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"An Act relating to state aid to local governments; and providing for an effective date."

COMMITTEE REPORT

JUDICIARY
FINANCE

30-73

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date March 2, 1973

The Committee on LOCAL GOVERNMENT has had HB 157

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it DO PASS

recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

"and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

"other"

Members signing the Majority report:

[Signature] _____
[Signature] _____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:

[Signature] Chairman

REGIONAL COST INDEXES
ALASKA HOUSE DISTRICTS

Prepared by

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Division of Community Planning

February, 1974

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INTRODUCTION

Alaska accounts for about one-sixth of the total area of the United States and is more than twice the size of Texas, the next largest state in the Union. Only sixteen countries in the world have a larger physical area.

On the other hand, Alaska has the fewest people of any of the states. Nor is its population evenly distributed. Of the 302,361 people living in the State at the time of the 1970 Census, 126,333 or 42 percent lived in the Greater Anchorage Area Borough and 65 percent lived in the combined borough areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan. The remaining one-third of the State's population is scattered across a huge, largely undeveloped area with small concentrations of settlement occurring here and there, mainly in the Southcentral and Southeastern regions.

Alaska's physical isolation from the rest of the United States, its northern location, large area and small population have combined to make this the most expensive region of the country to service and in which to live. The Federal government acknowledges this by paying its Alaska employees a 25 percent cost of living differential (free of Federal tax), and it generally also provides housing at a minimum cost in the more remote areas.

Within Alaska, the small scale of the market itself makes for high operating costs. Moreover, these costs are not uniform throughout the State. The uneven distribution of the population, the relative inaccessibility or otherwise of many areas and variations in the mode and frequency of transportation service have combined to differentially exaggerate these already high costs from region to region. In addition, differences in the physical environment place a variety of constraints on conventional construction techniques and the types of facilities which can be provided and serve to further inflate costs in some regions.

The relative cost of providing the range of municipal facilities and services in different parts of the State doubtless shows a greater regional disparity than do personal living costs. This is because many basic facilities and services must be drastically modified in order for them to function in some areas and because capital outlays for construction and equipment purchases normally form a much higher proportion of the municipal than the personal budget. Meaningful data to substantiate this are not presently available since the range and level of services provided by local governments around the State varies so widely that there is virtually no common base for comparison.

Regional cost differences within Alaska are recognized by the State government which compensates its employees at varying rates from area to area. For example, a State employee in Barrow will receive a salary which is almost 40 percent above what he would earn in the same job in Anchorage. The State also often provides housing at very reasonable rates for its employees in areas outside the larger population centers.

Although an extremely valuable indicator, salary differentials paid to State employees at various Alaska locations to some extent assume a reduced level of living in many areas and therefore tend to understate the actual cost differences which would accrue if all people in the State were living in equal circumstances. Because of this and because personal living costs do not necessarily parallel local government costs, a number of other indexes are also examined in this report in order to get as broad a picture as possible.

Cost indexes which take into account the differences in the cost of doing business and in constructing facilities in various parts of the State have been developed and are used by various government agencies for their particular purposes. In addition, information on the comparative costs of food, fuel and transportation services at different points around the State is also available. The following comparative rates have been analyzed in this report:-

1. State salary scales (developed by the Department of Administration, Division of Personnel);

2. Food and housing combined index (developed by the Department of Administration, Division of Personnel, from several sources);
3. Empirical cost estimates for military construction (developed by the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force);
4. Low rent public housing prototype costs (developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development);
5. Fuel costs (heating oil) as delivered to distributors (from information supplied by the Standard Oil Company of California);
6. Air freight rates from Seattle (from information supplied by Alaska Airlines and Wien Consolidated Airlines); and
7. Shipping rates from Seattle (from information supplied by the Foss Alaska Line and the Bureau of Indian Affairs).

INDIVIDUAL COST INDEXES

The raw figures for each index were collected from the appropriate source. Then the Anchorage rate for each was assumed to be 1.0 and the figures for each other area of the State were derived in relation to Anchorage so that the relative costs could be judged on a readily comparable scale.

The areas used are the nineteen House Districts which were in force until the Court ordered reapportionment of 1971. They were selected because these are the areas which the State currently uses as the basis for its salary differential schedules. A table summarizing these comparative cost indexes follows and each index is later individually analyzed.

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE COST INDEXES
ALASKA HOUSE DISTRICTS*

<u>District</u>	<u>State Salary Schedules</u>	<u>Food/Housing Index</u>	<u>Military Construction Costs</u>	<u>Low Rent Housing Prototype Costs</u>	<u>Heating Oil Costs</u>	<u>Seattle/Anc Air Freight Basic Rate</u>
Ketchikan	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9
Wrangell	1.0	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.2
Sitka	1.0	1.1	n/a	1.0	1.0	0.9
Juneau	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Haines	1.1	1.1	n/a	1.1	1.0	1.2
Valdez	1.2	1.1	1.2	n/a	1.1	1.1
Palmer	1.0	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.1	n/a
Anchorage	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Seward	1.1	1.0	1.2	n/a	1.0	n/a
Kenai	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
Kodiak	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5
Aleutian Islands	1.3	1.0	1.8	n/a	1.0	1.9
Dillingham	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.4
Ethel	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.5
Galena	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.4
Fairbanks	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
Fort Yukon	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6
Barrow	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.6
Nome	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.4
Hooper Bay	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

* Anchorage costs = 1.0. House Districts are those in existence prior to 1971 Court ordered reapportionment.

Sources: as listed on pages 2 and 3 of this report.

1. STATE SALARY SCHEDULES

At the present time, State salary schedules are drawn up so that employees in the same grade and at the same step are compensated at different rates according to the area in which they are employed and the cost of living in that area as determined by the Division of Personnel of the Department of Administration.

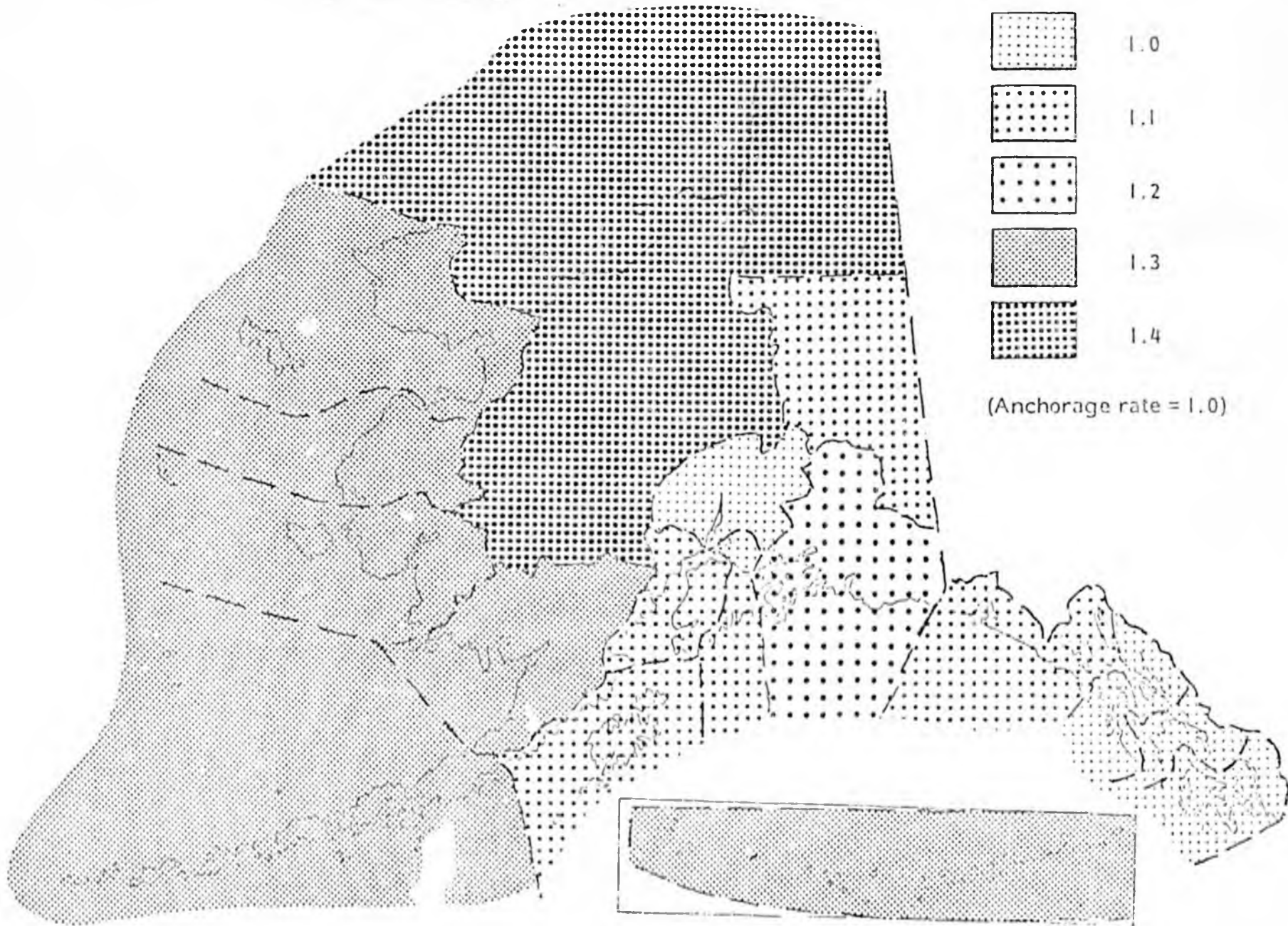
The areas used by the State are the House Districts which existed prior to the Court ordered reapportionment of 1971. The nineteen House Districts are used to delineate the boundaries of eight differential salary zones, with State employees "Outside" and in Canada being paid at a ninth (and considerably lower) rate. Within Alaska, an employee is compensated for higher living costs by having step increases automatically added to his or her salary. Thus:-

0 steps added to base salary	--	Ketchikan, Juneau, Anchorage
1 " " " "	--	Wrangell, Sitka, Palmer
2 " " " "	--	Haines, Seward, Kenai, Kodiak
3 " " " "	--	Fairbanks
4 " " " "	--	Valdez
5 " " " "	--	
6 " " " "	--	
7 " " " "	--	Aleutian Islands, Dillingham, Nome
8 " " " "	--	Bethel, Hooper Bay
9 " " " "	--	Galena, Fort Yukon, Barrow

Translated into dollars, a Secretary I in Step A of Range 10 would presently receive a monthly salary of:-

\$ 702	(base)	-- Ketchikan, Juneau, Anchorage
\$ 729	(+ 3.8%)	-- Wrangell, Sitka, Palmer
\$ 756	(+ 7.7%)	-- Haines, Seward, Kenai, Kodiak
\$ 784	(+ 11.7%)	-- Fairbanks
\$ 814	(+ 16.0%)	-- Valdez
\$ 909	(+ 29.5%)	-- Aleutian Islands, Dillingham, Nome
\$ 943	(+ 34.3%)	-- Bethel, Hooper Bay
\$ 978	(+ 39.3%)	-- Galena, Fort Yukon, Barrow

ALASKA REGIONAL COST INDEXES
STATE SALARY SCALES



Source: Alaska Department of Administration, Division of Personnel

Despite sizeable variations in living costs within Southcentral Alaska as reflected in State salary scales, the most significant division is that between the road, rail or ferry connected areas of Southeast, Southcentral and Interior Alaska and the more remote areas of Southwest, Western, Northern and Interior Alaska. This division is repeated to greater or lesser degrees in all living cost indexes which are examined in this report.

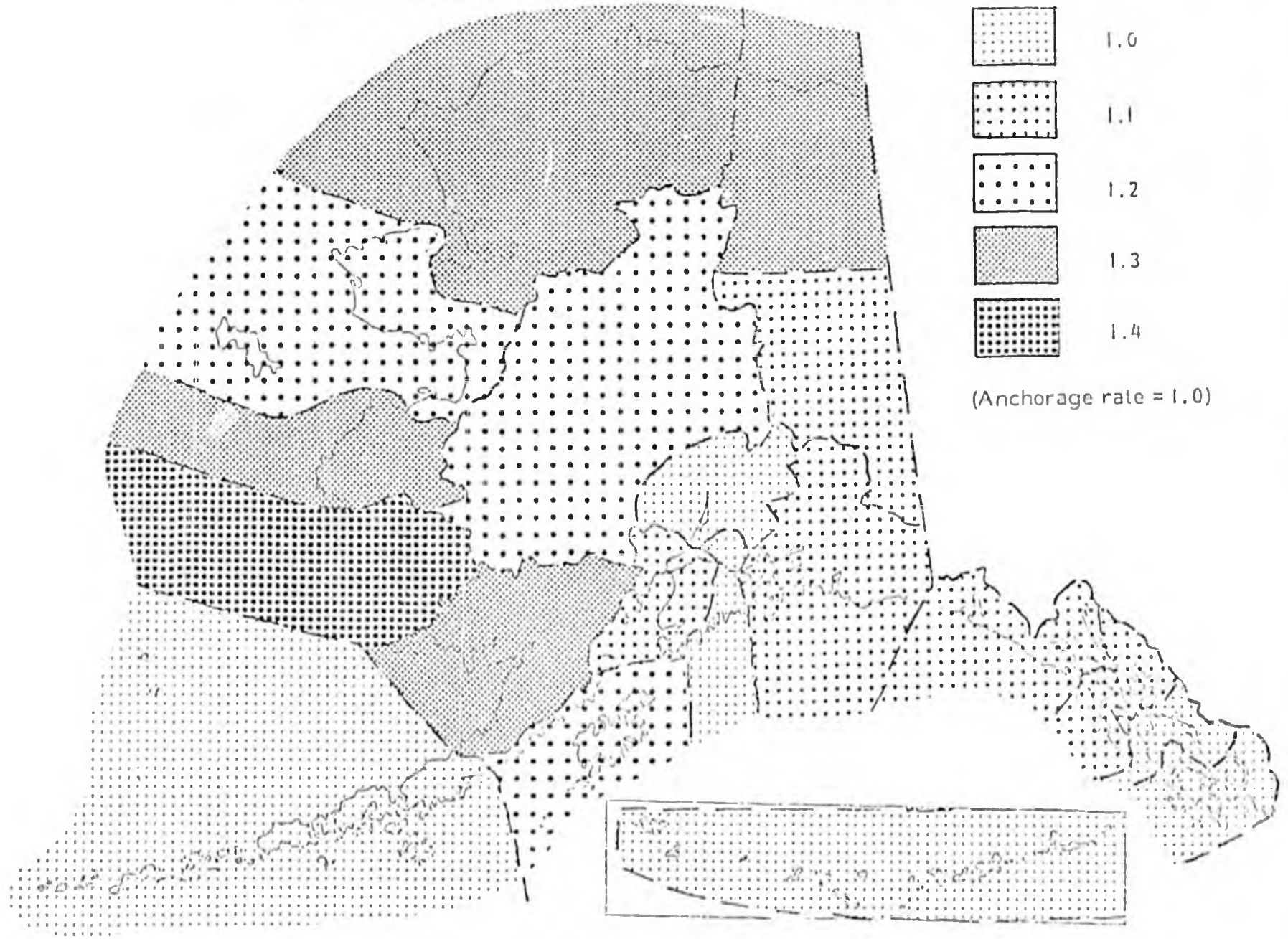
State salary differentials are based upon variations in living costs from area to area as determined by the widely accepted U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology. However, Alaska's more remote areas are generally also its poorest and it seems probable that the lower level of living in these areas has served to depress the degree of living cost difference which would otherwise exist. Thus, under conditions of increased personal wealth and increased personal expenditure, it is possible that cost differences in such areas as measured by the State might tend to increase. Such an occurrence, however, would be more a reflection of an increase in the level of living than any real increase in actual living costs.

Because State salary scales alone do not give a complete picture of regional cost differences within Alaska and because personal living costs do not necessarily give a representative picture of municipal government costs, a number of other cost indexes are also examined on the following pages of this report.

2. FOOD AND HOUSING INDEX

This index was developed by the Division of Personnel of the Alaska Department of Administration as part of its annual salary survey required by AS 39.27.030 (although the most recent survey was undertaken in 1972 because no funds were appropriated for the purpose in 1973). This legislation "necessitates the collection of data reflecting costs of living in the various election districts of the State by using the cost of living in Seattle as a base of 100". Data on food prices was collected by the Division of Personnel on "market basket" items as established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Housing expenditures included direct costs for rent, lease or mortgage payments, utilities costs, taxes

ALASKA REGIONAL COST INDEXES
FOOD AND HOUSING INDEX



Source: Alaska Department of Administration, Division of Personnel, 1972

and insurance. Information on household populations and housing conditions was also collected.

The food and housing index is an average of individual indexes of food and housing costs (see table in Appendix to this report). The food index in this case takes into account not only food costs but also average annual food expenditures for each location surveyed and is adjusted to a standard four person household using Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology.

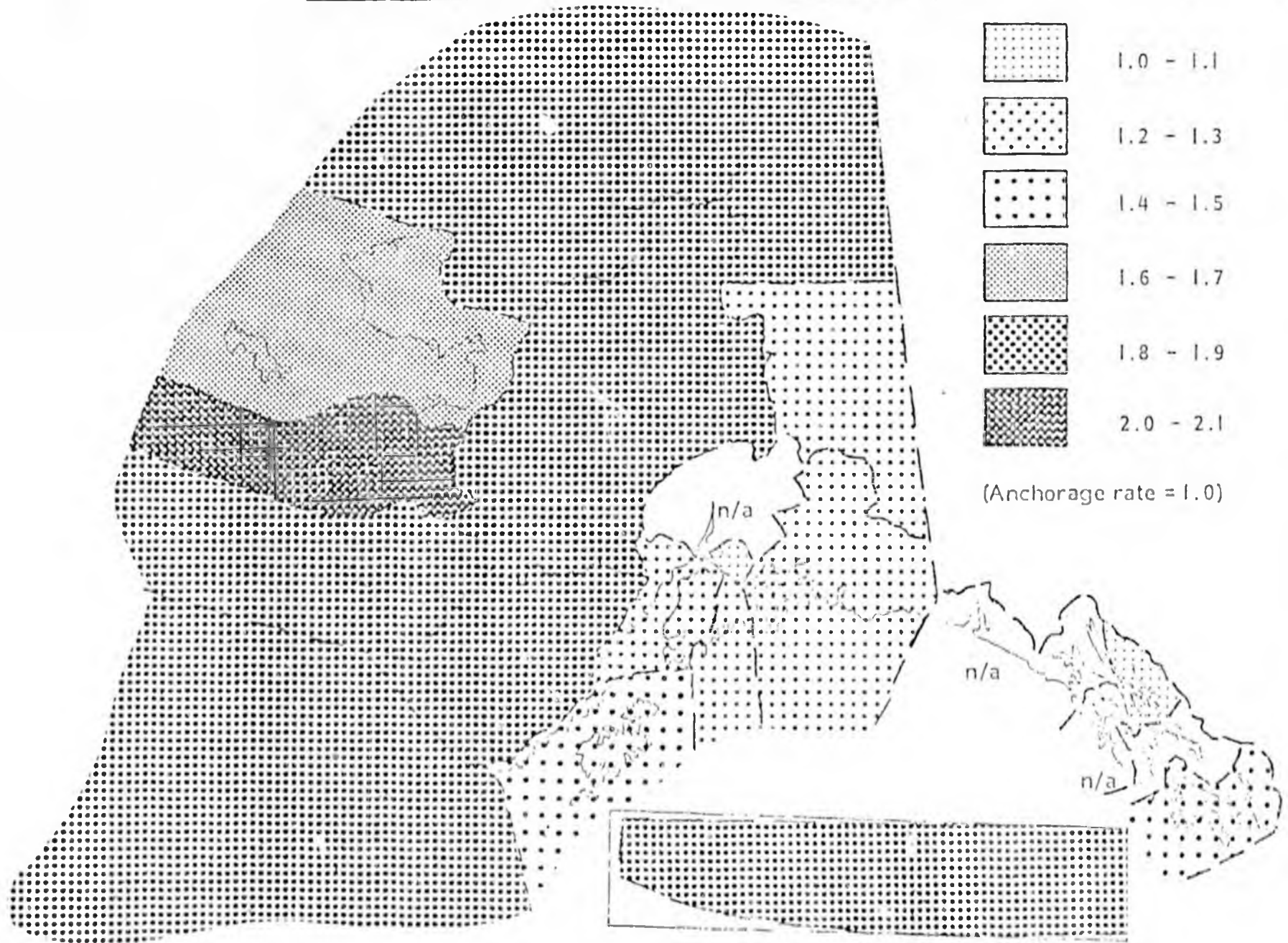
The food and housing index is an important supplement to State salary differential schedules since the former provides much of the basis for the latter. Again, with the exception of the Aleutian Islands, the higher cost areas lie in the most Western and Northern areas of the State. It should be noted that the figures given for the Aleutians are not representative of that region since they are for Cold Bay where most housing is provided by both government and private agencies for their employees at very low cost.

Although the food and housing index provides an important check on the adequacy of State pay schedules in reflecting regional differences in living costs, both indexes are subject to the same limitations. That is, they tend to understate the full extent of actual cost difference which would occur if the level of living in all areas of the State were roughly equal.

3. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION COSTS

As a means of providing a check on the costs involved in the preparation and development of military construction programs throughout the world, both the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force have developed empirical cost estimates for military construction which are adjusted, among other things, for area costs. Since both branches of the armed services have had considerable construction experience in Alaska, their indexes were combined and analyzed.

ALASKA REGIONAL COST INDEXES
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION COSTS



Sources: U.S. Department of the Army, U.S. Department of the Air Force

According to the U.S. Army's regulations (No. 415-17), the "location adjustment factors reflect the average statistical differences in normal labor and materials costs for similar facilities constructed in different geographical locations". Abnormal differences due to unique site considerations are not reflected in this index (although formulae are provided to determine costs under such circumstances).

It should also be noted that military construction cost estimates used by the Army (and it is assumed also by the Air Force since its indexes are identical in almost all cases) do not include design costs, nor any supporting facilities "outside the 5-foot line" such as utilities, special foundations (piles, piers, rock excavation, etc.) or fencing and other site improvements.

Both the Army and the Air Force measure areacosts in relation to those in Washington, D.C. which is assumed to be 1.0. On that scale, the Seattle area is rated 1.15 and Anchorage (the lowest in Alaska) is 1.7. Within Alaska, this scale reaches a high of 4.0 for the "inland area north of the Aleutians". Thus the same facility could be expected to cost approximately four times in that area what it would cost to build in Washington, D.C.

To provide a clearer comparison with other indexes examined in this report, Anchorage costs were converted to the base of 1.0 and other areas of Alaska were adjusted accordingly (see table in Appendix). Where more than one relative cost figure was given within a particular House District, the figures were averaged.

The absolute degree of difference in cost between the Anchorage area and the Western and Northern regions of the State is far greater for this index than is shown either by State salary scales or by the food and housing index. Thus in Western and Northern Alaska the same structure (without all associated costs) can be expected to cost up to and over 100 percent more than it would cost to build in Anchorage. More difficult physical factors and remoteness undoubtedly account for most of this wide disparity since the military construction index assumes the construction of equal facilities in all areas.

There are several limitations on the use of empirical cost estimates for military construction as an index of living costs

or local government costs in Alaska. First, in some cases the index assigned to a particular area may be based on a single military contract and may not accurately reflect "normal" construction costs for that area. This appears to have been the case with Ketchikan where an unusually high index figure was given. Second and more significant is the fact that while construction costs form an important part of personal and local government "living" costs, they do not convey the full picture and therefore this index should be used in conjunction with other indicators rather than alone.

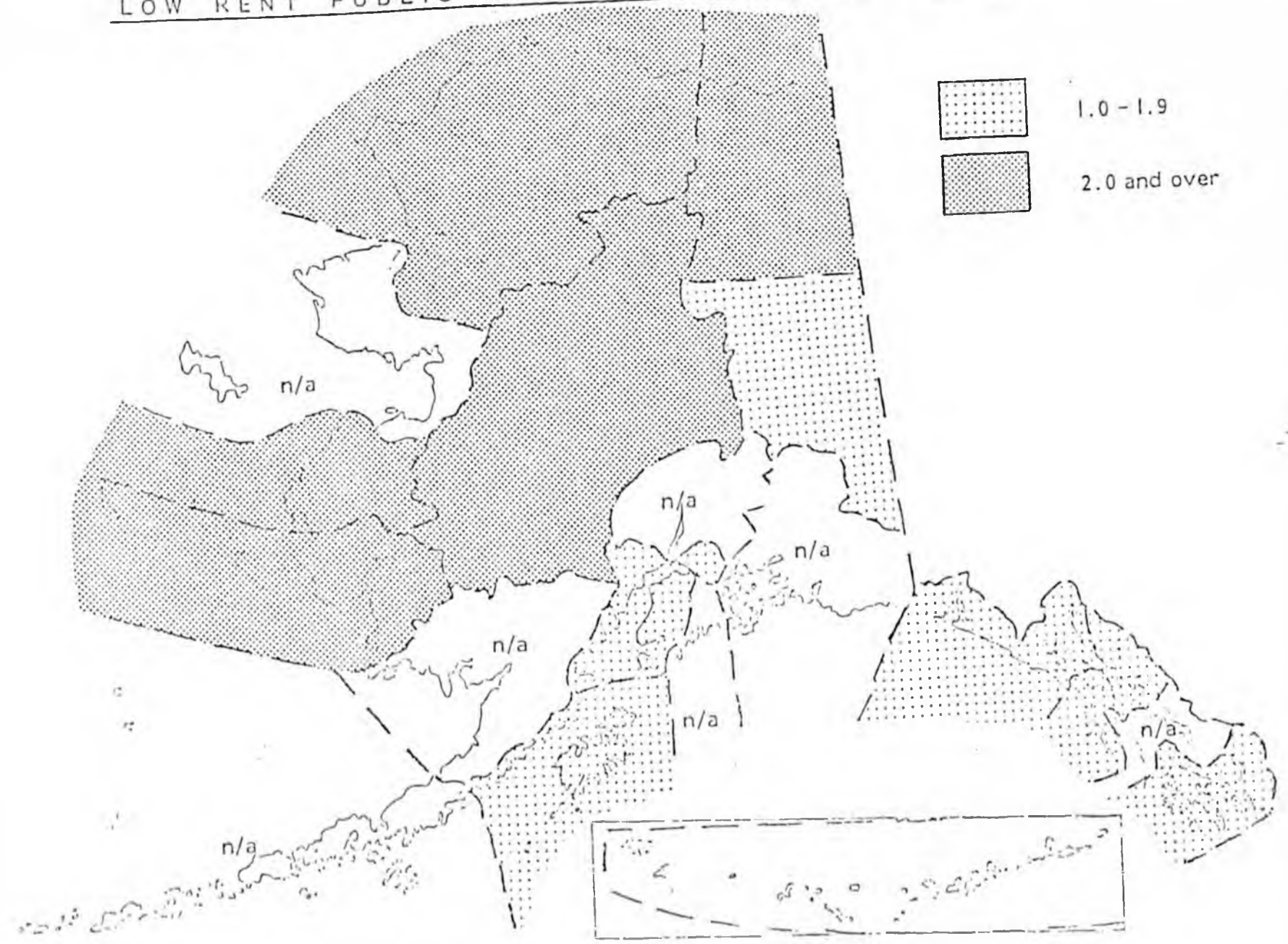
4. LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROTOTYPE COSTS

Low rent public housing prototype costs are developed for different areas of the country by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and are published periodically in the Federal Register. These indexes are developed for several types of housing and are adjusted according to the number of bedrooms per unit as a means of devising acceptable cost parameters per unit of low rent public housing in various parts of the United States.

Like the military, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has had considerable construction experience in Alaska and although low rent public housing prototype costs do have their limitations, they provide a check on the relative reliability of military construction costs.

A comparison of military and low rent public housing construction indexes indicates that the housing costs within the State show an even greater disparity than do the military construction costs. Thus, quoted costs per unit in the Galena House District are approximately 2.5 times those cited for Anchorage and all of Western and Northern Alaska for which figures are available are at least double Anchorage costs. On the other hand, costs for low rent public housing in areas within Southcentral and Southeast Alaska show much less variation than they do for military construction.

ALASKA REGIONAL COST INDEXES LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROTOTYPE COSTS



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The same basic limitations on the use of low rent public housing prototype costs as an index of living costs or local government costs apply as they do for military construction. The costs are not necessarily universally representative and no figures are available for several House Districts. Similarly, this index should also be used in conjunction with other "living" cost indicators rather than be allowed to stand alone.

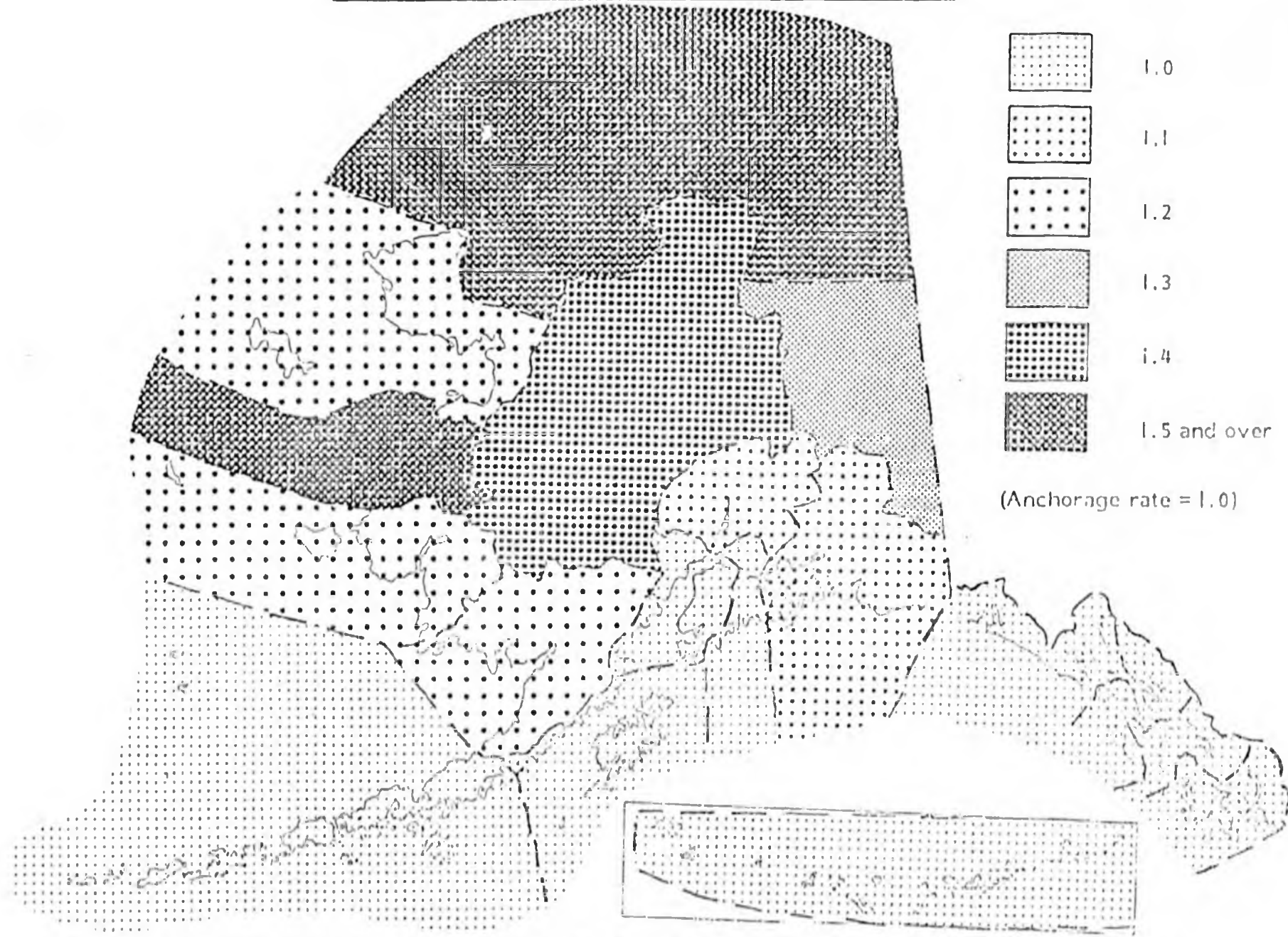
However, the housing index does reinforce the evidence presented by military construction costs to the effect that construction in Alaska's more remote areas is disproportionately expensive if the provision of equal facilities is contemplated.

5. HEATING OIL COSTS

Heating oil costs as delivered to distributors at various points within Alaska were obtained from the Standard Oil Company of California's Juneau office in mid-January, 1974. Rates quoted were for heating oil #2 delivered in quantities of 400 gallons or more. It should be noted that these rates do not necessarily provide a true indication of retail prices for heating oil, but they are nevertheless comparable. (Some idea of the increasing costs of heating oil for small orders can be gauged from added costs charged to distributors who must pay an additional 1¢ per gallon for orders between 200 and 399 gallons, an additional 3¢ per gallon for orders between 50 and 199 gallons and an additional 13¢ per gallon for orders under 50 gallons).

Alaska heating oil costs, as delivered to distributors, are at their lowest in Ketchikan where the quoted rate for heating oil #2 delivered in quantities of 400 gallons or more was \$0.299 per gallon. Except for Yakutat (quoted at \$0.255 per gallon), all coastal areas from Southeast Alaska to and including the Aleutian Chain were quoted at prices under \$0.240 per gallon, with Anchorage at \$0.234 per gallon. However, in the Western, Northern and Interior areas of the State, prices rose steeply with the highest quoted price being \$0.429 at Fort Yukon. Much higher prices still undoubtedly prevail in smaller and more isolated inland communities.

ALASKA REGIONAL COST INDEXES
HEATING FUEL COSTS



Source: Standard Oil Company of California, Juneau, January 1974 (based on price as delivered to distributors)

Again using Anchorage quoted rates as the base of 1.0, an index of comparative costs for the various House Districts around the State was compiled. The Hooper Bay and Fort Yukon House Districts registered heating oil costs approximately 80 percent above those charged to distributors in Anchorage and those in the Barrow District were approximately 50 percent above the Anchorage rate (figures for the City of Barrow were estimated and averaged with quoted rates for Kotzebue).

Heating oil costs are an important part of personal and municipal "living" costs throughout Alaska. Given the combination of remoteness, exceptionally long winters and small individual purchases in much of Western (excluding the Aleutians), Northern and Interior Alaska, retail prices charged for heating oil in these areas are doubtless often more than double the Anchorage retail rates.

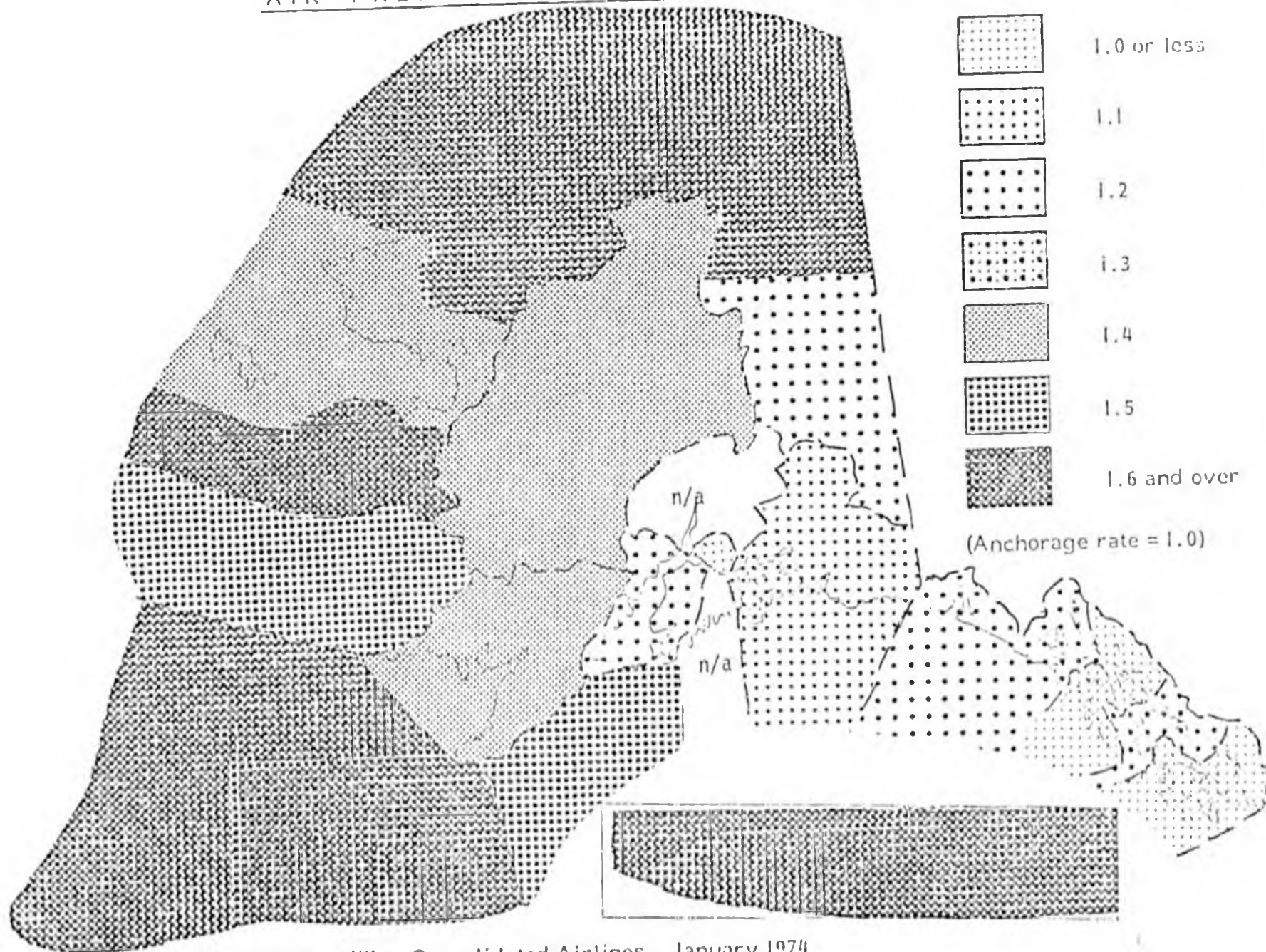
6. SEATTLE/ANCHORAGE AIR FREIGHT RATES

Information on air freight rates from Seattle to various Alaska points was obtained from Alaska Airlines and Wien Consolidated Airlines in January, 1974. Rates per pound from Seattle were arrayed (disregarding the slightly different minimum rates charged by the two airlines) and the Seattle/Anchorage rate was converted to a base of 1.0. Rates to other areas were then translated in terms of their cost relative to that of Anchorage.

Air freight rates to Southeast Alaska points are generally lower than those to Anchorage except to those communities where freight transfers are required (Wrangell, Petersburg, Haines, Skagway and all smaller communities except for Yakutat). However, rates to Western, Northern and Interior points are considerably above those to Anchorage and were almost double Anchorage rates at Cold Bay.

Not only are air freight rates to Western, Northern and Interior Alaska high but this type of shipping is relatively more important in these areas. Except for the Aleutians, water transportation services if they exist at all are infrequent and seasonal. Furthermore, since these areas are not connected to the remainder

ALASKA REGIONAL COST INDEXES
AIR FREIGHT RATES FROM SEATTLE



Sources: Alaska Airlines, Wien Consolidated Airlines, January 1974

of the State by any other form of transportation, air freight is often the only mode of service available. Given the minimum rate of \$10 for freight via Alaska Airlines, \$12 via Wien Consolidated Airlines and an unknown figure via Reeve Aleutian Airways, this is an expensive form of transportation service except for high value items.

Like heating oil costs, air freight rates are a significant part of living costs in many areas of the State. These costs have been incorporated to some extent into the food and housing index compiled by the Alaska Department of Administration and probably also into construction cost indexes to some degree. They cannot stand alone as a cost of living index; however, they do serve to illustrate the disparities in shipping costs charged to the more remote areas of Alaska.

7. SHIPPING RATES FROM SEATTLE

The various coastal regions of Alaska are served by a number of different water carriers, all of which operate under their own tariffs under different sets of conditions. Transshipment to inland areas may be by highway, rail, river or air. Because of these different sets of conditions, it is extremely difficult to undertake a brief review of comparative shipping rates to various Alaska points which has any real meaning.

The Foss Alaska Line serves ports in both Southeast and Northwest Alaska. Because the tariff structure for this company's operations is similar, a comparison of shipping rates charged to Southeast and Northwest Alaska customers has been made as a means of giving some indication of disparities in regional costs.

Rates to Juneau for various commodities were taken to be the base of 1.0 and costs for shipping those commodities to Bethel, Nome and Kotzebue were derived in relation to the base rate. It should be noted here that Foss's rates to Nome and Kotzebue do not include lighterage charges. These average around \$2 per hundredweight in Nome and add substantially to shipping costs.

The commodities which were examined are groceries, lumber, iron and steel, plasterboard and plywood, roofing and siding, cement and asbestos pipe or conduits, woodwork and two classes of machinery. The tariff for Juneau was effective as of November 1, 1973 and that for the Northwest Alaska ports as of May 15, 1973.

Regional cost variations among the above listed commodities was found to differ widely, from almost no difference between Juneau and Northwest ports for shipping iron and steel to twice as much in Northwest Alaska for shipping woodwork products and large units of machinery. On the average, however, quoted rates to Bethel and Nome were 40 percent above those quoted for Juneau and those to Kotzebue were 50 percent above.

Lighterage charges further inflate shipping costs to Nome and Kotzebue (and Barrow). In addition, the infrequent and highly seasonal nature of shipping to the Western and Northern regions of Alaska requires that large inventories be maintained. The cost of providing disproportionate amounts of heated storage space in regions where heating and construction costs are already abnormally high is an additional factor in the inflated living costs in these regions.

Outside of regular commercial shipping service, Western and Northern Alaska are also served twice a year (the first voyage serves the more southerly ports, while the second ventures into the extreme north of the State) by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' vessel, U.S.M.S. North Star III. Quoted freight rates are not directly comparable with those of the Foss Alaska Line. However, Bureau rates for Barrow averaged 20 percent above those quoted for Kotzebue by the same agency.

Disparities in shipping costs to various Alaska points are a very important part of the food and housing index and construction cost indexes since such costs are generally passed on to consumers. By the same token, increased economies of operation for shipping to Western and Northern Alaska such as could be realized by major population growth or the presence of a sizeable backhaul would go a long way toward reducing these disparities and living costs in such regions.

APPENDIX

FOOD AND HOUSING INDEX
ALASKA HOUSE DISTRICTS
1972*

<u>District</u>	<u>Food Index</u>	<u>Housing Index</u>	<u>Average</u>
Ketchikan	95.6	101.0	98.3
Wrangell	97.6	103.3	100.4
Sitka	117.8	104.3	111.1
Juneau	100.9	112.9	106.9
Haines		(93.3)	(103.1)
(Haines)	(112.9)	(111.1)	(121.1)
(Yakutat)	(131.3)		
Valdez		(113.7)	(113.8)
(Cordova)	(113.8)	(106.3)	(113.8)
(Valdez)	(121.5)	99.4	101.0
Palmer	102.5	100.0	100.0
Anchorage	100.0	95.4	99.6
Seward	103.7	112.7	110.4
Kenai	108.1	113.0	115.7
Kodiak	118.4		
Aleutian Islands		(69.5)	(96.3)
(Cold Bay)	(123.1)	122.2	131.5
Dillingham	140.8	147.1	139.8
Bethel	132.4		
Galena		(101.9)	(113.1)
(Nenana)	(124.2)	(115.9)	(124.9)
(Tanana)	(133.8)	106.6	107.5
Fairbanks	108.4	115.1	129.6
Fort Yukon	144.1		
Barrow		(124.0)	(127.9)
(Barrow)	(131.7)	(114.3)	(125.0)
(Kotzebue)	(135.7)	112.7	117.0
Nome	121.2		
Hooper Bay		(141.6)	(130.1)
(Emmonak)	(118.6)		

* Anchorage costs = 100.0. House Districts are those in existence prior to 1971 Court ordered reapportionment.

Source: Alaska Department of Administration, Division of Personnel.

EMPIRICAL COST ESTIMATES FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
ALASKA HOUSE DISTRICTS*

District	Cost Indexes	
	Washington, D.C. = 1.0	Anchorage = 1.0
Ketchikan	2.4	1.4
Wrangell	n/a	-
Sitka	n/a	-
Juneau	1.8	1.0
Haines	n/a	-
Valdez	2.1	1.2
(Whittier)	(1.9)	
(Highway area)	(2.3)	
Palmer	n/a	-
Anchorage	1.7	1.0
Seward	2.1	1.2
(Kenai Peninsula)	(2.1)	
Kenai	2.1	1.2
(Kenai Peninsula)	(2.1)	
Kodiak	2.5	1.5
(Kodiak)	(2.5)	
(Chiniak)	3.0	1.8
Aleutian Islands	(2.5)	
(all areas)	(3.0)	
Dillingham	3.2	1.9
(Naknek)	(2.1)	
(Coastal area north of Aleutians)	(3.5)	
(Inland area north of Aleutians)	(4.0)	
Bethel	3.3	1.9
(Bethel)	(2.8)	
(Cape Newenham)	(2.8)	
(Coastal area north of Aleutians)	(3.5)	
(Inland area north of Aleutians)	(4.0)	
Galena	3.3	1.9
(Clear)	(2.2)	
(Galena)	(2.8)	
(McGrath)	(3.5)	
(Indian Mountain)	(4.0)	
(Inland area north of Aleutians)	(4.0)	
Fairbanks	2.0	1.2
(Fairbanks)	(1.9)	
(Eielson AFB)	(1.9)	
(Fort Wainwright)	(1.9)	
(Big Delta)	(2.2)	
(Northway, highway area)	(2.3)	

<u>District</u>	<u>Cost Indexes</u>	
	<u>Washington, D.C. = 1.0</u>	<u>Anchorage = 1.0</u>
Fort Yukon	3.1	1.8
(Fort Yukon, remote interior areas)	(2.6)	
(Barter Island, north coastal area)	(3.6)	
Barrow	3.2	1.9
(Barrow)	(3.5)	
(Cape Lisburne)	(3.5)	
(Kotzebue)	(2.4)	
(North coastal area)	(3.6)	
Nome	2.9	1.7
(Nome)	(2.3)	
(Coastal area north of Aleutians)	(3.5)	
Hooper Bay	3.4	2.0
(Cape Romanzof)	(2.8)	
(Coastal area north of Aleutians)	(3.5)	
(Inland area north of Aleutians)	(4.0)	

 * Anchorage costs = 100.0. House Districts are those in existence prior to 1971 Court ordered reapportionment.

Sources: U.S. Department of the Army, U.S. Department of the Air Force.

LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING
 PROTOTYPE PER UNIT COST SCHEDULE
DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED UNITS

	Number of Bedrooms						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Anchorage	\$12,800	\$15,500	\$19,100	\$22,850	\$27,400	\$30,450	\$31,950
Fairbanks	\$13,650	\$16,550	\$20,350	\$24,300	\$29,200	\$32,450	\$34,050
Juneau	\$12,850	\$15,550	\$19,100	\$22,850	\$27,400	\$30,500	\$32,000
Ketchikan	\$12,900	\$15,600	\$19,200	\$22,950	\$27,500	\$30,650	\$32,100
Kodiak	\$12,900	\$15,600	\$19,200	\$22,950	\$27,550	\$30,650	\$32,150
Sitka	\$13,000	\$15,750	\$19,400	\$23,200	\$27,800	\$30,950	\$32,450
Kenai	\$14,200	\$17,200	\$21,250	\$25,300	\$30,350	\$30,950	\$35,450
Yakutat	\$14,200	\$17,200	\$21,250	\$25,300	\$30,350	\$33,950	\$35,450
Fort Yukon	\$23,450	\$28,450	\$35,150	\$41,850	\$51,050	\$ --	\$ --
Galena	\$25,150	\$30,500	\$37,800	\$45,000	\$54,850	\$ --	\$ --
Coastal Area							
North of Aleutians	\$28,400	\$34,500	\$42,600	\$50,700	\$61,900	\$ --	\$ --
Tok Junction	\$21,700	\$26,350	\$32,500	\$38,700	\$47,200	\$ --	\$ --
Barter Island, Northern Coastal Area	\$29,200	\$35,500	\$43,850	\$52,200	\$63,700	\$ --	\$ --
Inland Area							
North of Aleutians	\$32,250	\$39,400	\$48,650	\$57,950	\$70,650	\$ --	\$ --

Source: U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1973. (Published in Federal Register, Vol. 38, No. 110, June 8, 1973, page 15071.)

COSTS OF HEATING OIL #2 AS DELIVERED TO DISTRIBUTORS
ALASKA HOUSE DISTRICTS
JANUARY, 1974*

<u>District</u>	<u>Cost Per Gallon</u>
Ketchikan	\$0.229
(Ketchikan)	\$0.233
(Craig)	
Wrangell	\$0.233
(Wrangell)	\$0.233
(Petersburg)	\$0.233
Sitka	\$0.233
Juneau	
Haines	\$0.233
(Elfin Cove)	\$0.233
(Haines)	\$0.233
(Hoonah)	\$0.233
(Skagway)	\$0.235
(Yakutat)	
Valdez	\$0.267
(Copper Center)	\$0.244
(Cordova)	\$0.234
(Valdez)	
Palmer	\$0.245
(Palmer)	\$0.267
(Talkeetna)	\$0.234
Anchorage	\$0.234
Seward	
Kenai	\$0.236
(Homer)	\$0.234
(Kenai)	\$0.236
(Seldovia)	\$0.236
Kodiak	
Aleutian Islands	\$0.238
(Dutch Harbor)	\$0.238
(False Pass)	
Dillingham	\$0.270
(Dillingham)	\$0.270
(Naknek/King Salmon)	
Bethel	\$0.270
(Bethel)	\$0.270
(Platinum)	
Galena	\$0.290
(Cantwell)	\$0.388
(Galena)	\$0.381
(Holy Cross)	\$0.300
(Nenana)	

<u>District</u>	<u>Cost Per Gallon</u>
Fairbanks	\$0.306
(Delta Junction)	\$0.300
(Fairbanks)	\$0.306
(Tok)	\$0.429
Fort Yukon	
Barrow	n/a
(Barrow)	\$0.293
(Kotzebue)	
Nome	\$0.283
(Nome)	\$0.303
(St. Michael)	
Hooper Bay	
(St. Mary's)	\$0.415

 * Quoted rates are for orders of 400 gallons and above. House Districts are those in existence prior to 1971 Court ordered reapportionment.

Source: Standard Oil Company of California, January, 1974.

AIR FREIGHT RATES
SEATTLE TO SELECTED ALASKA COMMUNITIES
1974*

<u>District</u>	<u>Rate Per lb.</u>
Ketchikan	30¢
Wrangell	
(Wrangell)	40¢
(Petersburg)	40¢
Sitka	30¢
Juneau	30¢
Haines	
(Haines)	46¢
(Yakutat)	?1¢
Valdez	
(Cordova)	33¢
(Valdez)	42¢
Palmer	n/a
Anchorage	34¢
Seward	n/a
Kenai	39¢
Kodiak	51¢
Aleutian Islands	
(Cold Bay)	66¢
Dillingham	
(Dillingham)	48¢
(King Salmon)	44¢
Bethel	51¢
Galena	
(Nenana)	39¢
(Tanana)	48¢
Fairbanks	39¢
Fort Yukon	56¢
Barrow	
(Barrow)	61¢
(Kotzebue)	49¢
Nome	49¢
Hooper Bay	59¢

* House Districts are those in existence prior to 1971 Court ordered reapportionment.

Sources: Alaska Airlines, Wien Consolidated Airlines, January 1974.

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



KEITH H. MILLER
SECRETARY OF STATE

*** OFFICIAL MAP ***

ALASKA ELECTION DISTRICTS

As determined in accordance with provisions of the

**CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF ALASKA**

Following the official 1965 reapportionment

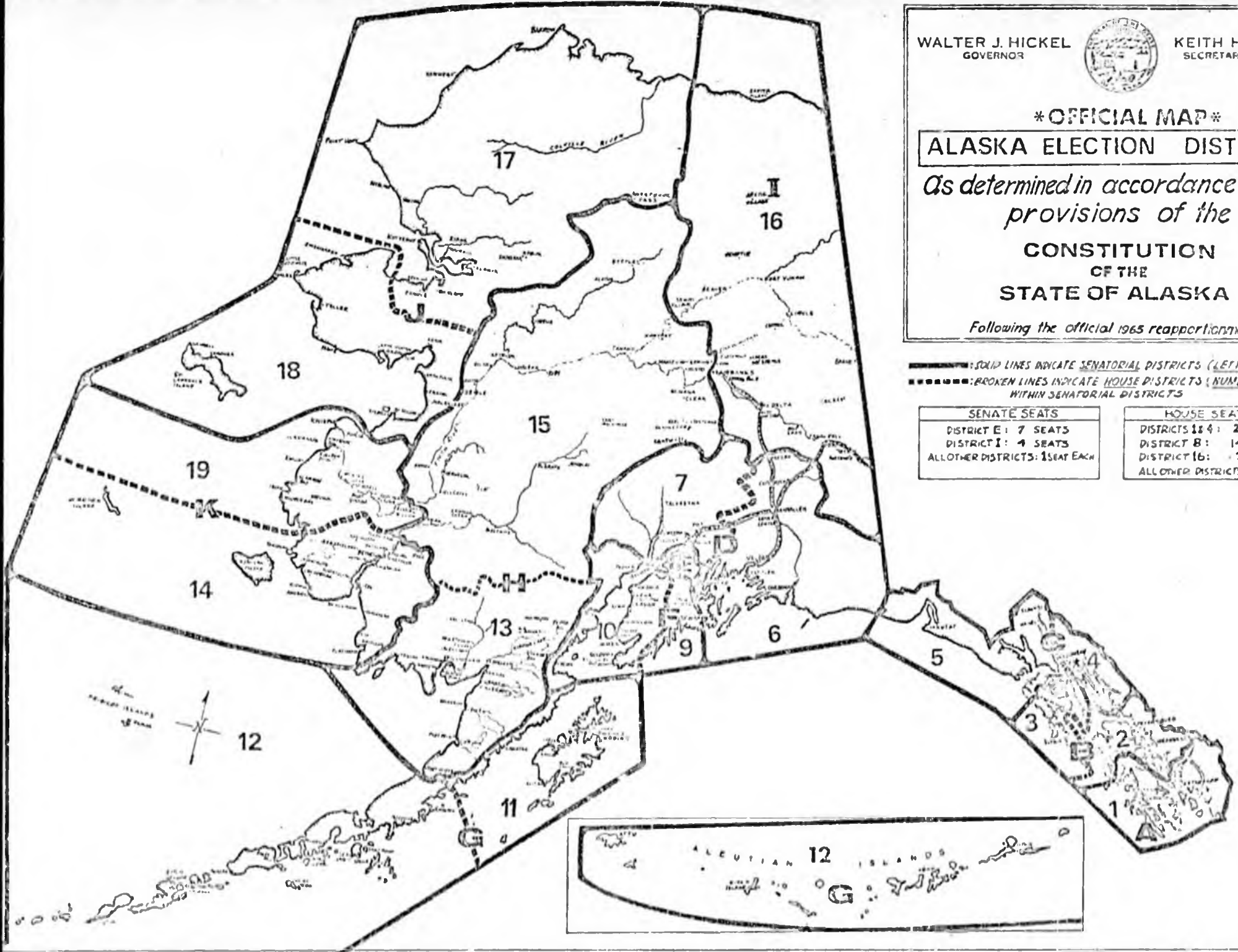
SOLID LINES INDICATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (LETTERS)
BROKEN LINES INDICATE HOUSE DISTRICTS (NUMBERS)
WITHIN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

SENATE SEATS

DISTRICT E: 7 SEATS
DISTRICT I: 4 SEATS
ALL OTHER DISTRICTS: 1 SEAT EACH

HOUSE SEATS

DISTRICTS 1 & 4: 2 SEATS EACH
DISTRICT 8: 14 SEATS
DISTRICT 16: 7 SEATS
ALL OTHER DISTRICTS: 1 SEAT EACH



STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH B — JUNEAU 99801

March 12, 1973

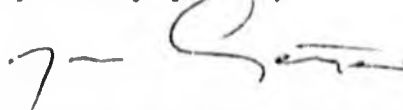
The Honorable Charles Degnan
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch V - State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Degnan:

In accordance with your request of March 7, 1973, please find enclosed a completed fiscal analysis for House Bill 157.

As requested, we have based our analysis on Fiscal Year 1973 total approved entitlements determined under the present provisions of AS 43.18.010. We have also not attempted to project the cost of this amendment into Fiscal Year 1974 or beyond.

Very truly yours,



Don Argetsinger, Director
Administrative Services

DA:pat

Enclosure

EFFECT OF HOUSE BILL 157

ELECTION DISTRICTS

FY 73 ENTITLEMENT

(1) 1, 7 or 8 - 100.0

(8)	Anchorage Borough	\$2,120,242		
(1)	Ketchikan Borough	123,568		
(7)	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	98,492		
(8)	Anchorage (City of)	1,596,165		
(1)	Craig	13,398		
(8)	Girdwood	6,990		
(8)	Glen Alps	11,475		
(7)	Houston	375		
(1)	Hydaburg	11,630		
(1)	Ketchikan (City of)	201,025		
(1)	Klawock	3,632		
(7)	Palmer	51,195		
(1)	Saxman	1,710		
		<u>\$4,239,897</u>		

HB 157
COST-OF-LIVING
DIFFERENTIAL
\$4,239,897

COST
of
HB 157
-0-

(2) 2 or 9 - 103.8

(2)	Kake	\$ 14,432		
(2)	Petersburg	86,075		
(9)	Seward	68,150		
(2)	Wrangell	79,210		
		<u>\$ 247,867</u>		

HB 157
COST-OF-LIVING
DIFFERENTIAL
\$ 257,286

COST
of
HB 157
\$ 9,419

ELECTION DISTRICTSFY 73 ENTITLEMENT(3) 3, 4, 5E or 16S - 107.5

(16S) Fairbanks Borough	\$ 680,886		
(4) Juneau Borough	577,958		
(3) Sitka Borough	179,528		
(3) Angoon	16,000		
(16S) Delta Junction	19,290		
(16S) Eagle	3,405		
(16S) Fairbanks (City of)	529,420		
(5E) Haines (City of)	41,341		
(5E) Hoonah	11,220		
(16S) North Pole	12,746		
(5E) Pelican	6,300		
(5E) Skagway	33,175		
(3) Tenakee Springs	3,304		
	<u>\$2,114,573</u>		

HB 157	
COST-OF-LIVING	
DIFFERENTIAL	
<u>\$2,273,166</u>	

COST	
of	
HB 157	
<u>\$ 158,593</u>	

(4) 10 or 11 - 111.5

(10) Kenai Borough	\$ 248,844		
(11) Kodiak Borough	49,014		
(10) Homer	41,961		
(10) Kenai (City of)	136,545		
(11) Kodiak (City of)	116,125		
(11) Old Harbor	11,575		
(11) Ouzinkie	3,126		
(11) Port Lions	14,290		
(10) Seldovia	18,890		
(10) Soldotna	56,619		
	<u>\$ 696,989</u>		

HB 157	
COST-OF-LIVING	
DIFFERENTIAL	
<u>\$ 777,143</u>	

COST	
of	
HB 157	
<u>\$ 80,154</u>	

ELECTION DISTRICTSFY 73 ENTITLEMENT(5) 6 or 15 (Nenana only) - 115.8

(6) Cordova	\$ 75,899		
(15) Nenana	21,135		
(6) Valdez	38,142		
(6) Whittier	18,382	HB 157 COST-OF-LIVING DIFFERENTIAL	COST of HB 157
	<u>\$ 153,558</u>	<u>\$ 177,820</u>	<u>\$ 24,262</u>

(6) 5W or 12 - 120.0

(12) Aleut Comm. of St. Paul	\$ 7,000		
(12) King Cove	8,811		
(12) Sand Point	17,350		
(12) Unalaska	71,830	HB 157 COST-OF-LIVING DIFFERENTIAL	COST of HB 157
(5W) Yakutat	454		
	<u>\$ 105,445</u>	<u>\$ 126,534</u>	<u>\$ 21,089</u>

(7) 18 - 124.7

(18) Brevig Mission	\$ 4,000
(18) Diomede	450
(18) Elim	1,690
(18) Gambell	12,800
(18) Golovin	1,730
(18) Koyuk	5,830
(18) Nome	114,618
(18) Saint Michael	6,170
(18) Savoonga	10,200
(18) Shaktoolik	7,650
(18) Shismaref	4,235
(18) Stebbins	5,505

ELECTION DISTRICTSFY 73 ENTITLEMENT(7) 18 - 124.7 (cont.)

(18) Teller	\$ 7,315		
(18) Wales	1,725	HB 157	COST
(18) White Mountain	3,000	COST-OF-LIVING	of
		DIFFERENTIAL	HB 157
	\$ 186,918	\$ 233,087	\$ 46,169

(8) 13 or 15 (except Nenana) - 129.4

(13) Bristol Bay Borough	\$ 19,499		
(15) Aniak	3,075		
(15) Anderson	15,980		
(15) Anvik	1,915		
(13) Dillingham	29,250		
(15) Galena	8,470		
(15) Grayling	2,505		
(15) Holy Cross	14,532		
(15) Huslia	20,100		
(15) Kaltag	2,170		
(15) Lower Kalskag	1,950		
(13) Manokotak	9,060		
(13) Nondalton	7,672		
(15) Nulato	7,665		
(15) Shageluk	7,605		
(15) Tanana	10,950	HB 157	COST
(13) Togiak	3,830	COST-OF-LIVING	of
	\$ 166,228	DIFFERENTIAL	HB 157
		\$ 215,099	\$ 48,871

(9) 17 - 134.2

(17) Ambler	\$ 11,099
(17) Anaktuvuk Pass	625

ELECTION DISTRICTSFY 73 ENTITLEMENT(9) 17 - 134.2 (cont.)

(17) Barrow	\$ 50,754		
(17) Buckland	1,875		
(17) Deering	2,125		
(17) Kiana	9,840		
(17) Kivalina	2,910		
(17) Kotzebue	69,325		
(17) Noorvik	9,480		
(17) Point Hope	9,700		
(17) Selawik	6,915		
(17) Shungnak	1,650		
(17) Wainwright	5,460		
	<u>\$ 181,758</u>	HB 157 COST-OF-LIVING DIFFERENTIAL	COST of HB 157
		<u>\$ 243,919</u>	<u>\$ 62,161</u>

(10) 14, 16N or 19 - 139.3

(14) Akiak	\$ 5,970
(14) Akolmiut	14,520
(19) Alakanuk	16,350
(14) Bethel	104,982
(19) Chevak	4,470
(14) Eek	6,820
(19) Emmonak	11,860
(19) Fortuna Ledge	15,125
(16N) Fort Yukon	23,615
(14) Goodnews Bay	9,700
(19) Hooper Bay	11,340
(16N) Kaktovik	3,020

ELECTION DISTRICTSFY 73 ENTITLEMENT(10) 14, 16N or 19 - 139.3 (cont.)

(19) Kotlik	\$ 7,915		
(14) Mekoryuk	10,916		
(19) Mountain Village	19,534		
(14) Napakiak	7,185		
(19) Pilot Station	10,617		
(19) Russian Mission	7,465		
(19) Saint Mary's	29,863		
(19) Scammon Bay	1,660		
(14) Toksook Bay	8,350		
(14) Tuluksak	8,270		
	<u>\$ 339,547</u>	HB 157 COST-OF-LIVING DIFFERENTIAL \$ 472,989	COST of HB 157 \$ 133,440

TOTALSELECTION DISTRICTSFY 73 ENTITLEMENTHB 157
COST-OF-LIVING
DIFFERENTIALCOST
of
HB 157

1, 7 or 8 - 100.0	\$4,239,897	\$4,239,897	\$ -0-
2 or 9 - 103.8	247,867	257,286	9,419
3, 4, 5E or 16S - 107.5	2,114,573	2,273,166	158,593
10 or 11 - 111.5	696,989	777,143	80,154
6 or 15 (Nenana only) - 115.8	153,558	177,820	24,262
5W or 12 - 120.0	105,445	126,534	21,089
18 - 124.7	186,918	233,087	46,169
13 or 15 (except Nenana) - 129.4	166,228	215,099	48,871
17 - 134.2	181,758	243,919	62,161
14, 16N or 19 - 139.3	339,547	472,989	133,442
	<u>\$8,432,780</u>	<u>\$9,016,940</u>	<u>\$ 584,160</u>

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



KEITH H. MILLER
SECRETARY OF STATE

*** OFFICIAL MAP ***

ALASKA ELECTION DISTRICTS

As determined in accordance with provisions of the

**CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF ALASKA**

Following the official 1965 reapportionment

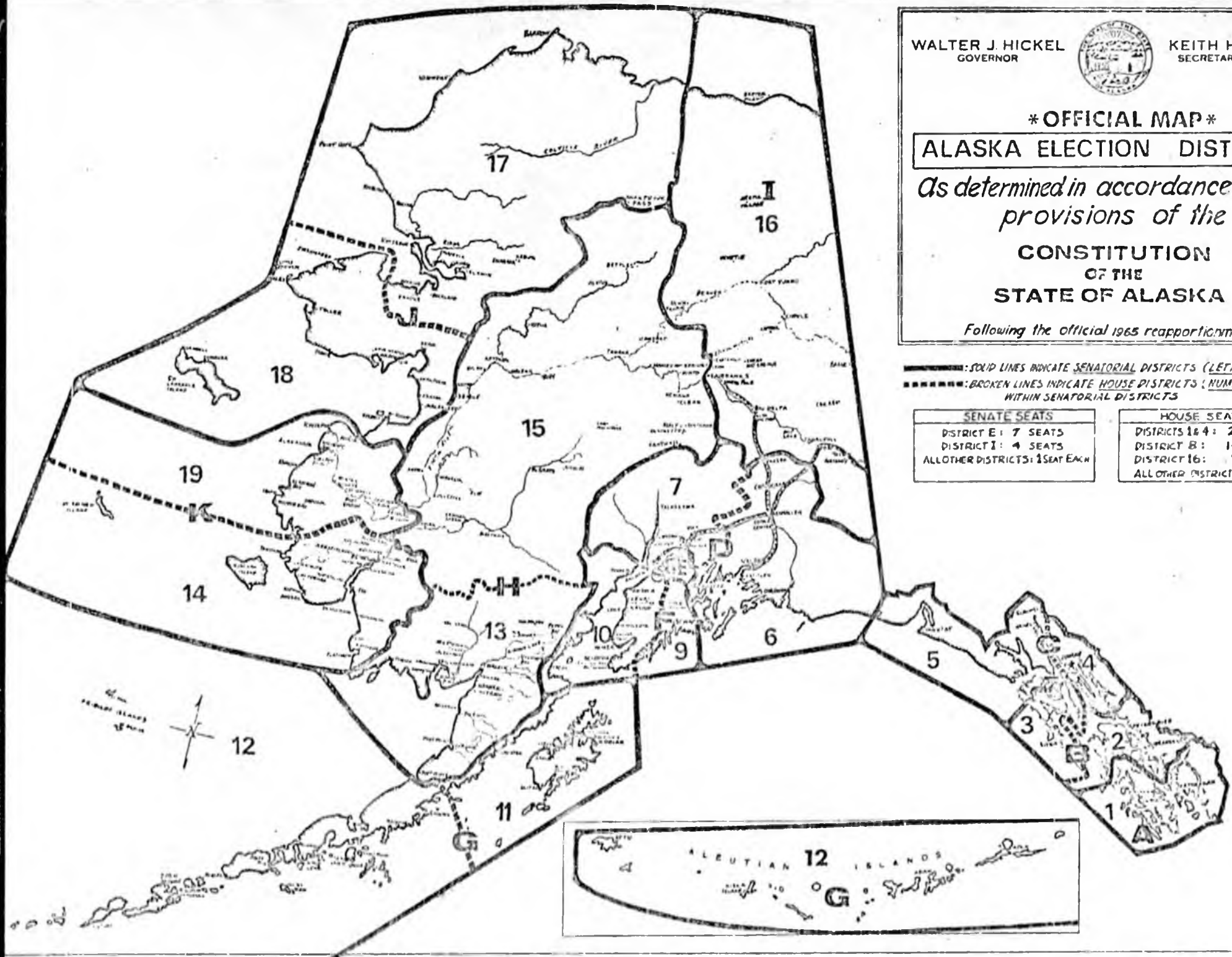
—————: SOLID LINES INDICATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (LETTERS)
-----: BROKEN LINES INDICATE HOUSE DISTRICTS (NUMBERS)
 WITHIN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

SENATE SEATS

DISTRICT E: 7 SEATS
DISTRICT I: 4 SEATS
ALLOTHER DISTRICTS: 1 SEAT EACH

HOUSE SEATS

DISTRICTS 1 & 4: 2 SEATS EACH
DISTRICT 8: 14 SEATS
DISTRICT 16: 7 SEATS
ALLOTHER DISTRICTS: 1 SEAT EACH



March 23, 1973

Mr. Jay H. Hogan, Director
Legislative Finance Division
State Capitol Building, Room 407
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Hogan:

Enclosed are completed Fiscal Notes for House Bill
157 and the Committee Substitute for House Bill 157.

Please contact us should you have questions concern-
ing our analysis.

Sincerely,

Byron I. Mallott
Commissioner

BIM/ah

Enclosures

cc: Budget & Management Division
w/attachments

The Honorable Chuck Degnan
State House of Representatives
w/attachments

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
 FISCAL NOTE
 First Session - Eighth Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HR 157
 Title: Cost-of-Living Differential Revenue Sharing
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: March 17, 1973
 Return Date Requested: March 23, 1973
 Agency: Community & Regional Affairs Program: Development

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Municipal Services Revenue Sharing

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		643.4	720.6	807.1	903.9	1,012.4
TOTAL		643.4	702.6	807.1	903.9	1,012.4

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		643.4	702.6	807.1	903.9	1,012.4
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	/	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

(1) The Greater Anchorage Borough will provide an area wide mass transit system by July 1, 1973 (estimated population 115,418).

(2) Wainwright and Eielson Military Bases will be annexed into election district 16S.

(3) Assume a 12 per cent combined population increase and inflation rate for FY 1975 - 78.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Projected FY 1974 Entitlements

V. DATE: March 22, 1973 PREPARED BY: _____

Don Argetsinger, Director
 Administrative Services

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

PROJECTED FY 1974 ENTITLEMENT

BASED ON 100% FUNDING

<u>HB 157</u>	<u>Per Cent Cost-of-Living Differential</u>	<u>Projected FY 1974 Entitlements</u>	<u>Cost of HB 157</u>
(1) 1, 7, or 8	100.0	\$ 5,389,611	\$ -0-
(2) 2 or 9	103.8	263,968	9,663
(3) 3, 4, 5E or 16S	107.5	2,501,474	174,521
(4) 10 or 11	111.5	790,885	81,571
(5) 6 or 15 (Nenana only)	115.8	199,815	27,263
(6) 5W or 12	120.0	143,780	23,963
(7) 18	124.7	271,806	53,838
(8) 13 or 15 (except Nenana)	129.4	235,598	53,528
(9) 17	134.2	269,199	68,603
(10) 14, 16N or 19	139.3	533,158	150,417
		<u>\$10,599,294</u>	<u>\$643,367</u>

CASHB 157

	*		
(1) 1, 7, or 8	100.0	\$ 5,389,611	\$ -0-
(2) 2 or 9	100.0	254,305	-0-
(3) 3, 4, 5E or 16S	107.2	2,494,493	167,540
(4) 10 or 11	113.1	802,234	92,920
(5) 6 or 15 (Nenana only)	113.6	196,019	23,467
(6) 5W or 12	108.8	130,360	10,543
(7) 18	117.0	255,022	37,054
(8) 13 or 15 (except Nenana)	128.2	233,413	51,343
(9) 17	126.5	253,753	53,157
(10) 14, 16N or 19	133.2	509,811	127,070
		<u>\$10,519,021</u>	<u>\$563,094</u>

*The Cost-of-Living Differential was computed from Table IX, Page 40, of the "Survey of Salaries and Benefits, Housing and Food Costs and Salary Recommendations - Part III Housing and Food Costs." The differential is an average of the food index and housing index.

Population increases are based on "Current Population Estimates by Census Divisions" July 1, 1972, compiled by the Alaska Department of Labor.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
 First Session - Eighth Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: CSUB 157
 Title: Cost-of-Living Differential Revenue Sharing
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: March 17, 1973
 Return Date Requested: March 23, 1973
 Agency: Community & Regional Program: Development
Affairs

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Municipal Services Revenue Sharing

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		563.1	630.7	706.4	791.2	886.2
TOTAL		563.1	630.7	706.4	791.2	886.2

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND		563.1	630.7	706.4	791.2	886.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	/	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

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Don Argetsinger, Director
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Original: Legislative Finance
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 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)