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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Committee (Enacted)</th>
<th>Authorized</th>
<th>Management Plan</th>
<th>Governor's Prior Year Actuals</th>
<th>Governor's Amended Supplemental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final budget passed by the Legislature. Governor has 20 days after it is sent to exercise line item veto power.</td>
<td>Includes impacts of legislative actions not included in Conf. Committee such as new legislation and vetoes. Released publicly Dec 15th.</td>
<td>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 15th.</td>
<td>Governor’s proposed budget for the next fiscal year. Actuals for the last completed fiscal year represent money spent during the fiscal year.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | 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. Agencies generally cannot move money between appropriations but they do have discretion across allocations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Results Delivery Unit (RDU)</th>
<th>Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highest level of the budget structure</td>
<td>Second level of the budget structure. May relate to divisions and usually is equivalent to appropriations in the budget bill.</td>
<td>Lowest level of the budget structure. May relate to divisions and usually is equivalent to allocations in the budget bill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where the Money is Spent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Services – state staffing costs. Positions counts are classified on reports as Full-time (PFT), Part-time (PPT) or Non-permanent (NP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where the Money is Coming From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted General Fund (UGF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money with no statutory restrictions on its use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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