



Alaska Legislative Budget Handbook

For Legislators and Legislative Staff

NOVEMBER, 2020



PROVIDED BY THE ALASKA LEGISLATIVE FINANCE DIVISION



This publication was produced by the Legislative Finance Division in November, 2020. The Legislative Finance Division provides services necessary to analyze and produce the State's budgets.

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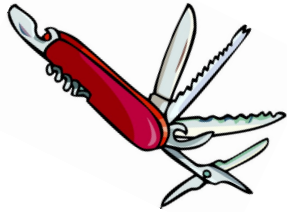
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Legislative Finance Division



The primary function of the LFD staff is to provide budget and revenue analysis to the legislature.

Per AS 24.20.231 the Legislative Finance Division (LFD) serves the legislature with a nonpartisan staff. The Division's fiscal analysts, under the supervision of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst (director), provide analysis and evaluation of agency and Governor budget requests and legislative proposals.

Legislative Finance Division analysts operate under a policy of confidentiality. All budget work and personal requests by legislators and aides are confidential until released by the requestor (or discussed at a public meeting). The LFD analysts respond to requests for information from all legislators; analysts provide similar information in response to similar requests.

In addition to providing budget and revenue analysis to the legislature, the LFD staff support the finance committees during the development of the state budget.

Analysts must:

- Develop and maintain working relationships with subcommittee chairs and staff, with agency heads and directors and with the Governor's budget staff.
- Thoroughly understand programs, policies, and proposals in order to add value to the budget process.
- Maintain a comprehensive budget database for budget production and reporting throughout the legislative budget process.
- Monitor legislation with significant fiscal impact (i.e., those with fiscal notes) and insert approved fiscal notes into an appropriation bill (usually the final operating budget bill).
- Provide the Legislative Budget & Audit Committee with detailed analyses of revised program requests and objective recommendations when appropriate, and enter actions in the data system.
- Perform special reviews of agencies, programs and issues.
- Respond to information requests from *all* legislators and from the public.

Specialized Duties

In addition to specific agency operating budget assignments, individual analysts are responsible for various statewide issues. Specific agency assignments and specialized duties of each analyst are listed in this section.

- *Capital Budget Coordination:* Work directly with finance committee chairs and their staff to develop the capital budget; coordinate the production of capital appropriation bills; maintain capital budget backup files; assist with planning and ongoing adjustments to the LFD capital budget database and report formats; point of contact for all capital appropriation issues.
- *Operating Budget Coordination:* Coordinate development of the operating budget by compiling individual agency budgets into appropriation bills; compile final appropriation data for the Summary of Appropriations; coordinate special assignments of a statewide nature; assist with planning and ongoing adjustments to the LFD operating budget database and report formats; coordinate development of budget “how-to” handbook and other publications.
- *Revenue Analysis:* Provide staff expertise on revenue and economic issues including tax policy and taxation issues, and the Alaska Permanent Fund; operate and maintain economic/revenue models.
- *Debt/Debt Service Analysis:* Provide staff expertise on state debt and debt service including debt outstanding, debt service requirements and projections.
- *Supplemental Budget Coordination:* Monitor statewide supplemental appropriation bills and coordinate statewide analyses of supplemental requests; maintain central supplemental backup files.
- *Fund Tracking:* Prepare analyses and regular updates on various reserve accounts and special purpose funds to ensure that balances are sufficient to cover appropriations, propose actions to correct projected imbalances, and track the amount of available funding and the amounts appropriated throughout the budget process.
- *Fiscal Note Coordination:* Coordinate with legislators and appropriate legislative staff to ensure that the desired fiscal notes are included in an appropriation bill; track bills through the committee process to ensure that modifications are reflected accurately in the fiscal notes; collaborate with programmers to make refinements to the automated fiscal note system as glitches surface; communicate changes in the automated fiscal note system to all stakeholders to ensure smooth adoption of changes or new features.
- *Fiscal Summary:* Update the fiscal summary in December (when the Governor’s budget request is received) and in June (when the final budget is adopted).

Agency and Special Assignments

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Agency Assignment

Administration
Commerce, Community & Economic Development
Corrections
Education & Early Development
Environmental Conservation
Fish & Game
Governor's Office
Health & Social Services
Judiciary
Labor & Workforce Development
Law
Legislature
Military & Veterans' Affairs
Natural Resources
Public Safety
Revenue
Transportation & Public Facilities
University of Alaska

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Special Assignments

Capital Budget Coordinator
CAPSIS/Fiscal Note Support
Fiscal Note Coordinator
Fiscal Summary/Fund Tracking
Statewide Revenue/Taxes/Tax Credits
Operating Budget Coordinator
Statewide Debt/Revenues
Supplemental Budget Coordinator

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Purpose of this Guide

Handbook Purpose



The *Alaska Legislative Budget Handbook* is designed to provide legislators and aides with a step-by-step budget primer. It will help you understand the appropriations (budget) process and will give you the necessary tools to develop a budget.

This publication is organized in the following way:

- **Operating Budget**

Because the operating budget bill is scrutinized more intensely than other appropriation bills (and is worked on by more people), this publication begins with a look at the operating appropriations process. The process is broken into three pieces: pre-session activity, session activity, and post-session activity.

- **Capital Budget**

A step-by-step primer to help the reader understand the development of the capital budget.

- **Supplemental Budget**

General information on appropriations affecting the current fiscal year.

- **Budget Resources**

- **Fund Sources and Fund Groups**

How and why they are created.

- **Appropriation Law**

Article IX of the Constitution and relevant Alaska Statutes.

- **Glossary**

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Tips & Information:

This publication's sidebars contain tips and information for finance committee aides as they analyze the budget and navigate the budget process.



Alaska's Appropriation Process

Both the Governor and the legislature play major roles in the appropriation (or budget) process. The Alaska Constitution requires the Governor to submit:

1. a budget and associated appropriation bills to the legislature for the next fiscal year; and
2. a bill (or bills) covering new or additional revenue recommendations (Article IX, Section 12).

Article IX, Section 13 bestows the power of appropriation on the legislature by mandating that no money can be withdrawn from the treasury except in accordance with appropriations made by law. Alaska is one of several states in which agencies cannot spend federal receipts without an appropriation.

The Governor typically submits the following appropriation bills for legislative consideration:

- the operating budget bill;
- the mental health bill (containing both operating and capital mental health appropriations);
- a supplemental budget bill; and
- a capital budget bill.

After multiple opportunities to amend appropriation bills, the legislature usually passes an operating budget bill, a mental health bill, and a capital bill.

The capital bill is typically the last appropriation bill passed and has become an omnibus bill containing appropriations for capital projects, operating items, supplemental appropriations, and repeal/reappropriations of previous appropriations.

In some years, the legislature has passed a stand-alone fast-track supplemental bill, containing time-sensitive supplemental items for use in the current fiscal year. The legislature has also passed stand-alone appropriation bills for items such as K-12 education funding.

Appropriation bills typically contain two major parts—a numbers section (typically section 1 of a bill) and language sections. The numbers section is generated by the Legislative Finance Division (LFD) using software that summarizes thousands of database transactions. A bill shows only the sums of these transactions arranged by appropriation and allocation within each agency. When the numbers section of a bill is complete, LFD sends the bill to the Legislative Legal Services Division where language sections are appended.

Language sections (generated by Legislative Legal Services Division) typically appropriate funding that requires more specifics than can be addressed in section 1, such as an open-ended appropriation of funding from the federal government for fighting fires (the amount needed is unknown until the end of the fire fighting season).



Appropriation:

An appropriation is legal authorization to spend funds for a stated purpose. However, “appropriation” is often used to refer to the bold type within the numbers section of an appropriation bill.

How to Read an Appropriation Bill

Budget Structure

The word “appropriation” can be confusing because it is used in so many contexts. In simple terms, an appropriation provides authorization to spend money. The five characteristics of an appropriation are:

1. **Who gets the money.** Section 1 of appropriation bills typically directs money to subdivisions of agencies. Language sections may direct money to a fund, a community or other grantee, an agency, or a subdivision of an agency.
2. **The amount of money.** Section 1 contains specific amounts; language sections are often broader and may use terms like “the amount necessary” or “estimated to be.”
3. **The source of money.** Section 1 is notoriously vague regarding the source of money, typically indicating only whether the funds are general funds or other funds. Sections 2 and 3 of appropriation bills provide “fund source roll-ups” that list fund sources for each agency, but the information may not be sufficient to determine which fund sources are used for specific purposes. Note, however, that reports prepared and posted by the Legislative Finance Division include individual transactions—data base entries—that provide details on line item and fund source.
4. **The purpose.** Language sections list a specific purpose for which each appropriation must be used. Section 1 provides little information on the purpose of an appropriation; the implicit purpose is that funded activities fall under the responsibilities of the allocation that receives the money.

5. **The time frame.** Operating appropriations are typically for one year and capital appropriations are for the life of the project. Note, however, that transaction types and/or specific language can modify the period of an appropriation.

The first section of an appropriations bill provides little explanation; a budget bill typically lists **agencies** in alphabetical order—except for the Judiciary and the legislature, which are listed last—with **appropriations** within each agency shown in bold type. These appropriations often correspond to divisions within an agency, but not always. Appropriations may be subdivided into **allocations**, which are indented and shown in regular font.

For example, the Commercial Fisheries division in the Department of Fish and Game is an appropriation, and each management region is an allocation. Although an agency can freely transfer money between allocations within an appropriation, structure changes—including adding allocations, deleting allocations and combining allocations—are not made lightly. Structure changes—and even transfers of money between allocations—are often reviewed by commissioners and/or the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Generally speaking, allocations are the legislature’s way of providing guidance regarding the purpose of money appropriated to an agency, and that guidance is respected by the agencies.

A bill may also include **wordage** to direct how money is to be spent, like conditional or intent language (see more about these on page 13). Depending on placement, wordage may apply to an allocation, an appropriation or to an entire agency.

The following excerpt from section 1 of an operating budget bill contains:

1. The agency name—the Department of Fish & Game;
2. Wordage allowing the entire agency to carry forward certain unexpended balances from the prior year;
3. An appropriation for the Commercial Fisheries division;
4. Allocations for each management region; and
5. Wordage allowing all allocations within the Commercial Fisheries appropriation to carry forward certain unexpended balances from the prior year.

1. Agency Name					
		Appropriation	General	Other	
		Allocations	Items	Funds	Funds
		*****	*****	*****	*****
		Department of Fish and Game			
		*****	*****	*****	*****
		The amount appropriated for the Department of Fish and Game includes the unexpended and unobligated balance on June 30, 2018, of receipts collected under the Department of Fish and Game's federal indirect cost plan for expenditures incurred by the Department of Fish and Game.			
		Commercial Fisheries	71,284,200	52,383,800	18,900,400
		The amount appropriated for Commercial Fisheries includes the unexpended and unobligated balance on June 30, 2018, of the Department of Fish and Game receipts from commercial fisheries test fishing operations receipts under AS 16.05.050(a)(14), and from commercial member licenses.			
		Southeast Region Fisheries	13,253,600		
		Management			
		Central Region Fisheries	11,090,500		
		Management			
		AYK Region Fisheries	10,143,800		
		Management			
		Westward Region Fisheries	14,503,800		
		Management			
		Statewide Fisheries	18,977,100		
		Management			
		Commercial Fisheries Entry	3,315,400		
		Commission			



Beginning in FY05, OMB submitted the Governor's budget with an organizational structure containing "Results Delivery Units" (RDUs) instead of appropriations and "components" instead of allocations. Although the RDUs and components typically align with appropriations and allocations as they appear in the operating bill, the Legislative Finance Division prefers to use "budget terminology" rather than terminology that may be better suited to discussions of performance-based management.

The Limits of Reading a Bill

Even though appropriations bills are the actual documents the legislature votes on, they contain limited information. They do not show:

1. transactions (the changes made between each version of the budget, and the reasons for them);
2. line items (whether the funding is for employees, grants, etc.); or
3. the number of positions for each allocation.

For most legislative staff work, budget reports are far more useful than the bill itself.

LFD and OMB both publish a variety of reports that contain far more information about what's in the budget and why, and are easier to read than the budget bills themselves. The Legislative Finance website contains dozens of reports for each iteration of the budget and the division can easily run custom reports as well.

The Importance of Budget Structure

The power of appropriation resides in the legislature. However, agencies have substantial flexibility in determining how money is used after it is appropriated. Agencies can transfer money freely between allocations within an appropriation. They can also use money appropriated to them

for any purpose that is consistent with the responsibilities/mission of the allocation/appropriation (unless specifically limited by language in the bill). The point is that the power of appropriation is less specific than many people realize.

Structure can be used to increase the strength of the legislature's hand. Breaking appropriations into smaller pieces reduces agency flexibility. As an extreme example, the legislature may identify a grant as the only item in an appropriation. The agency could not increase the grant by moving other money across appropriation lines, and could not use the grant money for any other purpose. Structure is a way of ensuring that funding desired for one program cannot be used in another program.

Although the legislature can ensure that money cannot be spent for unintended purposes, it cannot impinge on the power of the Governor to control the operation of the executive branch. The balance between the legislature's power to force expenditure and the Governor's power to control expenditures is not well-defined. Alaska courts have indicated that there are constitutional limits to the Governor's power to restrict expenditure of appropriations, but the boundaries of those limits will remain unknown until the Alaska Supreme Court considers a challenge to a Governor's refusal to spend appropriated money.

What is wordage?

In addition to appropriations and allocations, language (commonly called "wordage" in order to differentiate it from the language sections of the bill) is inserted into section 1 of the bill. Wordage in an appropriations bill is typically one of two types:

- **Conditional Language**

Conditional language has the force of law and applies to the agency, appropriation or allocation in which the wordage is placed. For instance, in the sample page of the bill, conditional language allows the agency to carry forward specific receipts.

- **Intent Language**

Intent language is a stated goal of the legislature in enacting legislation and usually includes "It is the intent of the legislature...." Intent does not have the force of law, but it may be used to provide guidance on the use of an appropriation.

Why doesn't the bill show line items or positions?

Early appropriation bills (extending through the early years of statehood) specified both line item allocation and the number of authorized positions for each appropriation. LFD has no information on why those details were deleted from operating budget bills. Line item and position information are now contained only in reports.

Line items in a budget indicate how an agency plans to spend appropriated funding (i.e., on personal services, travel, services, commodities, capital outlay, grants and benefits, or miscellaneous line items).

Agencies have substantial flexibility in determining how money is used after it is appropriated.

In addition to transferring money freely between allocations within an appropriation, agencies can transfer funding between line items. For instance, if an agency's copier breaks and funding in the services line is tight, the agency can move funding from its travel line (or any other line) to its services line to repair the broken copier. For more information on line items please see information on the Governor's Budget Request Books in the "Budget Resources" section of this publication.

Positions are typically more controversial than line items. Although the legislature may appropriate funding to an agency with the expectation that the funding will be used for a certain number of positions, the agency has complete control—within the limits of authorized funding—over which (and how many) positions are filled. Sometimes legislators target a specific position for elimination without realizing that, if desired, the agency can still retain that position or eliminate one that is funded.

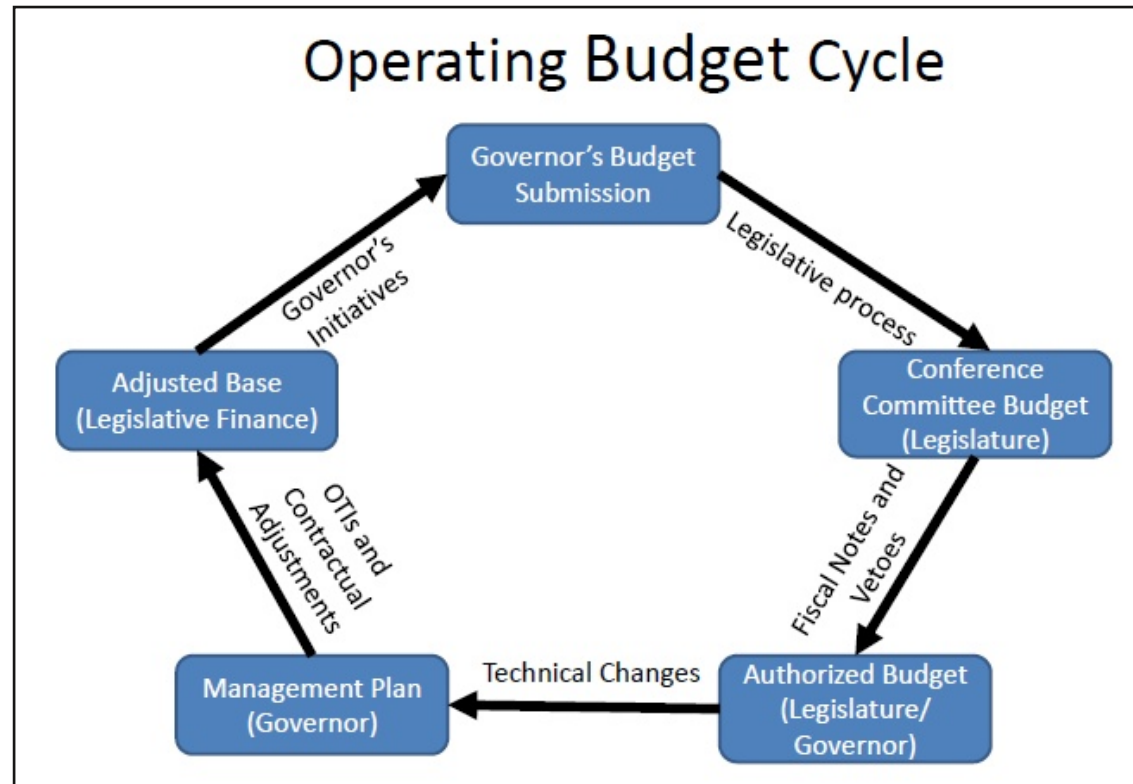
Appropriation structure can be used to increase the legislature's control over the budget.

The separation of funding into multiple appropriations reduces agency flexibility.

Operating Budget Process

Alaska's budget process is continuous and iterative, involving all levels and branches of government. Those involved in the budget process deal with different references of time—looking backward to gain from experience, implementing and monitoring the current year budget, and planning for future public needs.

Preparation of the operating budget begins long before the legislature convenes, continues after it adjourns, and carries forward from one year to the next. The budget cycle is summarized in the diagram and discussion below. A second, expanded diagram shows more details of the progress of the operating budget through the legislature, then each of three phases—pre-session, session and post-session activity—is discussed in greater detail.



Each year, the Governor is required to submit an operating budget to the legislature by December 15. However, the Governor's bill is not developed in isolation; the Governor uses the previous year's budget as a starting point and adds or deletes items from that bill. This "incremental change" approach makes the budget process a continual cycle of review.

The legislature convenes in January and considers the Governor's budget request. Eventually, the House and Senate agree on a budget through the process described later in this chapter starting on page 25. The version of the budget passed by the legislature is referred to as the Conference Committee budget.

The Governor then signs the budget, perhaps with vetoes. Alaska's constitution gives the Governor line-item veto power, so the Governor will often sign the budget but veto a few items. If these vetoes are not overridden by the legislature with a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote. This is the Enacted Budget—the version of the budget that actually becomes law. See more about vetoes on page 32.

Agencies and OMB work together to create the Management Plan, which is a version of the operating budget that agencies actually expect to carry out for the year. Agencies are allowed to make certain adjustments to the enacted budget (detailed later in this chapter on page 32) but may not increase the overall level of funding for any appropriation or change the sources of funding.

The Governor and agencies then use that year's Management Plan as the basis for the following year's budget proposal. The Legislative Finance Division will generate an Adjusted Base budget to account for automatic changes such as the expiration of one-time items and contractual adjustments like health insurance cost changes. This Adjusted Base represents the version of the following year's budget that would exist in the absence of any new initiatives by the Governor or legislature.

The Governor then adds any changes or new programs to the budget, forming the Governor's budget submission for the following year. Each budget builds on work done the previous year.



Operating Budget

Legislative vs. Executive Branch Terminology

The legislature and executive branch sometimes use different terms for the same thing. This guide will generally use the legislative terms.

Legislature	Executive Branch
Appropriation	Results Delivery Unit (RDU)
Allocation	Component
Transaction	Change Record

Phases in the Operating Budget Process

The budget process has three distinct phases:

Pre-Session Activity

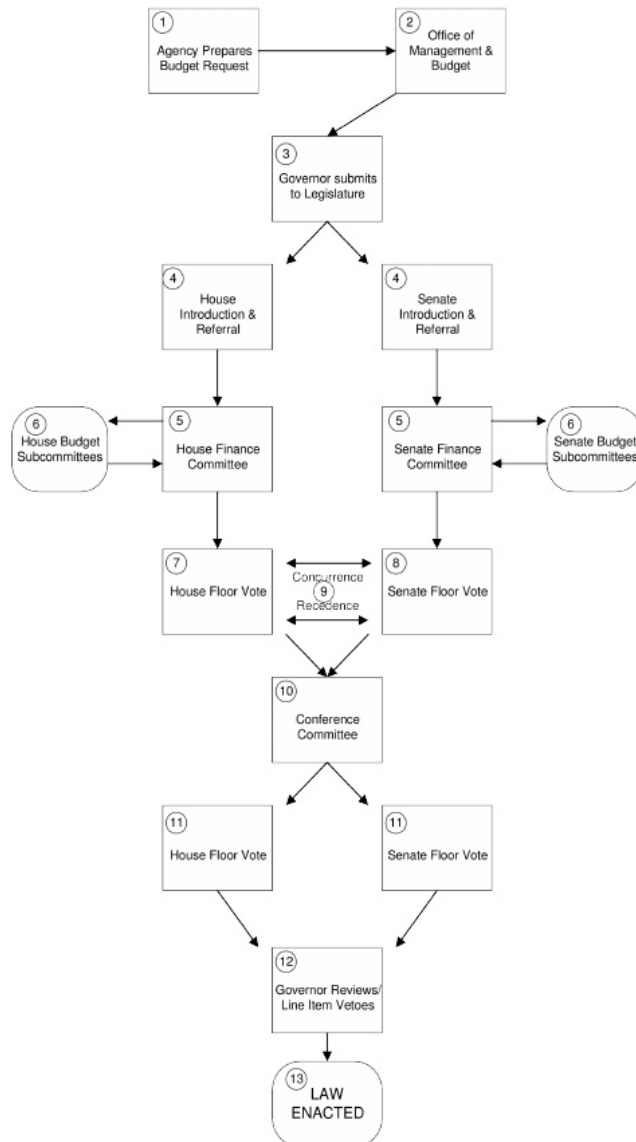
Session Activity

Post-Session Activity



By December 15th of each year, the Governor must submit the proposed operating, capital, and mental health appropriation bills to the legislature.

Typical Operating Budget Process



Pre-Session Activity

1) Based on guidelines and directions from OMB, state agencies prepare their proposed budgets during the late summer and fall of each year and submit them to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review during a series of meetings between OMB and individual agencies.

2) OMB checks agency requests for accuracy and format and prepares recommendations to the Governor.

3) The Governor reviews agency requests, sets budget amounts, and submits the appropriation bill and budget documents to the legislature by December 15. A copy of the December 15 draft bill is introduced via the Rules Committees prior to the State of the Budget Address. The Governor may submit budget amendments through the 30th day of the session.

Session Activity

4) The House and Senate Rules Committees introduce the Governor's proposed budget in companion bills (HB & SB) which receive their first reading and are referred to House and Senate Finance Committees, respectively.

5) The House and Senate Finance Committees receive the bills.

6) The finance committees appoint subcommittees to work on each department's budget. These subcommittees submit recommendations to the full finance committees. Each finance committee finalizes the budget and moves a committee substitute bill (an amended version of the Governor's bill) out of committee. Though work in both houses progresses simultaneously, the House typically acts on the operating bill first, and then submits its version to the Senate.

7) The bill returns to the floor of the House in second reading and can be amended at this point. The bill is then moved to third reading, voted on, and sent to the Senate.

8) The Senate Finance Committee completes its work and sends its own committee substitute to the floor of the Senate, where it can be amended and then voted on.

9) The Senate version is sent back to the House for concurrence. Typically, the House does not concur, but asks the Senate to recede from their amendments. The Senate usually does not recede, and a conference committee is appointed to review items.

10-11) The Conference Committee works out a compromise version of the budget and sends this version to the House and Senate floors for the final vote. No amendments are allowed to Conference Committee bills.

12) After the bill's approval by both houses, the bill is sent to the Governor, who has 20 working days (excluding Sundays) to review the bill and exercise line item veto power, if desired.

13) The bill becomes law and is typically effective on the first day of a fiscal year, but most appropriations bills contain sections with other effective dates.

1) Pre-Session Activity

Agency Budget Requests

The budget process begins with agency requests to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Departments usually request the funds necessary to continue current program levels (existing staff and support costs, debt service, and formula driven programs), but an agency budget may include new or expanded programs and possibly consolidation, reduction or elimination of existing programs.

Governor's Budget Request

Until the early 1990s, the Governor's budget submission included each agency's request. In recent years the Governor has submitted the budget without agency requests so that differences between agency requests and the Governor's request are no longer obvious.

By December 15th of each year, per AS.37.07.020(a), the Governor must submit the proposed operating, capital, and mental health appropriation bills to the legislature. Concurrently, OMB sends the Legislative Finance Division (LFD) the records of changes (in the form of budget transactions) from the prior year budget to the proposed budget. The operating budget transactions for the mental health bill are included with the other operating budget transactions. By early January the Governor releases more detailed budget information on their website, and in a set of books (OMB calls them the Governor's Detailed Budget Books). For more information on the content of these books, please see the "Budget Resources" section in this publication.

Legislative Finance's Analysis of the Governor's Budget Request

When the budget bills (and transactions showing changes from the prior year) are received from OMB, the LFD staff begins their review and analysis. When the analysis is complete, the Legislative Finance Division publishes:

- **Subcommittee Books.** These books are the working documents used by the legislature to review the Governor's budget. The information in these books is summarized by appropriations and allocations and includes position counts, and dollar figures for the prior year, current year, and the request year.
- The **Legislative Fiscal Analyst Overview of the Governor's Request.** This book provides a narrative overview of the major changes in each department's budget as well as a general discussion of the Governor's budget request. For more information on what these publications contain, please see the "Budget Resources" section in this publication.

Tips to Staff Conducting a Detailed Analysis of the Governor's Budget Request

Talk to staff previously assigned to the budget to become acquainted with past approaches in the analysis and committee decision making process.

Analyze PROGRAMS as well as the FUNDING level.

The typical base for funding comparisons is the legislatively approved level (as adjusted within executive branch authority). Generally, this information appears in the previous year's "Management Plan" column.

When reviewing a program's funding, consider the following:

1. Is it consistent with the existing approved level?
2. Does it include expenditures that were originally approved on a nonrecurring basis?
3. Are there existing activities that may be less essential than new programs or expansions?
4. Are there activities that should be eliminated or would be better performed by another entity (state or local)?

When reviewing a requested funding increase due to an **increased workload**, consider the following:

1. Is the projected workload increase self-generated, i.e., are activity levels controllable by

the agency or do they truly reflect increased demand by the public or other beneficiaries?

2. Is the proposed volume consistent with workload patterns of recent years and adequately justified?
3. Are the levels of staff, support costs, and facilities accurately related to workload/staffing ratios, economies of scale, and/or seasonal peaks/valleys? The existing capacity to absorb increased workload should be considered first.
4. What is the impact if the increase is not approved?

When reviewing **programs** consider the following:

Program Adjustments:

Was a prior year increment intended for continuation or was it considered a one-time measure to meet an emergency need that is no longer critical?

continued on next page

Tips to Staff Conducting a Detailed Analysis of the Governor's Budget Request

continued

New Programs:

1. Is it appropriate for this agency to perform the proposed service? Is it presently provided by, or should it be provided by, another state agency, local entity or private organization?
2. Are there revenue sources that may be available to defray the costs of implementing the new program, i.e., user fees?

Program Improvements:

1. What is the product or effect?
2. Why is it proposed and what (who) originated the demand?
3. What is the impact on existing programs?
4. What criteria were used to develop staff and support costs? Are they valid?
5. Was the proposal previously considered by the legislature and denied? Why?
6. Is the improvement a higher priority than an existing program?
7. Have future costs and benefits been considered?
8. Would an item be more appropriate as a one time item (Inc OTI)?

Reduced or Eliminated Programs:

1. The impact of the services that will be eliminated.
2. Whether an action would increase costs in another program or agency (state or local).
3. Whether statutory changes are necessary.
4. Alternative programs and alternative actions.

If a funding increase is requested for the **operation of new facilities**, consider the following:

1. The status of the capital project--is the capital project already approved or is the request contingent upon a future appropriation? If under construction, what is the latest estimate on when it will come on line?
2. What standards or other verifiable information is available to support the estimated operating costs of the facility?
3. Are offsetting savings available and, if so, are they reflected in the request?

2) Activity During Session

The Alaska Legislature is required by statute (AS 24.05.090) to convene in regular session annually on the third Tuesday in January. The legislature is comprised of 20 senators and 40 representatives. Each body has a finance committee. The House Finance Committee has eleven members. The Senate Finance Committee has seven members. As committees of general fiscal referral, the House and Senate Finance Committees receive all appropriation measures, all revenue measures, and all bills having significant fiscal impact.

Finance Subcommittees

For the purpose of holding budget hearings and developing specific budgetary recommendations, the finance committees have established subcommittees for each agency's budget. The House and Senate Finance Committee co-chairs may set agency targets (normally unrestricted general fund targets) that the subcommittees are expected to meet. House and Senate targets may differ; targets are the prerogative of each co-chair.

Subcommittees are charged with reviewing the Governor's request, hearing testimony by agency personnel and other interested parties, and developing budget recommendations to be presented to the full finance committee. At the direction of the operating co-chairs, subcommittees may review only the numbers section (section 1) of the bill. Language sections, most of which deal with statewide issues, are often reviewed and revised by the finance co-chairs.



Subcommittees are not bound by typical committee procedures; they are advisory committees to the finance committees and have no formal power of their own. For example, subcommittees do not have to hold votes on actions, adhere to meeting notice rules, or even have a quorum to conduct business. Subcommittee procedure and scope is up to the finance co-chairs. The operating co-chair will typically send out a memorandum before session outlining the procedures that should be followed.

Tips for Preparing for and Running Effective Subcommittee Meetings

DO NOT DELAY. The earlier you organize your subcommittee schedule, the greater the probability of obtaining preferred meeting times and locations (meeting rooms are at a premium) and of ensuring the availability of appropriate agency personnel. Subcommittee chairs may wish to hold joint sessions with their subcommittee counterpart in the other body, especially early overview sessions.

Please work with your Legislative Finance fiscal analyst when scheduling subcommittee hearings/overviews. Analysts also serve other House and Senate finance subcommittees; including them in the scheduling process will help eliminate conflicting meeting schedules.

If there are issues for which you wish to have a special briefing, be sure to include those meetings in your scheduling to assure attendance by all involved parties.

continued on next page

Tips for Preparing and Running Effective Subcommittee Meetings

continued

Before Subcommittee Hearings Begin

1. Meet with your Legislative Finance analyst

Your analyst can give you a briefing on major agency-specific issues and events from last session, issues anticipated to be brought forward by the agency, and issues that have developed over the interim (e.g., RPL's, and internal reorganizations).

2. Do your homework

- a. Read relevant portions of the Legislative Finance publication, *Overview of the Governor's Request*.
- b. Read your agency's Subcommittee Book, which is generated by Legislative Finance. These publications highlight changes from the previous session's Conference Committee action so you know what changes occurred and why.
- c. Read and understand the Governor's Budget Summary Books (also referred to as the Governor's Detailed Budget Books).
- d. Meet with, or ask questions of agency representatives.

3. Develop an agenda of topics that will be covered at each subcommittee meeting

Work with the agency when you set and distribute an agenda for the topics of each meeting. This allows the agency to prepare presentations and ensure the availability of presenters. If you want specific information from an agency, let them know ahead of time so they can provide the best information possible. At least three days in advance of each

scheduled finance subcommittee meeting, work with your Legislative Finance analyst to prepare a list of possible questions relevant to the program or division staff scheduled to testify. Directing questions to the agency prior to the meeting enables the agency to obtain answers from the most knowledgeable agency staff, and ensures answers that are more comprehensive and accurate.

4. Working through the Subcommittee Hearings Agency Handouts

Agencies typically have overview information prepared for distribution to subcommittee members. Insist that your agencies provide your office with copies of what they plan to distribute at the hearing NO LATER THAN 24 HOURS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING. This allows time to distribute the information to all subcommittee members (and your Legislative Finance analyst) in advance of the hearing, giving subcommittee members time to formulate questions.

5. Fiscal Information from Legislative Finance

Upon receiving the governor's operating budget request, your Legislative Finance analyst will prepare a report tracking all changes from the final conference committee action last session. Work with your Legislative Finance analyst so that you know what changes occurred and why.

6. Subcommittee Reports, Narrative, and Draft Bill Subcommittee Narrative

Along with a standard set of reports prepared by Legislative Finance, the subcommittee chair submits a narrative describing the subcommittee's budget recommendations to the full finance committee. *Prior to submitting the narrative to the co-chair, it*

is helpful to have your Legislative Finance fiscal analyst proof it to make sure the narrative is consistent with subcommittee actions as reported by LFD.

7. Your operating budget co-chair will provide guidance on subcommittee procedure and how to handle amendments.

Subcommittee Reports and Narrative

Standard Subcommittee Reports

The finance committee co-chairs typically require “standard” subcommittee reports prepared by LFD staff along with a narrative prepared by committee staff. Co-chairs may also require a “Budget Action” spreadsheet (or “BA Sheet”). The LFD reports are the official subcommittee reports; the BA Sheets provide the Finance co-chairs with a summary of subcommittee action in an Excel template. Standard reports ensure:

1. Consistent and accurate presentation of subcommittee actions;
2. Smooth transition to full committee action; and
3. Improved public access (via web posting).

Standard subcommittee reports include:

- Budget Action (BA) Sheet—includes all transactions requested by the Governor and independent subcommittee additions and/or deletions. This spreadsheet automatically highlights Governor’s transactions that differ from subcommittee action;

- Agency Totals—highlights “big picture” changes in funding, positions, and line items;
- Allocation Summary (unrestricted general funds only)—at the appropriation/allocation level, this report highlights changes in general funds;
- Allocation Summary (all funds)—at the appropriation/allocation level, this report highlights funding changes of all funds;
- Transaction Comparison—lists the individual transactions generating the funding/position changes from one stage of the budget to the next; and
- Wordage Report—language that is inserted in the numbers section of the operating budget bill. Wordage in an appropriations bill is typically conditional or intent language.

Subcommittee Recommendations Narrative

Along with the standard reports, the subcommittee chair submits a narrative describing the subcommittee’s budget recommendations to the full finance committee. The co-chairs may provide specific instructions for these narratives. Prior year narratives are also posted on the Legislative Finance Division website.



Prior to submitting the narrative to the co-chair, it is helpful to have your Legislative Finance fiscal analyst proof it to make sure the narrative is consistent with subcommittee actions as reported by LFD.

Finance Committee Closeout Procedures

The Finance Committee's procedures are subject to the directives of the operating budget co-chair. In some years, LFD has created a draft bill based on subcommittee recommendations. The draft is then adopted with a single committee vote. In other years, LFD instead prepares a draft bill based on the Governor's budget, and Finance Committee members vote on individual subcommittee amendments for incorporation into a committee bill.

After the subcommittee recommendations are considered and a new bill is drafted, the full committee holds meetings to obtain public comments. A final round of amendments—often referred to as a "closeout"—follows the public comment period.

Once again, the amendment process can take various forms. Sometimes, multiple amendments are folded into a new committee substitute. This is particularly common with complex language amendments that require changes to multiple parts of the budget.

Other amendments may be created either by using the amendment template on LFD's website or by using LFD's online amendment system. Whichever system is used, the LFD analyst for each department can help ensure that amendments have no technical issues before they are submitted.

Both majority and minority finance committee members submit amendments to the finance committee co-chair prior to the full finance committee meeting. The co-chair organizes the amendments and reviews each amendment with the following in mind:

- Are there duplicate or overlapping amendments? If several members have prepared similar amendments and more than one of these amendments pass, the appropriation may receive more (or less) funding than intended. The co-chair will work with members to decide which amendment(s) should be included in the packet.
- Does an amendment contain an accurate appropriation reference? Information on appropriation/allocation structure is vital to determining where funding should be placed.
- Is the funding source workable? Amendments competing for a limited funding source are common. Care must be taken that approving these amendments does not over-appropriate the funding source. Similarly, proposed decrements cannot remove funding that is not in the bill.

Adopted amendments are incorporated into a bill, which is then sent to the floor for additional amendments and a final vote.



Please take a careful look at the bill and LFD reports. If an amendment is desired, find a finance committee member to submit the amendment. Finance committee amendments may only be submitted by a finance committee member. Legislative Finance can provide help drafting and/or reviewing amendments.

Conference Committee Process

Because the House and Senate work independently, differences in the bills they produce are inevitable. A conference committee is appointed to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions of the operating budget bills. Unlike conference committees for many other bills where an actual comparison between the hard copies of the two versions of the bills occur, the conference committee for the operating and mental health budget focus on differences in budget transactions between the House and Senate versions of the bills.

Packet to be sent to the Senate President and the Speaker of the House

After the conference committee has been appointed, LFD prepares a packet for the conference committee to send to the Senate President and the Speaker of the House. The packet includes a letter to the Senate President and the Speaker of the House requesting, for specified bills, limited powers of free conference for specific points that are included in the following reports:

1. Allocations with items subject to conference;
2. Language sections of the bill that are subject to conference;
3. Structural changes subject to conference;
4. The Mental Health bill's capital projects subject to conference;
5. Uniform Rule 42. The conference committee process is conducted under Uniform Rule 42. (Uniform Rule 42 can be found under the "APPROPRIATION LAW and UNIFORM RULE 42" section in this publication.)

Conference Committee Motion Sheets.

Legislative Finance prepares “motion sheets” to clarify items subject to conference (see example below). These sheets show, by transaction, all conferenceable items in each agency’s budget, and statewide items (such as debt service and special appropriations). After the conferees have received them, the motion sheets are available on the LFD website.



Conference committee members attempt to reach an agreement on motions prior to the meetings. Public discussion is limited and testimony is unusual. Please take a careful look at the motion sheets for the agencies or issues you may be following and speak to your conferees if you have concerns. Conference committee is often the final opportunity to make operating budget changes.

DOA
Department of Administration
H or S

Conference Committee Motion Sheet
FY21 Operating Bill

Indicates language
Indicates structure change

Number	Appropriation	Allocation	Description	House Change	Fund Code	Fund Source	Position Change	Senate Change	Fund Code	Fund Source	Position Change	Notes	Version Adopted
TOTAL				0.0			0	1,441.8			(1)		
1	Centralized Administrative Services	Office of the Commissioner	Dec: Delete One Anchorage-Based Deputy Commissioner					(228.1)	1007	IA Rpts	(1)		H
2	Public Communications Services	Public Broadcasting - Radio	Inc: Fund Public Radio Grants at FY19 Level					1,036.6	1004	Gen Fund		House has \$1,000.0 Senate has \$2,036.6 total	S
3	Public Communications Services	Public Broadcasting - T.V.	Inc: Add Funding for Public Television Grants					633.3	1004	Gen Fund		House has no funding for this item.	S

Operating Budget: During Session

Fiscal Notes

The conference committee also decides which fiscal notes will be attached to the operating budget. If a fiscal note is not attached to an appropriation bill, the fiscal note's funding is NOT appropriated. (More details on fiscal notes are included in the "Fiscal Notes" section.)

After conference committee differences are resolved

After the conference committee has resolved differences (and made fiscal note decisions), the conference committee's substitute bills are sent to both floors for a vote and then transmitted to the Governor. Conference Committee bills cannot be amended on the floor.

Governor Signs the Operating Budget Bill

If an appropriation bill is transmitted to the Governor after session, Article II, Section 17 of Alaska's Constitution states that the Governor has 20 working days (excluding Sundays) to review the bill and exercise line item veto power (if desired). The bill becomes law and is typically effective with the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1; however, most appropriation bills also have sections with other effective dates.

Accessing the Constitutional Budget Reserve fund (CBR)

Depending on oil prices, revenue from non-oil sources (particularly the payout from the Permanent Funds Earnings Reserve Account to the general fund) and the level of Permanent Fund Dividends (PFDs), a draw from the CBR to balance the budget may be required.

Appropriations from the CBR have typically occurred in the capital budget because it is usually the last appropriation bill to pass. Article IX, Section 17 of Alaska's Constitution

establishes a Budget Reserve Fund and subsections (b) & (c) outline procedures for appropriating money from the fund. The two ways appropriations from the CBR can occur are as follows:

1. Simple majority vote.

Subsection (b) allows appropriations from the CBR with a simple majority vote of the legislature, but only under two conditions:

- a. The amount available for appropriation must be less than the amount appropriated for the prior year; and
- b. The amount appropriated from the CBR must not allow total appropriations to exceed the total amount appropriated for the prior year.

2. A supermajority vote of the legislature.

Subsection (c) allows unlimited appropriations from the CBR with a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of the legislature. Because the Alaska Supreme Court has ruled that the Permanent Fund's Earnings Reserve Account is included in the calculation of amounts available for appropriation, a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote is typically needed to access the CBR.

After the legislature passes the operating budget (typically with a failed supermajority vote that defers the decision on CBR access to the capital budget), the legislature transmits the bill to the Governor's Office for the Governor's signature.

Fiscal Notes

This section consists of answers to questions the Legislative Finance Division (LFD) is most frequently asked about fiscal notes.

What bills need fiscal notes?

Fiscal notes are attached to all non-appropriation bills to show the financial impact of the legislation on an agency. Many bills have fiscal notes that show no fiscal impact (i.e., a zero fiscal note or a statement of zero fiscal impact). Fiscal notes can go through multiple versions as a bill progresses and changes.

Who prepares fiscal notes?

Fiscal notes are typically prepared by each agency affected by a bill. The Governor's Office reviews fiscal notes and uploads them into the Legislative Finance Division's fiscal note system and makes them public.

Occasionally the sponsor of a bill will prepare a fiscal note or a committee will revise a fiscal note. Once a bill passes a committee, the committee aide is responsible for passing the correct fiscal note(s) in the Legislative Finance system as well as attaching a paper copy to the bill file for the Senate Secretary or Chief Clerk. The latest fiscal note instructions can be found on the LFD website at www.legfin.akleg.gov under the Fiscal Note dropdown.

Where do I get copies of fiscal notes?

Copies of fiscal notes that have passed out of committee may be found in the Bill Action and Status Inquiry Software Section (BASIS) on the Alaska State Legislature's website or the Legislative Finance Division's website at www.legfin.akleg.gov. Both websites provide the current status of a fiscal note.

What does the Legislative Finance fiscal note system provide that BASIS does not?

The most important enhancement is the ability to run reports. A user can select a particular set of bills (by time period, body of origin, sponsoring committee, or agency affected). There is an option to suppress zero fiscal notes and the user can limit the report to bills passed out of (or currently in) a particular committee. The shortest—and perhaps most useful—reports are those on a single bill.

All reports show the chronology of each fiscal note's passage through the legislative process; they show how and why a note was revised, and active notes are easy to identify because they are always at the end of the list.

The reports offer a summary of fiscal note appropriations for the upcoming fiscal year. In any report, the user can pull up a copy of the actual fiscal note by clicking the version letter of the associated bill.

Because one of Legislative Finance's primary functions is to track bills with fiscal impact moving in and out of the Finance Committees, fiscal notes on the Legislative Finance Division's website will include a stamp reflecting passage out of a Finance Committee.

What information is included in fiscal notes?

According to AS 24.08.035(c), a fiscal note for a bill or resolution must contain the following information:

- (1) the fiscal impact on existing programs;
- (2) the fiscal impact of new programs or activities;
- (3) a line item detail of the fiscal impact;
- (4) the specific source of funds expected to be utilized by general fund source, federal fund source, or other identified source;

- (5) the number of new positions that may be required, identified as full-time, part-time, or temporary;
- (6) an analysis of how the figures in the fiscal note were derived;
- (7) additional information necessary to explain the fiscal note;
- (8) a fiscal impact projection for the current fiscal year and for the succeeding five fiscal years; and
- (9) formal information consisting of
 - (A) the bill or resolution number,
 - (B) the name of the prime sponsors,
 - (C) the date the fiscal note was prepared,
 - (D) the name of the committee requesting the fiscal note,
 - (E) the name and phone number of the person who prepared the fiscal note, and
 - (F) the budget request unit, program, or subprogram affected.

What if I question the assumptions of the fiscal note(s)?

Fiscal notes contain the agency's estimates of the bill's costs and should be carefully analyzed. Please read OMB's fiscal note instructions (located on the LFD website), then go through the questions included in the sidebar, "Tips for Conducting a Detailed Analysis of the Governor's Budget Request," located in the "Pre-Session Activity" section of this publication.

Questions may be directed to the agency contact responsible for preparing the fiscal note and/or you may request that a Legislative Finance analyst review the fiscal note(s) to determine the validity of estimated costs, new position requirements, fund sources, and five-year projections. If a bill is scheduled for hearings in finance committees, an analyst has already performed a review of associated fiscal notes.



Fiscal notes do not appropriate funding--they are only estimates of the fiscal impact of the bill. The amounts requested in a fiscal note should receive the same level of scrutiny given to other budget increments, as they become embedded in the agency's base budget.

Operating Budget: During Session

Why do some bills have multiple fiscal notes?

Bills may have multiple fiscal notes for the following reasons:

- More than one agency is affected by the bill. A bill that affects more than one agency will have a fiscal note prepared by each of those agencies.
- More than one appropriation or allocation within the agency is affected. A separate fiscal note must be prepared for each allocation.
- Fiscal notes may be revised as a bill moves through the committee process.



To obtain a copy of the latest fiscal note passed out of committee, go to the Alaska State Legislature website (BASIS).

<http://akleg.gov/index.php>

To obtain a copy of the latest fiscal note for a bill still in committee, please go to the Legislative Finance Fiscal Note System.

<http://www.legfin.akleg.gov/FiscalNotes/allNotes.php>

Why are fiscal notes revised?

- A bill revision may change the estimated cost of the legislation. **A new note needs to be prepared if the new Committee Substitute (CS) alters the fiscal impact.**
- Fiscal note assumptions are questioned or updated. Even if a bill is unchanged, a committee member (or agency) may change a fiscal note to reflect updated information.

What happens to fiscal notes?

Once a bill has been read across the floor, the Senate Secretary's or Chief Clerk's offices enter the fiscal information into the BASIS system. This occurs when a bill is being referred to a committee or is being reported from a committee.

The House and Senate Finance Committees provide the Legislative Finance Division with final versions of fiscal notes accompanying legislation reported out of their respective committees. These fiscal notes are then used by the conference committee to develop a listing of new legislation and to appropriate funds for implementation of new legislation.

For information on how changes can be made to fiscal notes, please see the answer to the question: "Why are fiscal notes revised?" above.

When do fiscal notes have to be delivered?

Unless specified otherwise, the deadline for delivery of a fiscal note to the legislative committee is within three days of the request.

Is a fiscal note an appropriation?

No, a fiscal note by itself does not appropriate money. A fiscal note represents an agency's estimate of the cost of implementing a new law and can be viewed as a budget request. As with any request for a budget change, the legislature may fund less (or more) than the agency's request. The following must occur for a fiscal note to become an appropriation:

- (1) the fiscal note must be referenced in an enacted appropriation bill;
- (2) the reference must survive the Governor's veto; and
- (3) the associated bill must be enacted.

What happens once a bill passes the legislature?

When a bill or resolution has passed it doesn't automatically go to the Governor for signature. First it has to go through an enrolling process at Legal Services. After the bill has been enrolled, the Senate Secretary and Chief Clerk coordinate sending bills to the President and Speaker for signature. Once they have been signed, and upon direction of Senate and House leadership, the bill is sent to the Governor for action.

What if the Governor doesn't sign a bill?

While the legislature is in session, a bill becomes law if the Governor neither signs nor vetoes it within fifteen days, Sundays excepted, after it's delivered. If the legislature is not in session, a bill becomes law if the Governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within twenty days, Sundays excepted, after it's delivered.



Fiscal notes contain the agency's estimates of the bill's costs and should be carefully analyzed. Please read OMB's fiscal note instructions (located on the LFD website), then go through the questions included in the sidebar, "Tips for Conducting a Detailed Analysis of the Governor's Budget Request," located in the "Pre-Session Activity" section of this publication.

3) Post-Session Activity

Governor's Signing and/or Veto

After the legislature passes the Conference Committee budget, the Governor has 20 days, excluding Sundays, to sign or veto the budget.

The Governor has line-item veto authority, which allows him or her to delete/modify language or reduce individual numbers. For example, an open-ended amount estimated to be \$700 million could be reduced to a fixed amount of \$200 million. Or an agency's budget may be reduced by \$1 million to eliminate an increment added by the legislature. The legislature can override vetoes with a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of the entire legislature.

Management Plan

OMB and agencies work together to turn the signed budget into the Management Plan, which identifies the actual planned expenditures for the year. The executive branch cannot change appropriation amounts or fund sources at the appropriation level, but can modify allocations within an appropriation (although there are administrative processes in place that can make this difficult). Remember, line items and positions are not identified in the budget bill, and are therefore subject to change in Management Plan.

Actions that can be taken in Management Plan include:

- Transferring funds across allocation lines within an appropriation.
- Creating or deleting positions.
- Moving money from one line item to another.

Actions that cannot be taken in Management Plan include:

- Transferring money across appropriation lines.
- Adding or deleting funding (however, this can be done via the RPL process, detailed later in this section).

While the legislative branch has no control over the development of Management Plan, changes should be monitored in preparation of the following year's budget.

Interim Publications

After the Governor has signed all appropriation bills (and bills with relevant fiscal notes), the Legislative Finance Division generates several publications documenting the appropriation actions that occurred during the past session. These publications include the Conference Committee Books (CC Books) and the Summary of Appropriations.

For more detail on information included in these publications, please see the "Budget Resources" section of this publication.



Revised Program Legislative (RPLs) Process

A Revised Program Legislative (RPL) is a type of budget revision that is subject to review by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.

Sec. 37.07.080 states:

(h) The increase of an appropriation item based on additional federal or other program receipts not specifically appropriated by the full legislature may be expended in accordance with the following procedures:

- (1) the Governor shall submit a revised program to the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee for review;
- (2) 45 days shall elapse before commencement of expenditures under the revised program unless the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee earlier recommends that the state take part in the federally or otherwise funded activity;
- (3) should the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee recommend within the 45-day period that the state not initiate the additional activity, the Governor shall again review the revised program and if the Governor determines to authorize the expenditure, the Governor shall provide the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee with a statement of the Governor's reasons before commencement of expenditures under the revised program.

An RPL can provide authority to receive and expend additional receipts, but cannot create a new appropriation. Creating a new appropriation would improperly delegate the legislature's power of appropriation to a committee [See Legal Services memorandum 21-LS0121 (November 5, 1998) on this subject].

In order to avoid the improper delegation of authority, both operating and capital budget bills typically include a non-specific appropriation of several types of receipts that "exceed the amounts appropriated in this Act" conditioned on compliance with review by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.

The review process offers an opportunity to delay, but not stop, the expenditure of money. If the LB&A Committee either fails to approve an RPL or fails to discuss an RPL, the Governor may notify the legislature that the agency intends to spend the receipts despite lack of approval by the LB&A Committee. Expenditure can commence 45 days after submitting an RPL to the LB&A Committee (assuming the requested additional receipts are associated with a valid existing appropriation). Also note that the additional receipts associated with an RPL are subject to the same lapse dates and other restrictions as the underlying appropriation.

Committee approval of an RPL merely allows immediate expenditure of additional receipts that were non-specifically appropriated by the full legislature.

The RPL funding must represent additional receipts from a previously appropriated fund source, not simply accessing an existing fund balance.

As a practical matter, the "45-day rule" is rarely used. Typically, an RPL that appears unlikely to receive Committee approval is withdrawn prior to the scheduled Committee vote.

LFD RPL Analyses

About two weeks before each LB&A meeting, OMB delivers to LFD each RPL they wish to see placed on the agenda, with accompanying back-up.

The roles of the Legislative Finance Division in this process include:

- Analyzing RPLs. Analyses and recommendations are inserted in the RPL document. Clarifications, differences with contentions in the agency request, and a summary of issues may be included;
- Distributing the RPLs and the LFD analysis to the LB&A Committee; and
- Preparing RPL discussion items for LB&A Committee meetings.

By statute, the Governor is required to develop and recommend to the legislature a six-year capital improvement program. An appropriation bill covering year one of the ongoing plan (the upcoming fiscal year) must be submitted to the legislature on the 15th day of December, just prior to each regular legislative session. The legislature reviews the proposed capital improvement program and current year appropriation bill and makes decisions necessary to support state services.

What is a capital appropriation?

As defined by AS 37.07.120(4), "...an allocation or appropriation item for an asset with an anticipated life exceeding one year and cost exceeding \$25,000 and includes land acquisition, construction, structural improvement, engineering and design for the project and equipment and repair costs."

Additional rules used by Legislative Finance to identify "capital" items include:

- 1) Grants to communities or organizations; the funding is typically administered by the State, but is not used for "operating" state agencies.
- 2) Special contractual studies - studies or research of a temporary nature by non-state personnel; these studies could take multiple years and technically produce an asset at a cost exceeding \$25,000. Studies performed by state employees may be added to the operating budget as "IncOTI's".

Agencies occasionally submit "capital" requests that LFD reclassifies as operating items when/if the funding is ongoing and pertinent to the operations of the agency. For example, law enforcement training funding in Public Safety may be more appropriately added to the operating budget.

As noted earlier, the "capital" bill typically includes many non-capital appropriations. This discussion is limited to the capital appropriations that appear in the bills.

What is typically included in a capital appropriations bill?

Typical capital projects may include the following:

- New infrastructure construction
- Capital improvements to existing infrastructure
- Infrastructure maintenance/deferred maintenance
- Information technology upgrades
- Major equipment purchases
- Materials stockpiling
- State equipment fleet replacement
- Trail/parks construction and maintenance
- Land purchases
- Grants to municipalities, communities and organizations

Are there recurring agency programs/requests?

There are several ongoing capital programs within state agencies that require expenditure authority on an annual basis. These programs are often the result of recurring federal funding. Examples include the following:

- Department of Environmental Conservation
 - o Water and Wastewater Infrastructure projects
- Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
 - o Airport Improvement Program
 - o Surface Transportation Program
- Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
 - o Supplemental Housing Development Program
 - o Low Income Weatherization
 - o Senior Citizens Housing Development Program

Also, the Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) typically submits requests for new school construction and school maintenance. DEED maintains a prioritized needs list for rural school construction and maintenance/renovation. The majority of urban area school construction and maintenance funding is provided via a municipal debt reimbursement program (school debt reimbursement) that is addressed in the operating budget.

What is the process for developing the capital bill?

After the Governor makes a recommendation to the legislature, identical capital bills are referred to the finance committees of both bodies. Both bodies typically work simultaneously on their own bills with varying degrees of cooperation. There are generally fewer public meetings than on the operating bills, and formal action often occurs late in the session.

It is customary for one co-chair of each body's finance committee to oversee review and modification of the capital bill. Often, the co-chair will have full committee meetings reviewing each project in the Governor's bill. Sub-committees have been formed in the past to further explore topics, but it is not common.

After review by the full committee, the co-chair's staff works with committee members, other legislators, Legislative Finance and Legislative Legal Services to complete a committee substitute bill.

Which supporting staff is responsible for the individual sections of the bill?

The capital bill contains two primary sections with two different responsible supporting staff groups. Legislative Finance is responsible for drafting what is referred to as the "numbers sections" of the bill. Legislative Legal Services is responsible for drafting what is referred to as the "language sections." These are the individual descriptive appropriations in the back of the bill (following the numbers sections).

Although Legislative Finance does not draft the "language sections," it tracks the amounts and types of funding contained in those sections. In addition, effective dates and lapse dates are monitored.

Effective dates play an integral part in determining whether an appropriation is considered a supplemental appropriation or an upcoming fiscal year appropriation.

How do I get capital projects in the bill?

As the co-chair's office develops a committee substitute bill, each legislative office is requested to submit their capital project priorities by a certain deadline. Numerous

factors affect whether funding is allocated for individual legislator priorities. However, to make sure your priorities are considered, submit detailed capital project back-up information in a timely manner via the Legislative Finance Capital Project Submission and Information System (CAPSIS).

What is CAPSIS?

CAPSIS is the Legislative Finance **C**apital **P**roject **S**ubmission and **I**nformation **S**ystem. Created in 2007, and under continuous refinement, this internet based user interface allows each legislative office to input their capital project priorities for submission to the co-chair's office. In-depth information for each project is captured in a digital format that can be retained in perpetuity and readily located by Legislative Finance. The information is available to the public on the internet and is transmitted to OMB for post-session veto analysis.

Why is capital project backup information necessary?

Backup information is a critical ingredient to a complete capital bill. All legislative additions require backup materials. This backup is utilized by the co-chair's office to ascertain the merit of each project and determine how it can fit into the overall appropriation level. The information is also



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Any legislator wishing to modify the bill in committee needs to prepare an amendment that can be offered by a committee member. It might also prove beneficial to discuss any amendments that may be offered in a finance committee meeting with the co-chair.

Amendments

It is recommended that Legislative Finance review proposed amendments for accuracy. This avoids technical problems that may need to be addressed later. Legislative Finance prefers to have "numbers section" amendments follow the template that can be found on our website at the following address:

<http://www.legfin.akleg.gov>

Using the template helps prevent errant action and provides the details necessary for Legislative Finance to perform its duties and answer future questions.

When do capital appropriations lapse?

A typical capital bill includes a provision stating that capital projects lapse under AS 37.25.020 unless otherwise stated. This provision states that an appropriation is valid for the life of the project and that the unexpended balance shall be carried forward to subsequent fiscal years IF substantial and ongoing work has begun within five years of the appropriation effective date.

This lapse provision was modified during the 2014 legislative session via HB 306 (Ch 61, SLA 14). Previously, the latter part of the provision requiring “substantial and ongoing work” wasn’t included. Allowing for capital projects to remain effective for the “life of the project”, with no further qualifiers, allowed for significant subjectivity as to when a project should lapse. The intent of the lapse revision was to make it clear that projects remain effective only if substantial work has begun within five years, and if that work remains ongoing. No longer would agencies be allowed to retain capital money with the intent of some day building a project or reappropriating the money for another project.

The revision to the lapse provision was modeled after AS 37.05.315(b), the lapse provision for Grants to Municipalities. In a similar manner, the revision was applied to the lapse provision for Grants to Named Recipients (AS 37.05.316) and Grants to Unincorporated Communities (AS 37.05.317).

utilized by the Governor’s Office in their veto analysis. Furthermore, the back-up provides information critical to Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development’s efforts to administer grants.

All project back-up is kept on file by Legislative Finance and is available to the public on the LFD website. Backup materials document the need for funding and include any pertinent information and correspondence that may be useful in the future for determining the purpose of the appropriation and whether or not the funds were spent as intended by the legislature.

How does the capital bill get amended?

One or several full finance committee meetings can be scheduled to prepare/amend a committee substitute bill. Formal amendments to the bill can be offered in these meetings. Legislative Finance and Legislative Legal Services are available to assist in the development of amendments (*see TIP on page 37*).

What happens to the bill after it is passed from the finance committee?

After the bill is adopted by the full finance committee, the bill is passed to the rules committee for scheduling on the body’s floor. On the floor, the amendment process can be repeated if desired or necessary.

After the bill passes a particular body, it is passed to the other body where the process is repeated.

What about re-appropriations?

The unwritten rule with regard to capital projects in any particular legislator’s district is “hands off my money.” In other words, it is customary to re-appropriate any remaining funding from a completed capital project back to the district in which the project originally resided. This is not required by law, but has been customarily followed.

How do I find out about capital project funding available for re-appropriation?

Grantees typically contact their respective legislator for action when funding is available. The Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development (DCCED) customarily notifies grantees of pending lapsing funding. This is done as a courtesy by the agency, but also serves as a mechanism to monitor and maintain grant records. Furthermore, a letter is typically sent to legislative offices notifying them of potentially lapsing funding in their districts.

What happens when my district receives a legislative grant?

A typical capital appropriation bill will contain numerous legislative grants to various municipalities, boroughs, unincorporated communities and named recipients. After the bill is enacted into law, DCCED will notify grantees of the availability of the grant. The grantees must execute an agreement with DCCED stating that they will spend the grant for the purposes specified in the appropriation. Additionally, a completion date is set in the agreement. This is not a statutory lapse date for the funding, but a date agreed upon for project completion. This date can be extended indefinitely as long as the appropriation has a typical lapse date under AS 37.25.020 (see side bar on page 38).

How does Legislative Finance assign a House District (HD) to each project?

The house districts assigned to capital project appropriations are for informational purposes and have no binding legal significance. However, the HD assignments allow – to the best of our ability – a geographical comparison of appropriated funding. The House District Summary Report provides this information.

Given that many capital projects have an impact on more than one house district, Legislative Finance may assign them to “areawide” districts. Additionally, “regional” districts may be used. These would be used for projects affecting an entire region of the state. A primary example lies in appropriations for the Alaska Marine Highway System. A new fast-ferry serving Southeast Alaska, would receive a “Southeast Region” district assignment.

Legislative Finance tries to assign each project to a particular area-wide/regional district that is most appropriate. Additionally, many legislators like to see a break-out of what projects reside in their districts, regardless of the impact they have regionally. Therefore, as of FY05, Legislative Finance is recording a house district on an exact geographic basis and an areawide basis. If an exact district cannot be assigned, an areawide district will apply to both. (See areawide and regional districts sidebar on the following page.)

What is the appropriation structure?

Appropriations create statutory restrictions on the movement of money. Money cannot be moved between appropriations. Allocations, however, allow for flexibility in how funding can be utilized. An appropriation can have any number of allocations. Movement of funding between allocations is generally restricted in accordance with AS 37.07.080(e) which requires approval from the commissioner of an agency.

The capital bill can be developed very stringently, with many appropriations and few allocations, or conversely with many allocations and few appropriations. Usually, some sort of compromise structure is used. This provides the administration the flexibility to operate efficiently while maintaining appropriation restrictions where necessary.

What resources are available for developing the capital bill?

- 1. Legislative Finance Division.** Fiscal Analysts are available with expertise in all areas of the state budget. One particular analyst is responsible for coordinating analysis and development of the capital bill.
- 2. Legislative Finance Website.** The LFD website contains links to the most up-to-date capital budget information. Current and historical reports can be found summarizing or detailing items throughout the iterations of the capital bill. Additionally, individual project titles can be queried and project back-up can be accessed by **CLICKING ON ANY PROJECT TITLE** found in any report. Links to amendment forms and CAPSIS are also available.
- 3. Database reports.** Legislative Finance can generate custom reports that may not be found on the LFD website.
- 4. Governor's Project Detail.** As required by statute, the Office of Management and Budget prepares back-up documents detailing information about each capital project in the Governor's capital bill. This back-up is available through OMB, Legislative Finance or the House and Senate Finance Committees.
- 5. Prior Year Backup.** Legislative Finance retains copies of prior year capital project backup information. With the development of CAPSIS, that back-up is readily available and more informative than ever.
- 6. IRIS and ALDER.** The Integrated Resource Information System (IRIS) and the ALaska Data Enterprise Reporting system (ALDER) can provide up-to-date information on historical capital appropriations. Legislative Finance, Legislative Audit, OMB and agency budget staff **can access these systems.**
- 7. Summary of Appropriations.** This document contains all appropriation bills passed during a specific session along with various budget reports.



Areawide & Regional Districts

Areawide and Regional Districts were created to summarize projects on the basis of the impact they have on a community. For example, road improvements made in House District 32, although geographically located in that particular district, have an impact on the entire community of Juneau. Similarly, many projects impact entire regions or the state in its entirety.

Program Flexibility

Often, a particular program in an agency will receive one appropriation for the program and numerous allocations within. This tends to occur in programs using primarily federal funding. Examples include DOT&PF's Airport Improvement Program and Surface Transportation Programs. Both of these are large, federally-funded programs with many dynamic factors that require program flexibility.

*The Legislative Finance Division
employs Fiscal Analysts with
expertise in all areas of the state
budget, including the capital budget.*



What statutes govern the capital bill?

A. Responsibilities of the Governor

1. AS 37.07.020(a)(3) – appropriation bill for capital projects other than those in the comprehensive mental health program
2. AS 37.07.020(b) – capital improvements program covering the succeeding six fiscal years
3. AS 37.07.060(b)(3)(A-H) – recommendation to legislature for capital improvement program for succeeding six fiscal years with details of what must be included
4. AS 37.07.062(a) – project back-up information details

B. Responsibilities of the Legislature

1. AS 37.07.070 – Legislative Review

Supplemental Budget

*Two factors determine if an appropriation is a supplemental. One is that the **effective** date must be in the **current** fiscal year. Second is the appropriation must change the **funding** level in the **current** fiscal year.*

The Governor annually requests appropriations (called supplemental appropriations) that modify the current fiscal year's budget. Supplemental requests may be divided into two bills—a "fast-track" supplemental bill and a "slow-track" supplemental bill—depending on the urgency of the request.

By law [AS 37.07.070(1)], the Governor must submit supplemental requests to the legislature by the fifteenth day of session. The legislature can, and frequently does, modify and initiate supplemental appropriations throughout the legislative session. The following are answers to questions the Legislative Finance Division receives regarding supplemental appropriations:

What makes an appropriation a supplemental appropriation?

An appropriation is classified as a supplemental if

- (1) the effective date is in the current fiscal year, and
- (2) the appropriation impacts current year revenue.

For example, an appropriation to capitalize the Alaska Marine Highway System Fund with an effective date of June 30th may be intended for use in

future years, but its June 30th effective date and the use of current year revenue makes it a supplemental appropriation.

Is a reappropriation always counted as a supplemental appropriation?

A repeal/reappropriation uses money from a prior fiscal year for a new purpose. Because the "old" money was already counted as spent in the year of the original appropriation, a repeal/reappropriation must avoid double counting.

Capital to Capital reappropriations

- may refer to fiscal years long closed
- are reported in the Summary of Appropriations
- generate a budget transaction to distinguish it from current year total spending.

Operating to Capital and Operating to Operating reappropriations

- take money from the current year so are classified as supplementals
- have offsetting budget transactions that reflect a negative number (from) and a positive number (to), for a net zero.

What is the difference between a supplemental appropriation and a ratification?

The term “ratification” applies to legislative action approving an expenditure that occurred in a closed fiscal year and that was not previously authorized by the legislature. Because Article IX, section 13 of the Alaska Constitution prohibits withdrawal of money from the treasury without an appropriation, the legislature must act after the fact to approve an unauthorized expenditure in a closed fiscal year.

A supplemental appropriation applies to the current, open fiscal year. If an over-expenditure is not addressed with a supplemental appropriation, it must be addressed with a ratification.

Do supplemental appropriations have to be appropriated in a separate appropriation bill?

No. Supplemental appropriations may appear in any appropriation bill.

Can a supplemental appropriation cross fiscal years?

Yes. When an appropriation is needed for multiple fiscal years, language in the bill can extend the lapse date for that

appropriation for as many fiscal years as needed. If no lapse date is specified, funding for an operating appropriation lapses at the end of the fiscal year.

Why does the Governor submit a “fast-track” supplemental bill and a “slow-track” supplemental bill?

The Governor may submit a *fast-track supplemental bill* for items that the Governor (or legislature) believes should be funded earlier than the typical last day of session supplemental effective date. The adoption of a fast track bill is not a sure thing. Fast track items may simply be appended to the capital bill (with an early effective date). There is rarely a separate slow track bill; slow track items are typically included in the capital bill (with an effective date of June 30 and/or the last day of session).

Does the Legislative Finance Division generate the supplemental bills?

Legislative Finance generates the numbers sections of the supplemental bills and Legislative Legal Services generates the language sections. Transactions for both the numbers and language sections are included in the LFD budget system for informational and reporting purposes.

The fast-track supplemental bill contains items that should be funded early in the session. For example, if a winter flood washes out an Anchorage road, DOT&PF may want to begin road repairs immediately.

How do I know which supplemental appropriations passed?

There are two ways to find out which supplemental appropriations pass: First, closely examine the effective date of all appropriations in each appropriation bill that passes. The second (and simpler) way is to obtain supplemental reports generated by LFD. Reports on all supplementals that pass are included in the *Conference Committee Books*, the *Summary of Appropriations*, and posted on LFD's website.

State of Alaska
State Legislature
Legislative Budget & Audit Committee
Division of Legislative Audit



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- 09.21.2020 [Fiscal Summary](#)
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Reports Generated by Legislative Finance's Budget System

The Legislative Finance Division typically posts (on our website) a series of reports at each step of the budget review process. Legislators, staff, and the general public can request custom reports from the Legislative Finance budget system. Reports can be generated for multiple fiscal years on a statewide basis or by specific agency or house district (capital projects only). A range of detail—from statewide summaries to lists of transactions—can be produced quickly and emailed to requestors. Analysts can help determine which reports best fit needs and help interpret results.

Fiscal Summary

Twice a year—after the Governor's budget is released in December and after the legislature passes its final budget—Legislative Finance produces concise two-year summaries of statewide revenues and appropriations.

The detailed Fiscal Summary compares two fiscal years and is released with a projection of balances in reserve accounts as well as a fiscal sensitivity graph. A short version of the Fiscal Summary has also been provided in recent years. The primary function of the Fiscal Summary is to depict the overall "fiscal health" of the State. Therefore, emphasis is applied to the Unrestricted General Fund Revenue and the Unrestricted General Fund Appropriations. Calculating the difference of the two provides the projected fiscal surplus or fiscal gap.

The summary is organized into two main sections (revenue and appropriations) with columns for each of the major fund source groups. The appropriation categories are

Agency Operations, Statewide Items, Capital, and Permanent Fund appropriations followed by a section for Fund Transfers. Each category has a subsection for current year and supplemental (prior year) appropriations. The major fund group columns consist of Unrestricted General Funds, Designated General Funds, Other State Funds and Federal Funds (see Fund Group definitions in the "Fund Sources & Fund Groups" section in this publication).

Part three of the Summary provides approximate balances of savings accounts that are available for appropriation. The savings (or reserves) are categorized as Undesignated (i.e., set aside without a particular purpose) or Designated (i.e., set aside for a particular purpose). A Reserve Ratio calculation provided at the bottom indicates the number of years reserves would last at the current level of appropriations (and assuming zero revenue).

Part four, the Fiscal Sensitivity Graph, depicts projected Unrestricted General Fund Revenue at various year-end average prices of Alaska North Slope crude and the associated fiscal surplus/gap given the current Unrestricted General Fund Budget. A key take-away point from the graph is the "break-even price" of oil associated with the given budget.

Legislators, staff, and the general public can request custom reports from the Legislative Finance budget system.

State of Alaska Detailed Fiscal Summary--FY20 and FY21

(\$ millions)

	FY20 Budget					FY21 Enacted					Change in UGF	
	Unrestricted General Funds	Designated General Funds	Other State Funds	Federal Receipts	All Funds	Unrestricted General Funds	Designated General Funds	Other State Funds	Federal Receipts	All Funds	\$	%
REVENUE	4,560.5	1,137.5	808.6	4,670.0	11,176.5	4,244.3	1,035.7	748.7	4,390.5	10,419.3	(316.2)	-6.9%
1 Unrestricted General Fund Revenue (Spring 20 Forecast) (1)	1,689.2	-	-	-	1,689.2	1,162.8	-	-	-	1,162.8	-	-
2 Royalties Beyond 25% Constitutional Dedication (2)	-	71.3	-	-	71.3	-	67.9	-	-	67.9	-	-
3 POMV Payout from ERA	2,933.1	-	-	-	2,933.1	3,091.5	-	-	-	3,091.5	-	-
4 Carry-forward, Repeals, and Reappropriations (3)	39.2	55.8	0.7	46.1	140.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Restricted Revenue (4)	-	1,010.4	807.9	4,624.0	6,442.2	-	967.8	748.7	4,390.5	6,107.1	-	-
APPROPRIATIONS	4,584.5	944.3	736.3	3,569.7	9,834.7	4,359.3	871.7	710.8	3,377.4	9,319.2	(225.2)	-4.9%
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	4,092.4	827.7	630.5	3,488.4	9,038.9	3,913.0	794.4	612.2	3,345.2	8,664.8	(179.4)	-4.4%
Agency Operations	3,788.1	818.8	621.7	3,317.7	8,488.3	3,813.0	784.4	612.2	3,345.2	8,664.8	(179.4)	-4.4%
9 Current Fiscal Year Appropriations	3,788.1	818.8	621.7	3,317.7	8,488.3	3,813.0	784.4	612.2	3,345.2	8,664.8	(179.4)	-4.4%
10 Agency Operations (Non-Formula) (8)	1,786.1	768.7	591.8	573.6	4,130.2	1,835.9	753.2	566.4	574.9	4,130.4	39.8	2.2%
11 K-12 Foundation and Pupil Transportation (Formula) (6)	1,279.8	-	22.0	20.8	1,322.6	1,260.5	-	30.3	20.8	1,311.6	(19.3)	-1.5%
12 Medicaid Services (Formula)	516.3	0.9	7.9	1,596.6	2,121.7	644.1	0.9	15.5	1,748.2	2,408.7	127.8	24.8%
13 Other Formula Programs	145.8	50.2	-	95.7	292.8	157.0	47.7	-	96.2	300.9	10.1	6.9%
14 Revised Programs Legislatively Approved (RPLs)	-	-	-	631.0	631.0	-	-	-	502.5	502.5	-	-
15 Fiscal Notes (FY20 notes are included in MP)	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	(7.4)	-	2.6	10.8	15.5	-
16 Vetoes (non-additive)	-	-	-	-	-	(73.7)	(3.6)	(6.4)	(3.0)	(87.6)	-	-
17 Duplicated Authorization (non-additive) (8)	-	-	693.3	-	693.3	-	-	577.4	-	577.4	-	-
18 Supplemental Appropriations (Agency Operations)	363.3	7.8	2.7	170.7	540.6	-	-	-	-	-	(363.3)	-
19 Supplemental Appropriations	363.3	7.8	2.7	170.7	540.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Vetoes (non-additive)	(14.1)	2.7	-	(17.0)	(28.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statewide Items	492.1	116.6	105.8	81.3	795.8	446.3	77.3	98.6	32.2	654.4	(45.7)	-9.3%
21 Current Fiscal Year Appropriations	492.1	116.6	105.8	81.3	795.8	446.3	77.3	98.6	32.2	654.4	(45.7)	-9.3%
22 Debt Service	143.9	16.5	40.2	5.2	211.8	100.7	0.0	33.3	5.2	145.2	(45.0)	-21.7%
23 Fund Capitalizations	21.7	12.7	31.4	31.2	97.0	0.0	40.7	28.4	28.8	94.0	(21.7)	-22.9%
24 Community Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.7	-	-	20.7	-	-
25 REAA School Fund	19.7	-	-	-	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	(19.7)	-100.0%
26 Other Fund Capitalization	2.0	12.7	31.4	31.2	77.3	0.0	11.9	26.4	26.9	66.3	(2.0)	-98.5%
27 State Payments to Retirement Systems (8)	307.9	-	-	-	307.9	345.6	-	-	-	345.6	37.6	12.2%
28 Shared Taxes	-	33.9	34.2	-	68.1	-	36.6	32.9	-	69.5	-	-
29 Alaska Comprehensive Insurance Program	-	63.6	-	41.5	95.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Vetoes (non-additive)	-	-	-	-	-	(123.4)	(17.2)	-	-	(140.6)	-	-
31 Duplicated Authorization (non-additive) (8)	-	-	730.0	-	730.0	-	-	16.0	-	16.0	-	-
32 Supplemental Appropriations (Statewide Items)	12.8	-	-	3.0	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Supplemental Appropriations	12.8	-	-	3.0	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Vetoes (non-additive)	(30.0)	-	-	-	(30.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS	177.5	47.6	71.3	1,100.3	1,396.8	120.3	25.2	37.7	1,013.1	1,196.4	(57.2)	-32.2%
35 Current Fiscal Year Appropriations	177.5	47.6	71.3	1,100.3	1,396.8	120.3	25.2	37.7	1,013.1	1,196.4	(57.2)	-32.2%
36 Project Appropriations & RPLs	144.3	37.9	71.3	1,022.1	1,275.7	120.3	25.2	37.4	983.3	1,166.2	(24.0)	-18.8%
37 Revised Programs Legislatively Approved (RPLs)	-	-	-	35.2	35.2	-	-	0.3	29.9	30.2	-	-
38 Duplicated Authorization (non-additive) (8)	-	-	40.4	-	40.4	-	-	17.7	-	17.7	-	-
39 Supplemental Appropriations (Capital)	33.2	8.7	-	43.0	86.9	-	-	-	-	-	(33.2)	-100.0%
40 Capital Projects	33.2	8.7	-	43.0	86.9	-	-	-	-	-	(33.2)	-100.0%
41 Capital Vetoes (non-additive)	(3.4)	(16.2)	(7.6)	-	(27.1)	(12.0)	-	(6.0)	-	(17.8)	-	-
42 Money on the Street (includes all fund sources) (7)	177.6	47.6	111.0	1,100.3	1,437.2	120.3	25.2	66.4	1,013.1	1,214.1	-	-
Pre-Permanent Fund Authorization (unduplicated)	4,761.9	991.9	807.6	4,670.0	11,231.5	4,479.6	897.0	748.5	4,390.5	10,515.6	(282.3)	-5.9%
43 Revenue less operating and capital appropriations	(201.5)	-	-	-	(201.5)	(235.3)	-	-	-	(235.3)	-	-
Permanent Fund Appropriations	1,068.9	71.3	-	-	1,140.2	680.0	67.9	-	-	747.9	(388.9)	-36.4%
44 Permanent Fund Dividends from GFCBR	896.5	-	-	-	896.5	680.0	-	-	-	680.0	(216.5)	-24.1%
45 Permanent Fund Dividends from SBR	172.4	-	-	-	172.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 Inflation Proofing Deposits to Principal	4,757.7	-	-	-	4,757.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 Inflation Proofing Deposits from ERA	(4,757.7)	-	-	-	(4,757.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 Royalty Deposits over 25% (2)	-	71.3	-	-	71.3	-	67.9	-	-	67.9	-	-
Pre-Transfers Authorization (unduplicated)	5,830.8	1,063.2	807.6	4,670.0	12,371.7	5,159.6	964.9	748.5	4,390.5	11,263.5	(671.2)	-11.5%
49 Pre-Transfer Surplus/Deficit (8)	(1,270.3)	-	-	-	(1,270.3)	(915.3)	-	-	-	(915.3)	-	-

September 15, 2020

State of Alaska Detailed Fiscal Summary--FY20 and FY21

(\$ millions)

	FY20 Budget					FY21 Enacted					Change in UGF	
	Unrestricted General Funds	Designated General Funds	Other State Funds	Federal Receipts	All Funds	Unrestricted General Funds	Designated General Funds	Other State Funds	Federal Receipts	All Funds	\$	%
55 Fund Transfers (8)	(156.6)	2.9	0.2	-	(153.5)	30.4	2.9	0.2	-	33.6	187.0	
56 Current Fiscal Year Transfers	(156.6)	2.9	0.2	-	(153.5)	30.4	2.9	0.2	-	33.6	187.0	
57 Statutory Budget Reserve Fund	(172.4)	-	-	-	(172.4)	-	-	-	-	-	172.4	
58 AHFC Fund	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	
59 Oil & Hazardous Substance Fund	15.5	1.9	-	-	17.4	15.6	1.9	-	-	17.5	0.1	0.6%
60 Other Fund Transfers	0.3	1.0	0.2	-	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	-	1.6	0.0	
61 <i>Net (non-additive)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(0.5)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(0.5)</i>		
62 Post-Transfers Authorization (unduplicated)	5,674.2	1,066.2	807.9	4,670.0	12,218.3	5,190.0	967.8	748.7	4,390.5	11,297.0	(484.2)	-8.5%
63 Post-Transfer Surplus/(Deficit) to/from CBR (9)	(1,113.7)	Revenue =	89.4%	of Appropriations		(845.7)	Revenue =	81.8%	of Appropriations			
64 FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY	5,674.2	1,066.2	807.9	4,670.0	12,218.3	5,190.0	967.8	748.7	4,390.5	11,297.0	(484.2)	-8.5%
65 Agency Operations	4,092.4	827.7	630.5	3,488.4	9,038.9	3,913.0	794.4	612.2	3,345.2	8,664.8	(179.4)	-4.4%
66 Statewide Items	422.1	116.6	105.8	81.3	725.8	446.3	77.3	98.6	32.2	654.4	(45.7)	-9.3%
67 Permanent Fund Appropriations	1,058.9	71.3	-	-	1,140.2	680.0	67.9	-	-	747.9	(388.9)	-36.4%
68 Total Operating	5,563.3	1,015.6	736.3	3,669.7	10,974.9	5,039.3	839.6	710.8	3,377.4	10,067.1	(814.0)	-10.8%
69 Capital	177.6	47.8	71.3	1,100.3	1,396.8	120.3	26.2	37.7	1,013.1	1,196.4	(67.2)	-32.2%
70 Transfers	(156.6)	2.9	0.2	-	(153.5)	30.4	2.9	0.2	-	33.6	187.0	

Notes:

September 15, 2020

- (1) The Department of Revenue's Spring 2020 oil forecast for FY20 is 0.500 mbd at \$51.65 per barrel; the FY21 forecast is 0.502 mbd at \$37.00 per barrel. The corporate income tax revenue forecast does not include potential reductions to state revenue due to loss carry-back provisions of the CARES Act passed by Congress in late March, 2020. Initial, but highly speculative, estimate is \$100 million for both FY21 and FY22.
- (2) The Constitution mandates that 25% of mineral royalties be deposited in the Permanent Fund. These dedicated royalties are excluded from both revenue and expenditures. Non-mandatory deposits to the Permanent Fund may occur by appropriation. Prior to FY20, these were counted differently depending on whether they were appropriated to the Permanent Fund. Beginning in FY20, these are counted as designated general fund regardless of their disposition.
- (3) Carryforward is money that was appropriated in a prior year that is made available for spending in a later year via multiyear appropriations. Repeals increase revenue by reducing prior year authorization. Total carryforward into FY21 will be unknown until the close of FY20. Reappropriations to operating budget funds are counted as UGF revenue.
- (4) Restricted revenue equals spending for each category. Designated general funds include 1) program receipts that are restricted to the program that generates the receipts and 2) revenue that is statutorily designated for a specific purpose. Note: Designated general funds now include Alaska Capital Income Fund appropriations based on SB107 in SLA18 designating Amerada Hess earnings be used for deferred maintenance. Other funds have stricter restrictions on usage, and federal funds originate from the federal government and can be used only for a particular purpose. Several appropriations for federal receipts include "open ended" authorization that allow the agencies to accept any amount of federal funds received in connection to COVID-19 response (Medicaid, Public Health Emergency Programs, Disaster Relief Fund, Unemployment Insurance, and Workforce Services). The amount of actual FY20/FY21 federal receipts for COVID-19 response may be greater than shown.
- (5) The figure for FY20 K-12 funding includes \$30 million distributed outside of the formula.
- (6) Duplicated authorization is in the budget twice, such as when funds flow in and out of a holding account or one agency pays another for services provided. Duplicated authorization also includes the expenditure of bond proceeds when debt service on bonds will be reflected in future operating budgets.
- (7) Including duplicated fund sources in the amount of capital spending provides a valuable measure of "money on the street" because it includes projects funded with bond proceeds and other duplicated fund sources.
- (8) "Fund Transfers" refer to appropriations that move money from one fund to another within the Treasury. Although transfers are not true expenditures, they reduce the amount of money available for other purposes so must be included in the calculation of the surplus/deficit. For reserve accounts, a positive number indicates a deposit and a negative number indicates a withdrawal. When money is withdrawn and spent, the expenditure is included in the operating or capital budget, as appropriate. For example, the appropriation to transfer court filing fees from the general fund to the civil legal services fund.
- (9) Based on language in FY20's capital budget and the FY21 budget, the General Fund deficit for FY20 and FY21 will be drawn from the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund. The CBR balance is estimated to be \$588.9 million at the end of FY21, however general fund borrowing reduces the cash balance by approximately \$500 million for cash flow purposes. This CBR balance includes \$464.9 million that is currently held in the General Fund as short-term cashflow borrowing. Excluding that amount, the CBR cash balance would be \$122 million.

Direct appropriations from the Constitutional Budget Reserve (CBR) are classified as unrestricted general funds. FY20 CBR appropriations are: \$142.8 million in capital appropriations reduced by \$26.5 million in fund changes to AHFC dividends in the supplemental budget to \$116.3 million plus \$80 million in operating COVID-19-related supplemental appropriations. FY21 CBR appropriations are: \$575.1 million agency operating appropriations, \$84.6 for State Retirement appropriations, and \$320 million for permanent fund dividends.

Differences in revenue and actual spending of appropriations impact the actual CBR balance. Operating appropriations may not be fully spent, capital appropriations are not fully spent in the fiscal year appropriated, settlements and investment income can be different than projected, disasters can occur, and appropriations based on estimates or based on actual revenue received can be different than estimated. Uncertainty associated with the COVID 19 pandemic, both on State income and expenditures, along with the impact of the federal response, may result in a change in the CBR draw and balance. This fiscal summary includes appropriations and RPLs authorized through the date of publication in September of 2020.

Whatever the scenario, it is unlikely that the CBR will have sufficient cash to cover appropriations or general fund cash borrowing beyond FY21.

CBR Direct Appropriations	FY20	FY21
FY20 Capital/FY21 Agency Operations	142.8	575.1
Capital Supplemental Fund Changes	(26.5)	0.0
Operating Supplemental COVID-19-Related Appropriations	80.0	0.0
State Retirement System	0.0	84.6
Permanent Fund Dividends	0.0	320.0
Total CBR Direct Appropriations	196.3	979.7

Short Fiscal Summary - FY20/FY21 Budget									
(\$ Millions) (Non-duplicated Funds)		FY20		FY21		Change in UGF		Change in All Funds	
		UGF	All Funds	UGF	All Funds				
1	Revenue	4,560.5	11,176.5	4,244.3	10,419.3	(316.2)	-7%	(757.3)	-7%
2	UGF Revenue (Spring 2020 Forecast)	1,589.2	1,589.2	1,152.8	1,152.8	(436.4)	-27%	(436.4)	-27%
3	POMV Draw	2,933.1	2,933.1	3,091.5	3,091.5	158.4	5%	158.4	5%
4	Misc/Adjust/Non-UGF Revenue	38.2	6,654.2	-	6,175.0	(38.2)		(479.3)	-7%
5	Appropriations	5,830.8	12,371.7	5,159.6	11,263.5	(671.2)	-12%	(1,108.2)	-9%
6	Operating Budget	4,584.5	9,834.7	4,359.3	9,319.2	(225.2)	-5%	(515.5)	-5%
7	Agency Operations	3,739.1	8,498.3	3,913.0	8,664.8	173.9	5%	166.4	2%
8	Statewide Items	479.4	780.2	446.3	654.4	(33.1)	-7%	(125.7)	-16%
9	Supplemental Appropriations	366.0	556.2	-	-	(366.0)		(556.2)	
10	Capital Budget	177.5	1,396.8	120.3	1,196.4	(57.2)	-32%	(200.4)	-14%
11	Current Year Appropriations	144.3	1,310.9	120.3	1,196.4	(24.0)	-17%	(114.5)	-9%
12	Supplemental Appropriations	33.2	85.9	-	-	(33.2)		(85.9)	
13	Permanent Fund	1,068.9	1,140.2	680.0	747.9	(388.9)	-36%	(392.3)	-34%
14	Permanent Fund Dividends	1,068.9	1,068.9	680.0	680.0	(388.9)	-36%	(388.9)	-36%
15	Inflation Proofing/Other Deposits	4,757.7	4,829.0	-	67.9				
16	Pre-Transfer Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,270.3)		(915.3)					
17	Other Fund Transfers	15.8		30.4					
18	Direct SBR Appropriations	(172.4)		-					
19	Post-Transfer Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,113.7)		(945.7)					
20	CBR Direct Appropriations	(196.3)		(979.7)					
21	Draw After Direct CBR Appropriations	(917.4)		34.0					
22	Total CBR Draw	(1,113.7)		(945.7)					
23	Total CBR/SBR Draw	(1,286.1)		(945.7)					

Reserve Balances (EOY)		
	FY20	FY21
SBR (1)	-	-
CBR (2)	1,448.1	586.9
ERA (3)	12,894.2	13,278.4

Reserve Balances (EOY)		
	FY20	FY21
SBR (1)	-	-
CBR (2)	1,448.1	586.9
ERA (3)	12,894.2	13,278.4

(1) The SBR balance of \$172.4 million at the beginning of FY20 was fully appropriated in FY20 leaving a zero EOY balance.

(2) The CBR balance in this summary includes \$464.9 million that is currently held in the General Fund as short-term cashflow borrowing. Excluding that amount, the CBR balance would be \$122.0 million.

(3) The ERA balance in this summary is based on Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC) Final Actuals for FY20 and their median projection for FY21 as of August 31, 2020.

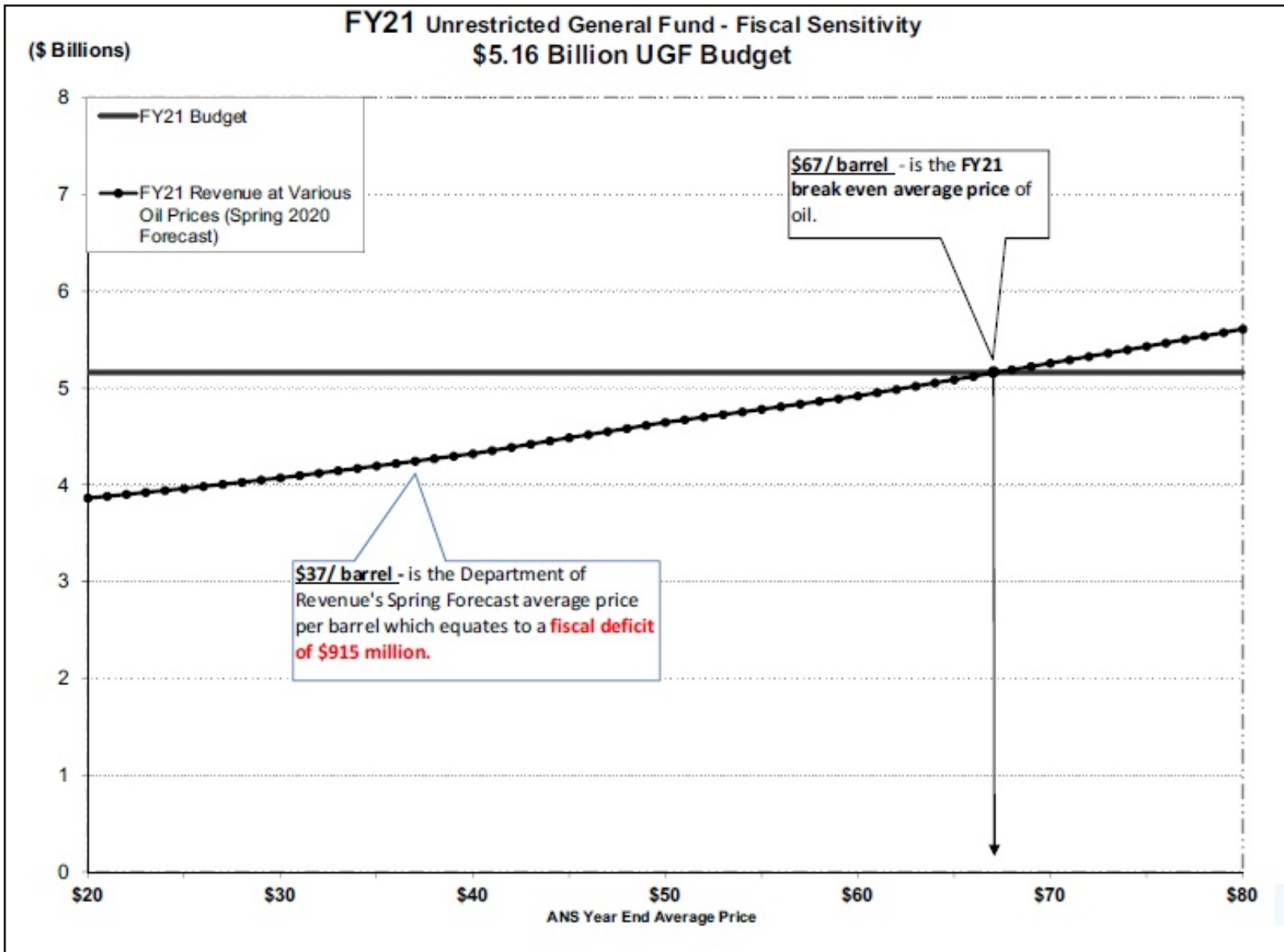
Projected Fund Balances -- FY20 and FY21

(\$ millions)

	FY20				FY21			
	BoY Balance	In	Out	EoY Balance	BoY Balance	In	Out	EoY Balance
Total Budget Reserves and Designated Funds	22,468.7	3,742.3	10,390.1	15,821.1	15,821.1	4,970.8	5,411.7	15,380.2
Undesignated Reserves	2,466.3	268.1	1,286.1	1,448.3	1,448.3	84.5	945.7	587.1
Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund	2,293.7	268.1	1,113.7	1,448.1	1,448.1	84.5	945.7	586.9
Statutory Budget Reserve Fund	172.4	-	172.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Alaska Housing Capital Corporation Fund	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2
Select Designated Funds	20,002.4	3,474.2	9,104.0	14,372.8	14,372.8	4,886.3	4,466.0	14,793.1
Total Excluding Permanent Fund	1,521.7	106.5	149.7	1,478.6	1,478.6	144.7	108.5	1,514.7
Alaska Capital Income Fund	7.5	20.5	33.4	(5.4)	(5.4)	29.7	8.2	16.1
Alaska Higher Education Investment Fund	347.1	21.4	22.5	346.0	346.0	21.4	21.0	346.3
Community Assistance Fund	90.0	-	30.0	60.0	60.0	28.9	20.0	68.9
Power Cost Equalization Endowment	1,077.2	64.6	63.8	1,078.1	1,078.1	64.7	59.3	1,083.4
Permanent Fund Earnings Reserve Account*	18,480.7	2,124.8	7,711.3	12,894.2	12,894.2	3,498.7	3,114.5	13,278.4
Unrestricted General Fund Appropriations				5,674.2				5,190.0
Reserves Ratio (Undesignated Reserves / Pre-Transfer Budget)				26%				11%
Pre-Transfer Deficit				(1,270.3)				(915.3)
Years of Deficit Coverage (Undesignated Reserves / Pre-Transfer Deficit)				1.14				0.64
Permanent Savings								
Permanent Fund Principal -- Market Value * (no appropriations allowed)	47,819.6	4,588.5	0.0	52,408.1	52,408.1	722.7	0.0	53,130.8

* Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC) Final Actuals for FY20 and their median projection for FY21 as of August 30, 2020.

September 30, 2020



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**The Fiscal Year 2021 Budget:
Legislative Fiscal Analyst's
Overview of the Governor's Request**



Legislative Finance Division
www.legfin.akleg.gov

Overview of the Governor's Request

Published at the beginning of each session, *The Fiscal Year "xx" Budget: Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Overview of the Governor's Request* provides a "first look" at the Governor's proposed budget and gives a succinct view of the work facing the finance committees in the months ahead. The Overview is prepared by Legislative Finance analysts and contains analysis of the current year fiscal situation and how the Governor's budget will impact it. This includes a statewide perspective, including summaries of agency responsibilities and major funding and organizational changes proposed by the Governor, breakdowns by line item and type of program, and multi-year spending comparisons.

Governor's Budget Summary Books (or Governor's Detail Budget Books)

Along with a proposed operating budget bill, the Governor releases a set of books providing detailed information on the Governor's request. Copies of these books (usually 1-5 three-ring volumes for each agency) are available in both the House and Senate finance committee rooms and may be checked out by staff. The detail books contain a great deal of information, including the following:

Department Summary: This form provides a departmental summary of the following:

- The mission;
- Core services (in priority order);
- Measures by core service;
- Major accomplishments for the previous year;
- Key department challenges; and
- Significant changes in results to be delivered.

Department of Environmental Conservation									
Department of Environmental Conservation									
Mission									
Protect human health and the environment. AS 46.03.010, AS 44.46.020									
Core Services (in priority order)	UGF	DGF	Other	Fed	Total	PFT	PPT	NP	% GF
1 Protecting Human Health	10,988.2	7,512.4	6,835.6	12,522.3	37,958.4	235.9	0.0	0.5	45.6%
2 Protecting the Environment	4,409.1	17,632.1	6,989.0	11,149.4	40,179.5	249.2	0.0	0.5	54.4%
FY2020 Management Plan	15,397.2	25,144.5	13,924.6	23,670.5	78,136.9	482.0	0.0	1.0	
Measures by Core Service (Additional performance information is available on the web at https://omb.alaska.gov/results .)									
1. Protecting Human Health									
Number of Days Air is Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups 					Water Supply Systems in Compliance with Water Supply System Operator Certification Requirements 				
Safe and Sustainable Sanitation Facilities in Rural Alaska 									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> FY2021 Governor Released December 30, 2019 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Department of Environmental Conservation </div>									
Page 3									

Component — Air Quality

RDU/Component: Air Quality

Contribution to Department's Mission

To conserve, improve, and protect Alaska's natural resources and environment and control air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well being.

Results

(Additional performance information is available on the web at <https://omb.alaska.gov/results>.)

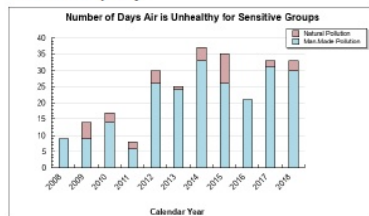
Core Services

- Protect air quality.
- Timely issue air quality permits.
- Conduct air quality assessments and identify air pollution concerns.
- Minimize pollution from stationary sources.

Measures by Core Service

(Additional performance information is available on the web at <https://omb.alaska.gov/results>.)

1. Protect air quality.



2. Timely issue air quality permits.



Results Delivery Unit (RDU) Summary:

This form summarizes a Results Delivery Unit's services and responsibilities.

Information covered includes:

- The RDU's contribution to the department's mission;
- Results;
- Core services;
- Measures by Core Service(s);
- Major RDU accomplishments for the previous year;
- Key RDU challenges; and
- Significant changes in results to be delivered.

Component Detail All Funds: This form shows line item expenditures, funding sources and authorized positions for each component within the RDU. This information is shown in multiple columns—including the previous year's actuals, the current year management plan, and the Governor's proposed budget.

Component Detail All Funds							
Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development							
Component: Banking and Securities (2808)					Non-Formula Component		
RDU: Banking and Securities (536)							
	FY2019 Actuals	FY2020 Conference Committee	FY2020 Authorized	FY2020 Management Plan	FY2021 Governor	FY2020 Management Plan vs FY2021 Governor	
71000 Personal Services	2,546.4	2,909.4	2,909.4	2,909.4	2,936.5	27.1	0.9%
72000 Travel	147.3	69.5	69.5	69.5	109.2	39.7	57.1%
73000 Services	817.2	1,000.4	1,000.4	1,000.4	950.7	-49.7	-5.0%
74000 Commodities	32.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	56.4	10.0	21.6%
75000 Capital Outlay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
77000 Grants, Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
78000 Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Totals	3,543.3	4,025.7	4,025.7	4,025.7	4,052.8	27.1	0.7%
Fund Sources:							
1005 GF/Prgrm (DGF)	3,543.3	4,025.7	4,025.7	4,025.7	4,052.8	27.1	0.7%
Unrestricted General (UGF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Designated General (DGF)	3,543.3	4,025.7	4,025.7	4,025.7	4,052.8	27.1	0.7%
Other Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Positions:							
Permanent Full Time	25	25	25	25	25	0	0.0%
Permanent Part Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Non Permanent	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%

Budget Resources

Personal Services Expenditure Detail: The Personal Services Expenditure Detail form shows all Position Control Numbers (PCNs) assigned to a particular component. It also shows job class title, time status, bargaining unit, location, salary by range and step, number of months budgeted, annual salary, premium pay, annual benefits and total costs plus budgeted unrestricted general fund (UGF) amount. The form also summarizes the number of full-time, part-time, and non-permanent (budgeted) positions as well as budgeted vacancy factors. An organizational chart is also included for each component.

Personal Services Expenditure Detail Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Scenario: FY2021 Governor (16414)
Component: Banking and Securities (2808)
RDU: Banking and Securities (536)

PCN	Job Class Title	Time Status	Retire Code	Barg Unit	Location	Salary Sched	Range / Step	Comp Months	Split / Count	Annual Salaries	COLA	Premium Pay	Annual Benefits	Total Costs	UGF Amount
08-1280	Fin Exam I	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	17A / B	12.0		55,920	750	0	37,909	94,579	0
08-2041	Investigator III	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	18D / E	12.0		67,134	901	0	41,743	109,778	0
08-2110	Fin Reg Exam	FT	A	GP	Juneau	205	14D / E	12.0		52,272	701	0	36,662	89,635	0
08-2112	Investigator II	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	16B / C	12.0		54,462	731	0	37,411	92,604	0
08-2122	Fin Reg Exam	FT	A	GP	Juneau	205	14B / C	12.0		49,484	664	0	35,709	85,857	0
08-2210	Fin Exam III	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	21F / G	12.0		65,820	1,152	0	48,132	135,104	0
08-2237	Division Operations Manager	FT	A	SS	Juneau	99	24N / O	12.0		143,712	0	0	67,542	211,254	0
08-3001	Division Director - Px	FT	A	XE	Anchorage	N00	27F / J	12.0		124,986	0	0	61,419	186,405	0
08-3002	Administrative Assistant II	FT	A	GP	Juneau	205	14A / B	12.0		47,392	636	0	34,994	83,022	0
08-3003	Fin Exam II	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	19D / E	12.0		71,307	957	0	43,170	115,434	0
08-3004	Fin Exam III	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	21G / J	12.0		88,725	1,191	0	49,125	139,041	0
08-3008	Fin Exam IV	FT	A	SS	Anchorage	200	23C / D	12.0		97,418	0	0	52,138	149,556	0
08-3010	Fin Exam III	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	21C / D	12.0		77,350	1,038	0	45,236	123,624	0
08-3014	Fin Exam III	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	21L	12.0		98,220	1,318	0	52,372	151,910	0
08-3021	Fin Exam IV	FT	A	SS	Anchorage	200	23F / J	12.0		107,055	0	0	55,432	162,487	0
08-3024	Fin Reg Exam	FT	A	GP	Juneau	205	14K	12.0		62,004	832	0	39,990	102,826	0
08-3027	Fin Exam III	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	21D / E	12.0		81,009	1,087	0	46,487	128,593	0
08-3028	Fin Reg Exam	FT	A	GP	Juneau	205	14E	12.0		53,832	722	0	37,195	91,749	0
08-3030	Fin Exam II	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	19G	12.0		77,232	1,036	0	45,196	123,464	0
08-3088	Fin Exam II	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	19C	12.0		67,584	907	0	41,897	110,388	0
08-3089	Administrative Assistant I	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	12K	12.0		51,348	689	0	36,346	88,383	0
08-3099	Fin Exam II	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	19C / D	12.0		68,109	914	0	42,077	111,100	0
08-3100	Fin Exam III	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	21C / D	10.0		65,776	883	0	38,147	104,806	0
08-3101	Fin Exam II	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	19A / B	12.0		65,064	873	0	41,036	106,973	0
08-3102	Fin Exam II	FT	A	GP	Anchorage	200	19A	12.0		63,264	849	0	40,420	104,533	0
08-N18005	Fin Reg Exam	NP	N	GP	Anchorage	200	14A	12.0		44,628	501	0	24,230	69,359	0

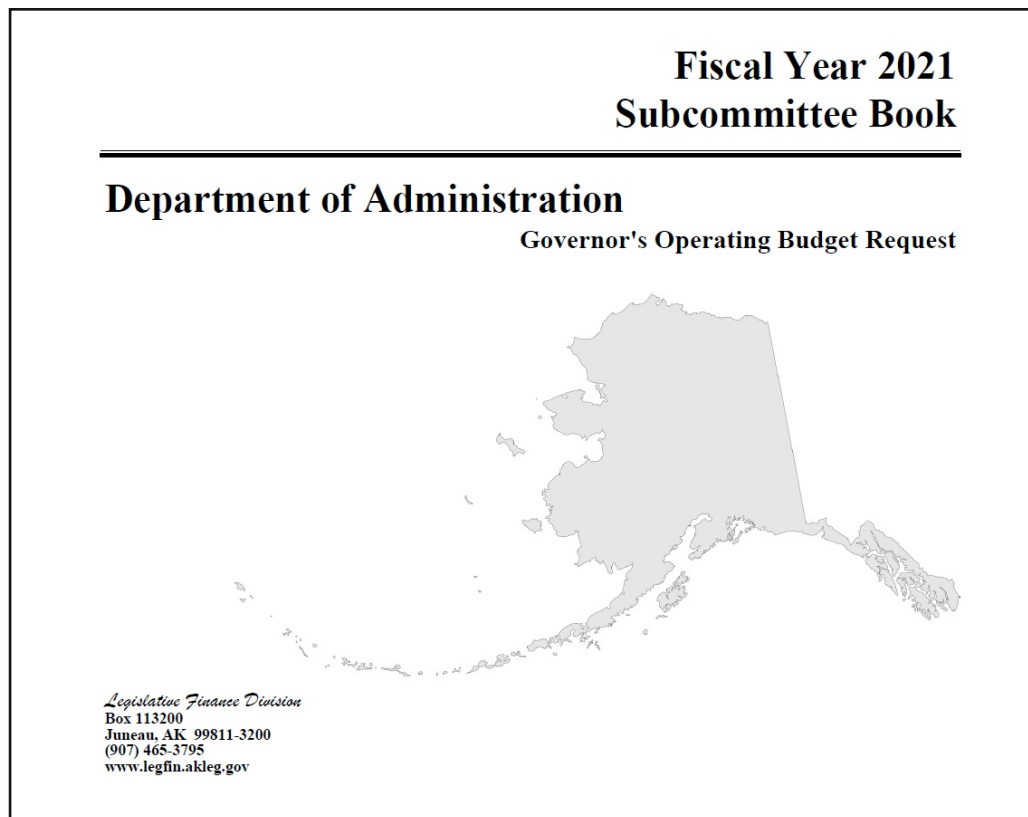
Note: If a position is split, an asterisk (*) will appear in the Split/Count column. If the split position is also counted in the component, two asterisks (**) will appear in this column.
[No valid job title] appearing in the Job Class Title indicates that the PCN has an invalid class code or invalid range for the class code effective date of this scenario.

Line Item Detail: Specific types of planned expenses are outlined by expenditure account in the Line Item Detail pages of the Governor's budget submittal. The line item detail forms include each of the major categories in which component expenses are anticipated. These categories include, if applicable, Travel, Services (formerly Contractual or Contractual Services), Commodities, Capital Outlay (formerly Equipment) and Grants.

Line Item Detail (1676)					
Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development					
Travel					
Component: Banking and Securities (2808)					
Line Number	Line Name		FY2019 Actuals	FY2020 Management Plan	FY2021 Governor
2000	Travel		147.3	69.5	109.2
Object Class	Servicing Agency	Explanation	FY2019 Actuals	FY2020 Management Plan	FY2021 Governor
2000 Travel Detail Totals			147.3	69.5	109.2
2000	In-State Employee Travel	In-State Transportation - Transportation costs for travel relating to administration, conventions and meetings, boards and commissions.	28.7	28.0	47.9
2002	Out of State Employee Travel	Out-of-State Transportation - Transportation costs for travel relating to administration, conventions and meetings, boards and commissions.	117.7	40.5	60.3
2005	Moving Costs	Relocation expenses.	0.5	0.0	0.0
2006	Other Travel Costs	Miscellaneous travel-related expenses.	0.4	1.0	1.0
FY2021 Governor			Released January 3, 2020		
Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development			Page 9		

Governor's Operating Budget Request Books (or Subcommittee Books)

Legislative Finance produces these "Subcommittee Books" in early January. These books are the starting point for the operating budget subcommittee process. Each agency's "Subcommittee Book" summarizes funding information (all funds and general funds) and highlights the appropriation and allocation structure. Following the summary information, Allocation Detail reports provide information on line items, funding sources and positions. "Transaction Change Detail" reports show every change, by transaction, from the prior year's enacted budget to the Governor's request.

**Schedule a walk-through of the Governor's Budget Books**

Staff are encouraged to contact the appropriate Legislative Finance fiscal analyst for a thorough walk-through of the Governor's Detail Budget Books and Subcommittee Book. The best time to do this is soon after subcommittee assignments are made.

Conference Committee (CC) Books

These books are printed after the Governor completes a review of the final budget bill. They are usually available in August. The reports compare the Governor's proposal (as amended), House, Senate and Conference Committee versions of the operating budget. A final "Enacted" column indicates any gubernatorial vetoes. Additional information in the conference committee report includes legislative intent, fiscal notes for new legislation, supplemental appropriations and revised programs requiring legislative approval (RPLs) impacting the prior fiscal year, plus special appropriations outside the operating budget bill.

**Fiscal Year 2020
Operating Budget****Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs**

Conference Committee (CC) Book (Revised)



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Web Sites

Legislative Finance Division's site contains:

Operating, Capital, and Supplemental Budget reports, current RPL information, Fiscal Summary, Historical information

<http://www.legfin.akleg.gov>

Office of Management & Budget's site contains:

Operating, Capital and Supplemental Budget bills, Performance Measures, Fiscal Summary, various Forms and Manuals including Audit and Cost Recovery, RP, RPL, & RSA manuals and agreements.

<http://omb.alaska.gov>



House District Reports

(formerly called Election District Reports)

Contains reports of projects included in the capital and reappropriations bill sorted by election district and by agency.

Summary of Appropriations

The Summary of Appropriations includes the fiscal summary, revenue source projections, appropriations for the operating and capital budgets, debt service, loan fund capitalization and fund transfers, Revised Program Legislative (RPL), and supplementals. The Summary of Appropriations also contains a copy of all appropriation bills (with any vetoes or changes made by the Governor) that passed in the previous session.

Revenue Sources Book

Produced by the Department of Revenue, this document details all revenue received (and projected to be received) by the State. This resource is often used when forecasting the fiscal gap/surplus. Forecasts are usually released in December and in April.

Introduction to the Office of Management and Budget's Reports

Operating Budget Bill

Annual appropriations covering ongoing operations. Appropriations are typically made for a fiscal year, with funds lapsing at the end of the fiscal year.

Capital Budget Bill

Appropriations for items exceeding one year and that usually cost more than \$25,000. Appropriations lapse only if funds remain after the project is completed.

Mental Health Budget Bill

Operating and Capital appropriations related to the state's integrated comprehensive mental health program under AS 37.14.003(a)

What the Columns Mean – the Annual Operating Budget Cycle

The following stages of the operating budget cycle are displayed in various combinations to show incremental changes or comparisons.

Conference Committee (Enacted)	Authorized	Management Plan	Governor Prior Year Actuals	Governor's Amended Supplemental
Final budget passed by the Legislature. Governor has 20 days after it is sent to exercise line item veto power.	Includes impacts of legislative actions not included in Conf.Committee such as new legislation and vetoes. Released publicly Dec 15 th .	Implementation plan done part-way into the fiscal year which may include changes that do not require legislative approval. Used as a base for the next year's budget development. Released publicly Dec 15 th .	Governor's proposed budget for the next fiscal year. Actuals for the last completed fiscal year represent money spent during the fiscal year.	Governor's Amended reflects final decisions and changes to the budget proposed by the Governor. The Supplemental budget provides additional funds or changes to appropriations in the current fiscal year budget.
May/June	July	August	December 15th	February

How the Operating Budget is Organized

The operating budget is presented in one of two ways. Departments, Result Delivery Units, and Components are used in management reports. Departments, Appropriations, and Allocations are used in the budget bills. Agencies generally cannot move money between appropriations but they do have discretion across allocations.

Department	Results Delivery Unit (RDU)	Component
Highest level of the budget structure	Second level of the budget structure. May relate to divisions and usually is equivalent to appropriations in the budget bill.	Lowest level of the budget structure. May relate to divisions and usually is equivalent to allocations in the budget bill.

How the Capital Budget is Organized

The capital budget is presented as projects within departments. Each project is classified as either an appropriation or allocation. Agencies generally cannot move money between appropriations but they do have discretion across allocations.

Where the Money is Spent

The following line item accounts are used to track categories of expenditure and correspond to accounts used in the state's accounting system.

Line 1000	Line 2000	Line 3000	Line 4000	Line 5000	Line 7000	Line 8000
Personal Services – state staffing costs. Positions counts are classified on reports as Full-time (PFT), Part-time (PPT) or Non-permanent (NP)	Travel – transportation and per diem expenditures	Services – contractual services by 3 rd parties	Commodities – items consumed within year or equipment under \$5,000.	Capital Outlay – for durable items valued between \$5,000 and \$25,000	Grants/Benefits – Funds disbursed by the state to units of local government and to individuals in payment of various benefits and claims	Miscellaneous – Expenditures not specifically covered by other line items

Where the Money is Coming From

4-digit fund codes specify funding sources for an appropriation. Each fund code is classified as one of four types: UGF, DGF, Other, or Federal.

Unrestricted General Fund (UGF)	Designated General Fund (DGF)	Other	Federal (Fed)
Money with no statutory restrictions on its use.	Money designated by the legislature for a specific purpose.	Money the legislature has limited discretion over. Includes "duplicated" funds such as interagency receipts where one state agency pays another.	Money received from the federal government.

For a more detailed look at the budget process, refer to the [Alaska Legislative Budget Handbook](#) available from the State of Alaska Division of Legislative Finance website at www.legfin.state.ak.us.

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Office of Management and Budget
State of Alaska

Fund Sources & Fund Groups

A valid appropriation must specify at least four things:

- a fund source;
- an amount;
- a purpose for the appropriation;
- a time frame in which the appropriation is valid (typically, operating budget appropriations are valid for one year and capital budget appropriations are valid for the life of the project—five years is standard).

Some appropriations also cite statutory expenditure authorization. This section discusses the fund source portion of a valid appropriation and why fund sources are summarized according to fund groups.

Fund Sources (or Fund Codes)

Although every appropriation requires specification of the source of funds, the numbers sections of appropriations bills do not list specific fund sources. Bills list funding at the appropriation level only as “General Funds” and “Other Funds.” Allocation Detail reports generated by the Legislative Finance Division (LFD) must be used to determine individual fund sources used in an appropriation’s allocations.

What is the difference between a fund source and a fund code?

Fund sources are one of the budget tools used to make appropriations. Because there are more than 200 fund sources and each fund source has its own four-digit code, the terms “fund sources” and “fund codes” are often used interchangeably. Below are answers to common fund code questions.

Why are fund codes created?

All fund codes are created by LFD when a fund source is needed (or desired) in the budget process. Reasons new fund codes may be created include the following:

- **Legislation creates a new fund(s).** A fund code may be created when legislation creating a new fund is passed and an appropriation from this fund is made. Note: A fund code is created only if an appropriation from that funding source occurs. For example, there is no fund code for the Alaska Permanent Fund because the principal cannot be spent [the Permanent Fund’s Earnings Reserve Account (the account that pays the Permanent Fund Dividends) may be appropriated and has its own code].
- **To track (and/or limit) appropriations from a particular revenue source.** A new fund code may be created when the legislature would like to track appropriations for a particular purpose. For example, both the dividends received from AIDEA and AIDEA’s internal operating budget were once appropriated using a fund source called “corporate receipts.” To separate appropriations for internal operations from dividends, two new fund codes were created (called “AIDEA Receipts” and “AIDEA Dividends”).

Fund sources are one of the budget tools used to make appropriations. There are more than 200 fund sources and each fund source has its own four-digit code.

How many fund sources are there?

There are more than 200 fund sources and each fund source has its own four-digit code. The most commonly used funding sources are general funds (1004), general fund match (1003), and federal receipts (1002).

How do I find out what fund source a particular appropriation uses?

There are several ways to find out which fund source has been used for an appropriation:

- **Language sections** of an appropriation bill contain specific funding sources identified in the language (frequently by name but not by number;
- The **numbers section** of the operating budget includes a section listing all funding sources appropriated to each agency, but provides no further detail. At the appropriation level, the numbers section of an appropriation bill summarizes funding sources in four columns with the following titles:
 - o Allocations: includes the allocation's total funding;
 - o Appropriation Items: includes appropriation's entire total funding;
 - o General Funds: includes ALL general fund sources in the appropriation;
 - o Other Funds: includes all non-general funds (including federal funds).

To **obtain specific funding** at the appropriation/allocation level, one must look at the appropriation or allocation detail reports generated by Legislative Finance. These reports can be obtained from:

- the LFD website;
- LFD publications (for more information please see the "Budget Resources" section in this publication); or
- a LFD analyst.

Can one fund source be substituted for another?

Rarely. Appropriated fund sources are very specific and do not allow for substitution. A rare exception is that GF/Match (1003) and UGF (1004) are interchangeable. This exception is made because the purpose of the GF/Match code—to track required match—is promoted when agencies are free to report actual match requirements.

Fund Groups

Fund Code Recategorization ("Budget Clarification"

Project). Funding sources are often placed into funding groups in order to summarize budget activity. Traditionally, appropriations have been tallied in three groups: general funds, federal funds, and other funds. Over the years more and more funding moved from the general fund category to the other funds category, causing some budget-watchers to express the following concerns regarding the proliferation of "other funds."

- Appropriations of "other funds" got less scrutiny than appropriations of general funds, despite the fact that many "other funds" were so indistinguishable from general funds that they were referred to by names such as "spends like GF", "funny money" and "flexible funds."
- Despite continued statements recognizing that "other funds" were truly state funds, the media and the legislature focused on general funds to the extent that appropriations of "other funds" were often referred to as "off-budget." Of course, the "off-budget" label was a mischaracterization—other funds were (and have always been) included in the budget.

Fund Sources & Fund Groups

- Because “other funds” received less scrutiny they were overused, which made it more difficult to understand the budget and, perhaps more to the point, to make the best possible budget decisions.

As Legislative Finance worked with the Finance Committee Co-Chairs and OMB to present the budget in a more meaningful way, it became obvious that traditional fund code categories—general, federal and other—were incapable of distinguishing degrees of legislative discretion. The traditional “other funds” category included not only:

- Dedicated funds, trust funds, bonds and corporate receipts—that is, funds over which the legislature had limited discretion—but also
- Numerous fund sources with an identified use—or, more accurately, a suggested use (given constitutional prohibition of dedicated revenue)—that did not limit the legislature’s ability to appropriate the funds for another purpose.

Once the degree of discretion was identified as the key to improving budget presentation, the obvious solution was to create a fourth fund category. Adding a new category for designated general funds (the previous general fund category was for unrestricted general funds) sent a signal to the legislature that fund sources with designated (i.e., suggested) uses were not outside the purview of the legislature. Legislative Finance reviewed all fund codes and placed each fund code in one of the four fund categories. Most, but not all, movement from one category to another was from “other” to designated general funds.

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LFD can sort/filter fund codes and prepare reports to meet individual needs.

Standard Fund Groups

- “Unrestricted General”
- “Designated General”
- “Other”
- “Federal” fund groups

The four standard fund groups are helpful to the legislature and the public because they indicate the level of discretion the legislature has over the use of the funding. The fund groups’ definition and the legislative level of discretion is indicated below.

State general funds (GF) can be categorized as “unrestricted” or “designated” as follows:

1. Unrestricted general funds (UGF): As the name indicates, there are no statutory designations or restrictions on funding included in this group—funding in this group can be (and is) appropriated for any purpose.

2. Designated general funds (DGF): Although the Constitution prohibits the dedication of funds (with a few exceptions), and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board indicates that all state funds are technically part of the general fund, the legislature has statutorily designated some revenue sources for a specific purpose. For instance, by statute five percent of the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Endowment fund balance may be annually appropriated to fund the PCE program and excess earnings from the prior closed fiscal year may be appropriated to the Community Revenue Sharing, the Renewable Energy Grant fund and for rural power system upgrades. Although the legislature may use this funding for another purpose, using the fund for other than statutory guidelines would conflict with legislative intent.

3. The “other” fund group contains fund codes over which the legislature has limited discretion. It also includes duplicated funding (such as interagency receipts).

4. The federal funds group contains funding received from the federal government and, for the most part, the legislature has limited discretion over the use of this funding. Typically, federal funds must be spent as specified by the federal program.

State (Non-Duplicated) Funds.

This fund group gives the most accurate estimate of appropriated state funding. All state funding (both general funds and other funds) is counted – except duplicated expenditures. Reports using this fund group will not match the appropriations bill because the appropriations bill includes duplicated appropriations.

“Unrestricted” and “Restricted” funds

Another important distinction between funding sources is whether the funding is restricted or unrestricted. Funding can be restricted in two ways:

1. By purpose:

- **Restricted Funding** – Funding restricted by purpose can be appropriated (and spent) only for that particular purpose. Expenditures of most federal funding can occur only for the purpose specified by a federal grant. For instance, federal funding received for the restoration of bulk fuel tanks in rural villages cannot be redirected by the legislature to pave roads.
- **Unrestricted Funding** – Unrestricted funding can be appropriated for any purpose within the constraints of the appropriation’s structure and mission. For instance, if the legislature appropriated \$100,000 of

general funds to the Commissioner’s Office in the Department of Administration to pay for a Deputy Commissioner, the money could actually be used to purchase a new copier or for any other purpose that fits the mission of the appropriation.

2. By amount available:

- **Restricted Funding** – The state’s accounting system (IRIS) places a restriction on expenditure of program receipts until the receipts are received. When the funding is received the restriction is lifted and the receipts can be spent. It is similar to having an empty checking account. You may have a full book of checks but cannot use them until a deposit is made. For example, expenditures of more than \$7 million in program receipts were authorized by the legislature in the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute’s (ASMI) budget. However, ASMI could spend only \$4.5 million because that was the amount received.
- **Unrestricted Funding** – An appropriation of unrestricted funding can be spent as soon as the appropriation is valid. Unrestricted funding is like having money in the bank.

Note: Regardless of how much revenue is received by a program, the accounting system places spending limits on both restricted and unrestricted funds. Spending limits on unrestricted revenue is the amount appropriated. Spending limits for restricted funding is the lesser of the amount received or the amount appropriated.

Fund Sources & Fund Groups

Funding Codes Currently in Use as of 11/13/2020 (Alphabetical Order)

FUND_CODE	FUND_SHORT_NAME	FUND_LONG_NAME	ACTIVE
1148	AATP Fund (Other)	Accelerated Alaska Transportation Projects Fund	F
1190	Adak Air (Fed)	Adak Airport Operations	T
1021	Agric RLF (DGF)	Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund	T
1240	AHCC HEF (DGF)	AHCC Higher Education Fund	F
1011	AACTs Fund (Other)	Alaska Advance College Tuition Savings Fund	F
1101	AAC Fund (Other)	Alaska Aerospace Corporation Fund	T
1197	AK Cap Fnd (DGF)	Alaska Capital Income Fund	T
1209	Capstone (DGF)	Alaska Capstone Avionics Revolving Loan Fund	T
1230	CleanAdmin (Other)	Alaska Clean Water Administrative Fund	T
1075	Cin Wtr Fd (Other)	Alaska Clean Water Fund	T
1248	ACHI Fund (DGF)	Alaska Comprehensive Health Insurance Fund	T
1044	ADRF (Other)	Alaska Debt Retirement Fund	T
1231	DrinkAdmin (Other)	Alaska Drinking Water Administrative Fund	T
1100	Drk Wtr Fd (Other)	Alaska Drinking Water Fund	T
1107	AEA Rcpts (Other)	Alaska Energy Authority Corporate Receipts	T
1152	AFSC Rcpts (Other)	Alaska Fire Standards Council Receipts	F
1198	F&GRevBond (Other)	Alaska Fish and Game Revenue Bond Redemption Fund	T
1226	High Ed (DGF)	Alaska Higher Education Investment Fund	T
1213	AHFC (UGF)	Alaska Housing Capital Corporation Receipts	T
1139	AHFC Div (UGF)	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Dividend	T
1103	AHFC Rcpts (Other)	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Receipts	T
1113	AHFC Bonds (Other)	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Statewide Bonds	T
1102	AIDEA Rcpt (Other)	Alaska Industrial Development & Export Authority Receipts	T
1140	AIDEA Div (UGF)	Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority Dividend	T
1235	AGDC-LNG (Other)	Alaska Liquefied Natural Gas Project Fund	T
1236	AK LNG I/A (Other)	Alaska Liquefied Natural Gas Project Fund I/A	T
1135	AMHS Dup (DGF)	Alaska Marine Highway System Duplicated Expenditures	F
1076	Marine Hwy (DGF)	Alaska Marine Highway System Fund	T
1227	Micro RLF (DGF)	Alaska Microloan RLF	T
1104	AMBB Rcpts (Other)	Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Receipts	T
1162	AOGCC Rct (DGF)	Alaska Oil & Gas Conservation Commission Receipts	T
1125	APA Plant (DGF)	Alaska Power Authority Plant Maint & Op - FY88	F
1110	APUC Rcpts (DGF)	Alaska Public Utility Commission Receipts	F
1131	ARRC Fund (DGF)	Alaska Railroad Corporation Revenue Fund - FY85, FY86, FY87	F
1199	Sportfish (Other)	Alaska Sport Fishing Enterprise Account	T
1186	ASLC Bonds (Other)	Alaska Student Loan Corporation Bonds	F
1150	ASLC Div (UGF)	Alaska Student Loan Corporation Dividend	T
1106	ASLC Rcpts (Other)	Alaska Student Loan Corporation Receipts	T
1181	Vets Endow (Other)	Alaska Veterans' Memorial Endowment Fund	T
1180	A/D T&P Fd (DGF)	Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment & Prevention Fund	T
1013	Al/Drp RLF (Fed)	Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Revolving Loan Fund	T
1071	Alt Energy (DGF)	Alternative Energy Conservation Revolving Loan Fund	F
1084	Alyeska (Other)	Alyeska Settlement Fund--Civil	F
1082	Vessel Rep (DGF)	AMHS Vessel Replacement Fund	T
1202	Anat Fnd (DGF)	Anatomical Gift Awareness Fund	T
1145	AIPP Fund (Other)	Art in Public Places Fund	T
1218	146(c)(code (DGF)	AS 37.05.146(c) codes that are not GFPR	T
1239	AvFuel Tax (Other)	Aviation Fuel Tax Account	T
1205	Ocn Ranger (Other)	Berth Fees for the Ocean Ranger Program	T
1216	Boat Rcpts (DGF)	Boat Registration Fees	T
1253	STA Bonds (Other)	Bonds subject to appropriation	T
1172	Bldg Safe (DGF)	Building Safety Account	T
1208	Fuel Brdg (DGF)	Bulk Fuel Bridge Loan Fund	F
1074	Bulk Fuel (DGF)	Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund	T
1175	BLic&Corp (DGF)	Business License & Corporation Filing Fees and Taxes	F

Funding Codes Currently in Use as of 11/13/2020 (Alphabetical Order)

FUND_CODE	FUND_SHORT_NAME	FUND_LONG_NAME	ACTIVE
1061	CIP Rcpts (Other)	Capital Improvement Project Receipts	T
1123	Care/Trmnt (DGF)	Care and Treatment - FY88	F
1163	COP (Other)	Certificates of Participation	T
1068	Child Care (DGF)	Child Care Facility Revolving Loan Fund	F
1128	Child Sup (DGF)	Child Support Enforcement - FY88	F
1098	ChildTrEm (DGF)	Children's Trust Earnings	F
1099	ChildTrPm (DGF)	Children's Trust Principal	F
1221	Legal Serv (DGF)	Civil Legal Services Fund	T
1093	Clean Air (Other)	Clean Air Protection Fund	T
1144	CWF Bond (Other)	Clean Water Fund Bond Receipts	T
1223	Charter RLF (DGF)	Commercial Charter Fisheries RLF	T
1201	CFEC Rcpts (DGF)	Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Receipts	T
1036	Om Fish Ln (DGF)	Commercial Fishing Loan Fund	T
1166	Vessel Com (Other)	Commercial Passenger Vessel Environmental Compliance Fund	T
1206	CVP Tax (Other)	Commercial Vessel Passenger Excise Tax	T
1225	CQuota RLF (DGF)	Community Quota Entity RLF	T
1165	CBR/MH (Other)	Constitutional Budget Reserve / Mental Health	F
1001	CBR Fund (UGF)	Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund	T
1204	Contingent (UGF)	Contingent Appropriations Temp Code	F
1126	Cont Reimb (Other)	Contract Services Reimbursement - FY88	F
1059	Corr Ind (DGF)	Correctional Industries Fund	F
1265	COVID Fed (Fed)	COVID-19 Federal	T
1263	COVID MH (UGF)	COVID-19 UGF MH	T
1266	COVID UGF (UGF)	COVID-19 UGF non-MH	T
1220	Crime VCF (Other)	Crime Victim Compensation Fund	T
1211	Gamble Tax (UGF)	Cruise Ship Gambling Tax	T
1133	CSSD Admin (Fed)	CSSD Administrative Cost Reimbursement	T
1016	CSSD Fed (Fed)	CSSD Federal Incentive Payments	T
1260	CIBP Fund (UGF)	Curriculum Improvement and Best Practices Fund	F
1191	DEED CIP (DGF)	DEED CIP Fund Equity Account	F
1137	DComp IA (Other)	Deferred Compensation Inter-Agency Receipts	F
1252	DGF Temp (DGF)	Designated General Fund Temp Code	T
1116	Dis Relief (Other)	Disaster Relief Fund	F
1257	PFD Raffle (Other)	Dividend Raffle Fund	T
1014	Donat Comm (Fed)	Donated Commodity/Handling Fee Account	T
1159	DWF Bond (Other)	Drinking Water Fund Bond Receipts	T
1256	Ed Endow (Other)	Education Endowment Fund	T
1083	Educ Facil (DGF)	Education Facilities Maint & Construction Fund	F
1046	Educ Loan (Other)	Education Loan Fund	F
1182	Ed Cn/Mnt (Other)	Educational and Museum Facility Design/Const/Major/Maint Fund	F
1185	Elect Fund (Other)	Election Fund	T
1056	Elect Svc (DGF)	Electrical Service Extension Fund	F
1219	Engy Tech (Other)	Emerging Energy Technology Fund	F
1158	Emp Pay (Other)	Employee Pay	F
1054	STEP (DGF)	Employment Assistance and Training Program Account	T
1114	EVOS Rest (Other)	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund--Criminal	F
1018	EVOS Civil (Other)	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust--Civil	T
9999	Fatal Flaw (UGF)	Fatal Flaw	F
1043	Impact Aid (Fed)	Federal Impact Aid for K-12 Schools	T
1187	Fed MH (Fed)	Federal Mental Health	F
1002	Fed Rcpts (Fed)	Federal Receipts	T
1212	Stimulus09 (Fed)	Federal Stimulus: ARRA 2009	T
1188	Fed Unstr (Fed)	Federal Unrestricted Receipts	F
1146	Fee Supp (DGF)	Fee Supported Increase	F
1023	FICA Acct (Other)	FICA Administration Fund Account	T

Fund Sources & Fund Groups

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Funding Codes Currently in Use as of 11/13/2020 (Alphabetical Order)

FUND_CODE	FUND_SHORT_NAME	FUND_LONG_NAME	ACTIVE
1134	F&G CFP (DGF)	Fish and Game Criminal Fines and Penalties	T
1024	Fish/Game (Other)	Fish and Game Fund	T
1194	F&G NonDed (DGF)	Fish and Game Nondedicated Receipts	F
1070	FishEn RLF (DGF)	Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund	T
1032	Fish Fund (DGF)	Fishermen's Fund	T
1111	FishFndInc (DGF)	Fishermen's Fund Income	F
1090	4 Dam Pool (DGF)	Four Dam Pool Transfer Fund	F
1241	GF/LNG (UGF)	General Fund / Liquified Natural Gas	T
1037	GF/MH (UGF)	General Fund / Mental Health	T
1003	GF/Match (UGF)	General Fund Match	T
1006	GF/MHTIA (Other)	General Fund/Mental Health Trust Income Account	F
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)	General Fund/Program Receipts	F
1091	GF/Desig (Other)	General Funds - Designated	F
1184	GOB DSFUND (DGF)	General Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund	T
1008	G/O Bonds (Other)	General Obligation Bonds	T
1173	GF MisEarn (UGF)	GF Miscellaneous Earnings	F
1077	Gifts/Gnt (Other)	Gifts/Grants/Bequests	T
1020	Grain Fund (DGF)	Grain Reserve Loan Fund	F
1017	Group Ben (Other)	Group Health and Life Benefits Fund	F
1097	AETNA Res (Other)	Group Health and Life Benefits Fund (AS 39.30.095)	F
1130	Handicap Pn (Fed)	Handicapped Vendor Facility Fund - FY88	F
1138	Hlth IA (Other)	Health Inter-Agency Receipts	F
1026	HwyCapital (Other)	Highways Equipment Working Capital Fund	F
1069	Hist Dist (DGF)	Historical District Revolving Loan Fund	F
1064	House Loan (DGF)	Housing Assistance Revolving Loan Fund	F
1229	AGDC-ISP (Other)	In-State Natural Gas Pipeline Fund	T
1232	ISPF-IA (Other)	In-State Natural Gas Pipeline Fund-Interagency	T
1081	Info Svc (Other)	Information Services Fund	T
1007	IA Rcpts (Other)	Interagency Receipts	T
1055	IA/OIL HAZ (Other)	Interagency/Oil & Hazardous Waste	T
1112	IntAptCons (Other)	International Airports Construction Fund	T
1027	IntAirport (Other)	International Airports Revenue Fund	F
1177	ITB Endow (DGF)	International Trade and Business Endowment	F
1115	ITBEndEarn (DGF)	International Trade and Business Endowment Earnings	F
1053	Invest Loss (UGF)	Investment Loss Trust Fund	F
1042	Jud Retire (Other)	Judicial Retirement System	T
1129	Legal Recp (UGF)	Legal Settlement Receipts - FY88	F
1122	LIC/PER/CT (DGF)	License/Permits/Certification Pre 89	F
1193	MaintGrant (DGF)	Major Maintenance Grant Fund	F
1224	MariculRLF (DGF)	Mariculture RLF	T
1254	MET Fund (DGF)	Marijuana Education and Treatment Fund	T
1264	MET Alt (DGF)	Marijuana Education and Treatment Fund Alternate	T
1160	M/C Protec (Fed)	Marine/Coastal Protection	F
1196	Master LOC (Other)	Master Lease Line of Credit	T
1247	MedRecover (DGF)	Medicaid Monetary Recoveries	F
1095	Med Facil (Other)	Medical Facilities Special Bond Guarantee Account	T
1094	MHT Admin (Other)	Mental Health Trust Administration	T
1092	MHTAAR (Other)	Mental Health Trust Authority Authorized Receipts	T
1192	Mine Trust (Other)	Mine Reclamation Trust Fund	F
1067	Mining RLF (DGF)	Mining Revolving Loan Fund	T
1120	Motor Fuel (UGF)	Motor Fuel Tax Increase	F
1249	Motor Fuel (DGF)	Motor Fuel Tax Receipts	T
1121	MultiFunds (Other)	Multiple Funds pre FY94	F
1233	MBB Bonds (Other)	Municipal Bond Bank Bonds	T
1087	Muni Match (DGF)	Municipal Capital Project Matching Grant Fund	F

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FUND_CODE	FUND_SHORT_NAME	FUND_LONG_NAME	ACTIVE
1045	Nat Guard (Other)	National Guard & Naval Militia Retirement System	T
1063	NPR Fund (Fed)	National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Special Revenue Fund	T
1217	NGF Earn (Other)	Non-GF Miscellaneous Earnings	T
1262	Roy to PF (DGF)	Non-mandatory Royalty Deposits to the Permanent Fund	T
1251	Non-UGF (Other)	Non-UGF Revenue (Fiscal Notes)	T
1052	Oil/Haz Fd (DGF)	Oil/Hazardous Release Prevention & Response Fund	T
1060	OF(Pre'84) (Other)	Other Funds (Pre-FY '84 Only)	F
1179	PFC (Other)	Passenger Facility Charges	T
1105	PF Gross (Other)	Permanent Fund Corporation Gross Receipts	T
1050	PFD Fund (Other)	Permanent Fund Dividend Fund	T
1041	PF ERA (UGF)	Permanent Fund Earnings Reserve Account	T
1118	Pioneers' (DGF)	Pioneers' Homes Receipts	F
1089	PCE Fund (DGF)	Power Cost Equalization & Rural Electric Capitalization Fund	F
1169	PCE Endow (DGF)	Power Cost Equalization Endowment Fund Earnings	F
1073	Pwr Dv RLF (DGF)	Power Development Revolving Loan Fund	F
1062	Power Proj (DGF)	Power Project Fund	T
1028	Pre90 PRGM (DGF)	Pre-FY90 Program Receipts	F
1147	PublicBldg (Other)	Public Building Fund	T
1029	PERS Trust (Other)	Public Employees Retirement Trust Fund	T
1066	Pub School (Other)	Public School Trust Fund	T
1132	PublOther (DGF)	Publications and Other Services - FY88	F
1012	Rail Energy (UGF)	Railbelt Energy Fund	F
1085	Rail InTie (DGF)	Railbelt Interlie Reserve Fund	F
1222	REAA Fund (Other)	REAA and Small Municipal School District School Fund	T
1040	Real Est (DGF)	Real Estate Recovery Fund	T
1255	Reaprops (Other)	Reappropriations	T
1156	Rcpt Svcs (DGF)	Receipt Supported Services	T
1246	RcdvsmFund (DGF)	Recidivism Reduction Fund	T
1207	RCS Impact (Other)	Regional Cruise Ship Impact Fund	F
1141	RCA Rcpts (DGF)	Regulatory Commission of Alaska Receipts	T
1210	Ren Energy (DGF)	Renewable Energy Grant Fund	T
1161	RRD Fund (DGF)	Renewable Resources Development Fund	F
1072	Res Energy (DGF)	Residential Energy Conservation Fund	F
1124	Res Receip (DGF)	Resource Assessment Receipts - FY88	F
1171	Rest Just (Other)	Restorative Justice Account	T
1000	Restrtd GF (DGF)	Restricted General Fund	F
1143	RHIF/LTC (Other)	Retiree Health Insurance Fund/Long-Term Care	F
1142	RHIF/MM (Other)	Retiree Health Insurance Fund/Major Medical	F
1009	Rev Bonds (Other)	Revenue Bonds	T
1245	AirPrt IA (Other)	Rural Airport Lease I/A	T
1244	AirPrt Rcpts (Other)	Rural Airport Receipts	T
1164	Rural Dev (DGF)	Rural Development Initiative Fund	T
1051	RuralEcDev (DGF)	Rural Economic Development Initiative Fund	F
1065	Rural Elec (DGF)	Rural Electrification Revolving Loan Fund	F
1080	Schl Const (DGF)	School Construction Grant Fund	F
1030	School Fnd (DGF)	School Fund	T
1025	Sci/Tech (DGF)	Science & Technology Endowment Income	F
1176	Sci/T End (DGF)	Science and Technology Endowment	F
1031	Sec Injury (DGF)	Second Injury Fund Reserve Account	T
1189	SeniorCare (DGF)	Senior Care Fund	F
1078	Sr Housing (DGF)	Senior Housing Revolving Loan Fund	F
1261	Shared Tax (DGF)	Shared Taxes	T
1154	Shore Fish (DGF)	Shore Fisheries Development Lease Program	T
1170	SBED RLF (DGF)	Small Business Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund	T
1057	Small Bus (DGF)	Small Business Revolving Loan Fund	F

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Fund Sources & Fund Groups

Funding Codes Currently in Use as of 11/13/2020 (Alphabetical Order)

FUND_CODE	FUND_SHORT_NAME	FUND_LONG_NAME	ACTIVE
1195	Snow Rcpts (DGF)	Snow Machine Registration Receipts	T
1086	SE Energy (DGF)	Southeast Energy Fund	F
1234	LicPlates (DGF)	Special License Plates Receipts	T
1022	Corp Rcpts (Other)	State Corporation Receipts	F
1153	State Land (DGF)	State Land Disposal Income Fund	T
1019	Reforest (Other)	State Land Reforestation Fund	F
1243	SBR Fund (UGF)	Statutory Budget Reserve Fund	T
1108	Stat Desig (Other)	Statutory Designated Program Receipts	T
1136	SBS IA (Other)	Supplemental Benefits Systems Inter-Agency Receipts	F
1033	Surpl Prop (Fed)	Surplus Federal Property Revolving Fund	T
1242	ERA 1242 (UGF)	Sustainable Earnings Reserve Account	F
1034	Teach Ret (Other)	Teachers Retirement Trust Fund	T
1151	VoTech Ed (DGF)	Technical Vocational Education Program Receipts	T
1178	temp code (UGF)	temporary code	T
1109	Test Fish (DGF)	Test Fisheries Receipts	T
1155	Timber Rcp (DGF)	Timber Sale Receipts	T
1119	Tobac Sett (UGF)	Tobacco Settlement	F
1167	TobSetSale (Other)	Tobacco Settlement Revenue Sale	F
1168	Tob ED/CES (DGF)	Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund	T
1058	Tour RLF (DGF)	Tourism Revolving Loan Fund	F
1049	Trng Bldg (DGF)	Training and Building Fund	T
1149	TAPL (Fed)	Trans-Alaska Pipeline System Liability Fund	F
1183	Trans Proj (Other)	Transportation Project Fund	F
1228	UGFSequest (UGF)	UGF Associated with Sequestration	F
1259	AMHS UGF (UGF)	UGF Deposits to the AMHS Fund	T
1258	CIF UGF (UGF)	UGF Deposits to the CIF	T
1250	UGF Rev (UGF)	UGF Revenue (Fiscal Notes)	F
1079	Tank RLF (DGF)	Underground Storage Tank Revolving Loan Fund	F
1215	UCR Rcpts (Other)	Unified Carrier Registration Receipts	T
1088	Uninc Mch (DGF)	Unincorporated Community Capital Matching Grant Fund	F
1015	UA/DFA SVC (DGF)	University of Alaska Dormitory/Food/Auxiliary Service	F
1039	UA/ICR (DGF)	University of Alaska Indirect Cost Recovery	F
1010	UA/INT INC (DGF)	University of Alaska Interest Income	F
1174	UA I/A (Other)	University of Alaska Intra-Agency Transfers	T
1048	Univ Rcpt (DGF)	University of Alaska Restricted Receipts	T
1038	UA/STF SVC (DGF)	University of Alaska Student Tuition/Fees/Services	F
1004	Gen Fund (UGF)	Unrestricted General Fund Receipts	T
1127	User Fees (DGF)	User Fees - FY88	F
1047	SSBG (Fed)	USHHS Social Services Block Grant	F
1238	VaccAssess (DGF)	Vaccine Assessment Account	F
1200	VehRntlTax (DGF)	Vehicle Rental Tax Receipts	T
1035	Vets RLF (DGF)	Veterans Revolving Loan Fund	F
1117	VocRehab F (Other)	Voc Rehab Small Business Enterprise Revolving Fund (Federal)	T
1237	VocRehab S (DGF)	Voc Rehab Small Business Enterprise Revolving Fund (State)	T
1214	WhitTunnel (Other)	Whittier Tunnel Toll Receipts	T
1203	WCBenGF (DGF)	Workers Compensation Benefits Guarantee Fund	T
1157	Wrkrs Safe (DGF)	Workers Safety and Compensation Administration Account	T

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The Constitution of the State of Alaska

Article IX

Finance and Taxation

Section 9.1 - Taxing Power.

The power of taxation shall never be surrendered. This power shall not be suspended or contracted away, except as provided in this article.

Section 9.2 - Nondiscrimination.

The lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to the residents of the State.

Section 9.3 - Assessment Standards.

Standards for appraisal of all property assessed by the State or its political subdivisions shall be prescribed by law.

Section 9.4 - Exemptions.

The real and personal property of the State or its political subdivisions shall be exempt from taxation under conditions and exceptions which may be provided by law. All, or any portion of, property used exclusively for non-profit religious, charitable, cemetery, or educational purposes, as defined by law, shall be exempt from taxation. Other exemptions of like or different kind may be granted by general law. All valid existing exemptions shall be retained until otherwise provided by law.

Section 9.5 - Interests in Government Property.

Private leaseholds, contracts, or interests in land or property owned or held by the United States, the State, or its political subdivisions, shall be taxable to the extent of the interests.

Section 9.6 - Public Purpose.

No tax shall be levied, or appropriation of public money made, or public property transferred, nor shall the public credit be used, except for a public purpose.

Section 9.7 - Dedicated Funds.

The proceeds of any state tax or license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as provided in Section 15 of this article or when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of Alaska.

Section 9.8 - State Debt.

No state debt shall be contracted unless authorized by law for capital improvements or unless authorized by law for housing loans for veterans, and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote on the question. The State may, as provided by law and without ratification, contract debt for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, meeting natural disasters, or redeeming indebtedness outstanding at the time this constitution becomes effective.

Section 9.9 - Local Debts.

No debt shall be contracted by any political subdivision of the State, unless authorized for capital improvements by its governing body and ratified by a majority vote of those qualified to vote and voting on the question.

Section 9.10 - Interim Borrowing.

The State and its political subdivisions may borrow money to meet appropriations for any fiscal year in anticipation of the collection of the revenues for that year, but all debt so contracted shall be paid before the end of the next fiscal year.

Section 9.11 - Exceptions.

The restrictions on contracting debt do not apply to debt incurred through the issuance of revenue bonds by a public enterprise or public corporation of the State or a political subdivision, when the only security is the revenues of the enterprise or corporation. The restrictions do not apply to indebtedness to be paid from special assessments on the benefited property, nor do they apply to refunding indebtedness of the State or its political subdivisions.

Section 9.12 - Budget.

The governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law, a budget for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed expenditures and anticipated income of all departments, offices, and agencies of the State. The governor, at the same time, shall submit a general appropriation bill to authorize the proposed expenditures, and a bill or bills covering recommendations in the budget for new or additional revenues.

Section 9.13 - Expenditures.

No money shall be withdrawn from the treasury except in accordance with appropriations made by law. No obligation for the payment of money shall be incurred except as authorized by law. Unobligated appropriations outstanding at the end of the period of time specified by law shall be void.

Section 9.14 - Legislative Post-Audit.

The legislature shall appoint an auditor to serve at its pleasure. He shall be a certified public accountant. The auditor shall conduct post-audits as prescribed by law and shall report to the legislature and to the governor.

Section 9.15 - Alaska Permanent Fund.

At least twenty-five per cent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be used only for those income-producing investments specifically designated by law as eligible for permanent fund investments. All income from the permanent fund shall be deposited in the general fund unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 9.16 - Appropriation Limit.

Except for appropriations for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropriations of revenue bond proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on general obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from a non-State source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenues of a public enterprise or public corporation of the State that issues revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made for a fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500,000,000 by more than the cumulative change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by law, in population and inflation since July 1, 1981. Within this limit, at least one-third shall be reserved for capital projects and loan appropriations. The legislature may exceed this limit in bills for appropriations to the Alaska permanent fund and in bills for appropriations for capital projects, whether of bond proceeds or otherwise, if each bill is approved by the governor, or passed by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature over a veto or item veto,

or becomes law without signature, and is also approved by the voters as prescribed by law. Each bill for appropriations for capital projects in excess of the limit shall be confined to capital projects of the same type, and the voters shall, as provided by law, be informed of the cost of operations and maintenance of the capital projects. No other appropriation in excess of this limit may be made except to meet a state of disaster declared by the governor as prescribed by law. The governor shall cause any unexpended and unappropriated balance to be invested so as to yield competitive market rates to the treasury.

Section 9.17 - Budget Reserve Fund.

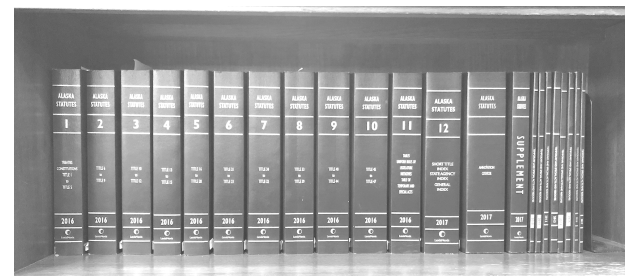
(a) There is established as a separate fund in the State treasury the budget reserve fund. Except for money deposited into the permanent fund under Section 15 of this article, all money received by the State after July 1, 1990, as a result of the termination, through settlement or otherwise, of an administrative proceeding or of litigation in a State or federal court involving mineral lease bonuses, rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments or bonuses, or involving taxes imposed on mineral income, production, or property, shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund. Money in the budget reserve fund shall be invested so as to yield competitive market rates to the fund. Income of the fund shall be retained in the fund. Section 7 of this article does not apply to deposits made to the fund under this subsection. Money may be appropriated from the fund only as authorized under (b) or (c) of this section.

(b) If the amount available for appropriation for a fiscal year is less than the amount appropriated for the previous fiscal year, an appropriation may be made from the budget reserve fund. However, the amount appropriated from the fund under this subsection may not exceed the amount necessary, when added to other funds available for appropriation, to provide for

total appropriations equal to the amount of appropriations made in the previous calendar year for the previous fiscal year.

(c) An appropriation from the budget reserve fund may be made for any public purpose upon affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature.

(d) If an appropriation is made from the budget reserve fund, until the amount appropriated is repaid, the amount of money in the general fund available for appropriation at the end of each succeeding fiscal year shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund. The legislature shall implement this subsection by law.



Alaska Statutes**Title 37. Public Finance****Chapter 37.05. Fiscal Procedures Act****Article 01. Administration****Sec. 37.05.010. Bond of commissioner of administration.**

The commissioner of administration, before entering upon official duties, shall execute a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$10,000 payable to the state, conditioned upon the faithful performance of duties imposed by law. The premium on each bond shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses of the department.

Sec. 37.05.020. Regulations.

The Department of Administration shall adopt regulations for the performance of its powers or duties, the execution of its business, and its relations to and business with other state agencies.

Sec. 37.05.030. Financial reports and statements. [Repealed, Sec. 19 ch 6 SLA 1998].

Sec. 37.05.035. Annual state loan reports.

Each state agency that makes or purchases a loan shall prepare an annual report of the aggregate of all loans, by type, made or purchased by the state agency during the preceding fiscal year. The report must include the estimated rate of interest that would have been charged if the loan had been made or purchased at prevailing market rates and must include the difference between the return on the loan that would have been realized under that estimated rate of interest and the return on the loans under the interest rate actually charged. In the absence of a prevailing market rate in the

state, the state agency shall use a rate that, in the judgment of the agency, is comparable to a prevailing market rate. The report must also include an analysis of the income groups benefited under the loan programs. By January 30 of each year the state agency shall notify the legislature that the report prepared under this section is available.

Sec. 37.05.040. Legal custody of records.

The commissioner has the legal custody of all records, memoranda, writing, entries, prints, representations, or combinations of them, of any act, transaction, occurrence, or event of the department.

Sec. 37.05.050. Federal funds.

Federal funds received by an agency shall be deposited in the state treasury and disbursed in the same manner as other state money. Federal funds are subject to the fiscal controls imposed by this chapter, except where federal laws or regulations prevent the funds from being deposited, appropriated, allocated, accounted for, or expended as provided by this chapter and other laws not inconsistent with this chapter.

Sec. 37.05.060. - 37.05.120 [Repealed, Sec. 3 ch 188 SLA 1970].

Article 02. Uniform Accounting**Sec. 37.05.130. General powers.**

The Department of Administration is responsible for all accounts and purchases.

Sec. 37.05.140. Accounting system.

(a) The Department of Administration shall maintain centralized accounting records that include the general and controlling accounts of the state. The state agencies shall prepare and transmit the documents prescribed by the

department and shall submit the reports and statements required in order to carry out this chapter. Statistical or cost accounts related to the control accounts may be maintained by the department or by the agency as determined by the department, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned. Duplicate accounting records may not be maintained, except in the office of the Department of Administration as it directs.

(b) [Repealed, Sec. 18 ch 9 SLA 1994].

(c) [Repealed, Sec. 18 ch 9 SLA 1994].

(d) The Department of Administration after consultation with the head of the agency concerned may decide not to maintain all or any part of the accounting records for an agency if the department finds that to do so would result in an appreciable loss of federal grant-in-aid funds to defray the administrative costs of maintaining the records.

Sec. 37.05.142. Accounting for program receipts.

The Department of Administration shall establish and maintain separate accounts by program source for all program receipts that state agencies deposit under AS 37.10.050 or under another statute if the program receipts are exempted by law from the deposit requirements of AS 37.10.050.

Sec. 37.05.144. Appropriations based upon program receipts.

The annual estimated balance in each account maintained under AS 37.05.142 may be used by the legislature to make appropriations to state agencies to administer the programs generating the program receipts, to implement the laws related to the functions generating the program receipts, or to cover costs associated with the collection of the program receipts.

Sec. 37.05.146. Definition of program receipts and non-general fund program receipts.

(a) In AS 37.05.142 - 37.05.146 and AS 37.07.080 "program receipts" means fees, charges, income earned on assets, and other state money received by a state agency in connection with the performance of its functions. Unless otherwise provided in this section, program receipts are accounted for within, and appropriated from, the general fund of the state.

(b) The program receipts listed in this subsection are accounted for separately, and appropriations from these program receipts are not made from the unrestricted general fund:

- (1) federal receipts;
- (2) University of Alaska receipts (AS 14.40.491);
- (3) designated program receipts; in this paragraph, "designated program receipts" means money received by the state from a source other than the state or federal government that is restricted to a specific use by the terms of a gift, grant, bequest, or contract;
- (4) receipts of or from the trust established by AS 37.14.400 - 37.14.450, except reimbursements described in AS 37.14.410;
- (5) receipts of the Alaska Fire Standards Council for which a taxpayer is allowed a credit under AS 21.89.075.

(c) The program receipts of the following are accounted for separately, and appropriations from these program receipts are not made from the unrestricted general fund:

- (1) highway working capital fund (AS 44.68.210);

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(2) *[Repealed, Sec. 10 ch 58 SLA 2006]*.

(3) loan funds;

(4) international airport revenue fund (AS 37.15.430);

(5) corporate receipts earned or managed by a public corporation of the state;

(6) fish and game fund (AS 16.05.100);

(7) school fund (AS 43.50.140);

(8) training and building fund (AS 23.20.130);

(9) retirement funds (AS 14.25, AS 22.25, AS 26.05.222 , AS 39.35, and former AS 39.37);

(10) permanent fund (art. IX, sec. 15, Alaska Constitution);

(11) public school trust fund (AS 37.14.110);

(12) second injury fund (AS 23.30.040);

(13) fishermen's fund (AS 23.35.060);

(14) FICA administration fund (AS 39.30.050);

(15) receipts of the employee benefits program established under AS 39.30.150 - 39.30.180;

(16) receipts of the deferred compensation program established under AS 39.45;

(17) clean air protection fund (AS 46.14.260);

(18) receipts of the group insurance programs established under AS 39.30.090;

(19) mental health trust fund (AS 37.14.031);

(20) Alaska children's trust (AS 37.14.200);

(21) commercial fisheries test fishing operations (AS 16.05.050(a)(15));

(22) Regulatory Commission of Alaska under AS 42.05 and AS 42.06 and AS 42.08;

(23) Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission under AS 31.05;

(24) receipts of the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development under AS 08.01.065 and from fines and penalties collected in licensing and disciplinary actions for occupations under AS 08.01.010;

(25) receipts from the seafood marketing assessment under AS 16.51.120-16.51.170, and receipts of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute;

(26) the administrative cost charge under AS 44.33.113 for the state's role in the federal community development quota program;

(27) dive fishery management assessment receipts (AS 43.76.150), salmon fishery assessment receipts (AS 43.76.220), and permit buy-back assessment receipts (AS 43.76.300);

(28) process service fees collected by the Department of Public Safety;

(29) Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission under AS 16.05.490 , 16.05.530, and AS 16.43;

(30) receipts of the Alaska Vocational Technical Center;

(31) Alaska Pioneers' Home and Alaska Veterans' Home care and support receipts under AS 47.55.030;

(32) receipts of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities from tolls charged for use of the Whittier Tunnel;

(33) receipts of the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, division of insurance, from license fees and fees for services;

(34) receipts of the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development from its

functions relating to banking, securities, and corporations;

(35) receipts of the Department of Corrections from the electronic prisoner monitoring program under AS 33.30.065 (d);

(36) receipts of the Department of Corrections from the operation of community residential centers;

(37) receipts of the Alaska Police Standards Council;

(38) receipts of the Department of Public Safety from fees for fire and life safety plan checks under AS 18.70.080 (b);

(39) receipts of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities from the measurement standards and commercial vehicle enforcement program;

(40) receipts of the Department of Education and Early Development for teacher certification under AS 14.20.020;

(41) receipts of the Professional Teaching Practices Commission from professional certification fees;

(42) receipts of the Department of Health and Social Services, Bureau of Vital Statistics;

(43) receipts of the Department of Corrections from the inmate telephone system;

(44) receipts of the Department of Public Safety from the Alaska automated fingerprint system under AS 44.41.025 (b);

(45) receipts of the Department of Administration from the boat registration program under AS 05.25.096;

(46) state land disposal program (AS 38.04.022);

(47) shore fisheries development lease program account (AS 38.05.082(f));

(48) timber receipts account (AS 38.05.110);

(49) workers' safety and compensation administration account (AS 23.05.067);

(50) receipts of fees for recording and related services of the Department of Natural Resources (AS 40.17.030 (a)(10), 40.17.070; AS 44.37.025(b), 44.37.027(c); AS 45.29.303 (b), 45.29.525, and 45.29.619(b));

(51) receipts described in AS 46.03.482 (b)(1) and (2) received under the commercial passenger vessel environmental compliance program;

(52) receipts of the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development for fees for business licenses and license endorsements under AS 43.70;

(53) receipts of fees for certain inspections deposited under AS 05.20.060, AS 18.60.360, 18.60.395, 18.60.800, and AS 18.62.030 in the building safety account created under AS 44.31.025;

(54) passenger facility charges collected at state-owned and operated airports under Federal Aviation Administration guidelines;

(55) money received by the Department of Environmental Conservation from the inspection of food under AS 17.20;

(56) fees received by the Department of Natural Resources under AS 41.21.026;

(57) application and renewal fees received by the Department of Public Safety under AS 18.65.400 - 18.65.490 for licenses for security guards and security guard agencies;

(58) fees received by the Department of Public Safety under AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.790 for the issuance,

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renewal, and replacement of permits to carry concealed handguns;

(59) monetary recoveries by the Department of Health and Social Services of Medicaid expenditures from recipients, third parties, and providers under AS 47;

(60) the state's share of overpayments collected by the Department of Health and Social Services under AS 47.05.080;

(61) income received by the Department of Health and Social Services from a state or federal agency for children in foster care under AS 47.14.100;

(62) fees received by the Department of Health and Social Services under AS 44.29.022 for nursing and planning services provided at health centers;

(63) fees received by the Department of Health and Social Services under AS 44.29.022 for genetic screening clinics and specialty clinics;

(64) fees received by the Department of Health and Social Services under AS 18.08.080 for the certification of emergency medical technicians, emergency medical dispatchers, and emergency medical technician instructors;

(65) fees collected by the Department of Health and Social Services under AS 44.29.022 from the certification of x-ray machines;

(66) fees collected under AS 44.29.022 by the Department of Health and Social Services under the Alcohol Safety Action Program;

(67) fees received by the Department of Health and Social Services under AS 47.32;

(68) charges, rentals, and fees for airport or air navigation facility contracts, leases, and other arrangements under AS 02.15.020 and 02.15.090;

(69) fees for utility facility permits under AS 02.15.102, encroachment permits under AS 02.15.106, utility right-of-way permits under AS 19.25.010, and utility facility permits under AS 35.10.210;

(70) recoveries of repair costs for damage to highway fixtures;

(71) the state's share of child support collections for reimbursement of the cost of the Alaska temporary assistance program as provided under AS 25.27.120, 25.27.130, and AS 47.27.040;

(72) vehicle registration fees collected under AS 28.10.421 and other fees and charges collected under AS 28.10.441;

(73) fees for drivers' licenses, drivers' permits, renewals, and driver skills tests collected under AS 28.15.271;

(74) user fees and other fees collected by the Department of Education and Early Development under AS 14.57.010;

(75) student tuition and other fees related to schools that are operated by the state and collected under AS 14.07.030;

(76) receipts of fees for registration and renewal of registration for the sale of business opportunities under AS 45.66.040;

(77) emission control permit receipts account (AS 46.14.265);

(78) workers' compensation benefits guaranty fund (AS 23.30.082);

(79) receipts of the Department of Environmental Conservation from the registration of pesticides and broadcast chemicals and the licensing of pesticide applicators under AS 44.46.025;

(80) proceeds from prison employment, including

deductions from prisoner wages for the cost of confinement under AS 33.30.201 (b) and forfeited wages under AS 33.30.201 (e);

(81) fees collected under AS 18.74.080;

(82) civil legal services fund under AS 37.05.590;

(83) donations to the anatomical gift awareness fund under AS 13.50.150;

(84) crime victim compensation fund (AS 18.67.162);

(85) gifts, donations, and grants received by the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs for the purpose of establishing and maintaining Alaska veterans' cemeteries under AS 26.10.030 and AS 44.35.035(b);

(86) fines imposed and collected under AS 12.55.035;

(87) the vaccine assessment account under AS 18.09.230;

(88) monetary recoveries under AS 09.58 (Alaska Medical Assistance False Claim and Reporting Act);

(89) fees collected by the Department of Natural Resources, division of geological and geophysical surveys, under AS 41.08.045.

Sec. 37.05.150. Funds and accounts.

The accounting system shall be in accordance with accepted principles of governmental (fund) accounting and shall include both budgetary and property accounts. The system must provide records showing at all times by funds, accounts, and other pertinent classifications the amounts appropriated, the estimated revenue, actual revenue or receipts, the amounts available for expenditure, the total expenditures, the unliquidated obligations, actual balances on hand, and the unencumbered balances of appropriations for each state agency.

Sec. 37.05.151. [Renumbered as AS 37.05.500].

Sec. 37.05.152. [Renumbered as AS 37.05.510].

Sec. 37.05.153. [Renumbered as AS 37.05.520].

Sec. 37.05.156. [Renumbered as AS 37.05.540].

Sec. 37.05.157. , 37.05.158 Reserve for capital outlay account; reserve for energy facilities development account. [Repealed, Sec. 62 ch 14 SLA 1987].

Sec. 37.05.159. Reserve for emergency operating expenses account. [Repealed, Sec. 2 ch 58 SLA 1986].

Sec. 37.05.160. Property records.

The Department of Administration shall direct the use of inventory records by all state agencies to show all fixed and movable property of the state. The records must be based on a physical inventory and charged with all subsequent purchases and shall be reduced by all property traded in, condemned, or disposed of. The accuracy of the property record shall be verified periodically by actual inspection of the property by the department. The state agencies may be required to take physical inventory of properties annually and at other times as the department directs.

Sec. 37.05.165. Petty cash accounts.

The Department of Administration shall determine the amount of the petty cash accounts needed by each state agency and inspect the petty cash accounts at least once each year to determine that the total plus amounts of receipts for unreplenished disbursements is equal to the fixed sum of cash set aside. Shortages in petty cash accounts are a personal liability of the responsible head of the agency to whom the account is set aside. The department shall adopt necessary regulations governing use and replenishment of petty cash funds.

Sec. 37.05.170. Restrictions on payments and obligations.

Payment may not be made and obligations may not be incurred against a fund unless the Department of Administration certifies that its records disclose that there is a sufficient unencumbered balance available in the fund and that an appropriation or expenditure authorization has been made for the purpose for which it is intended to incur the obligation.

Sec. 37.05.180. Limitation on payment of warrants.

A warrant upon the state treasury may not be paid unless presented at the office of the commissioner of revenue within six months of the date of its issuance. A warrant not presented within that time is presumed abandoned, except where the warrant is for the payment of a permanent fund dividend or a benefit payment or refund under AS 14.25, AS 22.25, AS 26.05, AS 39.30, AS 39.35, former AS 39.37, or AS 39.45. Money held for an abandoned warrant shall be delivered to the custody of the Department of Revenue to be administered as unclaimed property under AS 34.45.

Sec. 37.05.190. Pre-audit of claims.

(a) The Department of Administration shall examine and audit every receipt, account, bill, claim, refund, and demand on the funds in the state treasury arising from activities carried on by state agencies. It shall determine whether or not the obligation is incurred in accordance with laws and regulations adopted under authority of law, and that the amount is correct and is unpaid.

(b) The department may not approve for payment an account, bill, claim, refund, or demand on funds in the state treasury unless the claim is ordered by act of the legislature or is contracted against the state by an authorized officer or agent of the state.

Sec. 37.05.200. Pre-audit of receipts.

The Department of Revenue shall transmit to the Department of Administration copies of receipt documents showing all receipts received by the Department of Revenue. The receipt documents shall be audited, examined, and the amounts entered in the proper accounts in the records of the Department of Administration. The Department of Administration may adopt regulations to establish the system for providing current receipt documents.

Sec. 37.05.210. Fiscal reporting and statistics.

(a) The Department of Administration shall

- (1) file with the governor and with the legislative auditor before December 16 a report of the financial transactions of the preceding fiscal year and of the financial condition of the state as of the end of that year, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and audited by the legislative auditor in accordance with generally accepted audit standards, with comments and supplementary data that the Department of Administration considers necessary; this report shall be printed for the information of the legislature and the public;
- (2) compile statistics necessary for the budget and other statistics required by the governor;
- (3) file a travel and compensation report with the legislature by January 31 of each year containing detailed information for the previous calendar year of the salaries, per diem, travel expenses, relocation expenses, and any additional allowances for

(A) the governor, the lieutenant governor, and the chiefs of staff of the governor and lieutenant governor;

(B) the president and vice-president of the University of Alaska and the chancellors of the individual campuses of the university;

(C) the commissioners or other executive heads of the principal departments in the executive branch of state government, and the deputy commissioners and division directors in those departments; and

(D) the executive heads of public corporations created by law, including the Alaska Railroad Corporation.

(b) By January 21 of each year, the University of Alaska and each public corporation shall provide the information related to salaries, per diem, travel expenses, relocation expenses, and any additional allowances to the Department of Administration in the form and manner prescribed by the department.

Title 37. Public Finance

Chapter 37.05. Fiscal Procedures Act

Article 06. Special Funds

Sec. 37.05.540. Budget reserve fund; appropriation limit.

(a) There is established as a separate fund in the state treasury the budget reserve fund. The budget reserve fund consists of appropriations to the fund. Money received by the state that is subject to the appropriation limit under (b) of this section and that exceeds that limit, may be appropriated to the budget reserve fund.

(b) Except for appropriations to the permanent fund or for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropriations to the budget reserve fund, appropriations of revenue bond proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on general obligation bonds, and appropriations of

money received from a nonstate source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenue of a public enterprise or public corporation of the state that issues revenue bonds, appropriations from the mental health trust settlement income account (AS 37.14.036), and appropriations made to the mental health trust fund (AS 37.14.031), appropriations from the treasury made in a fiscal year may not exceed appropriations made in the preceding fiscal year by more than five percent plus the change in population and inflation since the beginning of the preceding fiscal year. For purposes of applying this limit an appropriation is considered to be made in the fiscal year in which it is enacted and a reappropriation remains attributed to the fiscal year in which the original appropriation is enacted. The determination of the change in population for purposes of this subsection shall be based on an annual estimate of population by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. The determination of the change in inflation for purposes of this subsection shall be based on the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for Anchorage prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The amount of money received by the state that is subject to the appropriation limit includes the balance in the general fund carried forward from the preceding fiscal year.

(c) If the legislature determines that the money subject to the appropriation limit received by the state in a fiscal year is less than the maximum permitted to be appropriated under (b) of this section, up to 25 percent of the balance of the budget reserve fund may be appropriated to the general fund.

(d) The Department of Revenue shall manage and invest assets of the budget reserve fund in the manner set out for the management and investment of the assets of the general fund under AS 37.10.070. Income from investment of the budget reserve fund may be appropriated to the fund each year by law.

(e) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, appropriations may be made from the budget reserve fund needed by the governor to meet a disaster. In this subsection, “disaster” has the meaning given in AS 26.23.900.

Title 37. Public Finance

Chapter 07. Executive Budget Act

Sec. 37.07.010. Statement of policy.

It is the purpose of this chapter to establish a comprehensive system for state program and financial management that furthers the capacity of the governor and legislature to plan and finance the services that they determine the state will provide for its citizens. The system must include procedures for

- (1) the orderly establishment, continuing review, and periodic revision of the program goals and policies of state agencies and financial goals and policies of the state;
- (2) the development, coordination and review of long-range program and financial plans that will implement established state goals and policies;
- (3) the preparation, coordination, analysis, and enactment of a budget that is organized to focus on the services provided by state agencies and on the cost of those services and that provides for implementation of policies and plans, in the succeeding budget period;
- (4) the evaluation of alternatives to existing policies, plans and procedures that offer potential for more efficient state services;
- (5) the regular appraisal and reporting of program performance;

(6) public participation in the development of the annual budget, including opportunity for the public to review and comment upon the plans and programs of the Office of the Governor and all state agencies in the executive branch, the legislature, the judicial system, the University of Alaska, and the public corporations of the state.

Sec. 37.07.014. Responsibilities of the legislature.

(a) To carry out its legislative power under art. II, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and to promote results-based government, the legislature shall issue a mission statement for each agency and the desired results the agency should achieve. The legislature may issue a separate mission statement for a subunit of an agency. A mission statement and desired results should promote the efficient, measured use of the state’s resources. A mission statement and desired results constitute policy under which an agency shall operate, and, where appropriate, the mission statement may be implemented by statute.

(b) The legislature shall provide for a budget review function that promotes results-based government. The legislature shall adopt a method of measuring results for each agency, and measurements shall be reported semi-annually by each agency to the legislature. The reports shall be used by the legislature to evaluate whether the mission and desired results for that agency or subunit of the agency are being achieved.

(c) The legislature shall analyze the comprehensive operating and capital improvements programs and financial plans recommended by the governor.

(d) To foster results-based government, to carry out the mission statements, and to obtain desired results, the legislature shall authorize the comprehensive operating and capital improvements programs and financial plans. The legislature shall allocate the state’s resources for effective and efficient delivery of public services by

- (1) clearly identifying desired results;
- (2) setting priorities;
- (3) assigning accountability; and
- (4) using methods for measuring, reporting, and evaluating results.

(e) The legislature shall

- (1) provide for a post-audit function to cover financial transactions, program accomplishment, and compliance with legislative intent;
- (2) adopt or revise the estimate of receipts required to balance the succeeding fiscal year's budget in order that proposed expenditures do not exceed estimated receipts for that fiscal year;
- (3) adopt, revise, or initiate revenue measures in order to balance the succeeding fiscal year's budget and the capital improvements section of the budget for the succeeding six years.

(f) To help fulfill the legislature's responsibilities under this section and achieve results-based government, each agency shall

- (1) allocate resources to achieve the mission and desired results established by the legislature;
- (2) express desired results established by the legislature and other program results in measurable terms;
- (3) measure progress towards mission statements and desired results established by the legislature and other results;
- (4) promote activities consistent with mission statements and desired results established by the legislature that reduce or avoid future costs;

- (5) plan for the short-term and the long-term using consistent assumptions for major demographic and other trends; and
- (6) require accountability at all levels for meeting program mission statements and desired results established by the legislature.

Sec. 37.07.016. Governor's use of mission statements.

To carry out the executive power under art. III, sec. 1 and sec. 16, Constitution of the State of Alaska, the governor shall use the mission statements and desired results issued by the legislature as a guide to implement and execute the law. The governor shall assure that each agency complies with the mission statement and achieves the desired results identified by the legislature.

Sec. 37.07.020. Responsibilities of the governor.

(a) The governor shall prepare a budget for the succeeding fiscal year that must cover all estimated receipts, including all grants, loans, and money received from the federal government and all proposed expenditures of the state government. The budget shall be organized so that the proposed expenditures for each agency are presented separately.

The budget must be accompanied by the information required under AS 37.07.050 and by the following separate bills:

- (1) an appropriation bill authorizing the operating and capital expenditures of the state's integrated comprehensive mental health program under AS 37.14.003(a);
- (2) an appropriation bill authorizing state operating expenditures other than those included in the state's integrated comprehensive mental health program;

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(3) an appropriation bill authorizing capital expenditures other than those included in the state's integrated comprehensive mental health program; and

(4) a bill or bills covering recommendations, if any, in the budget for new or additional revenue. The budget for the succeeding fiscal year and each of the bills shall become public information on December 15 at which time the governor shall submit copies to the legislature and make copies available to the public. The bills, identical in content to the copies released on December 15, shall be delivered to the rules committee of each house before the fourth legislative day of the next regular session for introduction.

(b) In addition to the budget and bills submitted under (a) of this section, the governor shall submit a capital improvements program covering the succeeding six fiscal years. The governor shall also submit a fiscal plan with estimates of significant sources and uses of funds for the succeeding 10 fiscal years. The fiscal plan

(1) must include sufficient details to identify

(A) significant sources of funds;

(B) significant uses of funds, including lump sum projections of

(i) operating expenditures;

(ii) capital expenditures;

(iii) debt service expenditures;

(iv) fund capitalizations;

(v) appropriations of income of the Alaska permanent fund (art. IX, Sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska), if any;

(2) must balance sources and uses of funds held while providing for essential state services and protecting the economic stability of the state;

(3) must include projected balances of significant funds held in separate accounts, including the budget reserve fund (art. IX, Sec. 17, Constitution of the State of Alaska), the public education fund (AS 14.17.300), and the Alaska capital income fund (AS 37.05.565);

(4) must set out significant assumptions used in the projections with sufficient detail to enable the legislature to rely on the fiscal plan in understanding, evaluating, and resolving issues of state budgeting including information that supports major areas of operating increases, such as population demographics that affect the need for particular government services.

(c) Proposed expenditures may not exceed estimated revenue for the succeeding fiscal year. The expenditures proposed in the six-year capital improvements program and financial plan may not exceed the estimated revenue and bond authorizations passed and proposed.

(d) *[Repealed, Sec. 35 ch 126 SLA 1994].*

(e) The budget prepared under (a) of this section must present the proposed operating expenditures for each agency for annual facility operations, annual maintenance and repair, and periodic renewal and replacement for components of public buildings and facilities separately from the other proposed operating expenditures by the agency. Proposed annual appropriations for an agency's facility operations, maintenance and repair, and renewal and replacement for components of public buildings and facilities contained in an appropriation bill prepared under (a) of this section must be presented separately from appropriations for other proposed operating expenditures by the agency.

Sec. 37.07.030. Responsibilities of the legislature. [Repealed, Sec. 9 ch 27 SLA 1998].

Sec. 37.07.040. Office of management and budget.

The Alaska office of management and budget shall

(1) assist the governor in meeting the requirements of AS 37.07.020, including the coordination and analysis of state agency goals and objectives, plans, and budget requests;

(2) prepare for submission to the governor an annually updated six-year capital improvements program and the proposed capital improvements budget for the coming fiscal year, the latter to include individual project justification with documentation of estimated project cost;

(3) develop procedures to produce the information needed for effective policy decision making, including procedures to provide for the dissemination of information about plans, programs, and budget requests to be included in the annual budget and opportunity for public review and comment during the period of budget preparation;

(4) assist state agencies in their statement of goals and objectives to achieve, among other things, the legislature's mission and desired results, preparation of plans, assessments of the extent to which missions and desired results have been achieved, budget requests, and reporting of program performance; all documents forwarded by the office to a state agency containing instructions for the preparation of program plans and budget requests and the reporting of program performance are public information after the date they are forwarded;

(5) administer its responsibilities under the program execution provisions of this chapter so that the policy decisions and budget determinations of the governor and the legislature are implemented;

(6) provide the legislative finance division with the budget information it may request;

(7) provide the legislative finance division with an advance copy of the governor's budget workbooks at least seven days before the legislature convenes in a regular session;

(8) prepare the proposed capital improvements budget for the coming fiscal year evaluating both state and local requests from the standpoint of need, equity, and priorities of the jurisdiction; other factors such as project amounts, population, local financial match, federal funds being used for local match, municipality or unincorporated community acceptance of the facility, and all associated costs of the facility may be considered;

(9) for each department in the executive branch, report to the legislature by the 45th day of each regular session the amount of money appropriated to the department that is expected to lapse into the general fund at the end of the current fiscal year;

(10) establish and administer a state agency program performance management system involving planning, performance budgeting, performance measurement, and program evaluation; the office shall ensure that information generated under this system is useful for managing and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of agency operations;

(11) by January 15, list each lease-purchase agreement entered into by an agency during the immediately preceding fiscal year for the acquisition of equipment or other personal property, together with a description of the property acquired and financial details, including the purchase price, the term for payments, the amount of each payment, and the amount of interest or financing charges paid;

(12) work with state agencies to develop a standardized methodology to collect and store energy consumption and

expense data.

Sec. 37.07.045. Debt affordability analysis.

The Department of Revenue shall prepare a report that includes an inventory of state bonded debt, an estimate of state bonded debt that will be acquired within the next three years, and an evaluation of debt affordability. The report must conform to rating agency requirements for a debt affordability study. By January 31 each year, the report must be provided to the legislature for use in budget planning and made available to the public.

Sec. 37.07.050. Agency program and financial plans; mission statements.

(a) The agencies shall assure the development of a statewide system of results-based government designed to increase efficiency and effectiveness of state programs and services. Toward that end, each state agency shall, on a semi-annual basis, identify results-based measures that have been used to work toward achievement of the mission statement and desired results issued by the legislature and of other goals of the agency, and set out the results as measured. Each state agency shall also prepare information that shall be compiled and submitted on December 15 each year to the office, the legislature, and the legislative finance division; this information must

- (1) identify the agency mission and desired results established by the legislature;
- (2) identify the goals and objectives the agency will use to achieve the legislature's mission and desired results;
- (3) set out the results of any user group surveys and, if the results do not agree with the mission and desired results, goals, and objectives, explain why;
- (4) include written, defined methods of measuring results that apply to the responsibilities, products, and

services of the agency;

(5) identify results-based measures that have been used to work toward achievement of the mission statement and desired results issued by the legislature and other goals of the agency and set out the results as measured;

(6) identify surveys or other methods of gathering user group opinions that have been used by the agency to identify ways to improve its programs;

(7) identify methods of measuring performance when the mission statement and desired results issued by the legislature involve more than one agency and make recommendations to eliminate duplication of government functions and waste;

(8) identify ways in which the agency has involved its employees in the development of methods of measuring results, including opportunities for employee representatives to participate in committees established to develop methods of measuring results;

(9) include the budget requested to carry out the agency's proposed plans in the succeeding fiscal year, including information reflecting the expenditures during the last fiscal year, the expenditures authorized for the current fiscal year, the expenditures proposed for the succeeding fiscal year, an explanation of the services to be provided, the number of total positions for all persons employed or under contract by the agency for personal services including those rendered for capital improvement projects, the need for the services, the cost of the services, and other information requested by the office;

(10) include a report of agency receipts during the last fiscal year, an estimate of receipts during the current fiscal year, and an estimate of receipts for the succeeding fiscal year;

(11) identify legislation required to implement the proposed programs and financial plans;

(12) include an evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of specific alternatives to existing or proposed agency activities or administrative methods;

(13) prioritize the activities of the agency from the most important to the least important.

(b) The state agency proposals prepared under (a) of this section must describe the relationships of their program services to those of other agencies, of other governments, and of nongovernmental bodies.

(c) The office shall assist agencies in the preparation of their proposals under (a) of this section. This assistance may include technical assistance, organization of materials, centrally collected accounting, budgeting and personnel information, standards and guidelines formulation, population and other required data, and any other assistance that will help the state agencies produce the information necessary for efficient agency management and effective decision-making by the governor and the legislature.

(d) If any state agency fails to transmit the program and financial information provided under (a) of this section on the specified date, the office may prepare the information.

(e) The office shall compile and submit to the governor-elect in any year when a new governor has been elected, not later than November 20, a summary of the program and financial information prepared by state agencies.

(f) Budget requests for boards and commissions and for those agency programs for the fiscal year following termination under AS 44.66 shall be prepared and submitted. The recommended appropriation request must include

(1) an identification of the objectives intended for the program and the problem or need that the activities and

operations of the board, commission, or program is intended to address;

(2) an assessment of the degree to which the original objectives of the program have been achieved expressed in terms of performance, effects, or accomplishments of the program and of the program or need that it was intended to address;

(3) a statement of the performance and accomplishments of the program in each of the last four completed fiscal years and of the costs incurred in the operation of the program;

(4) a statement of the number and types of persons affected by operation of the program;

(5) a summary statement, for each of the last three completed fiscal years, of the number of personnel employed in carrying out the program and a summary of the cost of personnel employed under contract in carrying out the program;

(6) an assessment of the effect of the program on the economy of the state;

(7) an assessment of the degree to which the overall policies of the program, as expressed in regulations adopted by the agency, board, or commission and its decisions, meet the objectives of the legislature in establishing the program;

(8) an analysis of the services and performance estimated to be achieved if the life of the agency, board, or commission were to be continued;

(9) a prioritized list of the activities the agency, board, or commission would be expected to perform if the life of the agency, board, or commission were to be continued, from the most important to the least important.

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(g) All goals and objectives, plans, programs, estimates, budgets, and other documents forwarded to the office of management and budget by a state agency under this section are public information after the date they are forwarded.

(h) Each agency shall, with participation of its employees, develop methods for measuring agency results. A group or committee established by an agency to develop methods of measuring results shall include a representative of each of the bargaining units that represents employees of the agency.

Sec. 37.07.060. Governor's recommendation.

(a) The governor shall formulate the operating and capital budget, capital improvements program, and fiscal plan required to be recommended to the legislature by AS 37.07.020 after considering the state agency proposed program and financial plans prepared in accordance with AS 37.07.050, and other programs and alternatives that the governor considers appropriate. The plans must include the governor's recommended missions and results, recommended strategies to implement the missions and results, recommended measures for determining whether the missions and desired results are achieved, including an assessment of whether prior year missions and desired results have been achieved, recommended operating program for the succeeding fiscal year, recommended capital improvements program for the succeeding six fiscal years, recommended programs for the upgrading of public buildings and facilities prepared in accordance with AS 35.10.015, and recommended revenue measures to support the programs.

(b) The governor shall present the proposed comprehensive operating and capital improvements programs, and fiscal plan if it is required under AS 37.07.020(b), in a message to a joint session of the legislature before the fourth legislative day following the convening of the legislature in regular session. The message must be accompanied by an explanatory report

that summarizes recommended goals, plans, and appropriations. The report must contain

- (1) the coordinated program goals and objectives which the governor recommends to guide the decisions on the proposed program plans and budget appropriations;
- (2) the governor's operating program and budget recommendations for the succeeding fiscal year organized by agency as required by AS 37.07.020(a);
- (3) the governor's capital improvements program and budget recommendations for the succeeding fiscal year and capital improvements program for the succeeding six fiscal years, which must include

(A) a description of each project, its estimated cost for the year construction is to start and the estimated cost of the project adjusted for inflation over the estimated period of construction, and the source of financing for the project; the project description for a new building or a new facility or for a major addition to a building or facility should include a site plan, preliminary drawings, and architect's or engineer's total cost estimate for the project;

(B) a summary of projects previously authorized and not yet completed;

(C) a summary, listed by agency, of all previously proposed projects that have been deferred beyond the six years covered by the plan and the year in which construction has been rescheduled to begin;

(D) a forecast of the debt structure of the state and the various debt ratios over the life of the state's bonds outstanding, bonds authorized and to be issued, and bond authorizations recommended in the plan;

(E) a description of additional revenue measures needed to finance the plan in lieu of debt;

(F) bond election bills to authorize the bonds required to fund the projects scheduled for the first three years of the plan;

(G) projections of population of the state and its regions and communities;

(H) economic data and projections necessary for the evaluation of the plan;

(4) a summary of state receipts in the last fiscal year, a revised estimate for the current fiscal year, and an estimate for the succeeding fiscal year;

(5) a summary of expenditures during the last fiscal year, those authorized for the current fiscal year, and an estimate for the succeeding fiscal year;

(6) any additional information that will facilitate understanding of the governor's proposed programs and financial plans by the legislature and the public.

Sec. 37.07.062. Capital budget.

(a) Each appropriation bill authorizing capital expenditures required to be submitted to the legislature in AS 37.07.020(a) must be accompanied by documents supporting the expenditures for each of the capital projects funds (AS 44.42.080). The documents must list, for each project, the

- (1) project identification number;
- (2) project title;
- (3) source of funding;
- (4) amount expended on the project during the preceding fiscal year, the amount authorized for the current fiscal year, and the amount proposed to be expended during the succeeding fiscal year;
- (5) estimated start for construction;
- (6) cost of each subsequent phase with estimated

construction start and completion dates, for projects that will be completed in phases; and

(7) schedule of bond elections pertaining to the appropriation, including elections previously held.

(b) *[Repealed, § 19 ch 61 SLA 2014.]*

(c) *[Repealed, § 19 ch 61 SLA 2014.]*

(d) *[Repealed, § 19 ch 61 SLA 2014.]*

Sec. 37.07.070. Legislative review.

The legislature shall consider the governor's proposed comprehensive operating and capital improvements programs and financial plan if it is required under AS 37.07.020(b), evaluate alternatives to the plans, make program selections among the various alternatives, and determine, subject to available revenues, the level of funding required to support authorized state services. The presiding officer of each house may refer the fiscal plan to one or more committees. If the fiscal plan is referred, the first committee of referral shall hold at least one hearing on it. The operating and capital budgets of each agency shall be separately reviewed. During each regular session of the legislature, legislative review of the governor's supplemental appropriation bills and the governor's budget amendments are governed by the following time limits:

- (1) requests by the governor for supplemental appropriations for state agency operating and capital budgets for the current fiscal year may be introduced by the rules committee only through the 15th legislative day;
- (2) requests by the governor for budget amendments to state agency budgets for the budget fiscal year may be received and reviewed by the finance committees only through the 30th legislative day.

Sec. 37.07.080. Program execution.

(a) Except as limited by executive decisions of the governor, the mission statements and desired results issued by the legislature, appropriations by the legislature, and other provisions of law, the several state agencies have full authority for administering their program service assignments and are responsible for their proper management.

(b) Each state agency shall prepare an annual plan for the operation of each of its assigned programs except for programs that are exempted from this requirement by the office. The operations plan shall be prepared in the form and content and be transmitted on the date prescribed by the office.

(c) The office shall

(1) review each operations plan to determine that it is consistent with the executive decisions of the governor, the mission statement and desired results issued by the legislature, appropriations by the legislature, and other provisions of law, that it reflects proper planning and efficient management methods, and that appropriations have been made for the legislatively established purpose and will not be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year;

(2) approve the operations plan if satisfied that it meets the requirements under (1) of this subsection; otherwise, the office shall require revision of the operations plan in whole or in part.

(d) A state agency may not increase the salaries of its employees, employ additional employees, or expend money or incur obligations except in accordance with law and properly approved operations plan.

(e) Transfers or changes between objects of expenditures or between allocations may be made by the head of an agency

upon approval of the office. Transfers may not be made between appropriations, including transfers made through the use of a reimbursable service agreement or other agreement, except as provided in an act making the transfers between appropriations. However, a reimbursable service agreement or other agreement may be used to finance the provision of a service if

(1) the agency that requires the service has, by law, the authority to obtain or provide the service and has an appropriation that may be used for that purpose; and

(2) the agency that provides the service bills the agency administering the available funds based on

(A) the actual cost to provide the service; or

(B) a cost allocation method approved by the office.

(f) The office shall report quarterly to the governor and the legislature on the operations of each state agency, relating actual accomplishments to those planned and modifying, if necessary, the operations plan of any agency for the balance of the fiscal year.

(g) The governor may direct the withholding or reduction of appropriations to a state agency at any time during the fiscal year only if the governor determines that the planned expenditures can no longer be made due to factors outside the control of the state which make the expenditure factually impossible.

(h) The increase of an appropriation item based on additional federal or other program receipts not specifically appropriated by the full legislature may be expended in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) the governor shall submit a revised program to the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee for review;

(2) 45 days shall elapse before commencement of

expenditures under the revised program unless the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee earlier recommends that the state take part in the federally or otherwise funded activity;

(3) should the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee recommend within the 45-day period that the state not initiate the additional activity, the governor shall again review the revised program and if the governor determines to authorize the expenditure, the governor shall provide the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee with a statement of the governor's reasons before commencement of expenditures under the revised program.

Sec. 37.07.090. Performance reporting. [Repealed, Sec. 9 ch 27 SLA 1998].

Sec. 37.07.100. Proposed supplemental or special appropriations.

The governor from time to time may transmit to the legislature proposed supplemental or special appropriations in accordance with AS 37.07.070 which in the governor's judgment are necessary. However, if the governor finds that an emergency situation necessitates the proposal of supplemental or special appropriations, the governor may transmit them to the legislature at any time. The governor shall accompany each proposal with a statement of the reasons for it, including the reasons for its omission from the budget.

Sec. 37.07.110. Interpretation of chapter.

This chapter shall be construed as supplemental to all other state laws not in conflict with it. If a section or part of a section of this chapter is in conflict with federal requirements for a program for which federal grant-in-aid funds are available, the section or part, to the extent of the conflict, is inoperative.

Sec. 37.07.120. Definitions.

In this chapter,

(1) "agency" means a department, officer, institution, board, commission, bureau, division, or other administrative unit forming the state government and includes the Alaska Pioneers' Home, the Alaska Veterans' Home, and the University of Alaska, but does not include the legislature or the judiciary;

(2) "allocation" means an amount set out as a legislative guideline for expenditure by a state agency for a stated purpose within the total amount of an appropriation;

(3) "appropriation" means a maximum amount available for expenditure by a state agency for a stated purpose set out in an appropriation act;

(4) "capital projects" and "capital improvements" mean an allocation or appropriation item for an asset with an anticipated life exceeding one year and a cost exceeding \$25,000 and include land acquisition, construction, structural improvement, engineering and design for the project, and equipment and repair costs;

(5) "facility operations" means activities and expenses relating to the day-to-day operations of a building or facility, including utilities, janitorial service, security service, snow removal, and direct supervision of related maintenance activities;

(6) "fiscal year" means a year beginning on July 1 of one calendar year and ending on June 30 of the following calendar year;

(7) "maintenance and repair" means the day-to-day scheduled and preventive maintenance effort, including minor repair work, required to keep a building or facility operational and in a continuous state of readiness;

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(8) "object of expenditure" means a line item of expenditure within an allocation or an appropriation;

(9) "office" means the Alaska office of management and budget established in the Office of the Governor by AS 44.19.141;

(10) "renewal and replacement" means the scheduled replacement of worn-out major building components and the replacement or retrofitting of obsolete or inefficient building systems in order to maintain or extend the life of a building or facility.

Sec. 37.07.130. Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the Executive Budget Act.

Uniform Rules

RULE 42. Conference and Free Conference Committees.

(a) If one house refuses to concur in the amendments of the other it so notifies the amending house and requests that it recede from its amendments. The vote on receding from amendments is taken by the calling of the roll and the recording of the yeas and nays in the journal. A house recedes from its amendments only by a majority vote of the full membership of the house. If the house refuses to recede, the presiding officer of each house appoints three members to sit as a Conference Committee. The committee meets when mutually agreeable to its members. If the committee reaches agreement on previously adopted amendments to a bill adopted by either house, the committee then submits an identical report to each house. The report is not subject to amendment in either house. If the report is adopted by each house the bill is enrolled, signed, and transmitted to the governor. If the members of the Conference Committee cannot

agree on amendments, or if one or both houses refuses to adopt the committee report, the Conference Committee submits an identical written report to each house listing the specific points of disagreement for which the committee requests powers of free conference. The presiding officer of each house may then give limited powers of free conference only on the specific points listed. If the members of a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference cannot agree on amendments, or one or both houses refuses to adopt the committee report, it is then in order to appoint a Free Conference Committee. A member who served on a Conference Committee or a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference may not be appointed to a subsequent Conference Committee or Free Conference Committee concerning the same measure. The vote on adoption of a conference committee report is taken by the calling of the roll and the recording of the yeas and nays in the journal. Adoption requires a majority vote of the full membership of each house.

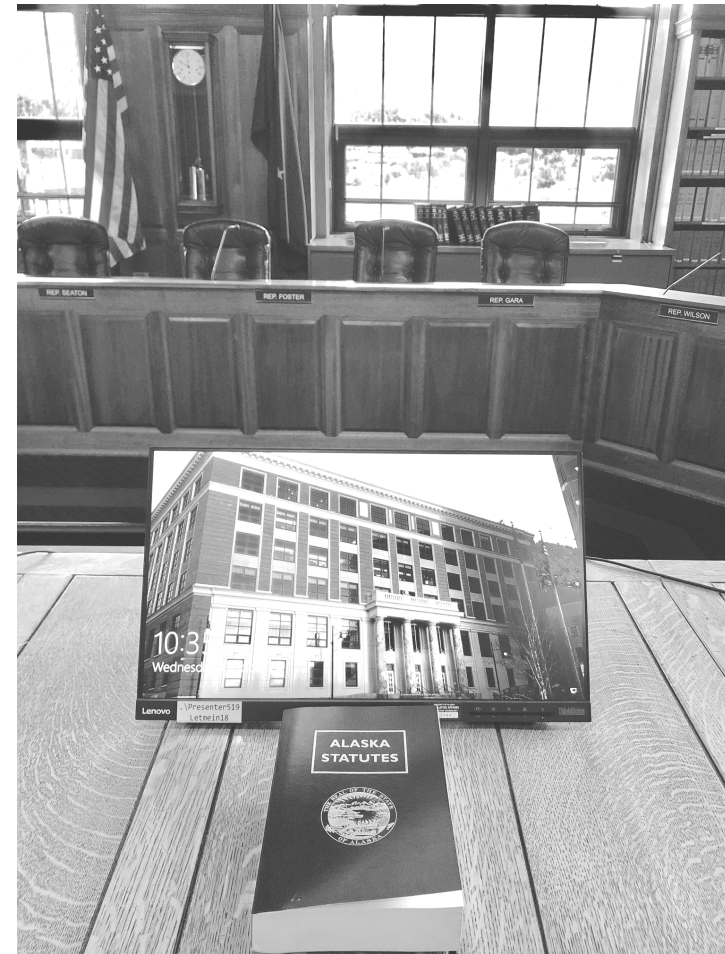
(b) A Free Conference Committee is appointed in the same manner as a Conference Committee and may suggest in its report any new amendments clearly germane to the question. When a majority of the membership of the committee from each house agrees on amendments, the amendments are attached to the bill and reported back to each house in an identical report. The report is not subject to amendment in either house. If the report is adopted in each house, the bill is then ordered enrolled by its house of origin. If the members of a Free Conference Committee fail to agree on amendments or one or both houses refuses to adopt the free conference report, a second Free Conference Committee may be appointed, but no member of the first committee may be reappointed. A free conference report on a measure other than an appropriation bill may not be voted on by the house until at least 24 hours after the report is duplicated and delivered to

the chief clerk or secretary of the house for distribution to each member. The chief clerk or secretary shall certify the time of delivery of the report for recording in the journal. The vote on adoption of a free conference committee report is taken by the calling of the roll and the recording of the yeas and nays in the journal. Adoption requires a majority vote of the full membership of each house.

(c) A Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference or a Free Conference Committee may not include in its report on an appropriation bill an item which was not included in a version of that appropriation bill adopted in third reading by a house and the amount appropriated by an item may not exceed the higher amount appropriated by that item in a version of the bill adopted in third reading by a house. An item in an appropriation bill includes a line item, an allocation, and an appropriation. The report on an appropriation bill of a Conference Committee, a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference, or a Free Conference Committee may not be voted on by the house until at least 24 hours after the report is duplicated and delivered to the chief clerk or secretary of the house for distribution to each member. The chief clerk or secretary shall certify the time of delivery of the report for recording in the journal.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of (c) of this rule, a Free Conference Committee may consider and include in its report on an appropriation bill appropriations as requested by attached fiscal notes on new legislation and resolutions that have been passed by both houses.

(e) A Conference Committee, a Conference Committee with limited powers of free conference, or a Free Conference Committee may not adopt a report that requires a change in the title of a bill other than a clerical or technical change.



Glossary

ABS – The Automated Budget System used by the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget.

Accomplishment Measure – The indicator used to determine the extent to which the services, projects, or activities provided by a budget request unit achieve an objective.

Actuals – See Prior Year Actual.

Adjournment – The termination of legislative activities at the conclusion of each legislative day, or the ending of the first regular session of a legislature.

Adjournment Sine Die – The termination of a second regular session without setting a date for reconvening that has the effect of closing the session and terminating all unfinished business.

Adjusted Base (Operating) – The prior year’s budget less one-time appropriations plus “unavoidable” statewide increases (such as salary adjustments) needed to maintain services at a status quo level.

Agency – Generally a state department, but for budgeting purposes the Legislature, Judiciary and University of Alaska are also considered agencies.

Agency Budgeting – Structuring budget information by organizations established to administer the programs funded through the budget. The principal alternative to agency budgeting is program budgeting, which structures budget information by grouping all programs addressing a similar problem or need regardless of which agency administers the programs.

AKSAS – Alaska Statewide Accounting System. This system was replaced by the IRIS System. (See IRIS.)

ALDER – The ALaska Data Enterprise Reporting (ALDER) Data Warehouse is a statewide reporting system. Current reports access information from IRIS which includes finance, human resources/payroll and recruitment data.

Allocation – A subunit of appropriations in an appropriation bill. An agency can move funding freely between allocations within an appropriation. (Also referred to as a component.)

Appropriation – Authorization to spend funds for a stated purpose. Appropriations are often subdivided into allocations in the appropriations bill. The Alaska Constitution prohibits payment of money out of the treasury unless authorized by an appropriation.

Authority – The constitutional, statutory, regulatory, or executive requirement that a service be provided by the State. In budgetary terms, authority also means permission to spend money.

Authorized – See Current Year Authorized.

Authorized Position – A position that has been approved by the legislature (i.e., it is included in the authorized budget).

Bargaining Unit – A classification which determines which (if any) organized representation a position is associated with. The current bargaining units are: General Government (GG); Confidential (KK); Labor, Trades, and Crafts (LL); Public Safety (AA); Airport Police and Fire (AP); Correctional Officers (GC); Inland Boatman’s Union (MM); Masters, Mates & Pilots (CC); National Marine Engineers’ Beneficial Assoc (BB) and Supervisory (SS). Four position groups without collective bargaining representation are: Executive Branch Exempt/Partially Exempt (XE) and Excluded (EE); Legislative Branch (XL) and Judicial Branch (XJ).

Benchmark – A standard by which something can be measured or judged. For example, regional or fifty-state averages, “top ten” ratings or nationally recommended performance levels. In the absence of appropriate comparables, the result in a prior “starting point” year or recent multi-year average could be used.

Budget – The plan or authorization for revenues and expenditures for a fixed period of time. The Governor must submit an operating, mental health, and capital budget to the legislature by December 15th.

Budget Amendment – A revision to an agency’s budget involving a formal request to change the dollar amount or scope of a project after the operating or capital budgets have been submitted to the legislature. Governor’s budget amendments are due to the legislature by the 30th day of the legislative session. Legislative amendments occur throughout the budget process.

Budget Request Unit (BRU) – A group of program activities (or allocations), organized to achieve a specific goal. These typically correspond to divisions within a department. BRUs were replaced with Results Delivery Units (RDUs) in FY05.

Budget Structure – The organization of a budget bill into appropriations and allocations. The budget structure limits where funding can be spent; funding can be transferred between allocations within an appropriation but cannot be transferred freely across appropriation lines.

Budget Year – The fiscal year for which the budget is being prepared (July 1 through June 30).

Capital Budget – A plan for the distribution of state financial resources for items which have an anticipated life that exceeds one year and which usually costs at least \$25,000. Capital budget appropriations lapse only if funds remain after the project is completed.

Capital Appropriation Status Report (CASR) – A report prepared annually by OMB that contains the status of currently authorized capital projects.

Capital Improvement Project (CIP) – A project listed in the capital budget. A project may include major expenditures for land acquisition, construction and structural improvements, one-time studies, and equipment purchases where the total project budget generally equals or exceeds \$25,000. Please refer to AS 37.07.120(4).

Carryforward – The amount of unspent money an agency is allowed to carry forward from one fiscal year to the next.

Capital Outlay (previously called Equipment) – Proposed expenditures for the purchase of durable items with a unit value between \$5,000 and \$25,000. Line 500 on the allocation detail pages, Governor’s Budget Request Books, and Conference Committee Books.

Certificates of Participation (COPs) – Certificates of participation in rent are similar to lease revenue bonds. The certificates represent fractional interests or share in lease payments from lessees and are sold to finance construction or purchase of leased facilities. The issuer can be a private developer, public agency, or other party acting as lessor.

Commodities (previously called Supplies) – Proposed expenditures for the purchase of items normally consumed or expended within one year of being acquired or equipment purchases valued under \$5,000. Line 400 on the allocation detail pages, Governor’s Budget Request Books, and Conference Committee Books.

Component – See Allocation.

Concurrent Resolution – A formalized motion reflecting the will, wish, view, or decision of both houses speaking concurrently.

Conditional Language – Language that sets limits or conditions on an appropriation or allocation in the numbers section of an appropriation bill. Conditional language has the force of law.

Conference Committee Books (CC Books) – Post-session publications produced by the Legislative Finance Division providing a detailed summary of each state agency’s operating budget at the individual allocation level.

Contractual Services (“Services”) – Proposed expenditures for services provided by a third party including communications, printing and advertising, utilities, repairs and maintenance, equipment rentals and lease/purchases, judicial expense, professional services, and data processing chargeback costs. Line 300 on the allocation detail pages, Governor’s Budget Request Books and Conference Committee Books.

Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (CBRF) – Article IX, Section 17 of the Alaska Constitution, which became effective on January 2, 1991, established the CBRF as a separate fund in the state treasury, provided for deposit of proceeds of certain tax and mineral revenue disputes into the CBRF, established limitations on the legislature’s ability to appropriate money from the fund, and required that sums withdrawn from the fund be repaid.

Current Year Authorized (“Authorized”) – Funding appropriated by the legislature as adjusted by vetoes, fiscal notes, language items, special appropriations and adjustments for carryforward.

Dedicated Funds – Funds that are classified as “other” because they are limited to a specific purpose by the Constitution or by federal law. Funds that are dedicated solely by virtue of their dedicated status prior to the drafting of the

State Constitution are classified as designated general funds because the legislature may change the stated purpose at any time.

Designated General Funds – Includes all non-federal, non-other fund codes that are designated for a specific purpose by statute. The legislature traditionally complies with designations, but may use these funds for any purpose at any time.

Detail Budget Books (also called Governor’s Budget Summary) – Contains detailed information for each agency’s budget request. Includes agency overview, RDU overviews, allocation goals and objectives, formula funded program calculations, personal services detail, organizational charts, line item detail and revenue information.

Discretionary Capital Projects – Projects included in the capital budget by the legislature to address district priorities.

Duplicated Funds – Duplication occurs when money is appropriated more than once. For example, an appropriation of Interagency Receipts to one agency may be backed by an appropriation of general funds to another agency, making the Interagency Receipts an example of duplicated funds. The fund code clarification project of FY10-FY11 greatly reduced the number of duplicated funds. Duplicated funds typically appear in budget reports prepared by the Legislative Finance Division.

Effective Date – The date on which an act takes effect. Unless otherwise specified in the law itself, the effective date is 90 days after enactment.

Engrossment – The preparation of an exact and official copy of a measure in the house of origin, along with amendments and proper signatures, before transmitting the measure to the other house.

Enrolled Bill – The final copy of a bill as approved by the legislature before transmittal to the Governor.

Equipment – See Capital Outlay.

Executive Budget Act – The statute (AS 37.07) that establishes a system for state program and financial management that enables the Governor and the legislature to plan and finance the services which they determine the State will provide for its citizens.

Executive Order – An order by the Governor that has the force of law and makes changes in the organization of the executive branch or the assignment of agency functions. Executive Orders may be disapproved by the legislature meeting in joint session.

Federal Medical Assistance Participation (FMAP) – The federal share of payments for eligible Medical Assistance services. The share is also applied to Alaska Temporary Assistance Program and foster care maintenance reimbursement. The FMAP rate is based on a formula driven by each state's per capita income and ranges from 50-83 percent.

Federal Receipts – Funds received by the State from the federal government to support expenditures made by state programs. The legislature appropriates federal funds along with other state funds.

Fiscal Note – An itemization of the estimated costs of proposed legislation, beyond those included in an agency's regular budget submission. Fiscal notes are usually prepared in conjunction with new bills and must be appropriated (usually in the operating budget) before funds may be spent.

Fiscal Year – The period of time over which the State budgets and accounts for funds. The state fiscal year begins on July 1 each year and ends on June 30 of the following year.

Formula Funded Program – A program with certain eligibility standards which provides that any person, group or place meeting those standards may receive a given level of benefits. The standards and benefits must be based in statute and/or regulations.

Fund – A sum of resources constituting a separate accounting entity created and maintained for a particular purpose and having transactions subject to legal or administration restrictions. All funds are managed by the Division of Finance in the Department of Administration. This term is distinguished from the term "funding" or "funds" which usually refers to the amount of dollars contained in a fund.

Funding Sources – Numeric codes used in the budget process to indicate the source of revenue from which expenditures will be supported. The most common funding sources are federal receipts, general fund match, general fund, interagency receipts, and general fund/program receipts.

Funds – Generic term describing all funding sources which support state government and its activities.

General Fund – The general fund is the state's primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

General Funds – The overall category of funding sources that are non-federal and are not included in the "Other" funds group.

General Obligation Bonds – Bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing government.

Goal – The condition (external to the program) which a unit or agency intends to achieve through its activities. A goal statement will tell the reader why an agency is in business.

Governor's Budget Request Books (or Subcommittee Books) – Publications produced by Legislative Finance Division providing a detailed summary of the Governor's Operating Budget Request for each state agency at the individual allocation level. These publications are typically used as working documents by House and Senate Finance subcommittees.

Grants/Benefits – Funds disbursed by the State to units of local government and to individuals in payment of various benefits and claims. Types of grants include: Designated, Municipal, Named Recipient, Unincorporated, Competitive, Grants to Individuals, etc. Line 700 on the allocation detail pages, Governor's Budget Request Books and Conference Committee Books.

House District Report (formerly called Election District Report) – A report formerly prepared annually by Legislative Finance Division that sorts capital projects and reappropriations by election district and contains historical information on capital funding.

Indirect Costs – Expenditures that cannot be directly charged to the program providing services. Indirect costs can be thought of as an overhead expense.

Intent – See Legislative Intent.

Interagency Receipts – Funds received from another state agency or from a separate appropriation within a state agency as a result of a contract for services. The contracted services must be beyond the expertise, capacity, or function of the contracting agency. Most interagency receipts stem from Reimbursable Services Agreements. Interagency receipts are funding sources for expenditures and may be budgeted or unbudgeted.

Interagency Transfers – Funds transferred to another state agency or between appropriations as payment for a service. For every dollar budgeted for interagency transfers, a corresponding dollar should be budgeted as interagency receipts in the receiving agency/allocation. Interagency transfers are a type of expenditure that is made to another state agency as opposed to the private sector. Interagency transfers are not a funding source in a budget but simply indicate that budgeted funds will be spent by another state agency. Interagency transfers are a "non-add" item on the budget forms, meaning they do not affect total expenditures or funding sources.

IRIS – The Integrated Resource Information System (IRIS) is the state's accounting, financial, procurement, payroll and human resource management system. IRIS replaced AKSAS beginning in FY16.

Land/Buildings – Proposed expenditures for all acquisitions of or additions to land and buildings which will not exceed \$25,000 per project. Line 600 on the allocation detail pages, Governor's Budget Request Books and Conference Committee Books. This expenditure code is no longer active.

Language Section – Appropriation items contained in the narrative section of the budget bill. These items generally include program and federal receipt language, debt service, fund transfers, loan balances returned to the general fund, loan fund appropriations, and other special items.

Lapse – The expiration of the authorization to spend funds. Unexpended or unobligated funds lapse.

Legislative Audit Division – An office that serves the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee with nonpartisan staff. The staff conducts performance post-audits and completes audits, reports and studies as requested by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.

Legislative Finance Division – An office that serves the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee and two standing finance committees with a nonpartisan staff. The staff’s responsibilities include analysis of budget submissions, revenue requirements, comprehensive budget review, fiscal analysis, and review of revised programs.

Legislative Intent (“Intent”) – A stated goal of the legislature in enacting legislation. Intent does not have the force of law, but it may be used to interpret statutory language.

Line Item – Expenditure object codes identified on the allocation detail pages, Governor’s Budget Request Books and Conference Committee Books. Maintains consistency with accounting system.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Requirements – A requirement by the federal government that the State continue funding the program at a certain level (usually the same funding level as in the current or prior year) in order to receive federal funds.

Management Plan – Authorized level of expenditures at the beginning of the fiscal year plus adjustments to allocations within appropriations made at an agency’s discretion. This may include position adjustments – adding or deleting positions with no changes to the allocation funding level.

Miscellaneous – This line item is used for expenditures that are not specifically covered by other line items. This includes state debt service payments and unallocated reductions or additions. Line 800 on the allocation detail pages, Governor’s Budget Request Books and Conference Committee Books.

New Position – A new position is one not previously authorized by the legislature.

Nonpermanent Position – There are four types of statutory nonpermanent positions:

- (1) Substitute: A nonpermanent appointment to a position which is temporarily vacated by a permanent employee on leave. Appointments are limited to the duration of the incumbent’s leave or an earlier specified date.
- (2) Normal: An appointment to complete a given work assignment which does not exceed 120 calendar days in a twelve-month period in one department.
- (3) Project: Appointments made for the duration of a specified project that is not a regular and continuing function of a department and that has an established probable date of termination.
- (4) Program: Appointments to nonpermanent positions of a limited duration created primarily to help the employee. Interns are in this category.

OMB – See Office of Management and Budget.

Objective – An intermediate step toward achieving a goal. It must specify a measurable change in the current status of a condition affecting people or places in Alaska (external to the program providing services) within a specific time period. An objective tells the reader what is going to be accomplished.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) – An office within the Office of the Governor which assists the Governor in determining the allocation of state resources and management of state programs. OMB is responsible for preparing the Governor’s budget.

Open-Ended Appropriation – An appropriation in which the level of funding necessary (but not specified) to fulfill an obligation is made available in the fiscal year. Budget

documents will typically show an estimate of the amount expected to be spent. An example of this is standard language appropriating federal funds for fire suppression.

Operating Budget – A plan for the yearly distribution of state resources to cover the ongoing operations of state programs. Operating budget appropriations are typically made for a fiscal year and any unexpended or unobligated funds lapse, or revert, to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year.

Other Funds – The “other” fund group contains fund codes over which the legislature has limited discretion (such as bonds and debt service). Other funds includes all fund codes that are not included in the federal or general funds groups.

PCN – See Position Control Number.

Performance Planning and Evaluation Process – A planning, budgeting and evaluation process which begins with the development of goals and operating policies by the Governor and his cabinet. The agencies develop goals and objectives congruent with the Governor’s goals, and the results delivery units develop more specific goals, objectives, and performance measures (the operational plan) to carry out the agency goals. Following legislative and gubernatorial approval, performance measures are adjusted as needed and the budget is implemented. Finally, performance reports provide feedback in developing the next fiscal year’s performance plan.

Permanent Full-Time (PFT) Position – A continuing position to be filled twelve months a year with a normal work schedule of 30 or more hours per week. The only exception is for educational institutions which operate only nine months per year.

Permanent Part-Time (PPT) Position – A continuing position to be filled twelve months a year with a normal work schedule of 30 hours or less per week.

Permanent Seasonal Position – A position required each year that is to be filled less than twelve months per year. Seasonal positions are also designated as full-time or part-time, depending upon the number of hours worked within a work week. On budget forms that show only permanent full-time and permanent part-time positions, seasonal positions should be included in the total for permanent part-time positions.

Personal Services – Proposed expenditures for the staffing costs of the component or allocation. The costs include salaries, premium pay and benefits for all permanent and non-permanent positions. Line 100 on the allocation detail pages, Governor’s Budget Request Books and Conference Committee Books.

Personal Services Module – An ABS computerized calculation and report system for all positions and personal services costs.

Position – An authorized Position Control Number (PCN) for which there are specific duties that require the full-time or part-time services of one person (except where job sharing is approved). A position may or may not be filled. Therefore, a position is not equivalent to an employee.

Position Control Number (PCN) – A four to six-character code identifying a position. PCNs for authorized positions are assigned by the Division of Personnel. Exempt positions usually contain “X” and exempt temporary positions usually contain “T” in the first character of the PCN. The Personal Services Module identifies new position requests and positions which are not authorized, by using a non-numeric character such as “N” or “#” as the first character, and assigns a sequential number, e.g. N123 or #123. If the new position is authorized by the legislature, the Division of Personnel will assign an authorized number when it is filled. Occasionally, a position will contain a “?” as the first character; this identifies

a new position that has not been established through the Division of Personnel but has been authorized by the legislature.

Position Count – A tally of the number of positions or PCNs in an allocation or component by time status (such as full-time or part-time/seasonal).

Prior Year Actual – The actual, unaudited operating budget expenditures of the prior fiscal year, including supplementals, RPLs, encumbrances, and unbudgeted RSAs. Each department includes actual expenditures as part of its budget submittal.

Prior Year Authorized – The funds appropriated by the legislature and adjusted by the Governor's veto or funding reduction decisions for the year preceding the current year.

Program Budgeting – The allocation of resources to groups of activities designed to accomplish similar goals regardless of which agency or division administers the programs or activities.

Project – An activity with a specific purpose designed to be accomplished within a specific time period. Projects may refer to a budgeting item in either the operating or capital budget.

RSA – See Reimbursable Services Agreement.

Range – A part of the salary schedule which indicates the amount of money paid per month to specific job classes. Changes in range are vertical movements up or down on the salary schedule, as opposed to step changes, which are horizontal movements within the same range.

Rate – The level of benefits that will be distributed to qualified recipients of a formula funded program for a specific time period.

Ratification – Appropriations for unauthorized expenditures made in a closed fiscal year.

Reading – Refers to the three stages of the legislative process:

First Reading – Formal introduction by the clerk or secretary reading aloud the measure number, title, and sponsor. Committee referrals are made at this time.

Second Reading – The measure is returned to the floor of the House with a committee report. Debate is limited to amendments.

Third Reading – The measure is before a house for debate and final passage on a roll call vote. Amendments cannot be made in third reading; the measure must be returned to second reading for an amendment.

Referral – The sending or referring of a bill or other matter to a committee or committees for consideration and report.

Reimbursable Services Agreement (RSA) – An agreement or contract between two state agencies (or between appropriations within one agency) where one agency provides a service and the other agency provides funds in payment for the service. An RSA is allowed only when the requesting agency does not have the skills, expertise, or capability to carry out the necessary work or service. Also see Interagency Receipts.

Repeal/Reappropriation ("Reappropriation") – Changes to a previously authorized appropriation to reflect a change in title or purpose, or to utilize a lapsing balance for a new project or purpose. Although reappropriations typically occur for capital projects, it is not uncommon to reappropriate operating appropriations.

Resolution – Expression of the will, wish, or direction of the legislature. A resolution does not have the effect of law.

Restricted Funds – Appropriations that are restricted to the lower of the amount appropriated or the amount of revenue available for the activity.

Retirement System – The system administered by the Division of Retirement and Benefits in the Department of Administration which pays state employees for their service by providing them with monthly retirement payments. The retirement systems are: Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), Elected Public Officers Retirement System (EPORS), Fireman-PERS, Peace Officer-PERS, the Teacher's Retirement System, (TRS), the Unlicensed Vessel Participant Annuity Retirement Plan (UVPARP), the Judicial Retirement System (JRS), and the National Guard and Naval Militia Retirement System (NGNMRS).

Revenue Bonds – Bonds on which the principal and interest are to be paid solely from money generated by the project they finance.

Revolving Fund – Funds established in law in which revenue (including loan payments) is credited back to the fund for the same use as the original appropriation.

Results Delivery Unit (RDU) – A group of allocations or program activities combined to achieve a specific goal.

Revised Program – A request to adjust approved funding by line item or between allocations within an appropriation that must be approved by the Office of Management and Budget. A request for additional authorization to receive and expend funds beyond budgeted authority requires the approval of the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee. See Revised Program/Legislative (RPL).

Revised Program/Legislative (RPL) – A request to increase budget expenditure authorization as a result of the availability of new or additional revenues from federal or other

sources which are earmarked for specific uses and purposes. This type of Revised Program requires review by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.

Session – A meeting of the legislature; or the period during which the legislature conducts meetings for enactment of laws, between convening and final adjournment. The legislature convenes each year on the third Tuesday in January. Each legislature has a duration of two years, consisting of the "First Regular Session" and the "Second Regular Session."

Special Session – May be called by the Governor or by two-thirds vote of the legislature and is limited to 30 calendar days. A special session called by the Governor is limited to the subjects presented by the Governor in the call.

State Funds – All non-federal funds.

Step – A horizontal movement within a range across the salary schedule.

Summary of Appropriations – A publication produced by Legislative Finance Division following each regular legislative session that includes all appropriations bills passed by the legislature and enacted into law. The publication provides summary reports for operating, debt service, capital, loans, supplementals, and special appropriations.

Supplemental – Authorization by the legislature to spend or commit additional funds for the current or prior fiscal year to cover deficiencies. Deficiencies in funding for a program may be due to a law enacted after the transmission of the budget, public interest, audit exceptions, over-expenditure or anticipated over-expenditure, or other emergency or unforeseen circumstance. An agency must be able to demonstrate actions taken to run the program within the existing budget, the inability to transfer other funds within the department to cover the shortfall, and how the supplemental is in the best interest of the State.

Supplies – See Commodities.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – The federal program that replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program when it was eliminated and replaced with passage of welfare reform in 1996.

Tobacco Settlement – Ongoing payments that are deposited into the state's general fund as a result of the tobacco settlement agreement reached in 1998. Eighty percent of Alaska's settlement is used to retire "tobacco bonds" and twenty percent is used for tobacco education and cessation programs.

Transaction – An individual entry into the Legislative Finance budget system, which produces appropriations bills. A transaction indicates fund source, amount, line item, and purpose for each entry.

Travel – Proposed transportation and per diem expenditures incurred while traveling on authorized state business and proposed expenditures associated with the moving or relocation of an employee. Line 200 on the allocation detail pages, Governor's Budget Request Books and Conference Committee Books.

Unbudgeted RSA – Usually a first-time or one-time contractual agreement between two state agencies (or between appropriations within one agency), including the University of Alaska and independent commissions, where one agency provides a service and the other agency provides funds in payment for the service. The need for the specific service was not anticipated and, therefore, not included in the agency budget requests.

Uniform Rules – Rules adopted by both houses sitting in joint session, setting out uniform procedures for enacting bills into law and adopting resolutions; required by the Alaska Constitution, Article II, Section 12.

Unrestricted Revenue – Revenue accruing to the State which has not been appropriated by the legislature as expenditures for a specific program. The revenue is credited to a fund and may be used for any purpose permitted by the fund. Departments report their unrestricted revenues in the detail budget books.

Vacancy Factor – The percentage by which personal services are purposely underfunded. Minimum and maximum vacancy factors are suggested by OMB and increase with the number of full-time positions.

Wordage – Clarifying language that is inserted in the numbers section of an appropriation bill. Wordage in an appropriations bill is typically conditional language or intent language.