

HB

99



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House

P.O. BOX V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 99

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9. MEMORANDUM FROM PAMELA STOOPS TO REPRESENTATIVE ZAWACKI, DATED 2/18/87 (ACTUAL EXPENDITURES FOR RURAL RESEARCH AGENCY, FY84-FY86)
10. LETTER FROM REPRESENTATIVE ZAWACKI TO HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEMBERS, DATED APRIL 24, 1987

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 4/15/87

FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

DATE: 4-24-87

The State Affairs Committee has considered 2d SSHB 99

"An Act establishing a legislative research division within the Legislative Affairs Agency; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with CS HB 99 (SA) the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):

- 2 fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

Terry Martin

Scott McManish

Ray Wilson

W.C. Boucher

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Cliff Davidson no rec

Ray Wilson

Chairman's signature

Original sponsors: Zawacki, Brown,
Frank and Gruenberg

Wterm

IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

CS FOR 2d SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 99 (State Affairs)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a legislative research division within the Legislative Affairs Agency; and providing for an effective date."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that the staffs of the House Research Agency, the Senate Advisory Council, and the Rural Research Agency should be combined into a single legislative research agency and that fiscal economies will be achieved by elimination of overlapping functions and staffs of the present research agencies.

* Sec. 2. AS 24.20 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 24.20.055. LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DIVISION. There is established within the Legislative Affairs Agency a permanent research staff, to be known as the legislative research division. The establishment of the division recognizes the need for nonpartisan, objective research to support the legislature in its decision making. The division shall be headed by a research director appointed by the legislative council through established procedures.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1987.

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1 IN THE HOUSE

CS HB 79 (SA)

BY ZAWACKI, BROWN, FRANK
AND GRUENBERG

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2d SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 99

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a legislative research division
within the Legislative Affairs Agency; and providing
for an effective date."

9

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10

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House Research Agency, the Senate Advisory Council, and the Rural Research
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16

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staff, to be known as the legislative research division. The estab-
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tive research to support the legislature in its decision making. The
division shall be headed by a research director appointed by the
~~presiding officers of both houses of the legislature.~~
legislative council.

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* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect ~~immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).~~

July 1, 1987

check for return

→ no custome
legislative council (R + D - stability over
time)
centralization of power



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

2

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

February 9, 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Jim Zawacki
FROM: David Teal, Director *Teal*
RE: House Research Agency Background

As you requested, I have compiled a package of information on this agency, including research policy, budget, staff biographies and a list of publicly released research. We have added two staff since the session began: Karla Haru has a degree in Anthropology and Jay Moor is a former policy advisor to the Governors of Alaska and Washington. He received his Ph.D in Urban Planning from the University of Washington in 1974.

The attached FY 87 budget summary shows the compensation of all staff as well as anticipated expenditures in other budget categories. The document is intended for internal use and may appear somewhat cryptic to you. The attached FY 88 budget request should be more understandable. It shows the job title and number of months of employment for each position.

Without some clue regarding your focus, providing information that responds to your interest in the agency in very difficult. Perhaps some statistics on work load during the fiscal year would be helpful--

- we have spent 2,484 hours on 124 research requests through the first week of February, and currently have 31 requests in progress.
- interim projects required 2,469 hours of staff time.
- other research--requests we expect to complete in less than an hour--has taken 240 hours.
- as in the past, we expect our work for the majority and minority to correspond very closely to the number of legislators in each caucus.

As I mentioned on the telephone, I believe that a discussion is far superior to a brief memorandum in terms of rapid exchange of relevant information. I would be pleased to meet with you at your convenience to discuss this or other issues of interest to you.

DT

Attachments

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
Research Policies

The House of Representatives Research Agency performs factual and policy-oriented research upon the request of members of the House. A "first come, first served" rule is the guiding principle in responding to research requests. Work assignments are made by the agency director, however, requests may be submitted orally or in writing to any member of the staff. Among the services available are:

- issue analysis providing interstate comparisons, economic evaluation and/or other information on specific topics;
- research support to legislative committees and personal staff (including access to the agency's library);
- critiques of reports, studies and bills affecting public policy and programs;
- program evaluation of State and State-supported programs;
- tracking of legislation, including historical searches on past legislative action and reports on the implementation of laws passed;
- analysis of federal legislation and regulations affecting Alaska; and
- formal solicitation and evaluation of contract proposals and monitoring of contractual research.

All requests submitted and all research performed by the agency will be treated confidentially with the following exceptions:

- the requesting legislator explicitly gives permission to use his/her name in soliciting information or to release the research product prepared for him/her; and
- agency research staff seek assistance on or refer requests to the Legislative Affairs Agency, Division of Legal Services, or the Legislative Finance and Audit Divisions, which are also bound by confidentiality rules comparable to those of the House Research Agency. Conversely, any legislative request referred from these agencies to the House Research Agency will be treated confidentially.

In addition to the name of the requesting legislator, the intended use of the research and factors that prompted the request (e.g., a constituent's letter) may not be revealed. In some instances, the nature of the research request itself may not be revealed in soliciting information to fulfill the request, if, in the director's or requesting legislator's judgment, such confidentiality is warranted.

In the event that two or more similar requests for research are taken, Agency staff may ask permission of each requesting legislator to share his/her name and request with the other requesters for purposes of consolidation of the research effort and expedited transmittal of the research to all requesting legislators. In any event, basic data may be shared when requests are similar.

In the event that a legislator fails to indicate that a request is to remain confidential, the research may be released (with the requester's name removed) once the legislator is out of office.

Gross violations by staff of the confidentiality rules constitute cause for termination.

Research requests that the Agency may not accept are:

- research directly related to a legislator's personal business;
- research that directly benefits a legislator's campaign for re-election, e.g., analysis of an opponent's voting record or prior years' voting returns. However, research that is indirectly related to a campaign, such as an evaluation of a reapportionment plan or an analysis of issues that arise during a campaign, may be performed; and
- research that entails investigations into a citizen's personal life.

Research requests that may not be accepted without the approval of the governing committee include:

- research that, if performed, would constitute a significant variance from the "first come, first served" rule; and
- research that would require a significant percentage of total staff time or funding available during a given fiscal period, in the director's judgment.

In addition to research memorandums, representatives may submit proposals for major research projects. Work on projects authorized by the agency's governing committee is performed between legislative sessions.

The nonpartisan agency staff consists of a director, nine legislative analysts, an administrative officer and a secretary. Agency policy is set by the director in consultation with the governing committee. The committee is composed of the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House and the ranking House member of the Legislative Council.

January 1987

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY
STAFF BIOGRAPHIES
January 1987

Director

David Teal was hired by the Agency in 1981 and became the director in 1984 after serving a year as assistant director. He worked three years as an economist for the Alaska Department of Labor and three years as an economist at the national headquarters for credit unions in Madison, Wisconsin. David was raised in Anchorage and holds a masters degree in economics from the University of Wisconsin.

Legislative Analysts

Ginny Fay joined the staff in November 1986. Prior to her employment with House Research, she worked as an economist with the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission and the Department of Fish and Game as well as various federal and university agencies and the private sector. Since joining the Agency, her work has included research on open meeting requirements, fisheries permits and local hire. Ginny has a masters degree in economics from the University of Washington.

Mary Jennings was hired by the Agency in January 1986. She worked for the Department of Revenue and in the Southeast Alaska commercial fishing industry prior to joining the Agency. Her work at the Agency has included research on the marine highway system, education, and various criminal justice issues. Mary has a bachelors degree in business administration from the University of Alaska, Juneau.

Gretchen Keiser has worked for the Agency since July 1983. She was a research associate for an economics consulting firm before joining the Agency and worked for two years in the Governor's Office as a policy analyst for State and federal oil and gas leasing. Gretchen also worked as a fisheries biologist for the federal Fish and Wildlife Service for two years. Her fields of research include petroleum production, refining and marketing, mineral taxation and revenues, agriculture, energy, utilities, and operating/capital budgets. Gretchen holds a masters degree in zoology from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Jay Livey was hired by the Agency in July 1983. Prior to working for the Agency, Jay spent five years in Bethel where he served as City Planner and as Administrative Director for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. He has performed research on State loan programs, health and social services, local government, education, oil and gas taxation and other financial issues. Jay holds a masters degree in business administration from Tulane and a masters degree in labor relations from Michigan State University.

Karen Oakley joined the staff in January 1986. She has worked as a Habitat Biologist with the Department of Fish and Game and a Research Analyst with the Department of Natural Resources. Karen holds a masters in biology from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Brad Pierce was hired in July 1985. Prior to joining the Agency, he worked two years as a research associate for Alaska Economics and two years as an independent consultant to State and federal agencies. Brad has also worked as a commercial diver and fisherman in several different Puget Sound and Southeast Alaska fisheries. During his tenure with the Agency, his research emphasis has been on fisheries and timber issues, the State budget and economic development. Brad holds a masters degree in agriculture and resource economics from the University of Nevada, Reno.

Penelope Weyhrauch joined the Agency in October 1986. She has worked throughout Alaska, most notably in Barrow as the City Grant Writer and in Aniak as the Executive Director of the Kuskokwim Native Association. While at the Agency, she has performed research on criminal/civil justice issues and human service issues such as child support enforcement and runaway youth. Penelope holds a law degree from Lewis & Clark and is a member of the Alaska and Juneau Bar Associations.

Administrative Staff

Deb Pomeroy is the Administrative Officer for the House Research Agency and has been with the Agency since its inception. She also devotes part of her time to research requests including research on budget appropriations and other states' laws and regulations.

Carol Hart serves as the Agency's secretary and receptionist. In that capacity, she compiles a list of the Agency's research and, on request, distributes copies of the Agency's publicly released reports and memorandums to legislators, staff, and other interested parties.

HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY BUDGET—FY58 PRELIMINARY DRAFT—NOT SUBMITTED TO GOVERNING COMMITTEE
06-Feb-57

	FY 55 Actual	FY55 Actual	FY57 Authorized	FY58 Request	Change from FY57 Dollars	Change from FY57 Percent	Change from FY55 Dollars	Change from FY55 Percent
71000 PERSONAL SERV		\$335,537	\$510,550	\$527,232				
PS SALARY		27,255	0					
PS SUBTOTAL	\$535,600	425,792	510,550	527,200	\$15,400	3.2%	\$101,509	23.8%
72000 TRAVEL	10,500	4,779	3,000	3,000	\$0	0.0%	(\$1,779)	-37.2%
73000 CONTRACTUAL	125,000	39,213	22,400	18,700	(\$3,700)	-15.5%	(\$20,513)	-52.2%
74000 COMMODITIES	1,500	3,541	1,200	1,500	\$300	25.0%	(\$2,041)	-57.5%
75000 EQUIPMENT	9,600	21,057	5,500	2,000	(\$4,900)	-71.0%	(\$19,057)	-93.5%
TOTAL	\$683,300	\$454,383	\$544,400	\$552,500	\$8,100	1.5%	\$68,117	11.8%
CARRY FORWARD (\$7,703)		\$7,700	\$0					
EFFECTIVE BUDGET	\$615,600	\$512,083	\$544,400	\$552,500	\$8,100	1.5%	(\$6,581)	-1.7%

71000—PERSONAL SERVICES DETAIL

Name	Current Range	FY55 Expected Range	Position	FY58 Months	FY 57 Monthly Salary	FY 55 Monthly Salary	FY 56 Salary + Benefits	Explanation
Teal	25	26c	Director	12	\$5,568	\$5,559	\$4,150	The \$16,000 increase in personal services is attributed to an increase in benefit costs and leave without pay taken in FY 57. In addition, one hourly temporary has been changed to a monthly session employee.
Puneryn	18	18c	Admin Off.	12	3,353	3,353	\$52,543	
hart	13	13d	Secretary	12	2,445	2,445	\$33,650	
reiser	22	22a	Analyst	12	4,095	4,095	\$53,695	
Lively	21	21c	Analyst	12	4,095	4,095	\$53,695	
Pierce	21	21a	Analyst	12	3,831	3,831	\$59,935	
Fay	21	21a	Analyst	12	3,831	3,831	\$59,935	
vacant	15	15a	Analyst	4	3,353	3,353	\$19,101	
weyrauch	17	17a	Analyst	5	2,910	2,910	\$19,755	
Temp.	17	17a	Analyst	4	2,910	2,910	\$15,941	
Temp.	15	17a	Analyst	4	2,910	2,910	\$15,941	
Jannings	15	15a	Analyst	5	2,715	2,715	\$18,569	
Temp.	14	16a	Analyst	4	2,715	2,715	\$14,950	
TOTAL				110	\$44,731	\$44,731	\$527,232	

72000—TRAVEL DETAIL

	FY 55 Actual	FY57 Authorized	FY58 Request	Change from FY57 Dollars	Change from FY57 Percent	Change from FY55 Dollars	Change from FY55 Percent	
72240 staff travel	\$4,779	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0	0.0%	(\$1,779)	-37.2%	No more annual meetings of CSU or NSL.
72270 admin travel	0	0	0	0	ESR	0	ESR	
72350 moving	0	0	0	0	ESR	0	ESR	
72540 per diem	0	0	0	0	ESR	0	ESR	
	\$4,779	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0	0.0%	(\$1,779)	-37.2%	

74000-UTILITIES DETAIL

	FY 85	FY87	FY88	Change from FY87		Change from FY85		Explanation
	Actual	Authorized	Request	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	
73250 data processing	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	(\$1,000)	-100.0%	\$0	ERR	Do not anticipate the need for outside DP services.
73270 other prof serv	0	0	0	0	ERR	0	ERR	
73320 telephone	11,532	15,300	14,250	(1,100)	-7.2%	2,518	22.6%	Expected savings through using GCI.
73380 postage	527	700	1,000	300	42.5%	473	81.5%	LAA is now charging for railroad services.
73501 subscriptions	2,224	2,500	2,500	0	0.0%	276	12.4%	
73542 advertising	91	0	0	0	ERR	(91)	-100.0%	
73550 printing/blinding	478	500	500	0	0.0%	22	4.7%	
73702 equip repair	9,683	1,400	0	(1,400)	-100.0%	(9,283)	-100.0%	LAA Data Processing repairs the agency's pos.
73850 equip rental	13,507	0	0	0	ERR	(13,507)	-100.0%	
73880 other rental	180	0	0	0	ERR	(180)	-100.0%	
73912 conference reg	1,175	1,000	500	(500)	-50.0%	(675)	-57.4%	No more annual meetings of NCSL or USG.
	\$39,213	\$22,400	\$18,700	(\$3,700)	-15.5%	(\$20,513)	-52.3%	

74200-COMMODITIES DETAIL

	FY 85	FY87	FY88	Change from FY87		Change from FY85		Explanation
	Actual	Authorized	Request	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	
74220 office & lib	\$2,584	\$1,200	\$1,500	\$300	25.0%	(\$884)	-28.4%	Increase due to expected library expansion.
74550 Data Processing	1,442	0	0	0	ERR	0	ERR	
	\$3,541	\$1,200	\$1,500	\$300	25.0%	(\$884)	-16.8%	

75000-EQUIPMENT DETAIL

	FY 85	FY87	FY88	Change from FY87		Change from FY85		Explanation
	Actual	Authorized	Request	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	
75800 data processing	\$21,057	\$5,500	\$2,000	(\$4,500)	-71.0%	(\$19,057)	-90.5%	Conversion to PCs will be completed.
76095 furniture	0	0	0	0	ERR	0	ERR	
75150 office equip	0	0	0	0	ERR	0	ERR	
	\$21,057	\$5,500	\$2,000	\$0	0.0%	(\$19,057)	-90.5%	

Alaska State Legislature

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SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL



Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: (907) 465-3114

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Zawacki
Alaska State Legislature

ATTN: Tally Miller

FROM: Lee Ann Lucas *lal*
Senate Advisory Council

DATE: February 9, 1987

RE: Senate Advisory Council

The following is in response to your request for information pertaining to the structure and functions of the Senate Advisory Council.

FY 87 - Appropriation \$464,700

Current SAC Payroll - 8 Employees

(1) Senior Advisor/Director	22K
(1) Senior Advisor	21F
(1) Adm. Officer/Researcher	19A
(3) Researchers	17A - 18E
(1) Assistant Researcher	17A
(1) Secretary	15A

I am also attaching a summary that outlines the services of the Senate Advisory Council. Let me know if I can be of further service.

LAL:lal
Attachment

SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL
Room 209, Goldstein Bldg.
465-3114

The Senate Advisory Council (SAC) is a nonpartisan research agency available to assist all members of the Alaska State Senate. The SAC concept was conceived by the Senate Leadership in 1981, who foresaw the need to address such major issues as hydropower and related energy topics, the Alaska railroad, fisheries, agriculture, governmental operations, and various people issues such as health, child abuse, education, etc. The key element of the concept was to hire senior advisors who had expertise in desired specialities or fields and who would be involved with all aspects of a major issue. Further, the senior advisors were expected to help in formulating policy and evaluating the effectiveness of pertinent programs mandated by the Legislature.

In addition to the senior advisors, SAC researchers are available to assist the senators with the more traditional research type requests. Specifically, the following services are available:

1. Collect, analyze and disseminate information on issues and events relating to legislative concerns for individual senators and Senate Committees.
2. Monitor designated state and federal issues or programs and assist in analyzing and resolving major problem areas.
3. Conduct research on policy issues in anticipation of or in response to legislative need.
4. Provide on-line access to selected computer data bases such as:

DIALOG- DIALOG provides an information retrieval service containing approximately 250 data bases. These data bases cover a vast array of subject areas.

LEGISNET - NCLS's information system provides access to thousands of legislative research reports, public policy articles, and other documents relevant to state legislatures.

5. Maintain a reference library and subject reference files available for use by senators and their staff.

All requests should come directly from the senators or on their behalf. While requests may be verbal or in writing, the latter is preferred for clarity of purpose, especially on lengthier requests. All in-house work done by the staff will remain confidential until and unless the requesting senator approves the release of the information.

In general, requests requiring a verbal response, or less than approximately three pages of written response, will be done on a first come, first serve basis. Requests requiring major effort, or a substantial amount of resources may be undertaken upon approval of the Council's governing body, traditionally made up of the Senate President and other senators in the Leadership.

Alaska State Legislature

Advisory Council Members
Senator Bennett, Chairman
Senator Kerttula
Senator Abood
Senator Sackett



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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: (907) 465-3114

SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Bennett
FROM: Kurt S. Dzinich *KSD*
Acting Director
DATE: April 30, 1985
RE: Legislative Research Agencies

In accordance with your request, we have gathered data and information on how legislative research is performed in other states. The report is attached for your information.

To briefly summarize, the survey shows that centralized research agencies outnumber decentralized agencies with the trend being towards increased fragmentation since the 1970's. Even in those states that have retained central research agencies, the growth of noncentral research and individual staff has outstripped the growth of central agency staff.

It is clear that based only on efficiency and economics the central research agency represents the optimal solution. In the real world, however, there are some additional factors such as the organizational and political structure of the legislature, the leadership styles in charge of the legislative bodies and various committees, the perception of quality and objectivity of the research, and equality of access to the research resources that represent important and sometimes the determining criteria in deciding on the most suitable solution.

From historical perspective, Alaska seems to have come full circle, i.e., from a centralized research agency in the late 1970's, to separate agencies in the early 1980's, and now back towards a central agency again. There is clearly no reason why a central research agency should not succeed as long as the problems leading to the demise of the first one are avoided. It should be noted that due to the proliferation of individual and committee staffs the need for the central research staff seems to be decreasing.

Senator Bennett
April 30, 1985
Page 2

What are the most compelling reasons for legislative research capability? I believe that the desire by the legislators for objective, unbiased and indepth analysis of complex issues represents the major reasons for the establishment and operation of a research agency. In addition, the senate leadership in 1981 and 1982 recognized the need for staff with expertise in certain critical areas such as transportation, fisheries, health and people issues, oil and gas issues, and hydropower and related issues. These experts were to have experience in their area of responsibility, to follow and monitor developments in those areas and provide on call assistance to individual senators or committees.

I believe that this latter service has proven to be of significant help to the Senate, and the House occasionally, addressing such issues as the railroad transfer, fishing industry, hydropower and other APA related issues, and women and children issues. Regardless of whether the decision is to centralize or not, the concept of having experts is a sound one and should be continued.

One final thought. Having worked for the Senate Advisory Council for over three years, I believe that the concept of unbiased, apolitical and objective staff is probably not attainable. While it is conceivable to gather such an impartial staff of researchers and experts, it is highly improbable that they would be perceived as such by all of the legislators. Since the perception is the reality that counts, I would recommend that all actions affecting that perception in a negative sense be minimized while those that enhance it be maximized. The alternative is to accept the fact that the staff reflects the desires and goals of the leadership.

Attachment:
KSD;crb

Alaska State Legislature

Advisory Council Members
Senator Bennett, Chairman
Senator Kerttula
Senator Abood
Senator Sackett



Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: (907) 465-3114

SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

TO: Kurt Dzinich
Acting Director, SAC

FROM: Rob Nauheim *Rob Nauheim*

DATE: April 25, 1985

RE: Report on research agencies, national trends.

One of the most important determinants of the ultimate role a research body will play, or the organizational framework under which it will operate, is the organization and staffing pattern of the state legislature in general. Some state legislatures are highly centralized and depend on staff services which emanate from a central organization. The National Council of State Legislatures (NCSL) has characterized the most centralized of state legislatures as "legislative council" legislatures. In the legislative council legislature all staff services are organized under one nonpartisan agency which is overseen by a joint house and senate council. There is no partisan staff. In contrast to the legislative council model, some legislatures are highly decentralized and tend to structure staff services around house and senate leadership. The NCSL has characterized this kind of legislature as a "partisan leadership" legislature. While few state legislatures fit neatly into these two divergent models, most can be described as composites of the two approaches varying in their resemblance to one or the other. The degree of fragmentation of legislative services in a particular state seems to be related not only to party competition and the political and historical traditions of a state, but also to the ever increasing complexity of the issues as embodied in the legislative process.

In the more centralized state legislatures, many research responsibilities are carried out by a nonpartisan office of the central legislative agency and overseen by a joint house and senate legislative council. On the other hand, state legislatures which have divided staff services into separate house and senate offices frequently delegate many of their research responsibilities to a senate or house research body. In addition to the services provided by separate research offices of the house and senate, research services are carried out by caucus and majority or minority offices.

In general, legislative research is accomplished primarily through five organizational approaches:

1. Central Non-Partisan Research Agencies

Central agencies are usually organized and overseen by a joint house-senate legislative council or some other bipartisan governing council. The director of a central research agency is selected either by the legislative council (or other governing council) if the agency is an independent agency, or by the director of the larger central agency into which the research agency is integrated.

The responsibilities of central research agencies vary greatly. In the smaller, independent research agencies, services may be limited to performing research for standing committees, and to some extent, individual legislators. On the other hand, some central research agencies handle bill drafting, fiscal analysis, data processing and committee staffing in addition to providing research services to individual legislators.

examples: Colorado, Maine, North Carolina,

2. Separate Non-Partisan House and Senate Research Agencies

Separate non-partisan research agencies are overseen by a governing council made up of the majority and minority leadership of the legislative chamber it serves. Separate non-partisan agencies may also operate under the purview of a select or standing committee. Directors are chosen by the oversight body.

The scope of the responsibilities of separate research agencies does not include the services which are offered by some central agencies. Services tend to be more focused on individual research requests and long term policy studies. Separate research agencies staff committees in some states. Bill drafting, fiscal analysis and legal counsel are usually retained by an agency whose services are shared by both legislative chambers.

examples: California, Washington, Missouri

3. Separate Partisan Research Agencies

The feature which distinguishes separate partisan research agencies from separate non-partisan research agencies is the design of the oversight body. Separate

partisan agencies are directed by the majority party of the legislative chamber it serves. Research directors are selected by the majority party leadership. While the policy of most separate partisan research agencies is to provide objective research to both minority and majority legislative members, the direction of the agency rests ultimately with party leadership. Research responsibilities for separate partisan agencies are comparable to those of non-partisan agencies. However, because of majority leadership direction, organizational stability and program priorities may vary.

examples: Arizona, Hawaii, Louisiana

4. Caucus or Majority/Minority Research Offices

Caucus and majority or minority research offices serve their respective members. The direction and policies of these agencies are determined by the party or caucus leadership.

Research responsibilities are similar to other non-central agencies. However, research efforts and resources are dedicated toward the projects and programs of the party or caucus. Some committee staffing is provided in some states where the caucus or majority research offices perform most of the legislative research services.

examples: New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan

5. Committees and Member Staff

Research services are also accomplished by committee staff and individual member staff in many states. In some states where staff services are extremely fractionalized, law-makers depend heavily on committee and individual member staff. The dependence on committee and individual staff reduces the role of centralized or separate house-senate research agencies.

examples: Illinois, Texas

Trends in Legislative Staffing

In a study performed by NCSL in 1979, several conclusions were drawn regarding trends in the organizational structure and staffing patterns of state legislatures. The most important of these conclusions which relate directly to the manner in which legislative research responsibilities are performed are as follows:

1. Legislative staffing patterns have become fragmented and decentralized in terms of their management structure and user/clientele.
2. Staff services have become more specialized both by function and more recently by subject matter.
3. The number of institutional staff - those who serve the legislature as a whole - is rapidly being outstripped by the number of personal staff. Individual staff relationships are being emphasized.

(NCSL 1979)

This perspective seems to be reinforced by observations of the Council of State Governments in a more recent narrative from The Book of the States.

"Since 1970, legislative councils have been gradually disbanded in favor of more decentralized and specialized staff arrangements, most recently in Louisiana and Oklahoma. Until the 1960s legislative staff tended to be centralized in agencies which worked for the entire legislature. More recently patterns show increasing decentralization and specialization, with the growth of staff who respond to individual legislators, or one house or committee of the legislature, rather than the institution as a whole. California, Florida, Pennsylvania and New York provide examples."

(Proud 1984)

Research Agencies

Oklahoma and Louisiana disbanded the legislative council and central research office in favor of separate house and senate offices in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

According to George Moser of the Oklahoma House Research, Legal and Fiscal Division, the break up of the legislative council was due to poor management of the central service agency and the perception by legislators that one house received preferential treatment. Questions regarding the confidentiality of information and competition between the house and senate were also involved.

In Louisiana, the break-up of the legislative council has been attributed mostly to a difference in perspective in the house and senate on how research services should be organized. The house wanted to reorganize the central research agency on a subject-matter basis and to reduce its independence. The senate did not agree. It also appears that prior to the break-up, the legislative council experienced a tumultuous period in which a compromise leadership could not be attained.

With the exception of Illinois, which recently consolidated its highly decentralized staffing arrangement (formerly over 100 independent, single-subject commissions), there is little evidence of any movement toward centralization. No legislature has disbanded separate house and senate research agencies in favor of a central research agency.

While the trend toward the fragmentation of legislative services is evident, most states retain some kind of central agency which performs research services to one degree or another. At least forty-two states use a central agency for research services. However, research services are not limited to central agencies. Indeed, some states report that the amount of research service provided by the central agency is small compared to that which is performed by the staff of individual legislators.

In many state legislatures where a central agency provides research services, separate research agencies and majority research offices also exist. For example, the New York State legislature has several joint house-senate agencies which provide research services for both legislative chambers (Temporary Study Commission, Legislative Commission on Expenditure Review, Legislative Bill Drafting Commission), and several offices in each legislative chamber (Office of the Counsel to the Speaker, Office of the Counsel to the Senate Majority, Senate Research Service).

Survey

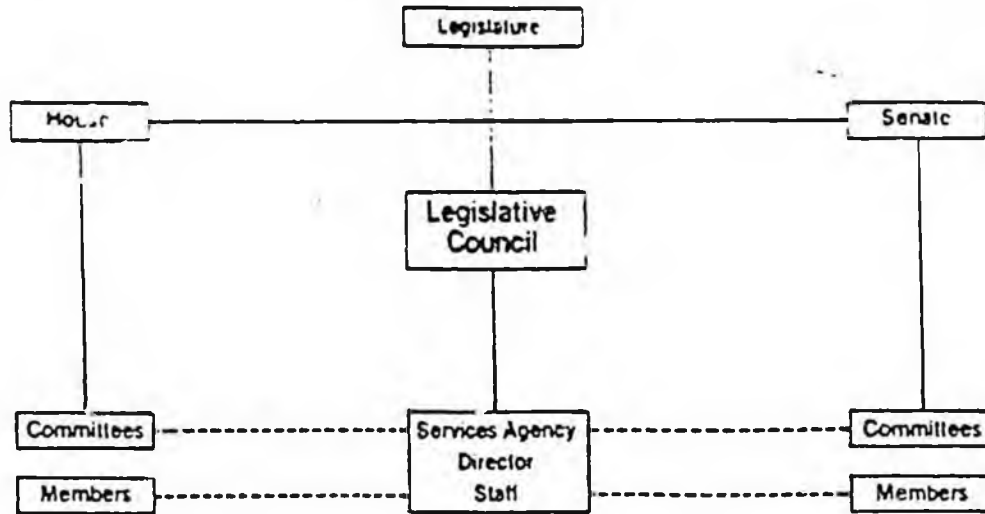
In order to better assess any potential trends in the way research responsibilities are handled in other states, the S.A.C. staff surveyed the research agencies of several states. A questionnaire was mailed to twenty states (a copy of this survey is attached). We were particularly interested in noting trends in those legislatures which have a central research agency and additional separate research agencies or majority/minority research staffs. It was felt that by examining the responsibilities of the research offices and by noting any evolution in staff size, we might be able to draw conclusions regarding the distribution of research services and any shifts in research staffing patterns.

To date, slightly less than half of the survey questionnaires have been completed and returned. About three quarters of the states which were surveyed have responded. A more detailed analysis of the survey results may be possible at a later date. However, in the interest of providing a timely response, a few conclusions may be drawn at this time. Preliminary results from the survey seem to affirm the perspectives from NCSL and the Council of State Legislatures. However, the fractionalization of research services, per se, has not continued in the last few years at the rate experienced in the 1970s. With the exception of Oklahoma and Louisiana in 1980 and 1981, most of the dramatic structural and organizational changes occurred in the 1970s. Nevertheless, it is apparent that in some of the states which have retained central research agencies, the growth in partisan or

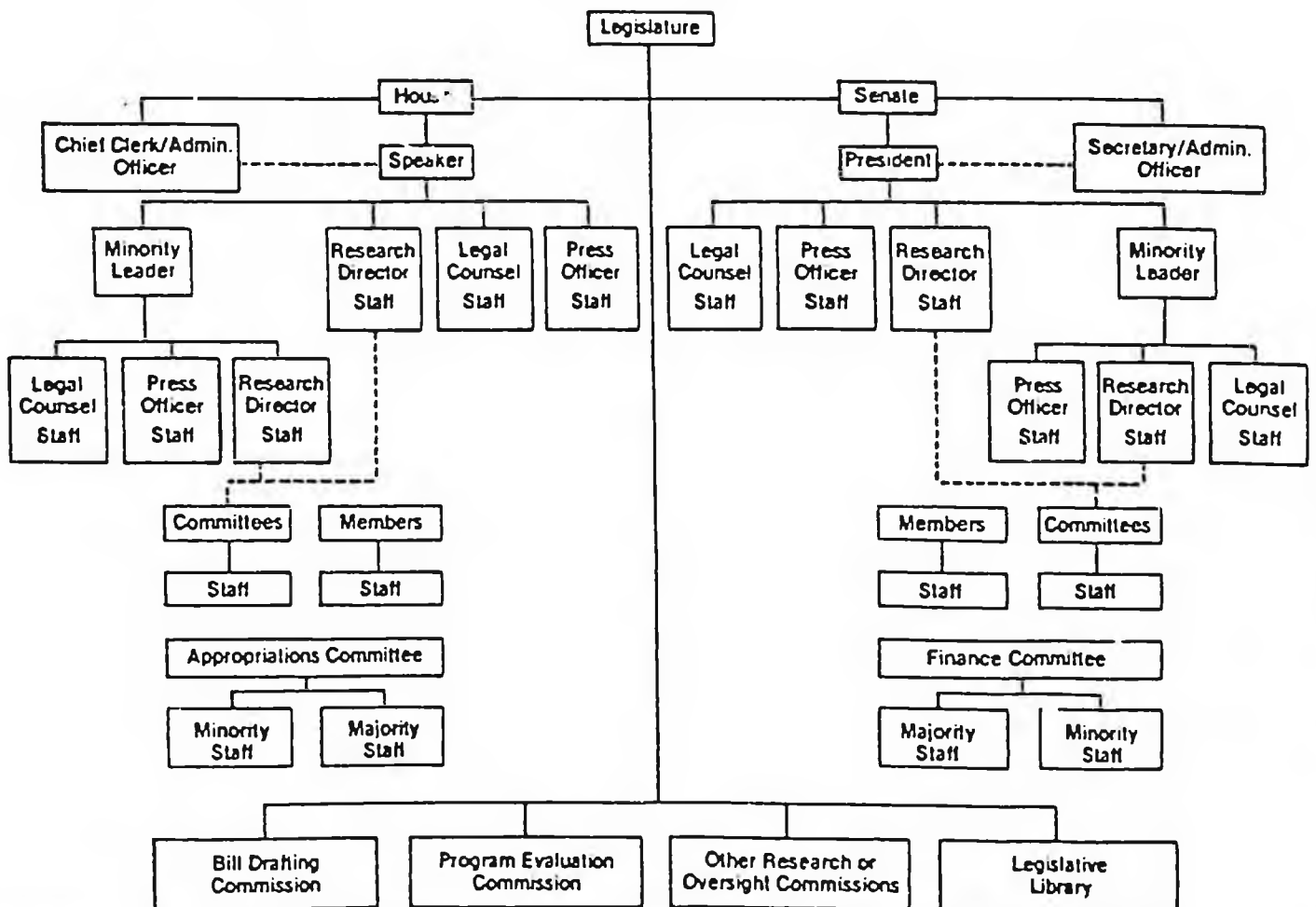
caucus research staff has outstripped the growth in central agency staff. This may indicate some degree of preference for services which are more closely associated with the particular legislative body or caucus.

RCN
attachments:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



PARTISAN LEADERSHIP



TYPES OF RESEARCH AGENCIES EMPLOYED BY STATE LEGISLATURES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>central</u>	<u>separate</u>	<u>majority</u>	<u>minority</u>	<u>caucus</u>
Alabama	X				
Alaska		X			
Arizona		X			
Arkansas	X				
California		X			
Colorado	X				X
Connecticut	X		X		X
Delaware	X				
Florida					X
Georgia	X	X			
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	
Idaho	X				
Illinois	X		X	X	X
Indiana	X		X	X	
Iowa	X		X	X	
Kansas	X				
Kentucky	X				
Louisiana		X			
Maine	X				
Maryland	X				X
Massachusetts	X	X			
Michigan	X		X	X	
Minnesota		X	X	X	
Mississippi	X				
Missouri	X	X			
Montana	X				
Nebraska*	X				
Nevada	X				
New Hampshire	X	X			
New Jersey	X		X	X	
New Mexico	X				
New York	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina	X				
North Dakota	X				
Ohio	X		X	X	
Oklahoma		X			
Oregon	X		X	X	
Pennsylvania	X		X	X	X
Rhode Island	X				
South Carolina	X	X			
South Dakota	X				
Tennessee	X				
Texas	X				
Utah	X				
Vermont	X				
Virginia	X				
Washington		X	X	X	
West Virginia	X				
Wisconsin	X		X		
Wyoming	X				
TOTALS	42	15	15	12	6

from NCSL (1979) with amendments.

* unicameral legislature

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ORGANIZATION DISTRIBUTION

STATES WITH A CENTRAL RESEARCH AGENCY	42
STATES WITH RESEARCH BODY OTHER THAN CENTRAL AGENCY	26
STATES WITH SEPARATE HOUSE OR SENATE RESEARCH BODY	15
STATES WITH MAJORITY RESEARCH STAFF	15
STATES WITH MINORITY RESEARCH STAFF	12
STATES WITH CAUCUS STAFF	6

from NCSL (1979) with amendments

ION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THE TOTCHAKET
N EFFECTICE DATE.

ACTION
AD THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
SP RPT JDP 2NR
INANCE
LES

VL PRODUCT INCENTIVE PROGRAM.

ACTION
AD THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
CS RPT CS JDP 1DWP 3NR NEW TITLE
INANCE
LES

E SALE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND.

ACTION
AD THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
ESOURCES
INANCE
LES

IGHTS TO LAND.

ACTION
AD THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
ESOURCES
INANCE
LES

PAGE 16

SB 43

CSSB 43 JUD

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DIVISION WITHIN THE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

PRIME SPONSOR: RODEY

CO-SPONSORS: STURGULEWSKI, FISCHER, V, KELLY, FAIKS, JOSEPHSON, KERTTULA

CURRENT STATUS: (H) FIN

DATE	PAGE	ACTION
01/14/85 (S)	19	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
02/08/85 (S)	248	JUD RPT CS JDP NEW TITLE
02/08/85 (S)	249	FISCAL NOTE V/JUD RPT SS#14
04/04/85 (S)	713	FIN RPT 5DP JUD CS 1NR ZERO FISCAL NOTE
04/29/85 (S)	964	RLS RPT CALENDAR TODAY
04/29/85 (S)	968	READ THE SECOND TIME
04/29/85 (S)	968	JUD CS ADOPTED UNAN CONSENT
04/29/85 (S)	969	AM NO 1 FAILED Y8 N11 A1
04/29/85 (S)	969	ADVANCED TO THIRD READING UNAN CONSENT
04/29/85 (S)	969	READ THE THIRD TIME CSSB 43 JUD
04/29/85 (S)	969	PASSED Y16 N3 A1
04/29/85 (S)	969	EFFECTIVE DATE SAME AS PASSAGE
04/29/85 (S)	970	RAY NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION
04/30/85 (S)	983	RECON TAKEN UP - IN THIRD READING
04/30/85 (S)	983	SENATE LETTER OF INTENT ADOPTED
04/30/85 (S)	983	PASSED ON RECONSIDERATION Y19 N1
04/30/85 (S)	984	EFFECTIVE DATE SAME AS PASSAGE
04/30/85 (S)	988	TRANSHITTED TO (H)
05/01/85 (H)	1197	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S) FINANCE RULES

SB 44

RCS CSSB 44 JUD

AN ACT RELATING TO THE UNIFORM COMMON INTEREST OWNERSHIP ACT,
AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

PRIME SPONSOR: HALFORD

CO-SPONSORS: FAIKS, STURGULEWSKI, KERTTULA

CURRENT STATUS: CHAPTER 95 SLA 85

DATE	PAGE	ACTION
01/14/85 (S)	19	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
04/11/85 (S)	763	JUD RPT CS JDP
04/15/85 (S)	796	FIN RPT 4DP JUD CS
04/17/85 (S)	829	RLS RPT CALENDAR TODAY
04/17/85 (S)	830	READ THE SECOND TIME
04/17/85 (S)	830	JUD CS ADOPTED UNAN CONSENT
04/17/85 (S)	830	ADVANCED TO THIRD READING UNAN CONSENT
04/17/85 (S)	830	READ THE THIRD TIME CSSB 44 JUD
04/17/85 (S)	830	PASSED Y18 N1 X1
04/17/85 (S)	831	EFFECTIVE DATE SAME AS PASSAGE
04/17/85 (S)	833	TRANSHITTED TO (H)
04/18/85 (R)	978	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
05/12/85 (H)	1630	JUD RPT RCS(JUD) 6DP
05/12/85 (H)		RLS TO 2ND SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR 5/12/85
05/12/85 (H)	1646	READ THE SECOND TIME
05/12/85 (H)	1646	JUD RCS ADOPTED UNAN CONSENT
05/12/85 (H)	1646	ADVANCED TO THIRD READING UNAN CONSENT
05/12/85 (H)	1646	READ THE THIRD TIME RCS CSSB 44(JUD)
05/12/85 (H)	1646	PASSED Y35 N4 A1
05/12/85 (H)	1647	EFFECTIVE DATE SAME AS PASSAGE
05/12/85 (H)	1647	SUND NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION
05/12/85 (H)	1652	RECON TAKEN UP SAME DAY UNAN CONSENT

PAGE 17



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

5

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Jim Zawacki

From: Richard Rainery *RR*
Senior Analyst
Rural Research Agency

Date: February 10, 1987

Subject: Rural Research Agency - History, Function, Staff
and Budget.

Herewith is the information you have requested concerning the Rural Research Agency and its operational history and mission, as well as an outline of its present staffing composition and budget detail. I have purposely made this memorandum brief, so if there is any additional information that you require, please contact me.

I. Agency History

The Rural Research Agency (RRA) has its origins in the demise of the Rural Development Council (RDC). The RDC was founded in 1980 by the Legislature, with the support of the Hammond Administration. The RDC had a threefold mission: 1) to coordinate the activities of State agencies involved in rural social and economic development programs and projects; 2) to identify and promote the development agenda of rural residents; and 3) to pursue research and analysis on a broad range of subjects related to the first two tasks.

When the Sheffield administration took office, it quietly and unilaterally closed down the RDC in early 1983, primarily by failing to fill vacancies in the chairman and executive director slots. The Legislature felt that the RDC had performed a valuable function, particularly in producing unique and worthwhile analyses of significant issues, and sought to preserve some of its capabilities. During the 1983 session, the Rural Research Agency was created to perpetuate the research and analysis functions of the RDC. The agency was removed from the executive branch (Department of Community and Regional Affairs) to the Legislative branch. For the past four years, the RRA has performed duties as described in the next section.

II. Agency Functions

The RRA is a permanent, nonpartisan office of research professionals, with extensive experience in subjects of concern to rural Alaska. Its function is to provide confidential and objective research and analytical support to the Senate (the office has done projects originating in the House) with emphasis on subjects of pressing interest to rural Alaskans. In practice, however, many of the subjects we have been assigned to study have transcended regional interests (Permanent Fund operations, telecommunications, State revenue policy and public school finance, to cite some relevant full length research). As it happens, the agency has customarily devoted most of its staff time to interim projects of some length and detailed scope, but it also regularly undertakes short term session-related issues analyses. Final reports and memorandums are generally released to the public, at the discretion of the requestor.

III. Agency Staff

Since its inception, the Rural Research Agency has had a staff of three research professionals, a senior analyst and two legislative analysts. Staff are selected first as a result of their strengths in basic research skills and familiarity with Alaskan issues and government processes, and second on the basis of their specialities in various rural issues. No administrative staff has ever been employed by the RRA; all staff resources have been and are devoted to the primary tasks of research and analysis. The staff is presently composed of the following individuals:

Richard Rainery, Senior Analyst - RDC, 1981 to 1983 and RRA, 1983 to present.

Sheila Helgath, Legislative Analyst - RRA, 1985 to present.

Sarah Bibb, Legislative Analyst - RRA, 1985 to present.

All employees are presently permanent, fulltime employees, housed administratively in the Legislative Affairs Agency.

IV. Agency Budget

The agency's FY 1987 budget is presently an allocation under the appropriation for the Legislative Council. The FY 1987 budget amount is \$177,300, which consists of two components, approximately \$9,100 of unexpended RRA funds carried over from FY 1986 and \$168,200 of FY 1987 funding. The components of that budget (in thousands of dollars) are displayed below. Additional detail on specific categories of the budget is available if you so desire.

1. Personal Services:	
Legislative Analyst III, range 21B; Leg. Analyst II, range 19A; Leg. Analyst I, range 16A. Salaries and benefits	\$156.7
2. Contractual Services	
Telephone, subscriptions, services, etc.	13.0
3. Travel	3.0
4. Supplies	2.0
5. Equipment	2.6
 TOTAL	 \$177.3

The agency's budget request for FY 1988 is \$159,600. That request was made in November 1986 on the presumption that a 10% cut in employee compensation would be in place for FY 88. and on cuts in the travel and equipment categories. If those personal services reductions are not made, budget need would be \$168,700, which require reductions in all other categories.

As I am sure you appreciate, we at the Rural Research Agency are keenly interested in HB 99. Any information that you or your staff could provide us with concerning details of the intent of the bill, proposed mechanics of a merger, and personnel and fiscal impacts would be appreciated. I would be happy to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

From: Pam Stoops
LAA

LEGISLATURE ACTUALS FY 76 - FY 86

	FY 76 ACTUALS	FY 77 ACTUALS	FY 78 ACTUALS	FY 79 ACTUALS	FY 80 ACTUALS	FY 81 ACTUALS	FY 82 ACTUALS	FY 83 ACTUALS	FY 84 ACTUALS	FY 85 ACTUALS	FY 86 ACTUALS
BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE BRU											
Legislative Audit	871.2	1104.9	1419.8	1578.2	1937.0	2216.3	2365.7	2435.6	2403.1	2448.7	2387.1
Legislative Finance	646.3	679.7	800.9	1133.5	1896.6	1823.1	2689.5	2190.6	2886.3	2866.5	3030.1
Committee Expenses	319.6	48.1	145.3	239.2	466.5	547.6	535.9	482.9	310.7	398.1	298.4
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BRU											
Salaries & Allowances	1230.6	1105.3	1134.8	1169.2	1704.2	1735.6	1906.5	2003.6	3831.1	3888.6	3910.1
Leadership	100.4	107.4	169.4	183.1	439.5	822.1	3547.8	3823.5	3722.3	3803.9	3255.7
Executive Administration	154.7	129.7	154.2	198.4	506.4	797.3	285.2	305.9	2714.5	2775.4	2126.0
Administrative Services	364.6	926.0	953.7	1276.6	1474.9	3019.8	3339.8	3904.2	1531.3	1508.0	1542.5
Research Services	255.5	495.6	580.7		442.5						
Research Projects					442.5						
Legal Services	465.8	529.8	651.4	825.7	1004.7	1247.6	1296.9	1405.0	1480.5	1548.8	1354.9
Session Expenses	3793.6	2088.6	2433.8	2189.0	3391.4	4749.0	6975.1	7729.0	7195.6	6060.1	5938.0
Council & Subcommittees	.3	43.3	1572.3	748.7	3335.6	3507.7	848.3	586.6	791.2	1274.8	876.7
Office Space Rental	77.7	335.8	279.2	277.6	505.3	1717.0	1563.8	2124.8	2095.1	2417.7	2067.9
Equipment Account	364.5	684.2	699.1	872.6	583.4	449.1	576.2	579.7	93.0		
Public Services					1211.5	1955.9	2087.7	3150.8	3050.7	3239.3	2004.9
House Research				1214.0	371.4	493.1	554.2	512.1	578.3	683.2	475.0
Senate Research						823.4	425.2				
Senate Advisory Council								660.9	545.0	652.8	397.3
OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN BRU											
Office of Ombudsman	142.3	248.2	374.1	671.8	1031.1	1177.2	1123.7	1319.6	1536.2	1710.6	1591.2
GRAND TOTALS	8787.1	8526.6	11368.7	12577.6	20302.0	27081.8	30121.5	33214.8	34764.9	35276.5	31255.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR		-3.0%	33.3%	10.6%	61.4%	33.4%	11.2%	10.3%	4.7%	1.5%	-11.4%

The above figures were compiled by using the following references - The yearly Division of Finance Operating Budget Summaries for the Alaska State Legislature and yearly independent audit figures for the Legislative Affairs Agency.

7

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____

Title: An Act establishing a legislative research division with the Legislative Affairs Agency, e.f.

Sponsor: Representative Zawacki

Requestor: Representative Zawacki

Bill Version: SSHB 99

Publish Date: _____

Agency Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency

BRU: Legislative Council

Components: New Component House Research Senate Advisory Council & Subcommittees

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES		<556.5>	<556.5>	<556.5>	<556.5>	<556.5>
TRAVEL		<25.0>	<25.0>	<25.0>	<25.0>	<25.0>
CONTRACTUAL		<56.8>	<56.8>	<56.8>	<56.8>	<56.8>
SUPPLIES		<2.5>	<2.5>	<2.5>	<2.5>	<2.5>
EQUIPMENT		<3.0>	<3.0>	<3.0>	<3.0>	<3.0>
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	<643.8>	<643.8>	<643.8>	<643.8>	<643.8>

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		<643.8>	<643.8>	<643.8>	<643.8>	<643.8>
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	<7>	<7>	<7>	<7>	<7>
PART-TIME	-0-	<5>	<5>	<5>	<5>	<5>
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

A Findings section is added in SSHB 99 to confirm that House Research, Senate Advisory Council, and Rural Research Agency will be combined into a single legislative research agency. A decrease of <643.8> will be realized as follows:

Prepared by: Pamela A. Stoops, Manager Phone: 465-3850
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/9/87

Approved by: Warren W. Endicott, Executive Director Date: 2/9/87
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)
 Senate Secretary

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. SSHB 99

FY 88 FUNDING REQUEST FOR:

	<u>HOUSE RESEARCH</u>	<u>SENATE ADVISORY</u>	<u>RURAL RESEARCH</u>
Personal Services	527.3	455.7	145.2
Travel	3.0	25.0	2.0
Contractual	18.7	57.7	10.4
Supplies	1.5	3.0	1.0
Equipment	<u>2.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	552.5	<544.4>	159.6
Total	\$1,256.5		

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DIVISION

Personal Services	571.7	10 Full Time
Travel	5.0	5 PPT
Contractual	30.0	
Supplies	3.0	
Equipment	<u>3.0</u>	
	612.7	

Current research agencies	1,256.5	1 Director FT	26A
New legislative research division	<u>612.7</u>	1 Secretary FT	13B
		1 Clerk Typist FT	8B
Savings	<u>643.8</u>	1 Principal Research Analyst FT	22A
		2 Senior Research Analysts FT	20A
		2 Research Analysts FT	17A
		1 Research Ass't II FT	16A
		1 Research Ass't I FT	14A
		1 Research Analyst PPT	18A
		2 Research Ass't II PPT	16A
		<u>2</u> Research Ass't I PPT	14A

P

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

REQUEST: _____

Bill Version : SSHB 99
Publish Date : _____

Revision Date: 2/20/87
Title: An Act establishing a legislative research
division within the Legislative Affairs Agency, e.f.
Sponsor: Representative Zawacki
Requestor: Representative Zawacki

Agency Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: Legislative Council
Components: New Component House Research
Senate Advisory Council & Subcommittees

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	<325.9>	<325.9>	<325.9>	<325.9>	<325.9>	<325.9>
TRAVEL	<19.0>	<19.0>	<19.0>	<19.0>	<19.0>	<19.0>
CONTRACTUAL	<46.4>	<46.4>	<46.4>	<46.4>	<46.4>	<46.4>
SUPPLIES	<2.0>	<2.0>	<2.0>	<2.0>	<2.0>	<2.0>
EQUIPMENT	<2.5>	<2.5>	<2.5>	<2.5>	<2.5>	<2.5>
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	<395.8>	<395.8>	<395.8>	<395.8>	<395.6>	<395.8>

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	<395.8>	<395.8>	<395.8>	<395.8>	<395.8>	<395.8>
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	<5>	<5>	<5>	<5>	<5>
PART-TIME	-0-	<6>	<6>	<6>	<6>	<6>
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

A Findings section is added in SSHB 99 to confirm that House Research, Senate Advisory Council, and Rural Research Agency will be combined into a single legislative research agency. A decrease of <395.8> will be realized as follows: (Continued on Page 2)

Prepared by: Pamela A. Stoops, Manager Phone: 465-3850
Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/20/87
Approved by: Warren W. Endicott, Executive Director Date: 2/20/87
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. SSHB 99
 Revised Date: 2/20/87

FY 88 FUNDING REQUEST FOR:

	<u>HOUSE RESEARCH</u>	<u>SENATE ADVISORY</u>	<u>RURAL RESEARCH</u>
Personal Services	527.3	455.7	156.7
Travel	3.0	25.0	1.0
Contractual	18.7	57.7	10.0
Supplies	1.5	3.0	.5
Equipment	<u>2.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>.5</u>
	552.5	544.4	168.7

Total \$1,265.6

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DIVISION

Personal Services	813.8	1 Director FT	26C
Travel	10.0	1 Principal Research Analyst FT	22K
Contractual	40.0	1 Senior Research Analyst FT	21C
Supplies	3.0	1 Senior Research Analyst FT	21A
Equipment	<u>3.0</u>	1 Research Analyst FT	19C
	869.8	3 Research Analysts FT	19A
		1 Research Assistant II FT	17A
		1 Research Assistant I FT	16A
		1 Secretary FT	13D
		1 Clerk Typist FT	8B
		1 Research Analyst PPT	19A
		1 Research Assistant II PPT	17A
		<u>2 Research Assistant I PPT</u>	16A

Positions for Legislative Research Division:
 12 Full Time + 4 Permanent Part Time

16 Positions

Casual labor pool - \$100.0 to hire extra staff during peak periods of the year.

Total funding current research agencies:	\$1,265.6
Cost of new legislative research division:	<u>869.8</u>
Savings	\$ 395.8

RANGES
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RANGES

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RECEIVED FEB 10 1987

Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

PO BOX 783
GIRDWOOD, ALASKA 99587
(907) 783-2905

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-2693/2719

REPRESENTATIVE
JIM ZAWACKI
DISTRICT 7

MEMBER
COMMUNITY & REGIONAL
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET &
AUDIT COMMITTEE
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

February 10, 1987

Hon. Fran Ulmer, Chair
House State Affairs Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Fran;

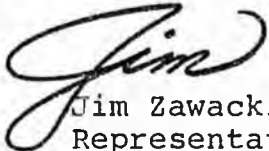
I thought I would pass along the fiscal note submitted by Legislative Affairs pertaining to SSHB 99.

With budget cuts affecting nearly all areas, I'm sure the amount shown could fill some vital gaps in needed programs.

We are advised by Pam Stoops that the figures given are conservative, and show the low side of potential savings.

Your consideration in early Committee scheduling of SS for HB 99 would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Jim Zawacki
Representative

JZ:p-m

CC: All members of House State Affairs
All members of House Finance

COMPARISON OF FISCAL NOTE AND CURRENT PERSONNEL OF
SENATE ADVISORY, HOUSE RESEARCH & RURAL RESEARCH

<u>FISCAL NOTE</u>			<u>CURRENT PERSONNEL</u>		
Director	FT	26C	Director	FT	22K
			Director	FT	26C
			Legis Analyst	FT	21B
Secretary	FT	13D	Secretary	FT	13D
Clerk Typ III	FT	8B			
Principle Res Anal	FT	22K	Legis Analyst	FT	22A
Senior Res Anal	FT	21C	Legis Analyst	FT	21C
Senior Res Anal	FT	21A	Legis Analyst	FT	21A
			Legis Analyst	FT	21A
Research Analyst	FT	19A	Legis Analyst	FT	19A
Research Analyst	FT	19C	Researcher	FT	18E
Research Analyst	FT	19A	Admin Officer	FT	18C
			Admin Officer	FT	19A
Research Analyst	FT	19A	Researcher	FT	18A
Research Ass't II	FT	17A	Legis Analyst	FT	17A
Research Ass't I	FT	16A	Legis Analyst	FT	16A
Research Analyst	PPT	19A	Legis Analyst	PPT	17A
Research Ass't II	PPT	17A	Legis Analyst	PPT	17A
			Legis Analyst	PPT	15A
Research Ass't I	PPT	16A	Legis Analyst	PPT	13A
Research Ass't I	PPT	16A	Secretary	PPT	15A

Casual labor pool - \$100,000 to hire
extra staff during peak periods of
the year.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

9
P.O. Box 1 - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 18, 1987

TO: Rep. Jim Zawacki

FROM: Pamela A. ^{JK}Stoops, Manager
Administrative Services

Per your request, below are Rural Research Agency's actual expenditures for FY 84-86. These actuals were contained in the totals for Council and Subcommittees on the spreadsheet I sent you yesterday.

FY 84	\$157,526
FY 85	\$168,089
FY 86	\$232,825

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Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

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REPRESENTATIVE
JIM ZAWACKI
DISTRICT 7

WHILE IN JUNEAU
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April 24, 1987

MEMBER
COMMUNITY & REGIONAL
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET &
AUDIT COMMITTEE
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

Rep. Fran Ulmer, Chair, State Affairs

Dear Fran:

The intent and purpose of House Bill 99 is quite simple, as I pointed out at our first hearing on the subject. It will streamline our fractioned legislative research effort, improve the quality of the research product, and save something in the neighborhood of a quarter million dollars annually.

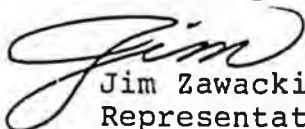
It is self-evident that combining the efforts, personnel, space, research facilities, libraries and equipment of three agencies into one cannot help but be more efficient. The best strengths of each agency, the House, the Senate and the Rural, will contribute to the efforts of each of the others. The fiscal note speaks for itself, and I think it conservative.

A benefit of the bill which does not derive from the change in the law but is very real is that it will demonstrate an effort by the Legislature to make its own contribution to saving money in times of financial trouble. Countless educational and social needs might be served by the money this bill would enable us to save.

The method of selecting a Director for the unified agency has been discussed with many members of the leadership on both sides of the aisle and in both houses. It was agreed that putting that decision in the hands of the presiding officers of the two houses would be the surest way to keep it nonpartisan.

I am assured by senior members of the Legislature that a joint research agency used to work well. All the facts dictate that we should restore that efficient device. By combining the services of three excellent agencies, we will make ourselves a more effective and efficient Legislature.

Sincerely,


Jim Zawacki
Representative