewer System Improvements	693,000		231,000	924,000	72,258,500	1,150
Ekwok, City of	Well and Septic Tank Improvements	1,200,000		400,000	1,600,000	71,334,500	1,150
Anchor Point Safe Water Corp.	Water System Construction Phase 4		952,500	317,500	1,270,000	76,028,500	1,125
Port Helden, Native Council of	On-site Sanitation Improvements	375,000		125,000	500,000	76,528,500	1,125
Eek, City of	Water and Sewer Demonstration Project	208,500		69,500	278,000	76,806,500	1,125
Golovin, City of	Water and Sewer Project	798,700		266,300	1,065,000	77,871,500	1,100
Kallag, City of	Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 3	131,400		43,900	175,300	78,046,800	1,100
<b>Total Design and Construction Projects</b>		<b>28,562,800</b>	<b>29,971,500</b>	<b>19,512,500</b>	<b>78,046,800</b>	<b>78,046,800</b>	
<b>Projects Below Anticipated Funding Levels</b>							
Ouzinkle, City of	Sewer and Water Improvements Phase 4				1,370,000	79,416,800	1,100
Aniak, City of	Sewer System Improvements Phase 3				1,554,700	80,971,500	1,075
Mellakalla Indian Community	Water and Sewer Project				1,964,000	82,935,500	1,075
Alakanuk, City of	Water and Sewer Service to North Side Homes				1,872,200	84,807,700	1,075
Elfin Cove Community Non-Profit Corp.	Drinking Water Improvements				423,500	85,231,200	1,075
Chistochina (Cheesh-na Tribal Council)	Piped Sewer and Water, Wastewater				2,633,400	87,864,600	1,050
Marshall, City of	Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 7				2,812,400	90,677,000	1,050
Klukwan (Chilkat Indian Village)	Water and Sewer Upgrades				1,900,000	92,577,000	1,050
Twin Hills Village	Water System Improvements				225,000	92,802,000	1,050
Diomede, City of	Water and Wastewater System				2,705,400	95,507,400	1,050
Larsen Bay, City of	Water Treatment Plant				1,100,000	96,607,400	1,025
Pilot Station, City of	Water and Sewer Upgrades				1,292,500	97,899,900	1,025
Akiak Native Community	Water Treatment Plant Expansion				704,000	98,603,900	1,025
Pelican, City of	Wastewater Upgrades				157,700	98,761,600	1,025
Whittier, City of	Water and Sewer Project				825,000	99,586,600	1,025
Kotlik, City of	Water and Sewer Project				1,504,300	101,090,900	1,025
Atka, City of	Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 2				1,739,000	102,829,900	1,000
Mountain Village, City of	Wastewater Lagoon Phase 2				3,195,200	106,025,100	1,000
Wales, City of	Water System Construction				2,500,000	108,525,100	1,000
Lower Kalskag, City of	Sewer System Improvements				1,656,000	110,181,100	975
South Naknek, Native Village of	Sewer Lagoon Modifications				400,000	110,581,100	975
Togiak, City of	Sanitation Improvements Phase 3, Design				168,100	110,749,200	975
Pitka's Point, Village of	Water and Sewer Project Phase 3				1,203,700	111,952,900	950
Nimitchik Village Townsite Association	Sewer Improvements Phase 2				1,208,500	113,161,400	950
Chenega, Native Village of	Water and Sewer Infrastructure Construction				1,328,000	114,489,400	925
Cold Bay, City of	Water Well Replacement				120,000	114,609,400	925
Angoon, City of	Water Source Upgrades				766,000	115,375,400	925
Seldovia, City of	Water and Wastewater Improvements				2,972,000	118,347,400	900
Graying, City of	Water and Sewer Improvements				1,064,700	119,412,100	900

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
SFY05 CAPITAL BUDGET  
VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

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Community	Project Title	Federal USDA-RD	Federal EPA	State	Requested Authorization	Cumulative Authorization	Score <sup>1</sup>
St. Mary's, City of	Wastewater Lagoon and Force Main				2,623,700	122,035,800	875
Hooper Bay, City of	Water and Sewer Mains				2,940,000	124,975,800	875
Old Harbor, City of	Water System Improvements				1,432,100	126,407,900	875
Unalakleet, City of	Wastewater Improvements				1,780,000	128,187,900	875
Gambell, City of	Water Supply Development Phase 1				1,893,100	130,081,000	875
False Pass, City of	Community Wastewater Treatment System				1,775,100	131,856,100	850
Scammon Bay, City of	Water and Sewer Mains				448,000	132,304,100	850
Port Lions, City of	Water Treatment Plant				874,000	133,178,100	850
St. George, City of	Wastewater Collection Improvements				1,890,000	135,068,100	850
Platinum Traditional Village	Water and Wastewater Improvements				1,523,000	136,591,100	825
Takotna Tribal Council	Sanitation Improvements				767,100	137,358,200	825
Elim, City of	Water and Sewer Line Replacement				2,978,000	140,336,200	825
St. Paul, City of	South Old Town Sewer				246,800	140,583,000	825
Tuntutuliak, Village of	Water Treatment Plant Upgrades				560,000	141,143,000	800
Naukatik West Inc.	Water and Sewer Project				3,000,000	144,143,000	800
Manokotak, City of	Landfill Construction				1,200,000	145,343,000	750
New Stuyahok, City of	Water Storage Tank				850,000	146,193,000	750
Noorvik, City of	Utilidor Upgrades				1,476,000	147,669,000	750
Minto, Native Village of	Lagoon Renovation				60,000	147,729,000	750
Saxman, City of	Sanitation System Improvements Phase 1				2,477,000	150,206,000	725
Kasaan, City of	Water and Sewer Upgrades				825,000	151,031,000	725
Nondalton, City of	Water and Sewer Improvements				1,394,500	152,425,500	725
Napaklak, City of	Landfill Closure				354,000	152,779,500	725
McGrath, City of	Water and Sewer System				2,050,500	154,830,000	700
Port Alexander, City of	Water System Upgrade				144,000	154,974,000	700
Selawik, City of	Water and Sewer Project				1,940,000	156,914,000	700
Nelson Lagoon, Native Village of	Water System Improvements				1,200,000	158,114,000	675
Kiana, City of	East Loop Water and Sewer Upgrades Phase 1				1,850,000	159,964,000	675
Noatak, Native Village of	Sewer Lines and Plumbing Upgrades				470,000	160,434,000	650
Shungnak, City of	Water and Sewer Upgrades				814,000	161,248,000	625
Mekoryuk, City of	Solid Waste Project				1,042,000	162,290,000	625
Savoonga, City of	Lagoon Closure				405,600	162,695,600	600
Clarks Point, City of	Water and Sewer Construction Project				1,342,900	164,038,500	450
Kovuk, City of	Water Treatment Plant				1,500,000	165,538,500	450
Wainwright, City of	Water Storage Reservoir				3,000,000	168,538,500	425
Delta Junction, City of	Landfill Closure				100,000	168,638,500	425
Evansville Village	Solid Waste Landfill Expansion				720,000	169,358,500	300

# 91,311,700

	Appropriation	General	Federal	Other
	Allocations	Funds	Funds	Funds
	Items			
1				
2				
3	(ED 99)	2,100,000		2,100,000
4	<b>Department of Education and Early Development</b>			
5	AlaskAdvantage Education Gets You There!			
6	Outreach Center (ED 99)	103,318		103,318
7	Upgrade Alaska Commission on Postsecondary			
8	Education Due Diligence Autodialer (ED 99)	101,100		101,100
9	Enhance Higher Education Loan Management			
10	System with Infocentre (ED 99)	100,775		100,775
11	<b>Department of Environmental Conservation</b>			
12	Village Safe Water Project Administration			
13	(ED 99)	2,125,900	1,594,400	531,500
14	Statewide Contaminated Sites Cleanup (ED 99)			
15	Spill Response VHF Communications Upgrade			
16	(ED 99)	300,000		300,000
17	Statewide Hazardous Materials Response (ED			
18	99)	300,000		300,000
19	<b>Municipal Water, Sewer and Solid Waste</b>			
20	<b>Matching Grant Projects (ED 99)</b>			
21	Craig East Hamilton Drive Pump Station and			
22	Force Main Upgrade (ED 5)	326,000		
23	Wasilla Stormwater Pumping and Treatment			
24	Facility Phase 2 (ED 14)	455,500		
25	Palmer Water System Improvements Phase 3 (ED			
26	13)	1,045,000		
27	Ketchikan Tongass Avenue Water and Sewer			
28	Improvements Phase 2 (ED 1)	1,471,200		
29	Palmer Southwest Distribution Main Extension			
30	(ED 13)	500,000		
31	Wrangell Municipal Landfill Improvements (ED			

1 Department of Environmental Conservation (Cont.)					
2		Allocations	Appropriation Items	General Funds	Federal Funds
3					Other Funds
4	2)	592,200			
5	Valdez Sewer Treatment Plant Ocean Outfall				
6	Line and Wastewater Improvements (ED 12)	1,410,500			
7	Anchorage Water Loop Transmission Main Phase				
8	4 (ED 50)	2,000,000			
9	<b>Village Safe Water Feasibility Studies (ED</b>				
10	<b>99)</b>		<b>1,222,500</b>		<b>916,700</b>
11	Oscarville Sanitation Facility Feasibility				
12	Study (ED 38)	50,000			
13	Birch Creek Sanitation Feasibility Study (ED				
14	6)	50,000			
15	Stony River Water and Sewer Improvements				
16	Study (ED 6)	50,000			
17	Arctic Village Sanitation Utilities				
18	Feasibility Study (ED 6)	177,500			
19	Nenana Water and Sewer System Feasibility				
20	Study (ED 6)	100,000			
21	Teller Water and Sewer Feasibility Study (ED				
22	39)	65,000			
23	Aleknagik Groundwater Study (ED 37)	100,000			
24	Anchor Point Sewer Study (ED 35)	100,000			
25	Nulato Water Source Study (ED 6)	100,000			
26	Port Graham Outfall Consolidation Study (ED				
27	35)	100,000			
28	Karluk Water and Sewer Feasibility Study (ED				
29	36)	75,000			
30	Chuathbaluk Sewage Sludge Study (ED 6)	100,000			
31	Klukwan Sewer System Feasibility Study (ED 5)	80,000			

1 Department of Environmental Conservation (Cont.)		Appropriation		General	Federal	Other
		Allocations	Items	Funds	Funds	Funds
4	Anvik Sewer and Water Feasibility Study (ED					
5	6)	75,000				
6	<b>Village Safe Water Projects (ED 99)</b>		<b>78,046,800</b>		<b>58,534,300</b>	<b>19,512,500</b>
7	Chuathbaluk Sanitation Improvements Phase 3					
8	(ED 6)	2,500,000				
9	Nunapitchuk Water and Sanitation Improvements					
10	(ED 38)	2,900,000				
11	Crooked Creek Piped Water and Sewer (ED 6)	2,974,500				
12	Chignik Bay Water Treatment Plant					
13	Improvements and Transmission Line (ED 37)	1,533,000				
14	Atmautluak Phase 3 Flush and Haul System (ED					
15	38)	2,534,000				
16	Saint Michael Water and Sewer Project (ED 39)	1,600,000				
17	Venetie Water and Sewer Haul System (ED 6)	975,000				
18	Voznesenka Water Improvement Project (ED 35)	2,250,000				
19	Kasigluk Sanitation Facilities Improvements					
20	(ED 38)	2,388,200				
21	Tuluksak Sanitation Facilities Construction					
22	Phase 3 (ED 38)	2,929,700				
23	Huslia Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 2					
24	(ED 6)	1,900,000				
25	Chalkyitsik Water and Sewer Project Phase 4					
26	(ED 6)	2,160,000				
27	Bethel Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 6					
28	(ED 38)	3,000,000				
29	Beaver Water and Sewer Haul System (ED 6)	2,000,000				
30	Goodnews Bay Sewer Improvement Project (ED					
31	38)	310,600				

1 Department of Environmental Conservation (Cont.)			Appropriation	General	Federal	Other
		Allocations	Items	Funds	Funds	Funds
4	Shageluk Sewage Lagoon Improvements (ED 6)	1,616,000				
5	Nunam Iqua Sewer and Water Improvements Phase					
6	2 (ED 39)	2,432,200				
7	Koyukuk Sanitation Improvement Project Phase					
8	2 (ED 6)	1,116,000				
9	Lowell Point Sanitation Improvements (ED 35)	2,856,000				
10	Kivalina Sewer and Water Haul System (ED 40)	3,150,000				
11	Chignik Lake Sewer System Upgrades (ED 37)	1,456,000				
12	Kongiganak Water and Sewer Sanitation Project					
13	(ED 38)	2,310,000				
14	Tanana Water and Sewer Improvements (ED 6)	2,900,000				
15	Emmonak Water and Sewer Rehabilitation					
16	Project (ED 39)	1,004,000				
17	Gulkana Water and Sewer Project (ED 6)	1,041,000				
18	Iliamna Sludge Disposal Site (ED 36)	414,000				
19	Stevens Village Sanitation Improvements Phase					
20	1 (ED 6)	1,644,500				
21	Glennallen Hub Sewer Extension (ED 12)	1,877,000				
22	Shaktoolik Water Storage Tank Repairs (ED 39)	350,000				
23	Point Baker Sanitation Improvements (ED 5)	300,000				
24	Nikolaevsk Water and Sewer Project (ED 34)	1,750,000				
25	Kwethluk Interior Plumbing and Service Lines					
26	(ED 38)	2,940,800				
27	Napaskiak Sanitation Facility Improvements					
28	Phase 5 (ED 38)	2,550,000				
29	Hyder Sewer System Development Phase 1 (ED 5)	1,130,000				
30	Quinhagak Sanitation Improvements Phase 4					
31	(ED 38)	1,996,500				

		Appropriation	General	Federal	Other
		Allocations	Items	Funds	Funds
1	Department of Environmental Conservation (Cont.)				
2					
3					
4	Kotzebue Sewer Project (ED 40)	2,945,500			
5	Stebbins Water and Sewer Project (ED 39)	2,500,000			
6	Ruby Sewer System Improvements (ED 6)	924,000			
7	Ekwok Well and Septic Tank Improvements (ED				
8	37)	1,600,000			
9	Anchor Point Water System Construction Phase				
10	4 (ED 35)	1,270,000			
11	Port Heiden On-site Sanitation Improvements				
12	(ED 37)	500,000			
13	Eek Water and Sewer Demonstration Project				
14	(ED 38)	278,000			
15	Golovin Water and Sewer Project (ED 39)	1,065,000			
16	Kaltag Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 3				
17	(ED 6)	175,300			
18					
	<b>Department of Fish and Game</b>				
19	Deferred Maintenance Facilities (ED 99)	400,000			400,000
20	Southeast Region Vessel Facility (ED 3)	800,000			800,000
21	DIDSON Sonar Equipment Purchase (ED 99)	300,000			300,000
22	Sport Fish and Recreational Boating and				
23	Non-Boating Access Projects (ED 99)	2,000,000		1,500,000	500,000
24	Interior Habitat Enhancement for Wildlife				
25	(ED 60)	80,000		60,000	20,000
26	Equipment for Regional Wildlife Conservation				
27	Management (ED 99)	200,000		105,000	95,000
28	Birch Lake Outlet Weir and Land Purchase (ED				
29	60)	75,000		56,250	18,750
30	Division of Sport Fish Access Improvement and				
31	Conservation Program (ED 99)	2,928,447		2,928,447	

	Appropriation	General	Federal	Other
	Allocations	Funds	Funds	Funds
	Items			
<b>Office of the Governor</b>				
1	National and International Marketing and			
2	Development of Alaska Resources and			
3	Products (ED 99)	1,000,000		1,000,000
4	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Oil and Gas			
5	Development (ED 99)	500,000		500,000
6	Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (ED 99)	26,000,000	26,000,000	
7	Replace the Voter Registration and Election			
8	Management System (VREMS) (ED 99)	5,450,000		5,450,000
9	Americans with Disabilities Act Compliance			
10	Projects (ED 99)	100,000	100,000	
11	Vessel and Aircraft Maintenance for ADF&G and			
12	DPS (ED 99)	899,600	899,600	
13	<b>Department of Health and Social Services</b>			
14	State Veterans' Home Conversion - Palmer (ED			
15	13)	3,500,000	1,225,000	2,275,000
16	DHSS Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Repair			
17	and Equipment (ED 99)	709,280	64,480	644,800
18	Pioneers' Homes Deferred Maintenance,			
19	Renovation, Repair and Equipment (ED 99)	750,000		750,000
20	Comprehensive Client Database (ED 99)	500,000	150,000	350,000
21	McLaughlin Youth Center-Cottage Master Plan			
22	(ED 22)	100,000		100,000
23	Federal Health Insurance Portability and			
24	Accountability Act Compliance - Phase 2			
25	(ED 99)	592,000	296,000	296,000
26	Child Protection Information System - Phase 3			
27	(ED 99)	480,600	240,300	240,300
28	Safety and Support Equipment for Public			

1 Department of Environmental Conservation (Cont.)		Appropriation		General	Federal	Other
		Allocations	Items	Funds	Funds	Funds
4	Kotzebue Sewer Project (ED 40)	2,945,500				
5	Stebbins Water and Sewer Project (ED 39)	2,500,000				
6	Ruby Sewer System Improvements (ED 6)	924,000				
7	Ekwook Well and Septic Tank Improvements (ED					
8	37)	1,600,000				
9	Anchor Point Water System Construction Phase					
10	4 (ED 35)	1,270,000				
11	Port Heiden On-site Sanitation Improvements					
12	(ED 37)	500,000				
13	Eek Water and Sewer Demonstration Project					
14	(ED 38)	278,000				
15	Golovin Water and Sewer Project (ED 39)	1,065,000				
16	Kaltag Water and Sewer Improvements Phase 3					
17	(ED 6)	175,300				
18	<b>Department of Fish and Game</b>					
19	Deferred Maintenance Facilities (ED 99)		400,000			400,000
20	Southeast Region Vessel Facility (ED 3)		800,000			800,000
21	DIDSON Sonar Equipment Purchase (ED 99)		300,000			300,000
22	Sport Fish and Recreational Boating and					
23	Non-Boating Access Projects (ED 99)		2,000,000		1,500,000	500,000
24	Interior Habitat Enhancement for Wildlife					
25	(ED 60)		80,000		60,000	20,000
26	Equipment for Regional Wildlife Conservation					
27	Management (ED 99)		200,000		105,000	95,000
28	Birch Lake Outlet Weir and Land Purchase (ED					
29	60)		75,000		56,250	18,750
30	Division of Sport Fish Access Improvement and					
31	Conservation Program (ED 99)		2,928,447		2,928,447	

1 Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (Cont.)		Appropriation		General	Federal	Other
2		Allocations	Items	Funds	Funds	Funds
4	Anchorage Armory Expansion (ED 50)		250,000		250,000	
5	Storage Buildings (ED 50)		1,500,000		1,500,000	
6	Federal Scout Readiness Centers Energy					
7	Projects (ED 99)		150,000		150,000	
8	Federal Scout Readiness Centers and Storage					
9	Facilities Construction (ED 99)		1,700,000		1,700,000	
10	Alaska National Guard Counterdrug Support					
11	Program (ED 99)		80,000		80,000	
12	<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>					
13	Northern Region (Fairbanks) Office Building					
14	Roof Replacement (ED 60)		374,000			374,000
15	Forestry Buildings Repairs to Correct Fire					
16	and Life Safety Deficiencies (ED 99)		311,700			311,700
17	Royalty Oil Settlement Price Reopeners (EI					
18	99)		200,000			200,000
19	Accelerating and Promoting Alaska Peninsula					
20	Lease Sale and Exploration License (ED 37)		340,000			340,000
21	Oil and Gas Seismic, Well and Lease Data					
22	Acquisition (ED 99)		320,000	320,000		
23	Unified Permitting Process Phase 1 (ED 99)		983,700	983,700		
24	Oil and Gas Reservoir Potential for Gas in					
25	the Brooks Range Foothills Phase 2 (ED 99)		190,000	190,000		
26	Oil and Gas Leasing and Accounting Systems					
27	Integration Phase 2 (ED 99)		100,000	100,000		
28	Recorder's Office Film Conversion Phase 2					
29	(Completion) (ED 99)		250,000			250,000
30	Remote Recreational Cabins Survey and					
31	Appraisals (ED 99)		550,000			550,000

1 Department of Health and Social Services (Cont.)					
		2	3	4	5
		Appropriation	General	Federal	Other
		Allocations	Funds	Funds	Funds
		Items			
4	Health Nurses, Probation Officers and				
5	Social Workers (ED 99)	480,200	350,000	130,200	
6	Emergency Medical Services Ambulances and				
7	Equipment Statewide - Match for Code Blue				
8	Project (ED 99)	325,000			325,000
9	E-Grants (ED 99)	204,000	136,700	67,300	
10	Denali Commission Grants for Non-Primary Care				
11	Facility Improvements (ED 99)	10,000,000		10,000,000	
12	Replacement of the Public Health Center and				
13	Pioneers' Homes Telephone Systems (ED 99)	206,400	185,000	21,400	
14	Grants to Named Recipients (AS 37.05.316)				
15	Juneau Family Birth Center Land Purchase (ED				
16	80)	150,000			150,000
17	<b>Department of Labor and Workforce Development</b>				
18	AVTEC Deferred Maintenance (ED 35)	1,500,000			1,500,000
19	Wage and Hour Internet Application for				
20	Certified Payroll Reporting (ED 99)	134,000	134,000		
21	Electronic Data Interchange Expansion to the				
22	Workers' Compensation Computer System Phase				
23	3 (ED 99)	100,000			100,000
24	Vocational Rehabilitation Business Enterprise				
25	Program Facility Development and Equipment				
26	Replacement (ED 99)	500,000			500,000
27	<b>Department of Military and Veterans Affairs</b>				
28	Bethel Readiness Center New Construction (ED				
29	38)	11,250,000	3,187,500	8,062,500	
30	Army Guard Deferred Maintenance, Renewal &				
31	Replacement (ED 99)	1,287,000		887,000	400,000

1 Department of Transportation/ Public Facilities (Cont.)					
2					
3					
	Allocations	Appropriation Items	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds
4	Emergency and Non-Routine Repairs (ED 99)	750,000	600,000		150,000
5	Facilities Deferred Maintenance and Critical				
6	Repairs (ED 99)	1,256,100	754,900		501,200
7	Harbor Deferred Maintenance (ED 99)	600,000	600,000		
8	Highway Deferred Maintenance (ED 99)	1,100,000	1,100,000		
9	State Equipment Fleet Replacement (ED 99)	15,000,000			15,000,000
10	<b>Statewide Federal Programs (ED 99)</b>	<b>101,495,300</b>	<b>11,435,800</b>	<b>49,572,600</b>	<b>40,486,900</b>
11	Cooperative Reimbursable Projects (ED 99)	5,000,000			
12	Federal-Aid Aviation State Match (ED 99)	11,250,000			
13	Federal-Aid Highway State Match (ED 99)	40,551,700			
14	Federal Contingency Projects (ED 99)	15,000,000			
15	Federal Emergency Projects (ED 99)	10,000,000			
16	Federal Transit Administration Grants (ED 99)	4,123,600			
17	Highway Safety Grants Program (ED 99)	1,885,000			
18	Homeland Security Grants (ED 99)	2,485,000			
19	Statewide Safety Program (ED 99)	11,200,000			
20	<b>Airport Improvement Program (ED 99)</b>		<b>168,628,788</b>	<b>168,328,788</b>	<b>300,000</b>
21	Akutan: Airport Master Plan (ED 37)	2,000,000			
22	Aniak: Snow Removal Equipment Building (ED 6)	2,700,000			
23	Bethel: Safety, Taxiway, Apron and Road				
24	Improvement (ED 38)	9,950,000			
25	Bethel: Sand Storage Building (ED 38)	1,260,000			
26	Central Region: Snow Removal Equipment (ED				
27	99)	845,000			
28	Chenega Bay: Resurfacing and Lighting (ED 5)	1,780,000			
29	Chevak: Airport Relocation (ED 39)	1,800,000			
30	Clark's Point: Airport Relocation (ED 37)	2,600,000			
31	Coffman Cove: Seaplane Float Relocation (ED				

**Governor's Capital Budget - Appropriations Only (by category)**  
**FY05 Governor's Capital Budget**

Agency	Project Title	General Funds	AHFC Bonds (1113)	AHFC Div (1139)	ASLC Bonds (1186)	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
<b>Development</b>								
Administration	Alaska Land Mobile Radio	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	400,000
Administration	Enterprise Technology Services Equipment Replacement Fund	0	0	0	0	0	1,814,000	1,814,000
Comm & Econ Devel	Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitors Center	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	250,000
Fish and Game	Southeast Region Vessel Facility	0	0	0	800,000	0	0	800,000
Fish and Game	Sport Fish and Recreational Boating and Non-Boating Access Projects	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000
Governor	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Oil and Gas Development	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
Governor	National and International Marketing and Development of Alaska Resources and Products	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Natural Resources	Accelerating and Promoting Alaska Peninsula Lease Sale and Exploration License	0	0	0	0	0	340,000	340,000
Natural Resources	Agriculture Industry Federal Funded Project Opportunities	0	0	0	0	750,000	0	750,000
Natural Resources	Airborne Geological and Geophysical Mineral Inventory	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Natural Resources	Alaska Mineral, Energy and Geohazards Inventory Federally Funded Projects	0	0	0	0	2,410,000	0	2,410,000
Natural Resources	Alaska Minerals Information At Risk Program: Mining and Land Records Integration Completion	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	500,000
Natural Resources	Cooperative Forestry and Fire Pass-Through Federal Grants	0	0	0	0	800,000	0	800,000
Natural Resources	Land and Water Conservation Fund Federal Grants	0	0	0	0	1,250,000	0	1,250,000
Natural Resources	Land Disposals (New Subdivisions; Kobe North and Fish Creek Ag Sales)	0	0	0	0	0	1,975,000	1,975,000
Natural Resources	Mental Health Trust Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	650,000	650,000
Natural Resources	Oil and Gas Reservoir Potential for Gas in the Brooks Range Foothills Phase 2	190,000	0	0	0	0	0	190,000
Natural Resources	Oil and Gas Seismic, Well and Lease Data Acquisition	320,000	0	0	0	0	0	320,000

**Governor's Capital Budget - Appropriations Only (by category)**  
**FY05 Governor's Capital Budget**

Agency	Project Title	General Funds	AHFC Bonds (1113)	AHFC Div (1139)	ASLC Bonds (1186)	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
<b>Development</b>								
Natural Resources	Royally Oil Settlement Price Reopeners	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	200,000
Natural Resources	Unified Permitting Process Phase 1	983,700	0	0	0	0	0	983,700
Natural Resources	USGS Streamgaging Cooperative Program	0	0	0	0	0	230,000	230,000
<b>Development Subtotal</b>		<b>1,693,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>7,210,000</b>	<b>6,859,000</b>	<b>17,562,700</b>
<b>Education</b>								
Educ & Early Devel	Alaska Advantage Education Gets You There! Outreach Center	0	0	0	0	0	103,318	103,318
Educ & Early Devel	Enhance Higher Education Loan Management System with Infocentre	0	0	0	0	0	100,775	100,775
Educ & Early Devel	Upgrade Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education Due Diligence Autodialer	0	0	0	0	0	101,100	101,100
Labor & Workforce	AVTEC Deferred Maintenance	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000
<b>Education Subtotal</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>305,193</b>	<b>1,805,193</b>
<b>General Government</b>								
Administration	Central Mail Service Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	550,000	550,000
Administration	Juneau Support Remediation Survey	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000
Administration	Labor Contract Negotiations and Arbitration Costs	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
Administration	License Plates, Tabs, and Manuals	0	0	0	0	0	385,000	385,000
Administration	Maintenance Projects for Facilities Outside the Public Building Fund	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
Administration	Public Building Facilities Projects	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
Comm & Econ Devel	Re-Engineering Insurance Business Processes	0	0	0	0	0	525,000	525,000
Governor	Replace the Voter Registration and Election Management System (VREMS)	0	0	0	0	0	5,450,000	5,450,000
Labor & Workforce	Vocational Rehabilitation Business Enterprise Program Facility Development and Equipment Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000

**Governor's Capital Budget - Appropriations Only (by category)**  
**FY05 Governor's Capital Budget**

Agency	Project Title	General Funds	AHFC Bonds (1113)	AHFC Div (1139)	ASLC Bonds (1186)	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
<b>General Government</b>								
Natural Resources	Northern Region (Fairbanks) Office Building Roof Replacement	0	374,000	0	0	0	0	374,000
Natural Resources	Recorder's Office Film Conversion Phase 2 (Completion)	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	250,000
Revenue	PFD Imaging System Update	0	0	0	0	0	220,000	220,000
Revenue	Tax Document Imaging	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
Transportation	State Equipment Fleet Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	15,000,000	15,000,000
<b>General Government Subtotal</b>		<b>370,000</b>	<b>374,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,410,000</b>	<b>27,154,000</b>
<b>Health/Human Services</b>								
Comm & Econ Devel	Federal Energy Projects	0	0	0	250,000	35,000,000	500,000	35,750,000
Environ Conservation	Municipal Water, Sewer and Solid Waste Matching Grant Projects	0	0	0	6,498,100	1,302,300	0	7,800,400
Environ Conservation	Spill Response VHF Communications Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
Environ Conservation	Statewide Contaminated Sites Cleanup	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
Environ Conservation	Statewide Hazardous Materials Response	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
Environ Conservation	Village Safe Water Feasibility Studies	0	305,800	0	0	916,700	0	1,222,500
Environ Conservation	Village Safe Water Project Administration	0	0	531,500	0	1,594,400	0	2,125,900
Environ Conservation	Village Safe Water Projects	0	19,512,500	0	0	58,534,300	0	78,046,800
Fish and Game	Deferred Maintenance Facilities	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000
Governor	Americans with Disabilities Act Compliance Projects	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Health & Social Svcs	Child Protection Information System - Phase 3	240,300	0	0	0	240,300	0	480,600
Health & Social Svcs	Comprehensive Client Database	150,000	0	0	0	350,000	0	500,000
Health & Social Svcs	Denali Commission Grants for Non-Primary Care Facility Improvements	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	0	10,000,000

**Governor's Capital Budget - Appropriations Only (by category)**  
**FY05 Governor's Capital Budget**

Agency	Project Title	General Funds	AHFC Bonds (1113)	AHFC Div (1139)	ASLC Bonds (1186)	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
<b>Health/Human Services</b>								
Health & Social Svcs	DHSS Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Repair and Equipment	0	644,800	0	0	64,480	0	709,280
Health & Social Svcs	E-Grants	136,700	0	0	0	67,300	0	204,000
Health & Social Svcs	Emergency Medical Services Ambulances and Equipment Statewide – Match for Code Blue Project	0	0	0	0	0	325,000	325,000
Health & Social Svcs	Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act Compliance – Phase 2	296,000	0	0	0	296,000	0	592,000
Health & Social Svcs	Juneau Family Birth Center Land Purchase	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	150,000
Health & Social Svcs	McLaughlin Youth Center-Cottage Master Plan	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	100,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Consumer Designed and Managed Projects	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	250,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Deferred Maintenance and Accessibility Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	400,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Essential Program Equipment Grants to Service Providers	0	0	0	0	0	350,000	350,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Fairbanks Detoxification Unit Expansion and Renovation	0	0	0	0	1,450,000	0	1,450,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Medicaid Review and Enhancement Project	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Provider Resource Sharing and Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	150,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Transitional Housing	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Treatment-Based Special Needs Housing Program	0	0	250,000	0	0	150,000	400,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Update Issues Affecting Economic Well-Being of Alaska Seniors	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000
Health & Social Svcs	MH Van/Vehicle and Housing Modifications for Families or Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
Health & Social Svcs	Replacement of the Public Health Center and Pioneers' Homes Telephone Systems	185,000	0	0	0	21,400	0	206,400
Health & Social Svcs	Safety and Support Equipment for Public Health Nurses, Probation Officers and Social Workers	350,000	0	0	0	130,200	0	480,200

**Governor's Capital Budget - Appropriations Only (by category)**  
**FY05 Governor's Capital Budget**

Agency	Project Title	General Funds	AHFC Bonds (1113)	AHFC Div (1133)	ASLC Bonds (1186)	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
<b>Health/Human Services</b>								
Health & Social Svcs	State Veterans' Home Conversion - Palmer	1,225,000	0	0	0	2,275,000	0	3,500,000
Labor & Workforce	Electronic Data Interchange Expansion to the Workers' Compensation Computer System Phase 3	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000
Labor & Workforce	Wage and Hour Internet Application for Certified Payroll Reporting	134,000	0	0	0	0	0	134,000
Natural Resources	Alaska Boating Safety Program	0	0	0	0	600,000	0	600,000
Natural Resources	State Park Emergency Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
Revenue	Child Support Enforcement Case File Imaging Project Phase 2	0	0	0	0	378,840	195,160	574,000
Revenue	Child Support Enforcement Computer Replacement Project- Phase 5	0	0	0	0	138,600	71,400	210,000
<b>Health/Human Services Subtotal</b>		<b>2,817,000</b>	<b>20,863,100</b>	<b>781,500</b>	<b>6,848,100</b>	<b>113,359,820</b>	<b>7,671,560</b>	<b>152,341,080</b>
<b>Housing/Social Services</b>								
Comm & Econ Devel	Community Block Grants	0	0	0	0	6,000,000	0	6,000,000
Comm & Econ Devel	Community Development Grants	0	0	17,900	0	9,200,000	157,100	9,375,000
Health & Social Svcs	Pioneers' Homes Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Repair and Equipment	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	750,000
Revenue	AHFC Beneficiary and Special Needs Housing	0	0	1,200,000	0	0	0	1,200,000
Revenue	AHFC Competitive Grants for Public Housing	0	0	250,000	0	750,000	0	1,000,000
Revenue	AHFC Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
Revenue	AHFC Federal and Other Competitive Grants	0	0	1,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	4,000,000
Revenue	AHFC Homeless Assistance Program	0	0	250,000	0	0	150,000	400,000
Revenue	AHFC Homeless Information Management System	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
Revenue	AHFC Housing and Urban Development Capital Fund Program	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	500,000