

LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1985 - 1986 2284  
HJR 24 cont. - HCR 28 2084

1 If any State would receive an allotment greater than  
2 30 per centum, the Secretary shall reduce such allot-  
3 ment to 30 per centum. The amounts resulting from  
4 such reduction shall be reallocated proportionately  
5 among these States that receive less than 30 per  
6 centum of the amounts attributable to such criterion.

7 (f)(1) For States for which the Secretary has approved a  
8 Coastal Zone Management Program under section 306 of the  
9 Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455), a  
10 coastal State shall receive not less than 1.62 per centum, and  
11 a coastal territory not less than one-half of 1 per centum, of  
12 the total amount available for block grants under section  
13 104(c) during any fiscal year.

14 (2) If, after the calculations required under subsection  
15 (d), any coastal State or coastal territory is to receive a block  
16 grant that is less than the respective minimum grant levels  
17 established under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall increase  
18 such State's block grant to the minimum level. Amounts nec-  
19 essary to make such increases shall be derived by reducing  
20 proportionately the block grant of each State which, as deter-  
21 mined under subsection (d), exceeds the respective minimum  
22 level under paragraph (1).

23 (3) For the purposes of the implementation of section  
24 106(b), block grant levels may fall below the respective mini-  
25 mum levels established under this section.

1 (g) If, after the calculations required under subsections  
2 (d), (e) and (f), any State would receive a block grant which is  
3 greater than 15 per centum of the funds appropriated under  
4 section 104(c), the Secretary shall reduce such State's block  
5 grant to 15 per centum. The amounts resulting from such  
6 reduction shall be reallocated proportionately among States  
7 receiving less than 15 per centum of such funds and more  
8 than the minimum grant levels under subsection (i).

9 REQUIREMENTS ON THE USE OF BLOCK GRANTS

10 SEC. 106. Block grants provided to a State under sec-  
11 tion 105(a) shall be used for the enhancement and manage-  
12 ment of ocean and coastal resources and for the amelioration  
13 of any adverse impacts that result from the siting, construc-  
14 tion, expansion, or operation of coastal-related energy  
15 facilities.

16 (a) Such block grants shall be used only for each  
17 of the following activities:

18 (1) activities of such State authorized by the  
19 Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16  
20 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.);

21 (2) activities of such State pursuant to the  
22 Coastal Energy Impact Program administered  
23 under section 308 of the Coastal Zone Manage-  
24 ment Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1457);



1           (2) provide to its local governments allocations  
2 from such block grant, taking into consideration the re-  
3 sponsibilities of the local governments in carrying out  
4 activities under section 106(a).

5           (b) In carrying out its responsibilities under subsection  
6 (a)(2), the State shall give particular emphasis to the activi-  
7 ties of local governments in—

8           (1) providing public services and public facilities  
9 required as a result of the siting, construction, expansion,  
10 or operation of coastal-related energy facilities;  
11 and

12           (2) preventing, reducing, or ameliorating any un-  
13 avoidable loss of valuable environmental or recreational  
14 resources if such loss results from the siting, construc-  
15 tion, expansion, or operation of coastal-related energy  
16 facilities.

17           (c) In carrying out its responsibilities under this section,  
18 each State shall provide no less than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per centum of  
19 each block grant received under section 105(a) to its local  
20 governments.

21           NATIONAL COASTAL RESOURCES RESEARCH AND  
22           DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

23           SEC. 108. (a) The Secretary shall provide for the estab-  
24 lishment of a National Coastal Resources Research and De-  
25 velopment Institute to be administered in affiliation with the  
26 Oregon State University Marine Science Center.

b) The Institute shall seek to conduct basic and applied research and carry out educational and demonstration projects designed to promote the efficient and responsible development of ocean and coastal resources, including Arctic resources. Such activities shall be based on biological, geological, genetic, economic and other scientific research applicable to the purposes of this section and shall include studies on economic development and diversification and environmental protection of the Nation's coastal areas.

c) (1) The policies of the Institute shall be established and administered by a Board of Governors composed of—

(A) two representatives appointed by the Governor of Oregon;

(B) one representative appointed by the Governor of Alaska;

(C) one representative appointed by the Governor of Washington;

(D) one representative appointed by the Governor of California; and

(E) one representative appointed by the Governor of Hawaii.

(2) The Board of Governors shall select and fund, on an annually competitive basis, research proposals, projects, and activities designed to promote the efficient and responsible economic development of ocean, coastal and Arctic resources.

1 (d)(1) The Board of Governors shall establish an Adviso-  
2 ry Council composed primarily of specialists in ocean and  
3 coastal resources from the academic community but which  
4 shall include appropriate representation from ocean and  
5 coastal user groups.

6 (2) To the maximum extent practicable, the Advisory  
7 Council shall be composed of individuals from every coastal  
8 region of the Nation.

9 (3) The Advisory Council shall advise the Board of Gov-  
10 ernors on its recommendations regarding proposals, projects,  
11 and studies which are presented to the Board of Governors.

12 (e) The Institute shall be administered by a Director  
13 who shall be appointed by the chancellor of the Oregon  
14 Board of Higher Education in consultation with the Board of  
15 Governors. The Director shall report to the Board of Gover-  
16 nors.

17 (f) The Secretary shall conduct an ongoing evaluation of  
18 the activities of the Institute to ensure that funds received by  
19 the Institute under this section are used in a manner consist-  
20 ent with the provisions of this section.

21 (g) The Institute shall report to the Secretary on its  
22 activities within two years after the date of enactment of this  
23 Act.

24 (h) The Comptroller General of the United States, and  
25 any of his duly authorized representatives, shall have access,

1 for the purpose of audit and examination, to any books, docu-  
2 ments, papers, and records of the Institute that are pertinent  
3 to the funds received under this section.

4 (i) Employees of the Institute shall not, by reason of  
5 such employment, be considered to be employees of the Fed-  
6 eral Government for any purpose.

7 (j) For the purposes of this section, there are authorized  
8 to be appropriated from the Fund in each fiscal year an  
9 amount equal to, but not more than, 1.5 per centum of the  
10 amount appropriated under section 104(c) in such fiscal year,  
11 commencing with fiscal year 1986.

12 AUDIT

13 SEC. 109. (a) Under regulations promulgated by the  
14 Secretary, any State receiving a block grant under section  
15 105(a) shall, for each fiscal year that it receives such grant,  
16 submit to the Secretary a financial audit of the trust fund  
17 established pursuant to section 105(c). The income derived  
18 from such trust fund for each fiscal year shall be included in  
19 the audit required by this section.

20 (b) Each audit submitted by a State under subsection (a)  
21 shall—

22 (1) contain a statement of all funds provided by  
23 the block grant received by such State for the fiscal  
24 year;

1           (2) include a statement of all financial assistance  
2 provided to such State's local governments pursuant to  
3 section 107;

4           (3) be conducted by an entity which is independ-  
5 ent of a / agency or official administering or using  
6 funds provided by such block grant; and

7           (4) be conducted in accordance with the financial  
8 and compliance element of the standards for audit of  
9 governmental organizations, activities, and functions  
10 established by the Comptroller General of the United  
11 States.

12       (c) After receiving a State's financial audit under this  
13 section, the Secretary shall--

14           (1) make a preliminary evaluation of each audit  
15 submitted pursuant to this section. If the Secretary de-  
16 termines, in the preliminary evaluation of a State's  
17 audit, that all or any part of the block grant has not  
18 been used as required by this Act, the Secretary shall  
19 publish notice of this finding in the Federal Register.  
20 In addition, the Secretary may suspend, and place in  
21 escrow, an amount from any future block grant which  
22 is equivalent to the amount misused, pending final de-  
23 termination pursuant to paragraph (3);

24           (2) provide the State with an opportunity for a  
25 hearing; and

1 (3) make a final determination.

2 (d) If the Secretary makes a final determination under  
3 subsection (c)(3) that all or any part of such funds were used  
4 as required by this Act, the Secretary shall—

5 (1) provide in writing to the State the reasons for  
6 the determination and the amount of funds misused;  
7 and

8 (2) take appropriate action to recover an amount  
9 equal to that determined to have been misused under  
10 subsection (c), including the withholding of such  
11 amount from a State's future block grant or the  
12 amount which may have been suspended under subsec-  
13 tion (c)(1).

14 (e) If no appeal of the final determination is filed within  
15 sixty days following notification to the State of the final de-  
16 termination, any funds withheld or recovered by the Secre-  
17 tary under subsection (d)(2) shall be returned to the Fund.

18 (f) If an appeal of the final determination is filed within  
19 the sixty-day period specified in subsection (e), any funds  
20 withheld by the Secretary shall be held in escrow until such  
21 time as a final determination is made of the appeal.

22 RULES AND REGULATIONS

23 SEC. 110. Within one hundred and eighty days of enact-  
24 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate, pursuant to  
25 section 553 of title 5, United States Code, after notice and  
26 opportunity for participation by relevant Federal agencies,

1 State agencies, local governments, regional organizations,  
2 and other interested parties, both public and private, such  
3 rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the  
4 provisions of this Act.

5

## DEFINITION OF BOUNDARY

6 SEC. 111. Section 2(b) of the Submerged Lands Act (43  
7 U.S.C. 1301(b)) is amended by inserting “, except that any  
8 boundary between a State within the conterminous United  
9 States and the United States under this Act which has been  
10 fixed by coordinates under a final decree of the United States  
11 Supreme Court shall, for the purposes of this Act and the  
12 Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, remain immobilized at  
13 the coordinates provided under such decree and shall not be  
14 ambulatory” before the semicolon.

○



1 (a) the term "coastal State" means any State of  
2 the United States in, or bordering on, the Atlantic, Pa-  
3 cific, or Arctic Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the Long  
4 Island Sound, or one or more of the Great Lakes, and  
5 includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin  
6 Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the  
7 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and American  
8 Samoa;

9 (b) the term "unit of local coastal government"  
10 means—

11 (1) the government of any county, parish,  
12 borough, municipality, town, village, or township,  
13 which is a unit of general government below the  
14 State (determined on the basis of the same princi-  
15 ples as are used by the Bureau of the Census of  
16 the Department of Commerce for general statisti-  
17 cal purposes) and which governs a geographical  
18 area located entirely in a coastal State and locat-  
19 ed on or adjacent to a coastline, or within an area  
20 impacted by operations conducted pursuant to this  
21 Act, as determined by the Secretary; and

22 (2) the Metlakatla Indian Community and the  
23 recognized governing body of any Indian tribe in  
24 any coastal State except Alaska, which performs  
25 substantial governmental functions and which gov-

1           erms a geographical area located entirely in a  
2           coastal State and located on or adjacent to a  
3           coastline, or within an area impacted by oper-  
4           ations conducted pursuant to this Act, as deter-  
5           mined by the Secretary;

6           (c) the term "coastline" means the line of ordi-  
7           nary low water along the portion of the coast which is  
8           in direct contact with the open sea, or with any of the  
9           Great Lakes, and the line marking the seaward limit of  
10          inland waters;

11          (d) the term "Governor" means the Governor or  
12          chief executive officer of any coastal State, or the indi-  
13          vidual or entity designated by the Governor to exercise  
14          the powers granted to such Governor or chief execu-  
15          tive officer under this subsection;

16          (e) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of  
17          the Treasury; and

18          (f) the term "coastal related energy facilities"  
19          means any equipment or facility which, (A) is or will  
20          be used primarily in the exploration for, or the devel-  
21          opment, production, conversion, storage, transfer, proc-  
22          essing, or transportation of, any energy resource or for  
23          the manufacture, production, or assembly of equipment,  
24          machinery, products, or devices which are involved in  
25          any such energy-resource activity, and (B) is, or is

1 likely to be, sited, constructed, expanded, or operated  
2 in, or in close proximity to, the coastal zone of any  
3 coastal State because of technical requirements:

4 (1) The term includes, but is not limited to:  
5 (i) electric generating plants; (ii) facilities associat-  
6 ed with the transportation, transfer, or storage of  
7 coal; (iii) petroleum refineries and associated fa-  
8 cilities; (iv) gasification plants; (v) facilities associ-  
9 ated with the transportation, conversion, treat-  
10 ment, transfer, or storage of liquefied natural gas;  
11 (vi) oil and gas facilities, including platforms, as-  
12- sembly plants, storage depots, tank farms, crew  
13 and supply bases, and refining complexes; (vii) fa-  
14 cilities, including deepwater ports, for the transfer  
15 of petroleum; (viii) facilities used for alternative  
16 ocean energy activities, including those associated  
17 with ocean thermal energy conversion; and (ix)  
18 pipelines, transmission facilities, and terminals  
19 which are associated with any of the foregoing.

20 (2) For the purposes of this paragraph, the  
21 siting, construction, expansion, or operation of any  
22 coastal-related energy facilities shall be "in close  
23 proximity to the coastal zone of any coastal  
24 State" if such siting, construction, expansion, or

1 operation has, or is likely to have, a significant  
2 effect on such coastal zone.

3 COASTAL RESOURCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

4 SEC. 3(a). Upon enactment, the Secretary shall estab-  
5 lish a fund in the Treasury of the United States to be known  
6 as the Coastal Resource and Economic Development Fund  
7 (hereafter referred to as the "Fund").

8 (b) The amount to be deposited annually in the Fund  
9 shall be the greater of \$150,000,000 or 3 per centum (not to  
10 exceed \$350,000,000) of revenues from bonuses and royalties  
11 deposited annually in the Treasury of the United States pur-  
12 suant to section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act  
13 (43 U.S.C. 1338).

14 DISPOSITION OF GRANTS FROM FUND

15 SEC. 4(a)(1). During the fiscal year ending September  
16 30, 1986, and during each fiscal year ending after September  
17 30, 1986, the Secretary shall pay to the Governor of each  
18 coastal State and to each unit of local coastal government,  
19 from sums deposited in the Fund during that fiscal year pur-  
20 suant to section 4, an amount certified to the Secretary by  
21 the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to subsections (b) and  
22 (c), and an amount certified to the Secretary by the Secretary  
23 of Commerce pursuant to subsection (d).

24 (2) For the purposes of this subsection, 85 per centum of  
25 the total moneys in the Fund for payments to coastal States

1 shall be based on calculations in subsection (b), and 15 per  
2 centum of the moneys in the Fund shall be paid in accordance  
3 with subsection (c).

4 (b)(1) Pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of the  
5 Department of the Interior shall certify an amount to be paid  
6 to each coastal State based on the ratio of the sum of (A) and  
7 (B) in relationship to the total sum available to be disbursed  
8 to all other States as follows—

9 (A) a maximum of 2.8 per centum of the Federal  
10 bonus revenues deposited in that fiscal year from each  
11 tract leased after the date of enactment of this Act;

12 (B) a maximum of 4.2 per centum of the Federal  
13 royalty revenues deposited in that fiscal year from pro-  
14 duction under development plans approved after the  
15 date of enactment of this Act; and

16 (2) For a tract within two hundred and fifty miles of  
17 only one coastal State, the coastal State may receive the  
18 maximum amount of bonus and royalty revenues available for  
19 distribution if the tract is immediately adjacent to the outer  
20 edge of the coastal State's territorial sea. For tracts between  
21 three and two hundred and fifty miles from the coastal  
22 State's territorial sea, the maximum amount of revenues cer-  
23 tified shall decrease linearly from the full amount available to  
24 50 per centum of the maximum amount available.

1       (3) For tracts within two hundred and fifty miles of  
2 more than one coastal State, the amount of revenues certified  
3 shall be calculated as in paragraph (2) but divided among the  
4 coastal States in a manner inversely proportional to their rel-  
5 ative distances from the tract.

6       (4) If a straight line could not be drawn from a tract to  
7 the outer edge of a coastal State's territorial sea without  
8 crossing the land mass of another State, the coastal State  
9 shall get no share of the revenues from the tract.

10       (c) Pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of the De-  
11 partment of Commerce shall certify an amount to be paid to  
12 each State based upon the ratio of the amount of coastal-  
13 related energy facilities (including coal facilities) located  
14 within that coastal State, in relationship to the amount of  
15 coastal-related energy facilities located in all of the coastal  
16 States, during the previous fiscal year.

17       (d)(1) From the amounts certified by the Secretaries of  
18 the Departments of the Interior and Commerce, pursuant to  
19 subsections (b) and (c), 50 per centum shall be distributed to  
20 each coastal unit of local government as specified in this sub-  
21 section.

22       (2) Each amount certified pursuant to paragraph (1) to  
23 be paid during a fiscal year to a unit of local coastal govern-  
24 ment shall be proportional, as much as possible, to the total  
25 of all amounts certified pursuant to paragraph (1) to be paid

1 during such fiscal year to all units of local coastal govern-  
2 ment located entirely in such coastal State as the amount of  
3 the entitlement allocated to such unit of local coastal govern-  
4 ment for the most recent entitlement period under section  
5 108 of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (31  
6 U.S.C. 1227) is proportional to the total of all amounts of  
7 entitlements allocated to units of local coastal government  
8 located entirely in such coastal State for the most recent enti-  
9 tlement period under section 108 of the State and Local  
10 Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1227).

11 (e) For purposes of determining each amount certified  
12 pursuant to subsection (a) to be paid to the Governor of a  
13 coastal State during a fiscal year, and each amount certified  
14 pursuant to subsection (d) to be paid to a unit of local coastal  
15 government during a fiscal year, the Commonwealth of  
16 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mari-  
17 ana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and  
18 American Samoa shall together be considered as one coastal  
19 State and any such amount certified pursuant to subsections  
20 (b) and (c) shall be equally divided among the Commonwealth  
21 of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mar-  
22 iana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and  
23 American Samoa.

24 (f) Each fiscal year, each coastal State with a coastal  
25 zone management plan that has been approved by the Secre-

1 tary of the Department of Commerce shall receive at least  
2 \$2,500,000 under this section.

3 (g) If for any reason at the end of a fiscal year all sums  
4 deposited into the Fund during that fiscal year are not fully  
5 obligated and paid, the Secretary shall return such funds to  
6 the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

7 (h)(1) The Secretary shall ensure that an amount equal  
8 to not less than 25 per centum of each amount paid to the  
9 Governor of a coastal State during a fiscal year pursuant to  
10 subsections (b) and (c) is used by such Governor for activities  
11 including, but not limited to, activities relating to the man-  
12 agement of coastal resources, scientific research, and fisheries  
13 development, which the Governor determines are of assist-  
14 ance to local coastal communities impacted by the operations  
15 of this Act and, in the case of Alaska, that are located within  
16 the boundaries of Coastal Resource Areas established pursu-  
17 ant to the Alaska Coastal Management Act.

18 (2) The Secretary shall ensure that each amount paid to  
19 a unit of local coastal government of a coastal State during a  
20 fiscal year pursuant to subsection (d) is not used to replace  
21 funds which such coastal State would provide to units of local  
22 coastal government if such amount were not paid to the units  
23 of local coastal government.

24 (3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the Gov-  
25 ernor of the State of Alaska any amount certified by the Sec-

1 retary pursuant to subsection (d) to be paid to the unorga-  
2 nized borough by the State of Alaska.

3 (i) An amount equal to one-fourth of the sums received  
4 fiscally by the Governor of a coastal State under the provi-  
5 sions of this Act shall be matched by the State in that same  
6 fiscal year for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of  
7 this Act.

8 (j)(1) The Secretary shall ensure that funds expended  
9 under the Act are utilized for the purposes of enhancing the  
10 environment and economic condition of the coastal area.  
11 Such enhancement shall include, but not be limited to, fish  
12 and wildlife conservation, port development, water resource  
13 management, marine and estuary management, flood control  
14 and navigation, erosion control and shore stabilization plan-  
15 ning, and resource development planning.

16 (2) Any Governor of a coastal State, or any unit of local  
17 coastal government, which the Secretary determines uses  
18 any funds provided by this Act, for any activity inconsistent  
19 with the purposes of this Act shall repay such moneys to the  
20 Fund. If a Governor of a coastal State, or a unit of local  
21 coastal government, does not repay funds required to be  
22 repaid under this section, the Secretary may reduce the  
23 amount of any future revenues provided under this subsection  
24 by the amount of such required repayment.

## 1                    AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

2            SEC. 5. For the fiscal year ending on September 30,  
3 1986, and for each fiscal year ending after September 30,  
4 1986, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary  
5 of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out  
6 section 4 of this Act, not to exceed \$350,000,000 per fiscal  
7 year.

○

Introduced: 3/18/85  
Referred: Resources and Finance

BY THOMPSON, HERRMANN, BINKLEY,  
HURLEY, MARTIN, GRUENBERG, SUND,  
GRUSSENDORF, JENKINS, NAVARRE,  
TAYLOR, KOPONEN AND UEHLING

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Relating to sharing federal revenue

6

generated from development of the outer

7

continental shelf.

8

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

9

WHEREAS the State of Alaska is concerned with the potential environ-  
mental, economic and social impacts of federal outer continental shelf  
development activities on its adjacent coastal zone; and

12

WHEREAS the waters off the coast of Alaska contain 50 percent of the  
fishery resources in the outer continental shelf of the United States; and

14

WHEREAS the people of the State of Alaska are critically dependent  
upon this renewable fisheries resource for both commercial and subsistence  
use; and

17

WHEREAS gaps currently exist in the knowledge of these fishery stocks  
and optimum methods of managing them; and

19

WHEREAS, because of the fragile nature of Alaska's arctic and sub-  
arctic ecosystems, federal outer continental shelf development poses the  
possibility of severe impacts in coastal areas of the state; and

22

WHEREAS the development of large-scale energy projects on the outer  
continental shelf is likely to result in periods of rapid growth followed  
by difficult periods of economic contraction; and

25

WHEREAS appropriate precedent exists, as reflected in the Mineral  
Leasing Act of 1920 and other federal lands leasing programs, to provide  
financial assistance to states to help mitigate the impacts of resource  
development on federal lands; and

29

WHEREAS without federal financial support, the capability of the state

1 to manage its valuable ocean and coastal resources, and to participate as a  
2 partner in the outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing program, will be  
3 seriously diminished;

4 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the United States  
5 Congress and the President of the United States are respectfully urged to  
6 implement a program to share federal revenue generated from development of  
7 the outer continental shelf with affected coastal states; and be it

8 FURTHER RESOLVED that this revenue sharing program should include  
9 continued support for the coastal management and coastal energy impact  
10 programs; and be it

11 FURTHER RESOLVED that this revenue sharing program should contain  
12 funding for research, management, and rehabilitation activities to mitigate  
13 the potential environmental, economic, and social impacts of outer conti-  
14 nental shelf energy-related facility development on coastal resources; and  
15 be it

16 FURTHER RESOLVED that this program should also include funding for the  
17 conversion of facilities, including docks and harbors developed to support  
18 the outer continental shelf leasing program, for use by the fishing indus-  
19 try after leasing program activities are completed in a given area.

20 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald  
21 Reagan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, Vice-  
22 President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; to the  
23 Honorable David Stockman, Director, Office of Management and Budget; to the  
24 Honorable Donald Hodell, Secretary of the Interior; to the Honorable John  
25 S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy; to the Honorable James Baker, Secretary  
26 of the Treasury; to the Honorable Malcomb Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce;  
27 to the Honorable Walter B. Jones, Chairman, House Committee on Merchant  
28 Marine and Fisheries; to the Honorable John C. Danforth, Chairman, Senate  
29 Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation; and to the Honorable Ted

1 Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable  
2 Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Con-  
3 gress.

**COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**SENATE**

FURTHER:

5/8/85

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. President

The Committee on FINANCE considered HJR 24

sharing federal revenue generated from development of the outer continental shelf.

and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for \_\_\_\_\_
- new title
- same title and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT"  NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman recommendation

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

4/23/85

Date 5/8/85

Mr. President

The Committee on RESOURCES considered HJR 24 sharing federal revenue generated from development of the outer continental shelf.

and (a ~~majority of the committee~~) (~~the committee~~) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for \_\_\_\_\_
- new title
- same title and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" [ ] NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1 [Signature]  
Chairman  
Do Pass  
Chairman recommendation

Introduced: 3/18/85  
Referred: Resources and Finance

BY THOMPSON, HERRMANN, BINKLEY,  
HURLEY, MARTIN, GRUENBERG, SUND,  
GRUSSENDORF, JENKINS, NAVARRE,  
TAYLOR, KOPONEN, AUEHLING AND CATO

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to sharing federal revenue  
6 generated from development of the outer  
7 continental shelf.

8 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 WHEREAS the State of Alaska is concerned with the potential environ-  
10 mental, economic and social impacts of federal outer continental shelf  
11 development activities on its adjacent coastal zone; and

12 WHEREAS the waters off the coast of Alaska contain 50 percent of the  
13 fishery resources in the outer continental shelf of the United States; and

14 WHEREAS the people of the State of Alaska are critically dependent  
15 upon this renewable fisheries resource for both commercial and subsistence  
16 use; and

17 WHEREAS gaps currently exist in the knowledge of these fishery stocks  
18 and optimum methods of managing them; and

19 WHEREAS, because of the fragile nature of Alaska's arctic and sub-  
20 arctic ecosystems, federal outer continental shelf development poses the  
21 possibility of severe impacts in coastal areas of the state; and

22 WHEREAS the development of large-scale energy projects on the outer  
23 continental shelf is likely to result in periods of rapid growth followed  
24 by difficult periods of economic contraction; and

25 WHEREAS appropriate precedent exists, as reflected in the Mineral  
26 Leasing Act of 1920 and other federal lands leasing programs, to provide  
27 financial assistance to states to help mitigate the impacts of resource  
28 development on federal lands; and

29 WHEREAS without federal financial support, the capability of the state  
H

1 to manage its valuable ocean and coastal resources, and to participate as a  
2 partner in the outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing program, will be  
3 seriously diminished;

4 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the United States  
5 Congress and the President of the United States are respectfully urged to  
6 implement a program to share federal revenue generated from development of  
7 the outer continental shelf with affected coastal states; and be it

8 FURTHER RESOLVED that this revenue sharing program should include  
9 continued support for the coastal management and coastal energy impact  
10 programs; and be it

11 FURTHER RESOLVED that this revenue sharing program should contain  
12 funding for research, management, and rehabilitation activities to mitigate  
13 the potential environmental, economic, and social impacts of outer conti-  
14 nental shelf energy-related facility development on coastal resources; and  
15 be it

16 FURTHER RESOLVED that this program should also include funding for the  
17 conversion of facilities, including docks and harbors developed to support  
18 the outer continental shelf leasing program, for use by the fishing indus-  
19 try after leasing program activities are completed in a given area.

20 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald  
21 Reagan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, Vice-  
22 President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; to the  
23 Honorable David Stockman, Director, Office of Management and Budget; to the  
24 Honorable Donald Hodell, Secretary of the Interior; to the Honorable John  
25 S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy; to the Honorable James Baker, Secretary  
26 of the Treasury; to the Honorable Malcomb Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce;  
27 to the Honorable Walter B. Jones, Chairman, House Committee on Merchant  
28 Marine and Fisheries; to the Honorable John C. Danforth, Chairman, Senate  
29 Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation; and to the Honorable Ted

1 Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable  
2 Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Con-  
3 gress.  
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**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE**

14th... Legislature FIRST Session  
**JOINT**  
**HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 24....**

By .. THOMPSON, HERRMANN, BINKLEY  
 HURLEY, MARTIN, BRUENBERG,  
 SUND, CRUSSENDORF, JENKINS,  
 NAVARRE, TAYLOR, KOPONEN,  
 UEHLING, CATO

---

Relating to sharing federal  
 revenue generated from develop-  
 ment of the outer continental  
 shelf.

---

Fed. Revenue Sharing

Introduced in the House ..... 5/18, 19... 85

**HISTORY IN THE HOUSE**

19 85	Read first time and referred to Committee on																						
Mar. 18	RESOURCES AND FINANCE																						
apr 3	Reported back with recommendation that Resources, 7 do pass To Finance																						
apr 19	Finance, 8 do pass, 17 no rec To Rules																						
apr 22	Read second time and																						
apr 22	Read third time and																						
apr 22	<table border="0"> <tr><td><b>PASS</b></td><td><b>Effective Date</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Yeas 35</td><td>Yeas /</td></tr> <tr><td>Nays 2</td><td>Nays /</td></tr> <tr><td>Absent 1</td><td>Absent</td></tr> <tr><td>Excused 2</td><td>Excused</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Reconsideration</b></td></tr> <tr><td><b>PASS</b></td><td><b>Effective Date</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Yeas</td><td>Yeas</td></tr> <tr><td>Nays</td><td>Nays</td></tr> <tr><td>Absent</td><td>Absent</td></tr> <tr><td>Excused</td><td>Excused</td></tr> </table>	<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>	Yeas 35	Yeas /	Nays 2	Nays /	Absent 1	Absent	Excused 2	Excused	<b>Reconsideration</b>		<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused
<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>																						
Yeas 35	Yeas /																						
Nays 2	Nays /																						
Absent 1	Absent																						
Excused 2	Excused																						
<b>Reconsideration</b>																							
<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>																						
Yeas	Yeas																						
Nays	Nays																						
Absent	Absent																						
Excused	Excused																						
4 22	Reported correctly engrossed																						
4 22	Signed by Speaker																						
4 22	Sent to Senate																						
<i>Gene Rosten</i> CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE																							

**HISTORY IN THE SENATE**

19 85	Read first time and referred to Committee on																						
4 23	RES FIN																						
5 8	Reported back with Resources recommendation that 40's pass to Finance																						
	Read second time and																						
	Read third time and																						
	<table border="0"> <tr><td><b>PASS</b></td><td><b>Effective Date</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Yeas</td><td>Yeas</td></tr> <tr><td>Nays</td><td>Nays</td></tr> <tr><td>Absent</td><td>Absent</td></tr> <tr><td>Excused</td><td>Excused</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Reconsideration</b></td></tr> <tr><td><b>PASS</b></td><td><b>Effective Date</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Yeas</td><td>Yeas</td></tr> <tr><td>Nays</td><td>Nays</td></tr> <tr><td>Absent</td><td>Absent</td></tr> <tr><td>Excused</td><td>Excused</td></tr> </table>	<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused	<b>Reconsideration</b>		<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused
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Absent	Absent																						
Excused	Excused																						
	Reported correctly engrossed																						
	Signed by President																						
	Returned to House																						
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE																							

**HISTORY IN THE HOUSE**

19	Received from Senate
	Concurred in Senate amendment thus adopting: VOTE
	Failed to concur in Senate amendment; asked Senate to recede VOTE
	Senate receded from amendment VOTE
	Senate failed to recede from amendment VOTE
	CC appointed by House
	CC appointed by Senate
	CC adopted by House VOTE
	CC adopted by Senate VOTE
	To enrolling Reported correctly enrolled Sent to Governor ..... by Governor
	Filed with Lt. Governor
	Chapter No. ....

# STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No. : HJR 24  
 Title : Sharing federal revenue from outer continental shelf  
 Sponsor : Thompson et al  
 Requestor : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Request : \_\_\_\_\_

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected : All  
 BRU : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components : \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>CAPITAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
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<b>REVENUE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

**FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>						

**POSITIONS :**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : Senator Jan Faiks, Co-chairman Phone : 465-4523  
 Division : Senate Finance Committee Date : 2/10/86

Approved by Commissioner : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency : \_\_\_\_\_

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

## Sectional Analysis for HJR 24

House Joint Resolution 24 is sponsored by Reps. Thompson, Herrmann, Binkley, Hurley, Martin, Gruenberg, Sund, Grussendorf, Jenkins, Navarre, Taylor, Koponen, Uehling and Cato.

This resolution expresses the sponsors' concerns for the impact of outer continental shelf development activities defined in terms of dependent fishery resources, the fragile nature of the shoreline, and the social and economic problems of rapid growth and contractions.

HJR 24 evokes the precedence of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to mitigate impact by the federal government on States not only with coastal shorelines, but other States so impacted.

Additionally, the bill requests funding for the conversion of on shore facilities, including docks and harbors developed to support the OCS leasing program, for use by the fishing industry after leasing programs are completed.

This bill was prepared with the knowledge of the bills introduced by Senator Ted Stevens and Representative Don Young, but does not specifically endorse these bills. This is a generic endorsement for the principals involved.

HJR 24



MEMORANDUM

May 7, 1985

TO: All Members  
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Staff --  
Senate Resources Committee

RE: HJR 24 Relating to sharing federal revenue generated from  
development of the outer continental shelf.

HJR 24 requests the U.S. Congress and the President to implement a program to share federal revenue from development of the outer continental shelf with affected coastal states.

At the present time, there are bills pending in the U.S. Senate (S. 55) and the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 624) that would establish outer continental shelf development revenue sharing with coastal states. While HJR 24 does not specifically support either bill, it does support the concept of federal revenue sharing.

The House has had this resolution under consideration and passed it by a vote of 35 yea and 2 nay.

Enclosures:

1. Sectional analysis
2. OCS Revenue Sharing in Alaska by ISER, University of Alaska
3. Letter of support from Alaska Municipal League
4. Coastal Zone Management newsletter
5. S. 55
6. H.R. 624



## ISER RESEARCH SUMMARY

Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska

January 1985, R.S. No. 26

# OCS Revenue Sharing in Alaska

Congress in 1984 proposed to share a maximum of 4 percent of federal petroleum revenues from the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) with Alaska and the other coastal states—a share that would fall far short of the 25 percent or more of resource revenues that states receive from all other federal lands.

This is one of the findings of a recent report by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research. The report, prepared for the Office of the Governor, compares federal revenue-sharing programs for onshore lands with proposed levels of OCS revenue sharing. OCS lands are currently the only public lands from which the federal government keeps all resource revenues—but Congress came close to enacting an OCS revenue-sharing plan last year and will likely consider such plans again.

### Existing Revenue-Sharing Programs for Federal Lands

State and local governments have long argued that they should be compensated for federal ownership of land within or adjacent to their boundaries. They feel they deserve compensation because federal ownership of land costs them control of the land and resources and because federal land is immune from state and local taxation. The federal government has accepted some of these arguments, and over the past 80 years has established a number of programs under which state and local governments collect substantial revenues from federal lands.

In its two largest revenue-sharing plans, the federal government distributes to affected states 25 percent of logging and other revenues from national forests and 50 percent of federal mineral-leasing revenues.<sup>1</sup> In addition to these and other programs that share resource revenues, federal "payment in lieu of taxes" programs attempt to replace actual or

<sup>1</sup>Under the National Forest Revenue Act of 1908, states receive 25 percent of receipts from national forests located within their borders, and then must pass these revenues on to county governments. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 provides states with 50 percent of federal receipts from onshore mineral leases (although Alaska, through a special provision, receives 90 percent of most onshore mineral revenues).

potential revenues lost by local governments because they are unable to tax federal lands. These programs provide a steady stream of revenue to local governments affected by activities on adjacent federal lands, even if the lands produce no current revenues.

In 1982, the 12 western states containing most federal lands (including Alaska but not Hawaii) received over 800 million dollars in shared resource revenues and an additional 76 million dollars in payments in lieu of taxes.

### OCS Revenue-Sharing Proposals

Over the past decade when the federal government has stepped up its OCS leasing program, coastal states have argued for a share of OCS revenues to help them pay for the increased costs that can accompany this national energy program. These costs include increased costs of services resulting from a sharp increase in population and potential environmental costs of oil spills or other industrial accidents. States have maintained that the federal government should compensate them with a significant share of the development revenues from oil production on the OCS, just as it has historically compensated state and local governments for developments on other federal lands.

In 1984, a conference committee of both houses of Congress agreed on an OCS revenue-sharing bill, although Congress ultimately failed to enact it. Under that bill, 4 percent of OCS revenues would be set aside each year, up to a ceiling of \$300 million (the ceiling would increase slightly after 1985). Some of this money would be allocated to various coastal programs, and the remainder would be divided among coastal states under a complicated formula. No state could receive more than 15 percent of available revenues each year and would pass on one-third of what they received directly to local governments.

### Potential Alaska Production and Revenues

Alaska may have a lot at stake in the federal government's ultimate decision on OCS revenue sharing. Although there have as yet been no commercial

discoveries on the Alaska OCS, most analysts believe the region will yield a number of huge fields, most likely in both the Beaufort and Bering Seas.

Figure 1 shows how hypothetical federal OCS royalties might compare with the state's petroleum revenues derived from state leases on the North Slope (most of projected state petroleum revenues). Both North Slope state and OCS revenues in Figure 1 are based on development scenarios that assume moderate oil prices, with production occurring from both the Beaufort and Bering Seas before the turn of the century. We emphasize that these projected OCS revenues are conditional on discovery and development of reserves of a particular size, and are intended just to show the scale these revenues could reach.<sup>2</sup>

The graph in Figure 1 shows that government OCS royalties could reach \$1 billion annually (in 1984 dollars) by the mid-1990s, and that by the late 1990s they could exceed the state's North Slope petroleum revenues—which are expected to decline, after adjusting for inflation. Recent Congressional proposals for dividing up those OCS revenues would put almost all of them into the federal treasury and yield the State of Alaska a small amount—perhaps on the order of \$20 to \$30 million annually.

On the other hand, if Congress would agree to share OCS revenues in the same proportions as it shares other federal resource revenues, Alaska could stand to collect OCS revenues on a scale 10 times larger—perhaps in the neighborhood of \$200 to \$500 million annually by the end of the century.

~~As a result of that huge oil reserves are in fact discovered on Alaska OCS in the coming years, the State of Alaska~~

<sup>2</sup>The OCS royalty projections are based on oil development scenarios published by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. They assume a constant real well-head price of \$25 per barrel for Bering Sea oil and \$15 per barrel for Beaufort Sea oil, with an average royalty share of one-sixth. Figure 1 does not include any potential state or federal revenues from natural gas.

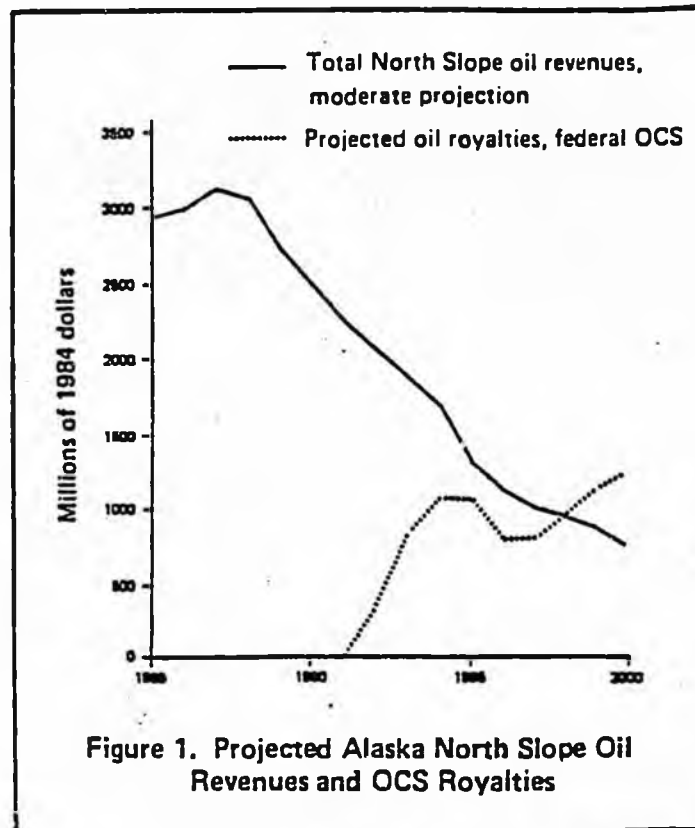


Figure 1. Projected Alaska North Slope Oil Revenues and OCS Royalties

~~has an important stake in persuading the federal government to share OCS revenues as generously as it has shared resource revenues from other federal lands.~~


*This Research Summary is based on Sharing Revenues from the Outer Continental Shelf and Other Federal Lands, 44 pp., prepared for the Office of the Governor, State of Alaska, by Matthew Berman and Karen White of the Institute of Social and Economic Research. Copies of this report are available for reproduction costs of 10 cents per page from ISER, 707 A St., Suite 206, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, telephone 278-4621.*

Alaska  
MUNICIPAL  
League

TELEPHONES  
(907) 586-1325  
(907) 586-6526

105 MUNICIPAL WAY, SUITE 301  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

TO: Representative Dick Shultz, Co-Chair  
Representative Adelheid Herrmann, Co-Chair  
Members of the House Resources Committee

FROM: Scott A. Burgess   
Executive Director

DATE: April 2, 1985

SUBJECT: HJR 24 - OCS Revenue Sharing

The Alaska Municipal League supports HJR 24 relating to sharing federal revenue generated from the development of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

At its annual business meeting on November 17, 1984 the membership of the Alaska Municipal League again expressed its support of the program by endorsing enactment by the United States Congress of an OCS Revenue Sharing Program to be funded annually from the proceeds of the oil and gas lease sales on the OCS at the level of at least \$300 million. The League further endorses an automatic pass-through of at least one-third of a state's allocation under such a program directly to communities affected by OCS activities. And the League endorses the concept that a state's and community's allocation of OCS Revenue Sharing funds be used for coastal planning and preparation, resources protection programs, construction of capital infrastructure resulting from OCS activity and health and social service needs resulting from OCS activity.

Introduced: 3/18/85  
Referred: Resources and Finance

BY THOMPSON, HERRMANN, BINKLEY,  
HURLEY, MARTIN, GRUENBERG, SUND,  
GRUSSENDORF, JENKINS, NAVARRE,  
TAYLOR, KOPONEN AND UEHLING

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Relating to sharing federal revenue

6

generated from development of the outer

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8

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WHEREAS gaps currently exist in the knowledge of these fishery stocks

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possibility of severe impacts in coastal areas of the state; and

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WHEREAS without federal financial support, the capability of the state

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2 partner in the outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing program, will be  
3 seriously diminished;

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16 FURTHER RESOLVED that this program should also include funding for the  
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19 try after leasing program activities are completed in a given area.

20 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald  
21 Reagan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, Vice-  
22 President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; to the  
23 Honorable David Stockman, Director, Office of Management and Budget; to the  
24 Honorable Donald Hodell, Secretary of the Interior; to the Honorable John  
25 S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy; to the Honorable James Baker, Secretary  
26 of the Treasury; to the Honorable Malcomb Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce;  
27 to the Honorable Walter B. Jones, Chairman, House Committee on Merchant  
28 Marine and Fisheries; to the Honorable John C. Danforth, Chairman, Senate  
29 Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation; and to the Honorable Ted

1 Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable  
2 Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Con-  
3 gress.

**HOUSE  
COMMITTEE REPORT**

(11)

Date referred: 2/5/86

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 2-24-86

The FINANCE Committee has considered HCR 25

Proposing an amendment to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to the Health and Social Services Committees and the Education Committees.

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with \_\_\_\_\_  same title  
 new title

and recommends \_\_\_\_\_

further referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
  - first fiscal note
  - new fiscal note
  - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*John P. ...*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Donald J. ...*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*George H. Adams - No Rec.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*J. D. Unger - No Rec.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Pat Lounsbury - No Rec.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Mark Ulfberg (NO REC)*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Steve ... No Rec. ...*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Dale ... NO REC.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Albert B. ...*  
Chairman

**STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

Revision Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No. : HCR 25  
 Title : Separating HESS Cmttee. into  
2 committees  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sponsor : Thompson, etc.  
 Requestor : House Finance  
 Date of Request : 2/21/86

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected : Legislature  
 BRU : \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components : \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>CAPITAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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**FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**POSITIONS :**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

Additional funds should not be necessary to implement this resolution since funds currently provided to the HESS Committee can be split between the two new committees. If additional funds are required, they should be provided through the usual legislative budget process.

Prepared by : Al Adams, Chair <sup>APA</sup> Phone : 465-3706  
 Division : House Finance Committee Date : 2/21/86

Approved by Commissioner : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency : \_\_\_\_\_

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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

Introduced: 4/1/85  
Referred: Health, Education &  
Social Services and Finance

BY THOMPSON, CLOCKSIN, SHULTZ,  
FRANK AND COLLINS

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.25

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Proposing an amendment to the Uniform  
Rules of the Alaska State Legislature  
relating to the Health and Social Ser-  
vices Committees and the Education  
Committees.

6

7

8

9

10 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

11 \* Section 1. Rule 20(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legis-  
12 lature is amended to read:

13 (a) Each house has the following standing committees with the  
14 jurisdiction indicated:

15 Finance (all appropriation, revenue, capital improvement, and  
16 bonding measures, the executive budget, and the programs and activ-  
17 ities of the Department of Revenue)

18 Health [, EDUCATION] and Social Services (the programs and  
19 activities of the Department of Health and Social Services [, THE  
20 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA])

21 Education (the programs and activities of the Department of  
22 Education and the University of Alaska)

23 Judiciary (the programs and activities of the Alaska Court  
24 System and the Department of Law, and the legal and substantive review  
25 of bills referred to it for that purpose)

26 Labor and Commerce (the programs and activities of the Depart-  
27 ment of Labor relating to labor-management relations, industrial  
28 safety, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation and the  
29 programs and activities of the Department of Commerce and Economic

1 Development)

2 Community and Regional Affairs (the programs and activities of  
3 the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and other matters  
4 relating to political subdivisions)

5 Resources (the programs and activities of the Departments of  
6 Fish and Game, Natural Resources, and Environmental Conservation)

7 Rules (interpretation of the Uniform Rules, calendar, the in-  
8 ternal administration of the house and matters pertaining to the  
9 management of the legislature as a whole)

10 State Affairs (programs and activities of the Office of the  
11 Governor and the Departments of Administration, Military Affairs and  
12 Public Safety, and programs and activities of the Department of Trans-  
13 portation and Public Facilities relating to public facilities)

14 Transportation (programs and activities of the Department of  
15 Transportation and Public Facilities relating to transportation and  
16 other legislative matters relating to transportation).

from Rep. Thompson

DISPOSITION OF BILLS REFERRED TO HOUSE HESS

Subject Matter	Total	Passed Out	Other Bill On Topic Passed	Heard But Not Passed	Waived	Never Heard
Health and Social Services	52	29	3	4	2	13
Education	45	23	5	3	1	13
Corrections	8	5	1	1	0	1
Miscellaneous	21	7	0	0	4	10
Total	126	64	9	8	7	37

Introduced: 4/1/85  
Referred: Health, Education &  
Social Services and Finance

BY THOMPSON, CLOCKSIN, SHULTZ,  
FRANK AND COLLINS

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12       Public Safety, and programs and activities of the Department of Trans-

13       portation and Public Facilities relating to public facilities)

14          Transportation (programs and activities of the Department of

15       Transportation and Public Facilities relating to transportation and

16       other legislative matters relating to transportation).



Introduced: 3/29/85  
Referred: Finance

*Bannister*  
*0882*

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MARROU

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Urging the United States Congress to  
6 study and reform the Federal Reserve  
7 System.

8 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 WHEREAS a sound, stable monetary system is vital to a free nation to  
10 protect the economic and political liberty of its people; and

11 WHEREAS the Federal Reserve System, the present monetary system in the  
12 United States, was established to end "boom and bust" cycles, stabilize the  
13 currency, end farm foreclosures, and expand the money supply when  
14 necessary; and

15 WHEREAS since the introduction of the Federal Reserve System, the  
16 United States and its people have suffered recurring recession cycles, a 90  
17 percent loss of the purchasing power of the dollar, and farm foreclosures  
18 during the Great Depression of the 1930's and the 1981-83 depression; and

19 WHEREAS the Federal Reserve System has expanded the United States  
20 money supply, but the system charges the United States citizen interest on  
21 every Federal Reserve dollar in circulation; and

22 WHEREAS few other issues affect the United States and its people as  
23 directly as the operation of the Federal Reserve System, because labor,  
24 farmers, and businesses are absolutely dependent on the nation's monetary  
25 system and may be in grave danger in the near future unless major reforms  
26 to the system are made; and

27 WHEREAS serious charges have been made that the Federal Reserve System  
28 has failed to achieve the objectives laid down when it was established,  
29 that the present debt-money system works to the disadvantage of the public

COMMITTEE COPY

1 and results in ever-higher interest rates for individuals, business, and  
2 government, that violations of prudent bank management practice by large  
3 United States banks in making worldwide loans have placed this nation, its  
4 banking system, and the taxpayers in jeopardy, and that Congress has been  
5 unwilling or unable to face this issue squarely and take action to protect  
6 the United States from further abuses;

7 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that it urges the  
8 Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments to study  
9 the elements of the nation's present monetary system and design reforms to  
10 protect the people and their economic security; and be it

11 FURTHER RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that it urges the  
12 Western Legislative Conference to request Congress to study and hold hear-  
13 ings to examine the nation's monetary system and to consider reforming the  
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15 security.

16 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens  
17 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don  
18 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress;  
19 and the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments.  
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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
 14th... Legislature... FIRST Session  
 JOINT  
 HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 27  
 By MARROU

Urging the United States Congress to study and reform the Federal Reserve System.

Federal Reserve System  
 Introduced in the House 3/29, 19... 85

**COMMITTEE COPY**

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE																							
19 85	Read first time and referred to Committee on FINANCE																						
Mar. 29	Reported back with recommendation that																						
	Read second time and																						
	Read third time and																						
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>PASS</td> <td>Effective Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yeas</td> <td>Yeas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nays</td> <td>Nays</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absent</td> <td>Absent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excused</td> <td>Excused</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Reconsideration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PASS</td> <td>Effective Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yeas</td> <td>Yeas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nays</td> <td>Nays</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absent</td> <td>Absent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excused</td> <td>Excused</td> </tr> </table>	PASS	Effective Date	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused	Reconsideration		PASS	Effective Date	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused
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Excused	Excused																						
	Reported correctly engrossed Signed by Speaker Sent to Senate																						

**COMMITTEE COPY**

HISTORY IN THE SENATE																							
19	Read first time and referred to Committee on																						
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	Reported correctly engrossed Signed by President Returned to House																						

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE	
19	Received from Senate
	Concurred in Senate amendment thus adopting: VOTE
	Failed to concur in Senate amendment; asked Senate to recede VOTE
	Senate receded from amendment VOTE
	Senate failed to recede from amendment VOTE
	CC appointed by House
	CC appointed by Senate
	CC adopted by House VOTE
	CC adopted by Senate VOTE
	To enrolling Reported correctly enrolled Sent to Governor ..... by Governor
	Filed with Lt. Governor
	Chapter No. ....

Introduced: 3/29/85  
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MARROU

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Urging the United States Congress to

6

study and reform the Federal Reserve

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System.

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COMMITTEE REPORT  
HOUSE

(11)

FURTHER: RULES

4/11/85

Date: 4-23-85

The Committee on FINANCE has had HCR 28

Relating to establishing a Joint Special Committee on Legislative Salaries.

under consideration and recommends:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HCR 28 (FIN)  same title  
 new title
- and recommends individual recommendations
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note  
 Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

Albert G. Guder  
John D. ...  
Donald J. ...  
...  
...  
...  
...  
...  
...

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

...  
...  
fat found do not pass - not needed  
Pub Aff (no rec)  
...  
Ord NO REC.  
Albert G. Guder

CHAIRMAN

Original sponsor: Rules Committee

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 28 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to establishing a Joint Special  
6 Committee on Legislators' Salaries.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS there exists considerable public concern over the issues of  
9 legislators' salaries, per diem, and allowances; and

10 WHEREAS the legislature desires to encourage confidence in the legis-  
11 lative process and to streamline expenditures and reduce operating costs of  
12 the legislature;

13 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that under Uniform Rule  
14 21 a Joint Special Committee on Legislators' Salaries is established con-  
15 sisting of three members of the Senate appointed by the President of the  
16 Senate and three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the  
17 Speaker of the House to examine legislators' salaries, per diem, and allow-  
18 ances; and be it

19 FURTHER RESOLVED that the committee, when constituted, be directed to  
20 compare the approach taken by the state regarding legislators' salaries  
21 with the approach taken by other states and to develop recommendations for  
22 reducing operating expenses; and be it

23 FURTHER RESOLVED that the committee is authorized to meet during and  
24 between sessions of the legislature and is to report its recommendations  
25 and findings on the first day of the Second Session of the Fourteenth  
26 Legislature and is terminated on the first day of the Second Session of the  
27 Fourteenth Legislature.

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSHR 28(FIN)  
Title: Salary Committee

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Legislature  
Program Category Affected: \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor: House Rules

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: \_\_\_\_\_

Requestor: House Finance Committee

Date of Request: 4/22/85

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
<b>OPERATING</b>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>		0				

<b>CAPITAL</b>		0				
----------------	--	---	--	--	--	--

<b>REVENUE</b>		0				
----------------	--	---	--	--	--	--

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND		0				
FEDERAL FUNDS		0				
OTHER		0				
<b>TOTAL</b>		0				

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS:** Attach a separate page if necessary

No new funds are needed to implement this bill since any costs can be absorbed in the Legislature's FY 86 budget.

Prepared By: Al Adams, Chair  
Division: House Finance

Phone: 465-3706  
Date: 4/22/85

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):**

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

7/1/84

Proposed by  
Speaker Grissendorf For:1  
4/22/85 ✓

KEY

all references to staff have  
been removed and language  
has been changed to conform  
to deletion of staff

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

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IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 28 (Finance)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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with the approach taken by other states and to develop recommendations for  
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FURTHER RESOLVED that the committee is authorized to meet during and  
between sessions of the legislature and is to report its recommendations  
and findings on the first day of the Second Session of the Fourteenth  
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Fourteenth Legislature.

# EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL, ANCHORAGE TIMES,  
JANUARY 28, 1985

## Delaying tactics

IT IS discouraging to learn that the chairman of the House State Affairs Committee plans additional hearings on a bill to repeal the pay increase Alaska legislators gave themselves in the closing days of the 1983 session.

The measure has been discussed to death. Thousands of Alaskans have signed petitions to bring the matter to a vote on next year's general election ballot, at which time the pay increase certainly will be repealed by referendum — unless the lawmakers show enough gumption before then to do the job themselves.

The committee held a hearing Saturday on proposed legislation to repeal the raise and got an earful of the public's feeling about the

### Early breakup

THE LATEST development in this crazy winter of '85, the big melt that took place over the weekend, has its bright side.

Those who were out and about Sunday were forced to dodge huge puddles in the streets, to take extra care walking on the slippery sidewalks and keep at least one eye alert to passing motorists whose vehicles were splashing water every which way.

Difficult as it might be to see anything good in all the sloppy mess, it should be remembered that for every drop of melt that goes into the drainpipes now, one less will be around for the big breakup in the spring.

Anchorage residents might even enjoy this year's breakup season. There might not be anything left to break up.

matter.

No more talk is necessary.

THE RAISE eliminated the \$80 per diem payments legislators have been drawing for each day they are away from home on state business. It increased their annual salaries from \$20,000 to \$46,200. It made Alaska's lawmakers, who serve the smallest population in the nation, the highest paid in all the states. Because their salaries determine the amount of pensions legislators will receive, the raise ballooned the amounts that will appear on those retirement checks.

The raise was unnecessary, unearned and violently unpopular with a vast majority of Alaskans.

The legislators know good and well that it will be repealed overwhelmingly if they let this issue run its course and go to the 1986 ballot. Their reason to delay action now is to pocket the higher salaries — and credit toward their retirement benefits — that will accrue prior to the '86 repeal.

THE 1985 legislature, however, has the power to end all the monkey business by acting now to rescind the increase. Delaying action on any one of the five repeal bills that have been introduced only postpones the inevitable. A call for further hearings can only be construed as a way to delay a vote.

As one witness at Saturday's hearings pointed out, the state would save about \$1 million a year if the raise is repealed.

Alaskans are ready for that to happen — not at the end of this session nor even in the middle, but now.

## **Pay raise repeal needed**

With the legislative session now well past the halfway mark (today is the 71st day in the 120-day session), we're disappointed legislators haven't been more aggressive in addressing their own pay rates.

There's still time, though, for the 14th Alaska Legislature to repeal the exorbitant raise adopted by the 13th, set up a mechanism to determine future salary levels, and thereby take a large step toward restoring voter confidence in this branch of government.

Voters will take up the job of repealing the pay raise through an initiative vote scheduled for 1986 if lawmakers haven't done the job themselves. We think the outcome of the ballot issue is not much of a mystery, and charge legislators with setting their budget concerns onto this issue and passing the repeal themselves this year. Such an action would make moot the 1986 ballot issue and it would be removed from the ballot.

The House State Affairs Committee, chaired by Anchorage Rep. Katie Hurley, a supporter of the pay raise repeal, passed out a bill (HB 48) earlier this month. The bill's next stop, though, was the Judiciary Committee, where it is unlikely to see action unless Alaskans put some pressure on Chairman Mike Miller of Juneau. Miller was the sponsor of the 1983 amendment that raised legislative salaries from \$20,000 plus \$80 per day per diem during the session to \$46,000 with no per diem.

It's too bad that legislators like Rep. Miller don't see the light of day on this issue.

Alaskans don't want a full-time Legislature earning full-time pay. We adopted a session limit in part to prevent that from happening. It should be obvious that the current pay schedule and retirement benefits are way out of step for the part-time citizen-legislator nature of the job.

What's really needed is an independent commission that could periodically examine legislative salaries and make recommendations that lawmakers could enact.

The first step, though, is to repeal the exorbitant raise of 1983. That action should come during this session.

EDITORIAL, FAIRBANKS  
DAILY NEWS-MINER,  
MARCH 25, 1985

**FAIRBANKS**  
**Daily News - Miner**

(USPS-183900)  
200 North Cushman, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

An Independent Newspaper



Established in 1903

Published Daily and Sunday by Fairbanks Publishing Co.

C. W. SNEDDEN  
Board Chairman and Publisher

# Editorials

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood  
Assistant Publisher

William J. Hofer  
General Manager

T.A. Durr  
Managing Editor

## Prudence in Juneau

ONE BRIGHT STAR is shining through the clouds of the Alaska political world. It is the performance of the 1985 legislature now in session at Juneau.

The legislators are behaving more nearly like statesmen than they have in recent years. Instead of fussing and fuming over the issues before them, they are searching for ways to resolve their differences and come up with constructive legislation.

This is a remarkable contrast to last year's session which, at times, set up a noisy din like that of a truck loaded with empty milk cans colliding with a train loaded with live geese.

This new attitude was reflected in the Senate action approving an amended version of its longevity bonus plan.

stubbornly on their separate plans, the two houses made a deal. Each will pass its own plan and the two conflicting bills will then be referred to a conference committee where a compromise will be attempted.

This kind of legislative effort shines like a bright star although it should be a routine incident. The storms and turbulence of past sessions have given way to what appears to be a sincere effort to find solutions to problems rather than drawing battle lines and standing pat.

SOME LEGISLATORS attribute this new attitude to the voters. They say the returns in the last election showed they were not inclined to vote for those who engaged in fussing and fuming

### ALASKA FEVER



# Editorial

MARCH 22, 1985  
ANCHORAGE TIMES

## Pensions at stake

**THE WRITER** of a Letter to the Editor published in this newspaper Tuesday called state lawmakers on the carpet for not fulfilling their campaign promises to repeal the pay raise legislators gave themselves in 1983.

The author, David M. Oathout, is one of many Alaskans who are coming to the realization that repeal is unlikely this session because it would deny some veteran lawmakers generous pensions in their retirement.

Legislators — some of them, anyway — are avoiding the issue by telling the voters that repeal of the pay raise will be on the ballot in 1986, so the session should concentrate on more pressing matters.

Legislators' pensions are based on their three highest years' earnings. By 1986 some of them will have drawn the higher salary for three years. So even if the voters repeal the pay raise next year, the higher base for pensions will apply for the rest of their lives.

**THE PAY RAISE**, which doubled legislators' salaries to \$46,800 and made them the highest paid state lawmakers in the United States, was among the most unpopular actions of any legislature in Alaska's history. All across the state, Alaskans reacted with anger and disbelief. The raise made it clear to the voters that the politicians who were representing them in Juneau were self-serving individuals out to line their own pockets with some of

the state's oil bonanza.

Not widely realized at the time was the effect the raise would have on legislators' pensions. They, too, would be doubled in some cases. Thus, their pockets would be lined for a long, long time.

**REPEALING** the raise effective July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year, would save the state \$1.1 million in legislative salaries next year and another \$300,000 in pension payments down the line. Few would deny that such a move is appropriate at a time when state revenues are declining.

There are several bills in the hopper that deal with repeal, which indicates that some legislators are anxious to get rid of the raise. But the bills aren't moving. One of them, a House bill that received broad support during a hearing in Anchorage early in the session, has been stuck for weeks in the House Judiciary Committee.

Those with power in the legislature — generally those who've been there a long time and stand to benefit the most from a delay — are once again succeeding in thwarting the public interest in order to serve their own purposes.

If the legislature doesn't repeal the raise this year, the voters will certainly do it next year. That will be too late to stop today's legislators from retiring for life at the higher pension, but it certainly will block future legislators from enjoying the same plush retirement.

APRIL 15, 1985 ANCHORAGE TIMES

still under review. One fact that had impressed the Pentagon generals is that building costs at Fort Wainwright are ten times higher than those for construction at Fort Richardson.

The criteria for selecting the location for headquarters are such that Fort Richardson is favored over Fort Wainwright. They include proximity to the Alaskan Air Command headquarters and

be concerned for their own welfare, regardless of the fact that their friends at Fairbanks interpret their concern as against Fairbanks' desires to enjoy substantial growth in the Fort Wainwright military establishment. There has never been local opposition to growth there. The opposition is only against removal of the military already here.

## How to save a million

LEGISLATORS and the governor are perspiring heavily over some tough budget problems. It's beginning to appear the state spending program may be pared down considerably, just as many lawmakers had been forecasting at the beginning of the session.

Because oil income has dropped off significantly, there is talk about state employee layoffs, reductions in loan programs, retrenchment in departmental operating budgets and denial of pay increases already negotiated for state employees.

There also are discussions of a next-to-nothing capital budget for next year, in sharp contrast to the massive ones in recent years.

EACH OF THESE options is serious business.

Layoffs are a very painful way to save money. So are cuts in loan programs. Eliminating promised pay increases weakens employees' trust in the state.

Severe reductions in the capital budget deny communities and regions of needed facilities. They are a sharp blow to the construction industry and, therefore, to the economy of the state.

ONE OPTION not being seriously discussed by the legislators would be popular with many Alaskans. It also would save the state more than \$1 million next year alone.

By simply by rolling back the exorbitant pay increase they gave themselves two years ago, the legislators not only would save a million bucks but also would set a nice tone for the remaining five weeks of the session. It would show Alaskans that their elected representatives are putting service above self as they come to grips with the most serious financial problem the legislature has had to face since it started going wild a few years ago when the oil money began to flow.

## What others say

From The Fairbanks News-Miner

FOR THE THIRD time, Anchorage has been named an All-America city, an honor not many communities earn even once. Coping

with growth of the scale Anchorage has seen has been a major challenge. Our congratulations to our neighbors for a well-deserved honor.

From The Peninsula Clarion, Kenai

## Mario Cuomo

By William A. Rua

4/15/85  
Anchorage  
Times

New York — In his 1982 race New York, Mario Cuomo was dissonance commercials surrounded by handsome Italian family, bragging devotion to the "family values."

Then came Cuomo's inaugural dropped the other shoe. The "family talking about, it turned out, was New York" — all 18 million of us — new governor's expansive plans for various sorts not a single one of our or sisters was to be overlooked or slighted.

I WASN'T ESPECIALLY surprised when Cuomo set the Democratic convention in San Francisco on its ear last summer with a broadside against Ronald Reagan and his administration. It was old Politics of Envy, rancid and angry, with a passionate conviction that had been hatched on those themes since the depths of the Depression.

But now 1988 looms ahead, and Cuomo has moved to the right. In an article in the public, reporter Fred Barnes tells us now aspires to be known simply as a pragmatist.

In the words of one close Cuomo associate, his heart is on the left, but his wallet's on the right. Aides point to various speeches and positions over the years in which Cuomo did indicate a conservative position on certain issues, notably crime.

AND WHAT ABOUT that speech in San Francisco? Aw, shucks, that was just a campaign oratory.

Certainly Cuomo makes no bones about the wide gap between his raucous campaign rhetoric and what he regards as his commendably conservative record as governor. "You campaign in prose, you govern in prose," is his winning way of putting it.

According to Barnes, Cuomo's political philosophy is that in foreign policy they have a man who can play whichever way looks best in 1988. As one points out, if Cuomo's liberal paint proves inconveniently hard to remove, he could come out and say, "Sure, I'm liberal on domestic issues, but look how conservative I am on foreign policy."

Just how much of all this tergiversation can voters buy is another question. Perhaps I am satisfied that at San Francisco last year we saw the real Mario Cuomo, but will we remember that savage performance? Will we only remember a shrewd, swivel-hipped opportunist, leaning downfield toward the White House?

## Benchley



# Opinion

## JUNEAU EMPIRE

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## Stockman

Los Angeles Times Syndicate  
David Stockman rang for one of his assistants. "I'm going up on the Hill to testify today. What segment of the population haven't we offended yet?"  
"Let's see. You have the farmers mad at you, the students up in arms and the military want your scalp. How about the American Indians?"

"I'm saving them for later. Are the veterans ticked off?"

"They certainly are, particularly after you charged that the military are more interested in protecting the pensions than their country."

"Can't anybody take a joke?"

"It's hard to get people to laugh, Dave, when their ox is being gored."

"My job is to gore oxen. What sacred cows are left?"

"Would you want to take on lawyers? They cost the country billions of dollars every year."

"No one gives you credit for attacking lawyers," Stockman replied.

## Saving money everyone's job

Just as an army depends on its foot soldiers, Alaska legislators depend on their staffers to take care of business. This year, the main order of business has been closely scrutinizing every nook and cranny of the state's budget. Each department and agency has been undergoing extensive review — and many cuts — as the state's leaders look for ways to save some \$400 million.

During some previous sessions, such a task would have sent coalition leaders scrambling. This session, legislators have gone about this difficult job in a professional and level-headed manner, a point they can take pride in.

One issue, however, comes to mind. Just as each state department is undergoing close scrutiny and cuts, perhaps legislators should take a systematic look at their \$46,000 annual salaries and the way their staffs' salaries, which range up to \$5,000 a month, were determined. It isn't being critical to do this, and it's not a reflection on their performance. It's just asking that everyone realize the state's leaders can no longer pay what they want, only what they can afford.

Of equal concern is the administration's hiring freeze, which hasn't quite set. Early this year, the governor established a \$70,000-a-year science adviser. Now the Department of Administration has hired a \$50,000-a-year information officer. It would be difficult to argue that either job is necessary for state government to operate.

Again, this is not a tirade against legislative staffers or hiring people who are absolutely essential to the well-being of the state. It's just our belief that as long as belt-tightening is the order of the day, everyone should do it.

## Letters

### Subsistence and wolf control

Dear Editor:

With respect to aerial wolf hunting and Interior moose populations, we too are concerned with the subsistence needs of rural Interior residents. But we find it unusual that they do not support efforts other than wolf control to protect their own food supply. For example, they do not want to temporarily prohibit non-local sport hunters from hunting moose in their local areas when moose populations are supposedly so low as to require wolf control. Neither do they support efforts to restrict the use of aircraft and ATVs used for hunting at least until the moose and caribou populations have a chance to recover. They can't even seem very interested in having good population data or in reducing rampant illegal hunting. And, especially in view of urban and rural Alaska's exploding population and increasing access, they don't support steps to limit increases in hunting activity while moose or caribou

# ials

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood  
Assistant Publisher

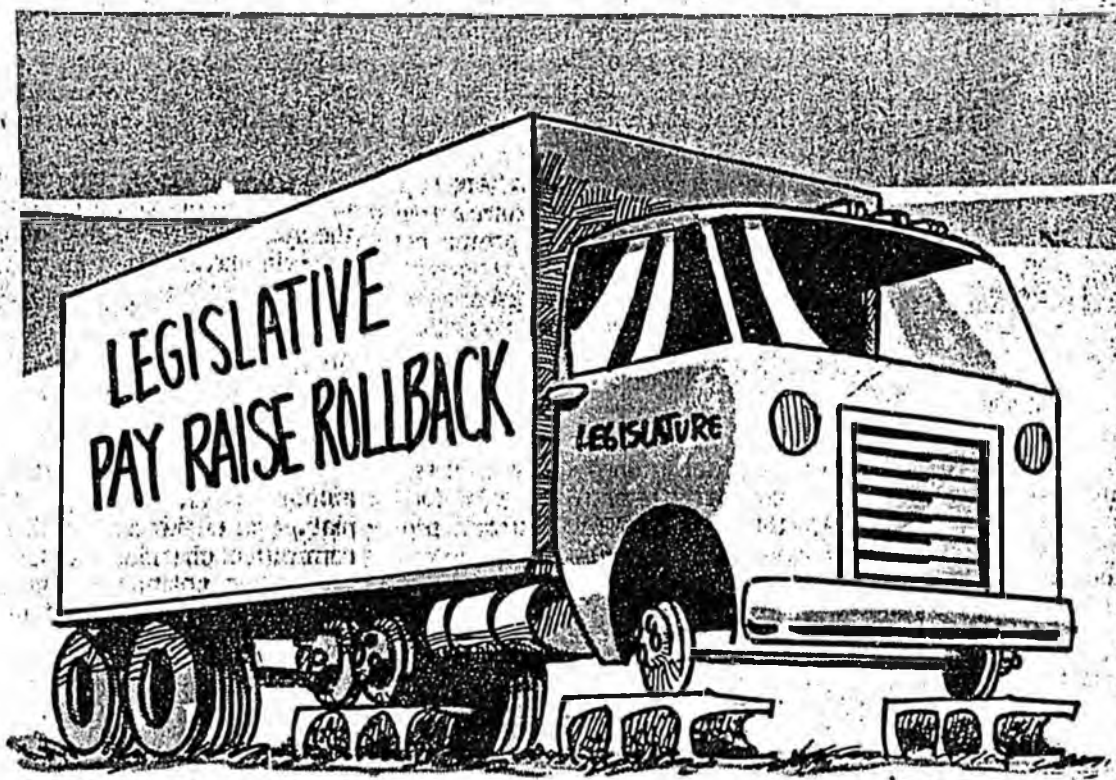
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Vice Presi

William J. Hofer  
General Manager

T.A. Durr  
Managing Editor

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Editor

## ALASKA FEVER



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## POLITICS TODAY



### A valuable catch for the Republicans

By Jack W. Germond and Jules Witcover

Washington — The Republicans can be forgiven their display of enthusiasm at the decision of Jeane Kirkpatrick to switch parties and become a Republican in name as well as in behavior.

These are heady days for the Republicans in the aftermath of President Reagan's extraordinary triumph last Nov. 6. And from the White House on down, they are giving a high priority to persuading Democrats to abandon their party and join the winners of the moment.

Moreover, the Republicans are enjoying considerable success, at several levels. Opinion surveys show the number of voters who identify themselves as Republican rather than Democratic has increased rapidly in the last few months — to the point where the two parties are essentially even.

KIRKPATRICK, THE ambassador to the United Nations during Reagan's first term, is obviously a valuable catch. Her conversion can be used as further evidence that all the best people are changing parties these days. That special credential was reflected in the fact that Vice President George Bush joined the conversion ceremony, and that President Reagan sent a letter testifying that he had found his own decision to change parties eminently satisfying.

As a practical matter, however, Kirkpatrick's

### TV: contrasts and causes

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# OPINION

## JUNEAU EMPIRE

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APRIL 12, 1985  
JUNEAU EMPIRE

### What others say

## Legislative pay should be cut

—The following is reprinted from the April 5, 1985 edition of the Anchorage Times.

Legislators and the governor are perspiring heavily over some tough budget problems. It's beginning to appear the state spending program may be pared down considerably, just as many lawmakers had been forecasting at the beginning of the session.

Because oil income has dropped off significantly, there is talk about state employee layoffs, reductions in loan programs, retrenchment in departmental operating budgets and denial of pay increases already negotiated for state employees.

There also are discussions of a next-to-nothing capital budget for next year, in sharp contrast to the massive ones in recent years.

Each of these options is serious business.

Layoffs are a very painful way to save money. So are cuts in loan programs. Eliminating promised pay increases weakens employees' trust in the state.

Severe reductions in the capital budget deny communities and regions of needed facilities. They are a sharp blow to the construction industry and, therefore, to the economy of the state.

One option not being seriously discussed by the legislators would be popular with many Alaskans. It also would save the state more than \$1 million next year alone.

By simply by rolling back the exorbitant pay increase they gave themselves two years ago not only would save a million bucks but also would set a nice tone for the remaining five weeks of the session. It would show Alaskans that their elected representatives are putting service above self as they come to grips with the most serious financial problem the legislature has had to face since it started going wild a few years ago when the oil money began to flow.



# Editorials

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

William J. Hofer  
General Manager

ALASKA FE

## Politicians' paychecks

THE GOVERNOR has entered a bill in the legislature that provides for a 5 percent pay raise to the state's non-union employees.

And the same to legislators.

And to the lieutenant governor.

And to himself.

The bill doesn't mention legislators and the lieutenant governor and governor specifically. It merely refers to non-union workers.

Alaska's lawmakers aren't due for a raise for a long time. In fact, there is an overwhelming sentiment in the state that they're instead due for a reduction on the last raise they gave themselves.

The current situation which would give them another increase stems from the fact that some years ago legislators tied their own pay to that of non-union employees. They did this because, previously they had found it awkward and embarrassing to have to increase their own wages separately.

They're therefore mired in a problem of their own making.

THE WORD from Juneau is that the legislators' raise won't be approved. That's fortunate.

But the fact that the state-worker pay-increase bill made no attempt to separate out elected politicians indicates that the governor's office cares little for how the people it serves view the high salaries of elected politicians.

It was almost by accident that some of the new legislators found out they were being set up for raises. They weren't aware of the history of how legislative pay has been set. When the bill got to

the Senate State Affairs Committee for review, one of the alert members just happened to ask just who the non-union employees are. That's when it came out into the open that the members of the legislature were among them.

"Well," said one of the conservative senators, a rookie, "let's remove ourselves from this bill. We don't want to give ourselves another increase."

It would be too complicated, a staff member testified. The state's classification system is separated into steps and grades and leaving legislators out of the proposed pay raise would put them at a half step.

Goodness. How inconvenient.

THE FACT IS that lawmakers — already overpaid by at least double — aren't there to pass laws for the convenience of clerks who have to figure pay rates.

A simple amendment to the bill could remove them and the governor and his No. 2 man from consideration.

The last raise the legislators gave themselves — the one that lowered Alaskans' esteem for politicians to rock-bottom — went through under the same scenario. It was tied to a state employees' increase.

The pay system for elected official should be divorced from that of state employees. Forever.

Lawmakers and the governor and the lieutenant governor should be made to stand on their own feet — and performance records — when they think they deserve a raise. They shouldn't be allowed to hide behind the petticoats and coattails of state employees.

THE FEDS ARE DEMANDING THAT THE STATE INVESTIGATE THE MISUSE OF FUNDS IN THE RENOVATION OF THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION!



POLITICS TO

## Reagan through

By Jack W



Washington — The controversy over President Reagan's plans for his visit to Germany next month underscores an intriguing contradiction in the president as politician.

In one sense, he is the undisputed heavyweight champion of American politics today. That cannot be disputed in light of his performance last fall in capturing 49 states and 59 percent of the popular vote. And his approval rating in opinion polls has

## Lessons from the Vietnam conflict

By Don Graff

TEN YEARS after the last helicopter lifted off the roof of the embassy in Saigon, we're still fighting the war in Vietnam.

Was the American involvement in the conflict a "noble cause," as Ronald Reagan sees it, or a tragic mistake as so many other Americans, now as then, maintain?

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TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
FROM: REP. PAT POURCHOT

Attached are overviews of salaries paid to state legislators in all 50 states. Also included is an overview of the legislative staffing policies of the 50 states.

This information is from The Book of the States, 1984-85, published by The Council of State Governments. If more up-to-date information is required, a couple of days of staff work should suffice rather than a nine-month interim committee.

**Table 6**  
**LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS**

State	Salaries			Travel allowance			Per diem living expenses	
	Regular sessions		Annual salaries	Special sessions		Cents per mile		Round trips home to capital during session
	Per diem salary	Limit on days		Per diem salary	Limit on days			
Alabama	...	...	\$4,800	...	...	20	One	\$65 for 105C of regular session and 30C of special session
Alaska	...	...	\$48,000	...	...	0	One(a)	None
Arizona	...	...	\$15,000	...	...	20.5	Unlimited	\$40 (\$30 for those living inside Maricopa County) for first 120C of regular and all of special session; \$20 (\$10 for those living inside county) after 120C of regular session. (U)
Arkansas	(b)	(b)	\$7,500(b)	...	...	23	Weekly	Up to \$308/w. (V)
California	...	...	\$28,110	...	...	(c)	One(d)	\$62
Colorado	...	...	\$14,000	...	...	20 (24/4-wheel drive)	Weekly(e)	\$40 for those who do not live in Denver metro area. (U)
Connecticut	...	...	\$10,500	...	...	20	Unlimited	None
Delaware	...	...	\$12,255	...	...	15	Unlimited	None
Florida	...	...	\$12,000	...	...	20	Weekly	\$50 for 60C of regular session and all of special session. (U)
Georgia	...	...	\$7,200	...	...	20	Weekly	\$59, limited to 40L of regular session and 40L of special session(f)
Hawaii	...	...	\$13,650	...	...	(g)	Unlimited	\$20 for neighbor island legislators. (U)
Idaho	...	...	\$4,200(h)	...	...	18	Five	\$44 out-of-town members, \$25 Boise members. (U)
Illinois	...	...	\$28,000	...	...	20	Weekly	\$36 (U)
Indiana	...	...	\$9,600	...	...	24	Weekly	\$65 (U)
Iowa	...	...	\$13,700(i)	(i)	(i)	22	Weekly	\$30 for 120C in odd-numbered years and 100C in even-numbered years
Kansas	\$47	None	...	\$47	None	22	Weekly	\$50 (U)
Kentucky(j)	\$100	(k)	...	\$100	(l)	20.5	Weekly	\$75/C (U)
Louisiana	\$75(m)	85C	(m)	\$75(m)	None	21 or coach air fare if lives more than 100 miles away from capitol.	Weekly	(m)
Maine	...	...	(n)	\$35	None	22	One(o)	\$45 for meals and lodging or \$21 for meals only. (U)
Maryland	...	...	\$21,000	...	...	19	One per diem if no lodging expense was incurred that day	\$68 for lodging and meals. (V)
Massachusetts	...	...	\$30,000	...	...	Included in living expense allowance	See living expense allowance	Amount covering mileage, meals and lodging ranges from \$5 to \$50, depending on distance legislator's district is from Boston.
Michigan	...	...	\$33,200	...	...	29.5	Unlimited	\$6,700/y. (V)
Minnesota	...	...	\$18,500	...	...	26(p)	Weekly	\$36 outstate; \$23 metro. (U)
Mississippi	...	...	\$8,100	\$50	None	20	Weekly	\$44 actual daily attendance. (U)
Missouri	...	...	\$15,000	...	...	17	Weekly	\$35
Montana	\$49.21	90L	...	\$49.21	None	20.5	Four	\$45 (U)
Nebraska	...	...	\$4,800	...	...	21	One	None
Nevada	\$104	(q)	...	\$104	(q)	20	(r)	\$56 (V)
New Hampshire	...	...	\$100(s)	(s)	(s)	38/first 45 miles; 19 thereafter	Unlimited	None

New Jersey	...	...	\$25,000	...	...	0	...	None
New Mexico	\$75	60C (odd) 30C (even)	...	\$75	30C	25	One	None
New York	...	...	\$32,960	...	...	0	...	\$55 (V)
North Carolina	...	...	\$6,936(t)	...	...	25	Weekly	\$50/C (U)
North Dakota	(u)	(v)	...	(u)	None	20	Weekly	(u)
Ohio	...	...	\$22,500	...	...	20	Weekly	None
Oklahoma	...	...	\$20,000	...	...	22	Weekly	\$35 for each night away from home on state business during regular and special sessions. Legislators are only compensated for 90L during regular session, and as per governor's call order for special session.(w)
Oregon	...	...	\$8,400	...	...	0	Weekly	\$44/C (U)
Pennsylvania	...	...	\$35,000(x)	...	...	20	Weekly	Up to \$75/d (U)
Rhode Island	\$5	60L	...	...	...	8	Unlimited	None
South Carolina	...	...	\$10,000(y)	...	...	23	Weekly	\$50/L (V)
South Dakota	...	...	\$3,200/odd(z) \$2,800/even(z)	...	...	21	Each weekend legislature is in session	\$50 (U) for up to 35L in even-numbered years and up to 40L in odd-numbered years. After Jan. 1, 1985, \$75 for the same.
Tennessee	...	...	\$8,308.08	...	...	19.96	Weekly	\$66.47 (U)
Texas	(aa)	(aa)	\$7,200(aa)	(aa)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	None
Utah 1984	\$25	60C(odd) 20C(even)	...	\$25	30C	23	One	\$25 subsistence. Everyone who lives outside of Salt Lake or Davis receives \$35 or mileage but not both.
1985	\$65	60C(odd) 20C(even)	...	\$65	25(dd)	...	...	...
Vermont	\$35/L(ee)	(ee)	...	\$55/L(ee)	(ee)	20.5	Weekly if room rented in Montpelier or vicinity; otherwise per diem	\$27.50 for room and \$22.50 for meals if renting room in Montpelier or vicinity; \$18.75 if living in Montpelier or vicinity. (U)
Virginia	...	...	\$11,000	...	...	20.5	Weekly	\$75/C (U)
Washington	...	...	\$13,750	...	...	10	One	\$44 (U)
West Virginia	...	...	\$5,136(ff)	(ff)	(ff)	17	Weekly	\$20/d for meals. (U); \$30/d lodging. (V)
Wisconsin	...	...	\$22,631.04	...	...	21.5(gg)	Weekly	\$41.63/L when legislator must establish temporary residence at state capital. Otherwise, \$20.81. (U)
Wyoming	\$30	40L(odd) 20L(even)	...	\$30	None	20	One	\$60 (U)

Note: In many states, legislators who receive an annual salary or per diem salary also receive an additional per diem amount for living expenses. Consult appropriate columns for a more complete picture of legislative compensation during sessions. For information on interim compensation and other direct payments and services to legislators, see table on Legislative Compensation: Interim Compensation and Other Direct Payments.

**Key:**

- ... - Not applicable
- C - Calendar day
- L - Legislative day
- U - Unvouchered
- V - Vouchered
- d - day
- m - month
- y - year
- w - week

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS—Continued

- (a) Legislators are reimbursed for whatever expenses are incurred in coming to and from the capital one time. This includes any moving expenses. (-)
- (b) In addition to the annual salary of \$7,500, legislators receive per diem salary of \$20/L.
- (c) Legislators are provided a leased state car up to \$265/m and gasoline credit card.
- (d) Legislators are compensated for one round trip per two-year session if using other than leased car.
- (V)
- (e) Paid only to those who do not live in the Denver metro area.
- (f) Unless special session is extended by 3/5 vote of each house and approved by governor.
- (g) Travel allowance to neighbor islands during a session on official legislative business, (excluding attendance at a legislative session for neighbor island legislators) to be equal to the maximum allowance for such expenses payable to any public officer or employee. Presently, this equals \$45/d inter-island, \$60/d out-of-state. (U)
- (h) Legislators are paid \$800/m for January, February and March; \$200/m for April through December; plus \$35/d for interim business.
- (i) In addition, legislators receive \$40/L during special sessions.
- (j) Member's organizational session per diem and expense allowance are identical to such compensation for regular or extraordinary sessions, except payment is based on meeting days rather than calendar days. An organizational session may continue for not more than 10 legislative, or meeting, days.
- (k) While regular sessions are limited to 60L every other year, per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session.
- (l) Per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session, which is unlimited in duration.
- (m) In addition, the legislators receive a monthly expense allowance totaling \$16,800/y.
- (n) \$6,500 first year of biennial session, \$3,500 second year.
- (o) Legislators automatically receive one round trip mileage per week. They may claim additional trips (to a maximum of one per day) in lieu of lodging for each session day.
- (p) The travel allowance is available only to outstate legislators who must move to St. Paul.
- (q) While there is no limitation on the number of days the legislature may be in session, the constitution limits the number of days for which legislators may receive compensation. Beyond the 60th day of the regular session and the 20th day of the special session, salaries cease and legislators may only draw upon their expense allowance.
- (r) Legislators have a supplemental travel allowance of up to \$3,500 for a regular session and \$1,000 for a special session. (V)
- (s) In addition to the annual salary of \$100, a legislator receives \$3/d for up to 15 legislative days of the special session.
- (t) Plus \$2,064/y expense allowance.
- (u) Legislators whose tax home is in Bismarck receive \$90/d and no expenses. Others receive \$40/d plus \$50 expenses. (U)
- (v) There is a constitutional limit on legislative sessions of 80 natural days during a biennium. The per diem is payable each calendar day during a session.
- (w) Legislators may elect mileage in lieu of per diem, limited to four round trips per week and the per diem amount.
- (x) Effective December 1, 1984.
- (y) Legislators are also paid \$35/d on a non-session day for a committee meeting.
- (z) When the legislator is unable to attend a session, his salary is reduced accordingly.
- (aa) In addition to an annual salary of \$7,200/y, the legislators receive a per diem salary of \$30 for 140C of the regular session and 30C of the special session.
- (bb) Travel mileage reimbursement is 23 cents per mile in personally-owned automobiles, 40 cents per highway mile when traveling in a personally-owned or leased single engine aircraft, and 65 cents per highway mile when traveling in a personally-owned or leased twin engine aircraft. Reimbursement for commercial air transportation may not exceed the next lowest airline fare below first class unless such is not available.
- (cc) Senators are reimbursed for all round trips home to capital during session from funds appropriated for that purpose. Representatives are reimbursed for their first four trips per month from funds appropriated for that purpose; thereafter, reimbursement for round trips is taken from the member's operating account.
- (dd) The 25-day limit includes each day the legislator attends veto-override and special sessions and authorized legislative meetings.
- (ee) Legislators may receive a maximum of \$9,500 during the regular session, and \$2,000 during the special session.
- (ff) In addition to the annual salary of \$5,136, legislators receive \$35/d in special sessions.
- (gg) As an alternative, any legislator may use any public transportation and be reimbursed for no more than one round trip weekly.

LEGISLATURES

Table 21  
STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS

State	Senate			House		
	Capitol			Capitol		
	Personal	Shared	District	Personal	Shared	District
Alabama	(a)	YR	(b)	(a)	YR	(b)
Alaska	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Arizona	YR	...	...	...	IO	...
Arkansas	...	SO	(c)	...	SO	(c)
California	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Colorado	(a)	YR	...	(a)	YR	...
Connecticut	(a)	YR/2	...	(a)	YR/6	...
Delaware	SO	SO/3(d)	...	SO	SO/8	...
Florida	YR(e)	...	(e)	YR(e)	...	(e)
Georgia	...	(f)	...	...	(f)	...
Hawaii	SO	YR	...	SO	YR	...
Idaho	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
Illinois	YR	...	YR	...	YR/2	YR
Indiana	(a)	YR/4	...	...	YR/4	...
Iowa	SO	YR	...	SO	YR	...
Kansas	SO(g)	...	...	(a)	SO/1-3	...
Kentucky	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
Louisiana	SO	...	YR	...	YR	...
Maine	(a)	SO	...	(a)	SO	...
Maryland	YR	...	(c)	...	YR	(c)
Massachusetts	YR	...	...	YR	YR/3	...
Michigan	YR	YR	...	YR	YR	...
Minnesota	SO	...	...	...	YR	...
Mississippi	...	YR	...	...	SO	...
Missouri	YR	(d)	YR	YR	IO	...
Montana	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Nebraska	YR	...	...	Unicameral		
Nevada	(a)	YR	...	(a)	YR	...
New Hampshire	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...
New Jersey	YR(e)	...	(e)	YR(e)	...	(e)
New Mexico	...	SO/2-10	...	...	SO/2-10	...
New York	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
North Carolina	SO	...	...	SO	...	...
North Dakota	(a)	SO/10	...	(a)	SO/12	...
Ohio	YR	YR/3	...	(h)	YR/2	...
Oklahoma	SO(g)	IO/4	...	SO	YR	...
Oregon	SO	...	...	(c)	YR	...
Pennsylvania	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	...
Rhode Island	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
South Carolina	...	YR/2	(i)	...	...	(i)
South Dakota	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Tennessee	YR	...	...	(a)	YR/2.5	...
Texas(c)	YR	...	YR	...	YR	...
Utah	...	YR(j)	...	...	YR(j)	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	(c)	SO/2	(c)	(c)	SO/2	(c)
Washington	YR	...	YR	SO	YR/8	...
West Virginia	SO	...	...	...	(k)	...
Wisconsin	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Wyoming	...	SO	...	...	SO	...

Note: For entries under column heading "Shared," figure after slash indicates approximate number of legislators per staff person, where available.

Key:  
 ...—Staff not provided  
 YR—Year-round  
 SO—Session only  
 IO—Interim only  
 (a) Staff provided to leadership only (may include specific committee chairmen). Alabama—provided to lieutenant governor (as president), president pro tempore, and chairmen of the Rules, Finance and Taxation committees in the Senate, and the speaker and chairmen of the Ways and Means and Rules committees in the House. Connecticut—year-round personal staff. Nevada—staff provided during session only.  
 (b) Some of the larger delegations have year-round district staff.  
 (c) Expense allowance used for staffing. Arkansas—legislators may use "home office" expense allowance to employ special staff assistance. Maryland—legislators may employ staff from district office expense funds. Oregon—may be used for session and/or interim staffing.

Virginia—legislators receive allowance for one or two staff persons; may be employed at capitol or in district.  
 (d) Upon member's request, secretarial staff may be provided at any time.  
 (e) Personal and district staff are the same. Florida—two staff persons per legislator.  
 (f) Centralized staffing only through Legislative Council, Budget and Fiscal offices.  
 (g) Year-round staffing for leadership. In Kansas, two or three per member.  
 (h) Based on seniority or position in House leadership.  
 (i) Although legislators are not provided with district staffing, a legislative delegation office (with staff) is present in most county court houses.  
 (j) In Senate, eight clerical assistants also available during session; three during interim. In House, 12 clerical assistants during session; two during interim.  
 (k) During the session and during monthly interim meetings.

Table 19  
STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES

State or other jurisdiction	Committee staff assistance				Organizational source of staff services†							
	Senate		House		Joint central agency(a)		Chamber agency(b)		Caucus or leadership		Committee or committee chairman	
	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.
Alabama	(c)	*	(c)	*	B						B	I
Alaska	*	*	*	*	B						B	B
Arizona	*	*	*	*	(d)		B	B	B	B	B	B
Arkansas	*	*	*	*	B	B						B
California	*	*	*	*			B	B				
Colorado	*	...	*	...	B							
Connecticut	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)						
Delaware	(c)	(f)	(c)	(f)	B	B		B	B			
Florida	*	*	*	*								B
Georgia	*	(f)	*	(f)	B		S			B	B	H
Hawaii	(g)	*	(g)	*	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Idaho	(c)	*	(c)	*	B							B
Illinois	*	*	*	*				B	B			
Indiana	*	*	*	...	B				S			
Iowa	*	*	*	*	B			B(h)	B			B(h)
Kansas	*	*	*	*	B	B		B		B		B
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	B	B						
Louisiana	*	*	*	*				B			B	B
Maine	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)							(c)
Maryland	*	*	*	*	B							B
Massachusetts	*	*	*	*	B		B		B	B	B	B
Michigan	*	*	*	*				H	B		B	B
Minnesota	*	*	*	*							B	B
Mississippi	*	*	*	*	B	B				B	B	B
Missouri	(c,f)	v	(c,f)	*						B	B	B
Montana	*	*	*	*	B	B						B
Nebraska(U)	*	*	*	*			(i)	(i)			(i)	(i)
Nevada	(c)	(f)	(c)	*	B	B						
New Hampshire	*	(f)	*	(f)	B	B			H			
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	B	B						
New Mexico	*	*	*	*	B			B				
New York	*	*	*	*	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
North Carolina	*	*	*	*	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
North Dakota	(c)	*	(c)	*	B					B	B	
Ohio	*	*	*	*	B					B	B	
Oklahoma	*	*	*	*			B	B				
Oregon	*	*	*	*								B
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*			B	B				B
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*							B	B
South Carolina	*	*	*	*	B	B	B	B		B	B	B
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	B					B	B	
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	B				B	B	S	B
Texas	*	*	*	*	B	B		B(f)		B	B	B
Utah	*	*	*	*	B							
Vermont	*	*	*	*	B	B						
Virginia	*	*	*	*	B			B				B(h)
Washington	*	*	*	*				B	B	B	B	
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	B	B		B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin	*	*	*	*	B			B				B
Wyoming	(f)	*	(f)	*	B				B			
American Samoa	(f)	...	(f)	...	B							
Guam(U)	*	*	*	*	(i)	(i)			(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Puerto Rico	*	*	*	*	B							B
Virgin Islands(U)	*	*	*	*	(i)	(i)						(i)

† Multiple entries reflect a combination of organizational location of services.  
 Key:  
 \*—All committees  
 —Some committees  
 ...—No committees  
 B—Both chambers  
 H—House  
 S—Senate  
 U—Unicameral  
 (a) Includes legislative council or service agency, central management agency.  
 (b) Includes chamber management agency, office of clerk or secretary

and House or Senate research office.  
 (c) Money committees only.  
 (d) Joint Legislative Budget Committee provides staff assistance to the money committees of both houses.  
 (e) Standing committees are joint House and Senate committees.  
 (f) Provided on a pool basis.  
 (g) All professional committee staff (except Finance committees) during session only. During interim, assistance provided by year-round majority and minority research offices.  
 (h) The Senate secretary and House clerk maintain supervision of committee clerks. Iowa: during the session each committee selects its own clerk.  
 (i) Unicameral legislative body.

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No.: HCR 28  
 Title: Estab. joint special  
committee of legislative salaries  
 Sponsor: House Rules  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Request: 4-22-85

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Program Category Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
<b>OPERATING</b>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	5.8	25.1				
200 TRAVEL		3.				
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>				

<b>CAPITAL</b>						
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<b>REVENUE</b>						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>						

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS:** Attach a separate page if necessary

Personal services is for one Researcher (Range 17) for 8 months.

Prepared By: House Speaker's Office Phone: 465-3824  
 Division: Kate Tesar Date: 4-22-85

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

7/1/84

Introduced: 4/11/85  
Referred: Finance and  
Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 28

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to establishing a Joint Special

6 Committee on Legislative Salaries.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS there exists considerable public concern over the issues of  
9 legislative salaries, per diem, and allowances; and

10 WHEREAS there has been significant change in legislative employment  
11 over the past few years such that a comprehensive review is needed; and

12 WHEREAS the legislature desires to encourage confidence in the legis-  
13 lative process and to streamline expenditures and reduce operating costs of  
14 the legislature;

15 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that under Uniform Rule  
16 21 a Joint Special Committee on Legislative Salaries is established con-  
17 sisting of three members of the Senate appointed by the President of the  
18 Senate and three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the  
19 Speaker of the House to examine legislative salaries, per diem, and allow-  
20 ances, as well as the functions and staffing levels of legislative personal  
21 staff, and legislative service agencies; and be it

22 FURTHER RESOLVED that the committee, when constituted, be directed to  
23 compare the approach taken by the state regarding salaries and staffing  
24 with the approach taken by other states and to develop recommendations for  
25 reducing operating expenses, increasing effectiveness and productivity of  
26 staff and service agencies, and to streamline service agencies; and be it

27 FURTHER RESOLVED that the committee is authorized to meet during and  
28 between sessions of the legislature and is to report its recommendations  
29 and findings on the first day of the Second Session of the Fourteenth

- 1 Legislature and is terminated on the first day of the Second Session of the
- 2 Fourteenth Legislature.