

**State of Alaska**  
**FY2007 Governor's Operating Budget**

**Department of Law**  
**Criminal Division**  
**Results Delivery Unit Budget Summary**

**Criminal Division Results Delivery Unit**

**Contribution to Department's Mission**

The mission of the Criminal Division is to assure safe and healthy communities by prosecuting and convicting criminal offenders in urban and rural Alaska, by upholding those convictions on appeal, and by providing legal services that support the efforts of criminal justice agencies.

**Core Services**

1. The Criminal Division protects the public by prosecuting all violations of state criminal law committed by adults and beginning in 2005, juveniles, and by placing them under appropriate controls.
2. The Criminal Division provides focused and specialized prosecution in the following areas:
  - a. narcotics prosecution (funded by the Department of Public Safety through a federal grant)
  - b. environmental crime (funded by the Department of Environmental Conservation)
  - c. child support enforcement (funded by the Department of Revenue)
  - d. welfare fraud (funded by the Department of Health and Social Services with federal funds)
  - e. Medicaid provider fraud (federally-funded grant to the Department of Law)
  - f. selected fish and game prosecution (funded by the Fish and Game Fund)
  - g. alcohol interdiction in rural Alaska (funded by the Department of public safety through a federal grant)
  - h. gun violence crime (federally-funded grant)
  - i. prosecution of "cold case" homicides (general fund)
  - j. domestic violence and sexual assault (federally funded)
  - k. white collar and other special prosecution (general fund)
3. The Criminal Division provides assistance to victims and witnesses of crimes such as preparation for testimony in court, travel and per diem expenses, court-mandated witness fees, and information about court procedures, domestic violence restraining orders and violent crime compensation procedures. The Division also ensures that victims are kept informed of important events in their cases and that their constitutional and statutory rights are protected.
4. The Criminal Division supports the efforts of criminal justice agencies to detect and punish crime through investigation, trial, and conviction, by litigating all criminal appellate proceedings and state and federal post-conviction and habeas corpus proceedings. In addition, the Criminal Division also handles civil litigation challenging statutes related to criminal justice, such as sex offender registration, DNA databank, victims' rights, and physician-assisted suicide.
5. The Criminal Division provides general legal services to the Departments of Corrections and Public Safety relating to their criminal justice activities, as well as legal representation for the Alcohol Beverage Control Board. These legal services consist of verbal and written advice, representation in civil litigation and administrative proceedings, and assistance with drafting legislation, regulations, policies, and procedures. The Criminal Division also provides general legal services to the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Health and Social Services. The Criminal Division also provides advice to the legislature and the Governor's office on criminal justice matters.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<b>A: Improve Public Safety Against Serious Assault</b>	<b>A1: Improving Public Safety &amp; Enhancing the Protection of Victims of Crimes - Increase the</b>

<p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce the number of violent felony crimes reported in Alaska by 5%</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in the number of violent felony crimes reported each year per 100,000 population</p>	<p><b>prosecution of violent felonies</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 50% of violent felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of violent felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 25% of violent felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced to a lower level felony or dismissed</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> % of violent felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced to a lower level felony or dismissed</p> <p><b>A2: Improving Public Safety &amp; Enhancing the Protection of Victims of Crimes - Increase the prosecution of misdemeanor domestic violence (DV) assaults</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 70% of misdemeanor DV assaults accepted for prosecution that are convicted of a class A misdemeanor, rather than a lesser offense or dismissal</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of misdemeanor DV assaults accepted for prosecution that are convicted of a class A misdemeanor that has not been reduced or dismissed</p>
<p><b>End Results</b></p>	<p><b>Strategies to Achieve Results</b></p>
<p><b>B: Enhance the Welfare of Children</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce the number of reports of child sexual abuse by 5%</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage change in the number of child sexual abuse cases reported each year per 100,000 population</p>	<p><b>B1: Enhancing the Welfare of Children - Increase the prosecution of crimes involving sexual abuse of children</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 75% of crimes of sexual abuse of children accepted for felony prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of crimes of sexual abuse of children accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 40% of crimes of sexual abuse of children accepted for felony prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced to a lower level felony or dismissed</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> % of crimes of sexual abuse of children accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced or dismissed</p>
<p><b>End Results</b></p>	<p><b>Strategies to Achieve Results</b></p>
<p><b>C: Enhance The Protection of Victims of Crimes and Delinquent Acts</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce to zero the number of substantiated complaints from victims of crimes and delinquent acts</p>	<p><b>C1: Enhancing the Protection of Victims of Crimes - Increase the prosecution of property felonies</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 40% of property felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction</p>

submitted to the Office of Victims Rights, the Attorney General's Office, the Commissioner of Health and Social Services, or the Office of the Governor  
Measure #1: The number of substantiated complaints submitted by victims to the offices designated above

(rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)  
Measure #1: % of property felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)

Target #2: 35% of property felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced or dismissed

Measure #2: % of property felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced

**C2: Enhancing the Protection of Victims of Crimes - Increase and improve responsiveness to victims**

Target #1: : Increase training on general victim-related issues, such as victim sensitivity, so that all paralegal assistants who have regular direct contact with victims attend one multi-day training course each year

Measure #1: Number of paralegal assistants with regular direct contact with victims who have been provided yearly training in general victim-related issues

Target #2: Increase the training in specialized victim-related issues, such as domestic violence or sexual assault prosecution, so that all paralegal assistants who have regular direct contact with victims attend one multi-day training course every other year

Measure #2: Number of paralegal assistants with regular direct contact with victims who have been provided biannual training in specialized victim-related issues

**FY2007 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results**

**FY2007 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$24,825,800**

**Personnel:**

Full time	229
Part time	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>

**Performance Measure Detail**

**A: Result - Improve Public Safety Against Serious Assault**

**Target #1:** Reduce the number of violent felony crimes reported in Alaska by 5%

**Measure #1:** % change in the number of violent felony crimes reported each year per 100,000 population

**A1: Strategy - Improving Public Safety & Enhancing the Protection of Victims of Crimes - Increase the prosecution of violent felonies**

**Target #1:** 50% of violent felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)

**Measure #1:** % of violent felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)

Year	YTD Total	Target	Variance
2002	45%	50%	5%
2003	44%	50%	6%
2004	37%	50%	13%

Information is by calendar year. Statistics are based on the date the case was received in the prosecutor's office, and the most recent data from which these calculations are meaningful is for cases received in calendar year 2004. Even so, at the end of 2005 10-15% of felony cases in 2004 were still pending in the courts, so it is probable the percentages will change 1-2% when all cases are resolved. In 2003 and 2004 there were a significant number of prosecutor positions unfilled, and the hiring and retention of qualified prosecutors, as well as constantly increasing caseloads, are the primary challenges we face in meeting our targets.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Requesting up to \$700.0 in the FY 2007 budget to restore lost federal funding for Drug Enforcement. In the State's fight against the spread of violent crime, it is critical to control the spread of illegal drugs that contribute to violent crime.

**Target #2:** 25% of violent felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced to a lower level felony or dismissed

**Measure #2:** % of violent felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced to a lower level felony or dismissed

Year	YTD Total	Target	Variance
2002	21%	25%	4%
2003	23%	25%	2%
2004	19%	25%	6%

Information is by calendar year. Statistics are based on the date the case was received in the prosecutor's office, and the most recent data from which these calculations are meaningful is for cases received in calendar year 2004. Even so, at the end of 2005 10-15% of felony cases in 2004 were still pending in the courts, so it is probable the percentages will change 1-2% when all cases are resolved. In 2003 and 2004 there were a significant number of prosecutor positions unfilled, and the hiring and retention of qualified prosecutors, as well as constantly increasing caseloads, are the primary challenges we face in meeting our targets.

## **A2: Strategy - Improving Public Safety & Enhancing the Protection of Victims of Crimes - Increase the prosecution of misdemeanor domestic violence (DV) assaults**

**Target #1:** 70% of misdemeanor DV assaults accepted for prosecution that are convicted of a class A misdemeanor, rather than a lesser offense or dismissal

**Measure #1:** % of misdemeanor DV assaults accepted for prosecution that are convicted of a class A misdemeanor that has not been reduced or dismissed

Year	YTD Total	Target	Variance
2002	66%	70%	4%
2003	64%	70%	6%
2004	60%	70%	10%

Information is by calendar year. Statistics are based on the date the case was received in the prosecutor's office, and the most recent data from which these calculations are meaningful is for cases received in calendar year 2004. Even so, at the end of 2005 10-15% of felony cases in 2004 were still pending in the courts, so it is probable the percentages will change 1-2% when all cases are resolved. In 2003 and 2004 there were a significant number of prosecutor positions unfilled, and the hiring and retention of qualified prosecutors, as well as constantly increasing caseloads, are the primary challenges we face in meeting our targets.

## **B: Result - Enhance the Welfare of Children**

**Target #1:** Reduce the number of reports of child sexual abuse by 5%

**Measure #1:** Percentage change in the number of child sexual abuse cases reported each year per 100,000 population

### B1: Strategy - Enhancing the Welfare of Children - Increase the prosecution of crimes involving sexual abuse of children

**Target #1:** 75% of crimes of sexual abuse of children accepted for felony prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)

**Measure #1:** % of crimes of sexual abuse of children accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)

Year	YTD Total	Target	Variance
2002	70%	75%	5%
2003	65%	75%	10%
2004	60%	75%	15%

*Information is by calendar year. Statistics are based on the date the case was received in the prosecutor's office, and the most recent data from which these calculations are meaningful is for cases received in calendar year 2004. Even so, at the end of 2005 10-15% of felony cases in 2004 were still pending in the courts, so it is probable the percentages will change 1-2% when all cases are resolved. In 2003 and 2004 there were a significant number of prosecutor positions unfilled, and the hiring and retention of qualified prosecutors, as well as constantly increasing caseloads, are the primary challenges we face in meeting our targets.*

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Requesting up to \$700.0 in the FY 2007 budget to restore lost federal funding for Drug Enforcement. In the State's fight against the spread of methamphetamine, it is a common occurrence to find a meth manufacturing lab in a home with young children, who then end up in the State's child protection system. Meth users tend to engage in deviant sexual behaviour and abuse. Stopping the spread of meth and other dangerous illegal drugs is key to protecting the welfare of Alaska's children.

**Target #2:** 40% of crimes of sexual abuse of children accepted for felony prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced to a lower level felony or dismissed

**Measure #2:** % of crimes of sexual abuse of children accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced or dismissed

Year	YTD Total	Target	Variance
2002	28%	40%	12%
2003	27%	40%	13%
2004	32%	40%	8%

*Information is by calendar year. Statistics are based on the date the case was received in the prosecutor's office, and the most recent data from which these calculations are meaningful is for cases received in calendar year 2004. Even so, at the end of 2005 10-15% of felony cases in 2004 were still pending in the courts, so it is probable the percentages will change 1-2% when all cases are resolved. In 2003 and 2004 there were a significant number of prosecutor positions unfilled, and the hiring and retention of qualified prosecutors, as well as constantly increasing caseloads, are the primary challenges we face in meeting our targets.*

### C: Result - Enhance The Protection of Victims of Crimes and Delinquent Acts

**Target #1:** Reduce to zero the number of substantiated complaints from victims of crimes and delinquent acts submitted to the Office of Victims Rights, the Attorney General's Office, the Commissioner of Health and Social Services, or the Office of the Governor

**Measure #1:** The number of substantiated complaints submitted by victims to the offices designated above

### C1: Strategy - Enhancing the Protection of Victims of Crimes - Increase the prosecution of property felonies

**Target #1:** 40% of property felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)

**Measure #1:** % of property felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction (rather than a misdemeanor conviction or dismissal)

Year	YTD Total	Target	Variance
2002	39%	40%	1%
2003	32%	40%	8%
2004	37%	40%	3%

Information is by calendar year. Statistics are based on the date the case was received in the prosecutor's office, and the most recent data from which these calculations are meaningful is for cases received in calendar year 2004. Even so, at the end of 2005 10-15% of felony cases in 2004 were still pending in the courts, so it is probable the percentages will change 1-2% when all cases are resolved. In 2003 and 2004 there were a significant number of prosecutor positions unfilled, and the hiring and retention of qualified prosecutors, as well as constantly increasing caseloads, are the primary challenges we face in meeting our targets.

**Target #2:** 35% of property felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced or dismissed

**Measure #2:** % of property felony crimes accepted for prosecution that are resolved with a felony conviction that has not been reduced

Year	YTD Total	Target	Variance
2002	33%	35%	2%
2003	27%	35%	8%
2004	32%	35%	3%

Information is by calendar year. Statistics are based on the date the case was received in the prosecutor's office, and the most recent data from which these calculations are meaningful is for cases received in calendar year 2004. Even so, at the end of 2005 10-15% of felony cases in 2004 were still pending in the courts, so it is probable the percentages will change 1-2% when all cases are resolved. In 2003 and 2004 there were a significant number of prosecutor positions unfilled, and the hiring and retention of qualified prosecutors, as well as constantly increasing caseloads, are the primary challenges we face in meeting our targets.

## **C2: Strategy - Enhancing the Protection of Victims of Crimes - Increase and improve responsiveness to victims**

**Target #1:** : Increase training on general victim-related issues, such as victim sensitivity, so that all paralegal assistants who have regular direct contact with victims attend one multi-day training course each year

**Measure #1:** Number of paralegal assistants with regular direct contact with victims who have been provided yearly training in general victim-related issues

**Analysis of results and challenges:** All paralegals attended training in calendar year 2004.

**Target #2:** Increase the training in specialized victim-related issues, such as domestic violence or sexual assault prosecution, so that all paralegal assistants who have regular direct contact with victims attend one multi-day training course every other year

**Measure #2:** Number of paralegal assistants with regular direct contact with victims who have been provided biannual training in specialized victim-related issues

## **Key RDU Challenges**

Challenge No. 1: How to Respond to Decreasing Federal Support for Drug Enforcement

Law is requesting \$482,800 in general funds to replace funding reductions for drug prosecution. Ultimately, Law is expecting a reduction of as much as \$700,000 in funds passed from the Department of Public Safety to the Criminal Division for drug prosecution. Congress has been reducing its support for drug enforcement prosecution since 2005. Because federal funds carry forward between state fiscal years, the full effect of ratcheting down the funding will not be felt until state FY2008. These grant funds paid for three attorneys, a paralegal and a law office assistant in Anchorage, one attorney in Palmer and one in Fairbanks, plus overhead costs associated with those offices in all three locations. The version of the budget bill that passed Congress severely reduces funds for this program but the full effect of the reduction for FY2006 and FY2007 will not be known until as late as March of 2006. Law is particularly concerned about the shortfall coming at the same time when the use and manufacture of methamphetamine is on the rise in Alaska.

Meth presents a very real threat to Alaska as it has an addiction rate similar to that of crack cocaine (8 out of 10 persons trying meth once will become addicts) and can be cheaply made from household ingredients. Meth destroys the health of the user and makes the user paranoid and violent and increasingly likely to engage in deviant sexual behavior or abuse. Alaska is actively involved in the fight against illegal drugs. A potential funding reduction of \$700,000 in the Department of Law poses a clear threat to a successful fight. Continuing to prosecute drug crime is directly related to our mission statement and our goal to reduce violent crime in Alaska.

#### Challenge No. 2: How to Attract and Retain Qualified Attorneys as State Prosecutors

Attracting attorneys willing to serve the public as state prosecutors in both urban and rural Alaska is a continuing challenge. The high caseload is only one of the factors that contributes to high attorney turnover and makes private practice more attractive to both entry-level but especially, experienced attorneys. Attracting qualified attorneys to rural locations such as Bethel, Kotzebue and Barrow has long been a challenge; but we are also experiencing difficulties with recruiting and retaining attorneys in our urban locations. Uncompetitive salaries are a factor that needs to be addressed in the Department of Law. We often find that law school graduates can't afford to pay for their student loans and also support themselves and their families on the wages Law offers freshman attorneys. We are working toward a solution that would involve increasing salaries but at this point, do not have enough information to propose a new salary scheme and request funding for it. Retaining and attracting qualified attorneys has a direct relationship with achieving all of our performance measures, since without qualified competent staff, progress is impossible.

#### Challenge No. 3: How to Respond to Civil Litigation Challenging Criminal Laws and Attacking Prior Convictions

Along with heavy criminal caseloads, the Criminal Division is often called on to defend the legality of new laws and to respond to civil attacks on criminal convictions. Although much of this litigation occurs within the context of a specific criminal prosecution, other litigation is often filed as class action lawsuits, requiring significant efforts and budget strain. For example, there is ongoing litigation over the legality of sex offender registration laws and the DNA databank. Criminal Division attorneys are handling all these lawsuits, although previous litigation of the sex offender registration law in the United States Supreme Court was handled by a private law firm under a special appropriation for that purpose. Laws relating to victim rights, such as the right not to be secretly recorded by defense attorneys, are being challenged in court and a private law firm under another special appropriation handled the trial which occurred in FY2005. A supplemental operating budget request of \$50,000 will be needed in FY2006 for the victims' rights case in order to allow the same law firm to handle the appeal of issues in which the court found the victim's rights laws unconstitutional. Defendants are also filing civil actions well after their convictions, when they have exhausted all of their appellate efforts. Usually, the original trial attorney is no longer with the Department; often the law enforcement officers are retired or have left the state. These are resource intensive matters which are difficult to address along with already full caseloads.

## Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2007

Changes in results delivered are available in the Missions and Measures portion of the budget.

## Major RDU Accomplishments in 2005

### 1. Passage of Significant Criminal Legislation

The Criminal Division worked closely with the Governor's office and the legislature to pass significant criminal legislation in 2005. Chief among these was the legislation passed in response to the case of Blakely v. Washington. This was a United States Supreme Court Case issued in June of 2004 which struck down the State of Washington's presumptive sentencing scheme. Because Alaska's sentencing scheme mirrored Washington's in all significant aspects, the criminal justice system was in turmoil while operating without a constitutional sentencing law. Across the state, prosecutors were flooded with motions and appeals requesting sentence modifications pursuant to the Blakely case. Additionally, Judges were making conflicting rulings on how the Blakely case affected Alaska. Working closely with the legislature and the Governor's office, SB 56, which rewrote Alaska's presumptive sentencing scheme to bring it in compliance with Blakely, was introduced on January 14, 2005, it had passed both houses by March 2 and was signed into law by the Governor on March 22, 2005. Although issues regarding the Blakely case continue to be litigated, this swift response to the problem minimized the impact which this case had in Alaska.

There was additional criminal justice legislation that was passed during the 2005 session in which the criminal division provided testimony and assistance. Included was legislation which addressed violence on school grounds and victim's rights regarding jury trials and bail review hearings. Other bills increased penalties for identity theft crimes and indecent exposure to minors. Finally, an important loophole was closed in our juvenile delinquency system so that crimes committed by a juvenile that are not discovered or reported until he or she has become an adult can still be prosecuted.

## 2. Receipt of Federal Appropriations to Enhance Prosecution Efforts

Both the Governor and the Attorney General have made priorities of enhancing our prosecution efforts in rural Alaska and in domestic violence and sexual assault. In support of these priorities, the Department of Law requested, and was awarded two special federal appropriations from the Department of Justice to fund these efforts. The programs will be implemented in FY2006. One will support a "Rural Prosecution Unit" which will be located in OSPA. The intent of the unit is to allow us to aggressively prosecute crime in rural Alaska, particularly alcohol fueled crime. We hope that with the increased prosecution efforts, we will ultimately reduce the level of crime in our rural communities. The second appropriation will allow us to place specialized teams of sexual assault/domestic violence prosecutors and paralegals in several offices across the state. These cases will then receive the prosecutorial expertise and resource commitment that is necessary to insure consistent vigorous prosecution and appropriate attention to victim's rights and needs.

### Contact Information

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**Criminal Division  
RDU Financial Summary by Component**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	FY2005 Actuals				FY2006 Management Plan				FY2007 Governor			
	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
<b>Formula Expenditures</b>												
None.												
<b>Non-Formula Expenditures</b>												
First Judicial District	1,461.6	0.0	16.0	1,477.6	1,703.5	0.0	21.4	1,724.9	1,790.4	0.0	21.4	1,811.8
Second Judicial District	1,013.0	0.0	0.0	1,013.0	1,107.0	0.0	0.0	1,107.0	1,285.3	0.0	0.0	1,285.3
Third Judicial: Anchorage	4,338.3	100.5	589.3	5,028.1	5,119.6	467.4	626.3	6,213.3	5,501.6	490.2	479.0	6,470.8
Third JD: Outside Anchorage	3,028.8	0.0	136.2	3,165.0	2,992.9	617.7	133.1	3,743.7	3,316.3	639.1	160.0	4,115.4
Fourth Judicial District	3,413.3	0.0	431.3	3,844.6	3,852.0	251.5	469.2	4,572.7	4,200.9	0.0	300.0	4,500.9
Criminal Justice Litigation	1,224.5	0.0	376.4	1,600.9	1,229.1	0.0	241.4	1,470.5	1,309.6	0.0	356.2	1,665.8
Criminal Appeals/Special Lit	2,192.6	441.2	723.2	3,357.0	2,695.4	1,190.5	860.9	4,746.8	2,674.9	1,500.6	800.3	4,975.8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,672.1</b>	<b>541.7</b>	<b>2,272.4</b>	<b>19,486.2</b>	<b>18,699.5</b>	<b>2,527.1</b>	<b>2,352.3</b>	<b>23,578.9</b>	<b>20,079.0</b>	<b>2,629.9</b>	<b>2,116.9</b>	<b>24,825.8</b>

**Criminal Division**  
**Summary of RDU Budget Changes by Component**  
**From FY2006 Management Plan to FY2007 Governor**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
<b>FY2006 Management Plan</b>	<b>18,699.5</b>	<b>2,527.1</b>	<b>2,352.3</b>	<b>23,578.9</b>
<b>Adjustments which will continue current level of service:</b>				
-First Judicial District	84.2	0.0	0.0	84.2
-Second Judicial District	176.8	0.0	0.0	176.8
-Third Judicial: Anchorage	374.2	22.1	-309.7	86.6
-Third JD: Outside Anchorage	318.2	20.7	26.7	365.6
-Fourth Judicial District	342.9	-251.8	-169.8	-78.7
-Criminal Justice Litigation	78.9	0.0	127.2	206.1
-Criminal Appeals/Special Lit	-24.6	308.7	-61.7	222.4
<b>Proposed budget decreases:</b>				
-Criminal Justice Litigation	0.0	0.0	-12.5	-12.5
<b>Proposed budget increases:</b>				
-First Judicial District	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
-Second Judicial District	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
-Third Judicial: Anchorage	7.8	0.7	162.4	170.9
-Third JD: Outside Anchorage	5.2	0.7	0.2	6.1
-Fourth Judicial District	6.0	0.3	0.6	6.9
-Criminal Justice Litigation	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.7
-Criminal Appeals/Special Lit	4.1	1.4	1.1	6.6
<b>FY2007 Governor</b>	<b>20,079.0</b>	<b>2,629.9</b>	<b>2,116.9</b>	<b>24,825.8</b>