



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #270

District Attorney Base Budget Reduction and Federal Byrne Anti-Drug Grant and Associated Penalty Assessment Match Funding (District Attorneys, DOA -- Office of Justice Assistance, and DHFS --Community Aids and Supportive Living)

[LFB 2003-05 Budget Summary: Page 42, #2, Page 43, #3, Page 133, #2 and Page 265, #6]

CURRENT LAW

District Attorneys. Base level funding for the District Attorneys program is \$36,395,900 GPR and \$1,645,800 PR annually. District Attorneys are currently authorized 441.85 full-time equivalent (FTE) prosecutor positions, including 390.40 GPR prosecutors and 51.45 PR prosecutors. Under current law, 16.0 PR prosecutor positions are funded from federal Byrne and matching penalty assessment funds. The Byrne grant program was established under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Byrne grant funds may be used to address drug control and violent and serious crimes.

Office of Justice Assistance. The Department of Administration's Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) administers the Byrne grant program. Up to 10% of a given Byrne grant award may be used for state administrative purposes. (OJA was budgeted 3.4% of the current year grant award for administration.)

After deducting amounts for administration, the remaining Byrne grant award is distributed to state and local units of government. Federal law requires that Byrne grant funding be distributed to local units of government in proportion to their share of total criminal justice expenditures. After deducting for the expenses for OJA administration, at least 61.5% of the remaining Byrne allocation must be passed to local units of government.

Federal Byrne funding includes a 25% match requirement. The state uses penalty assessment revenues to fund both the 25% match for state programs and a 15% match for local

programs. The remaining 10% match for local programs must be provided by local governments (in the form of either local funding or in-kind contributions).

In 2002-03, OJA was appropriated \$2,498,400 PR in penalty assessment revenues to match federal Byrne funds. These penalty assessment revenues were appropriated among its local anti-drug enforcement (\$1,259,200 PR), state anti-drug enforcement (\$1,134,500 PR) and administration (\$104,700 PR) appropriations.

GOVERNOR

District Attorneys Base Budget Reduction. Reduce the GPR salaries and fringe benefits appropriation for the District Attorneys function by \$900,000 GPR and 15.0 GPR positions annually. The proposal represents a 2.5% annual reduction to the District Attorneys' GPR adjusted base for state operations.

Penalty Assessment Match Funding. Delete \$33,700 PR in 2003-04 and \$232,500 PR in 2004-05 in penalty assessment match money for the federal Byrne anti-drug enforcement program to reestimate Byrne match requirements. This reestimate reflects the following adjustments: (1) -\$243,300 PR in 2003-04 and -\$379,300 PR in 2004-05 in state penalty assessment match money; and (2) \$209,600 PR in 2003-04 and \$146,800 PR in 2004-05 in local penalty assessment match money.

Children's Community Grants. Delete \$185,000 GPR annually to reflect the elimination of GPR funding under the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) for the following children's community grants: (a) Milwaukee Career Youth Development Center (\$80,000 annually); (b) Court-Appointed Special Advocate Programs (\$50,000 annually); (c) Children's Safe House Child Care Program (\$50,000 annually); and (d) Milwaukee Police Athletic League (\$5,000 annually). Require OJA to distribute \$185,000 annually of federal Byrne anti-drug enforcement program grant funds and matching penalty assessment funds for these children's community grants.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. The Governor's 2003-05 budget bill would decrease the total amount of penalty assessment match money for federal Byrne dollars. Notwithstanding a net reduction, the Governor's recommendations for the use of penalty assessment matching funds also include \$590,200 PR annually in a variety of additional or new initiatives that are described in the remainder of this paper. The following table identifies the initiatives recommended by the Governor to receive additional penalty assessment matching funds.

New Penalty Assessment Funding

<u>Program</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>
Base Level Reallocations		
Mentoring, Truancy, and Supervision	\$165,000	\$165,000
OJA Administrative Funding	158,300	158,300
Local Anti-Drug Task Forces	100,600	100,600
Special Projects	71,700	71,700
Wisconsin Incident Based Reporting System	63,900	63,900
Base Level Reallocations Associated With SB 44 Funding Conversions		
Children's Community Grants		
Career Youth Development Center	13,300	13,300
Court-Appointed Special Advocate Programs	8,300	8,300
Children's Safe House Child Care Program	8,300	8,300
Milwaukee Police Athletic League	800	800
TOTAL	\$590,200	\$590,200

2. These funds were primarily made available by reducing or eliminating funding for: (a) the Milwaukee day report center, which serves as an alternative to detention and jail for pre-trial and sentenced offenders convicted of, or charged with, non-violent crimes (the program's four-year grant eligibility under Byrne expires); (b) ecstasy awareness and enforcement grants; (c) an automated fingerprint identification system upgrade at the Department of Justice; (d) information technology funding for the Department of Electronic Government (DEG) providing computer automation in district attorney offices statewide; and (e) a misdemeanor offender diversion program in the Office of the State Public Defender (SPD).

3. The specific programs and purposes that would receive the \$590,200 PR annually in additional or new penalty assessment match funding are discussed below. In reviewing these proposed allocations, the Committee may wish to consider whether the proposed funding could be used to fund priorities other than those identified by the Governor. This paper develops alternatives under which the Committee could choose to divert \$225,000 PR annually of penalty assessment matching funds for the purpose of leveraging federal Byrne monies to support 15.0 prosecutorial positions recommended for deletion under the District Attorney function.

Mentoring, Truancy and Supervision

4. No base level penalty assessment and Byrne funding is currently being provided for mentoring, truancy and supervision programs. Under the Governor's recommendation, these types

of programs would be allocated \$165,000 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds, for total yearly funding of \$990,000 (\$165,000 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$825,000 FED of Byrne funds). No specific programs have been identified for funding under this initiative. These determinations would be made later as a part of the implementation of the initiative by OJA.

5. Mentoring programs recruit, select and train community members to act as mentors for at-risk youth referred by schools, human services agencies or law enforcement agencies. Mentoring programs provide counseling, homework assistance, adult guidance and recreational outlets. Truancy programs typically involve the coordination of law enforcement, social service and school personnel to address the at-risk behavior of program participants and to provide needed services. Intensive supervision programs permit youth who would otherwise be placed in out-of-home placement facilities to remain at home. Case workers have daily face-to-face contact and use electronic monitoring as tools to reduce recidivism.

6. When expenditure authority is requested for previously unbudgeted initiatives, agencies will generally provide specific cost detail supporting the additional expenditures. Granting expenditure authority based on such a review permits the Legislature to: (a) consider the details of how the agency plans to utilize the expenditure authority; and (b) set agency priorities.

7. The recommendation for funding mentoring, truancy and intensive supervision programs lacks detail as to which local programs the Office is considering for funding and how much funding would actually be required to carry out program objectives. As a result, the Committee could choose to eliminate \$165,000 PR annually of penalty assessment funding for this initiative.

OJA Administrative Funding

8. Under SB 44, OJA would receive an additional \$158,300 PR annually in matching penalty assessment funds, for total funding of \$633,300 annually (\$158,300 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$475,000 FED of Byrne funds) for OJA administrative costs. This administrative funding was inadvertently provided twice. As a result, this funding would be available to apply to other purposes.

Local Anti-Drug Task Forces

9. Over half of the local Byrne monies matched by penalty assessment funds are awarded to multi-jurisdictional anti-drug enforcement task forces. These task forces are local programs that integrate the services of various law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to enhance interagency coordination, intelligence and facilitation of multi-jurisdictional investigations. During 2002-03, these multi-jurisdictional task forces are budgeted a total of \$4,196,400 in Byrne and penalty assessment funding.

10. Under the Governor's recommendation, the anti-drug task forces would receive an annual increase of \$100,600 PR in penalty assessment matching funds, for a total yearly increase of \$603,600 (\$100,600 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$503,000 FED of Byrne funds).

11. The major function of the task forces is to investigate high-level drug offenders using a multi-agency approach in combining equipment, intelligence and manpower resources. Grants are awarded on an annual basis and are to be used to reimburse task forces for operational costs. Task forces can use their grants to fund positions including anti-drug prosecutors. Certain task forces use a portion of their funds to fund nine assistant district attorney PR positions (five in Milwaukee County and one each in Dane, Outagamie, St. Croix and Waukesha Counties).

Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime Special Projects

12. During 2001-03 budget deliberations, the Legislature deleted special projects funding for the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime (GLECC). The Governor subsequently vetoed legislative earmarks for a crime prevention resource center and for a pretrial intoxicated driver intervention grant program in order to restore a partial set-aside for GLECC special projects.

13. Under the Governor's current recommendations, the GLECC set-aside for special projects would receive \$71,700 PR annually in penalty assessment match funding, for total yearly funding of \$430,200 (\$71,700 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$358,500 FED of Byrne funds). These amounts are not specifically allocated for any local project, but would be distributed during the next biennium in accordance with determinations made by GLECC.

14. Providing funding in this manner for unspecified projects lessens the Legislature's ability to review and approve the ultimate utilization of these funds. The Committee may conclude that there are higher priority uses for these penalty assessment and Byrne funds and could delete this proposed funding for unspecified special projects. On the other hand, it could be argued that these unallocated funds permit GLECC and OJA to identify and respond to unanticipated needs or challenges during the course of the biennium.

Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System

15. The Governor has recommended providing \$63,900 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds, for total funding of \$383,300 annually (\$63,900 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$319,400 FED of Byrne funds), to provide grants to local law enforcement agencies. States have traditionally reported crime data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) using the summary-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Under the UCR program, law enforcement agencies provide a monthly count of the aggregate number of offenses and arrests for certain offense categories to OJA, which in turn reports these totals to the FBI.

16. OJA staff indicate that within the next few years, the FBI will require states to report crime data using an incident-based reporting system. The advantages of the Wisconsin Incident Based Reporting System (WIBRS) and other incident-based reporting systems are that data collection is not restricted to a limited number of offense categories and that detail on individual crime incidents (offenses, offenders, victims, property and arrests) can be collected and analyzed.

17. Under this WIBRS program, the state would provide grants of \$20,000 to \$40,000

each to local law enforcement agencies to develop WIBRS compatible software to permit the conversion of the agencies' databases to an incident-based reporting system. The purpose of the funding recommended by the Governor in 2003-05 would be to assist local law enforcement agencies with this conversion. On the other hand, because there is no immediate federal requirement to convert to an incident-based reporting system, the Committee could conclude that there are higher funding priorities during the upcoming biennium and divert these funds to those purposes.

Children's Community Grants

18. *Career Youth Development Center.* Under SB 44, the career youth development center grant program would receive \$13,300 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds, for total annual funding of \$53,200 (\$13,300 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$39,900 FED of Byrne funds). Under current law, the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) distributes \$80,000 GPR annually to the Career Youth Development Center in Milwaukee for the provision of alcohol and drug abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services for minority youth. This program provides substance abuse intervention services through education and awareness training. Under the grant, the program is expected to refer at least 15 at-risk youth for treatment per month, conduct alcohol or other drug abuse educational awareness training for 100 youth per month, and provide educational training for at least ten adult leaders per month. The program receives funding from a variety of other sources and is not fully funded with the current state grant.

19. The Governor's intent was to provide an annual \$80,000 grant to the Career Youth Development Center. However, federal Byrne grant funds may only be subgranted to state and local governmental units, as well as Native American Tribes with law enforcement functions that the federal government recognizes. As the Career Youth Development Center is not a permissible subgrantee, these funds would have to be subgranted back to DHFS. The bill provided penalty assessment funds equal to a 15% match amount for this recommended grant. However, Byrne funds distributed to state agencies must receive a 25% penalty assessment match. Therefore, the Committee would need to adjust the amount of penalty assessment and Byrne funds such that the program would receive \$20,000 PR penalty assessment and \$60,000 FED Byrne dollars annually.

20. The Governor's bill inadvertently removed the GPR for this program from an incorrect appropriation under DHFS. Therefore, a technical correction is needed to reduce the GPR funding under the correct appropriation in DHFS.

21. *Court-Appointed Special Advocate Programs.* Under SB 44, the court-appointed special advocate program would receive \$8,300 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds, for total annual funding of \$33,200 (\$8,300 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$24,900 FED of Byrne funds). Under current law, DHFS distributes \$50,000 GPR annually in grants to court-appointed special advocate (CASA) programs to perform advocacy services for children in need of protection and services (CHIPS) proceedings. Funding for the grant was first provided in 1999 Wisconsin Act 9 (the 1999-01 biennial budget act). Currently, the statewide CASA organization,

the Wisconsin CASA Association, receives the grant on a state fiscal year basis. The Wisconsin CASA Association uses the grant funding to: (a) support a statewide conference (\$8,000); (b) support activities related to the Association (\$7,000); and (c) fund five \$7,000 grants to local CASA programs [CASA Program of Brown County, YWCA of the Coulee Region, Columbia-Sauk CASA Program, CASA Programs Voices for Children, and the Conflict Resolution Center].

22. The Governor's intent was to provide a \$50,000 annual grant to the CASA program. However, federal Byrne funds may not be subgranted to non-governmental entities. As the CASA program is not a permissible subgrantee, these funds would have to be subgranted back to DHFS. The bill provided penalty assessment funds equal to a 15% match amount for this recommended grant. However, Byrne funds distributed to state agencies must receive a 25% penalty assessment match. Therefore, the Committee would need to adjust the amount of penalty assessment and Byrne funds such that the program would receive \$12,500 PR penalty assessment and \$37,500 FED Byrne dollars annually.

23. *Children's Safe House Child Care Program.* Under SB 44, the children's safe house child care program would receive \$8,300 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds, for total annual funding of \$33,200 (\$8,300 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$24,900 FED of Byrne funds). Under current law, DHFS distributes \$50,000 GPR annually to the Children's Safe House Child Care Program to support the crisis nursery program. The Children's Safe House is a group foster home that provides around-the-clock childcare and family support services designed to assist families in crisis, prevent child abuse and neglect, and increase family stability. The crisis child care nursery program provides emergency and planned child care services for children, 12 years of age and younger, from low-income families. The GPR funding was initially provided to the program when the federal grant funding ended. The program expected that this GPR funding would sustain it until another funding source was located.

24. The Governor's intent was to provide a \$50,000 annual grant to the children's safe house child care program. However, federal Byrne grant funds may not be subgranted to non-governmental entities. As the children's safe house child care program is not a permissible subgrantee, these funds would have to be subgranted back to DHFS. The bill provided penalty assessment funds equal to a 15% match for this recommended grant. However, Byrne funds distributed to state agencies must receive a 25% penalty assessment match. Therefore, the Committee would need to adjust the amount of penalty assessment and Byrne funds such that the program would receive \$12,500 PR penalty assessment and \$37,500 FED Byrne dollars annually.

25. *Milwaukee Police Athletic League.* Under SB 44, the Milwaukee Police Athletic League would receive \$800 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds, for total annual funding of \$3,200 (\$800 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$2,400 FED of Byrne funds). Under current law, DHFS is required to distribute \$5,000 GPR annually to the Milwaukee Police Athletic League to purchase sports and recreational equipment for two gymnasium facilities and to contribute to the operating expenses of those gymnasium facilities. However, the League has not used any of this funding since 1997, despite signing contracts with DHFS through 2002. These funds have, therefore, lapsed to the general fund.

26. The Governor's intent was to provide a \$5,000 annual grant to the Milwaukee Police Athletic League. However, federal Byrne funds may not be subgranted to non-governmental entities. As the Milwaukee Police Athletic League program is not a permissible subgrantee, these grant funds would have to be subgranted back to DHFS. The bill provided penalty assessment funds equal to a 15% match amount for this recommended grant. However, Byrne funds distributed to state agencies must receive a 25% penalty assessment match. Therefore, the Committee would need to adjust the amount of penalty assessment and Byrne funds such that the program would receive \$1,300 PR penalty assessment and \$3,700 FED Byrne dollars annually.

27. In order to provide all of the necessary penalty assessment match funding to fully fund each of the children's community grants, SB 44 would require an adjustment to provide an additional \$15,600 PR of penalty assessment monies annually. However, additional penalty assessment match funding is not available, since there is estimated to be a \$1,727,100 PR shortfall in penalty assessment revenue for 2003-05. This shortfall is addressed further in Paper #121.

28. Alternatively, the required penalty assessment match funding for the various children's community grants could be provided by deleting an offsetting \$15,600 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds from the amounts set aside for OJA administration. As the OJA administration funding was inadvertently provided twice, the Committee could view these funds as available to address the shortfall in penalty assessment match funding for children's community grants.

29. Byrne funds have generally been utilized to provide funding for criminal justice initiatives. The proposed funding of these various children's community grants would not appear to be as closely targeted to this criminal justice focus. Thus, the Committee could consider deleting funding for these grant programs. Further, the sub-grantees do not directly qualify for federal Byrne funding.

District Attorney Base Budget Reduction

30. The Governor has recommended reducing \$900,000 GPR annually budgeted for salaries and fringe benefits costs and eliminating 15.0 GPR prosecutors annually under the District Attorney function. The adjustment represents a 2.5% annual reduction to the District Attorneys' GPR adjusted base for state operations.

31. According to DOA budget staff, the Governor's intent would be to have the proposed State Prosecutors Board [see Paper #273] identify the individual DA offices where position authority would be reduced to yield the required 15.0 GPR position base reduction.

32. Given the reductions applied to other state agencies, it could be argued that this base reduction represents a relatively modest change and that further reductions are warranted. The Committee could consider deleting an additional \$900,000 GPR and 15.0 GPR prosecutors annually under the District Attorney function. This adjustment would represent an additional 2.5% annual reduction to the District Attorneys' GPR adjusted base for state operations.

33. On the other hand, unlike most other state agencies the District Attorneys' budget is made up almost entirely of personnel costs. As a result, the entire reduction for the District Attorneys was assigned to salaries and fringe benefits.

34. The Committee could consider reallocating \$225,000 PR annually in matching penalty assessment funds from any of the funding recommendations for such funds discussed above. This action would increase total funding by \$900,000 annually (\$225,000 PR penalty assessment funds and \$675,000 FED of Byrne funds) and would permit the funding of 15.0 prosecutor positions as PR-funded positions. Further, if these positions were made a part of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, these positions could be funded indefinitely under the federal Byrne program. Otherwise, these positions could be authorized and funded for a maximum of four years as project positions under the program.

35. Funding an additional 15.0 PR prosecutors from Byrne and matching penalty assessment funds could permit the Committee to either: (a) reduce the District Attorneys' salaries and fringe benefits appropriation by an additional \$900,000 GPR and 15.0 GPR prosecutors annually but provide offsetting PR funding and position authority for that additional reduction; or (b) restore the 15.0 GPR prosecutor positions deleted under SB 44 as PR-funded prosecutor positions. The disadvantage of creating 15.0 PR additional Byrne/penalty assessment prosecutors is that it could limit the ability of the state to apply Byrne and matching penalty assessment funds for other criminal justice purposes in the future, as \$900,000 annually in Byrne and matching penalty assessment funds would be redirected to fund these positions.

36. Alternatively, the Committee could limit the allocation of additional penalty assessment and associated Byrne funding for additional PR prosecutor positions to what could be funded from excess OJA administrative funding that was budgeted twice (as reduced to provide the necessary match for children's community grants). Under this alternative, the Committee could provide \$142,700 PR annually in matching penalty assessment funds, for total funding of \$570,800 annually (\$142,700 PR of penalty assessment funds and \$428,100 FED of Byrne funds) to fund an additional 9.5 PR prosecutors annually.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Approve the Governor's recommendations for the following:
 - a. *Penalty assessment match funding.* Delete \$33,700 PR in 2003-04 and \$232,500 PR in 2004-05 in penalty assessment match money by providing -\$243,300 PR in 2003-04 and -\$379,300 PR in 2004-05 in state penalty assessment match money and \$209,600 PR in 2003-04 and \$146,800 PR in 2004-05 in local penalty assessment match money.
 - b. *Children's community grants.* Delete \$185,000 GPR annually to reflect the elimination of GPR funding under DHFS for children's community grants. Provide \$185,000 annually in Byrne and matching penalty assessment funds for children's community grants, corrected to provide an additional \$15,600 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds and

reduce the GPR funding for the Career Youth Development Center grant from the proper appropriation in DHFS.

c. *District attorneys base budget reduction.* Reduce the District Attorneys' GPR salaries and fringe benefits appropriation by \$900,000 GPR and 15.0 GPR FTE annually.

<u>Alternative 1</u>	<u>PR</u>
2003-05 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$31,200

2. Modify Alternative 1 as follows: (a) delete \$158,300 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds for OJA administration; (b) reallocate \$15,600 PR annually in deleted penalty assessment matching funds for OJA administration to children's community grants to provide the full match for these grants; (c) allocate the remaining \$142,700 PR annually in deleted penalty assessment matching funds for OJA administration to District Attorneys to provide funding for 9.5 FTE assistant district attorneys deleted under the District Attorneys' base budget reduction; and (d) transfer \$142,700 PR in penalty assessment matching funds and the associated Byrne funding of \$428,100 FED annually to the District Attorneys' gifts and grants appropriation, and provide \$570,800 PR and 9.5 PR FTE annually to this appropriation to reflect the transfer.

<u>Alternative 2</u>	<u>PR</u>
2003-05 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$1,141,600
2004-05 POSITIONS (Change to Bill)	9.50

3. Modify Alternative 1 as follows: (a) delete \$158,300 PR annually in penalty assessment matching funds for OJA administration; (b) reallocate \$15,600 PR annually in deleted penalty assessment matching funds for OJA administration to children's community grants to provide the full match for these grants; (c) allocate the remaining \$142,700 PR annually in deleted penalty assessment matching funds for OJA administration to District Attorneys to provide funding for 15.0 FTE assistant district attorneys deleted under the District Attorneys' base budget reduction; (d) direct OJA to reduce penalty assessment matching funds by \$82,300 PR annually from the following programs to provide the remaining match funding necessary to fully fund the 15.0 FTE deleted assistant district attorney positions: anti-drug task forces; GLECC special projects; mentoring, truancy and supervision programs; Wisconsin Incident Based Reporting System program; and children's community grants; and (e) transfer \$225,000 PR in penalty assessment matching funds and the associated Byrne funding of \$675,000 FED annually to the District Attorneys' gifts and grants appropriation, and provide \$900,000 PR and 15.0 PR FTE annually to this appropriation to reflect the transfer.

<u>Alternative 3</u>	<u>PR</u>
2003-05 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$1,800,000
2004-05 POSITIONS (Change to Bill)	15.00

4. [To be considered if Alternative 3 is selected.] Limit OJA's discretion to allocate the \$82,300 PR annually in penalty assessment matching fund reductions under Alternative 3(d), by deleting the recommended increase in penalty assessment match funding for one or more of the following programs under the penalty assessment local appropriation:

- a. Mentoring, truancy and supervision programs (\$165,000 PR annually).
- b. Anti-drug task forces (\$100,600 PR annually).
- c. Wisconsin Incident Based Reporting System program (\$63,900 PR annually).
- d. GLECC special projects (\$71,700 PR annually).
- e. Milwaukee Youth Development Center (\$20,000 PR annually).
- f. Court-Appointed Special Advocates Program (\$12,500 PR annually).
- g. Children's Safe House Child Care Program (\$12,500 PR annually).
- h. Milwaukee Police Athletic League (\$1,300 PR annually).

5. [To be considered if Alternative 3 is selected.] Reduce the District Attorneys' GPR salaries and fringe benefits appropriation by \$900,000 GPR and 15.0 GPR FTE annually.

<u>Alternative 5</u>	<u>GPR</u>
2003-05 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$1,800,000
2004-05 POSITIONS (Change to Bill)	- 15.00

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