

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672

1280 SCOMM 49 JOINT SPEC. COMM. ON LEGISLATIVE SALARIES 1985-86

**§ 39.27.015 PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES § 39.27.020**

Revisor's note. — Section 6, ch. 138, SLA 1975, provides: "This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(a), and terminates upon the effective date of the pay schedule established by the State Personnel Board

under AS 39.25.070(7) (as enacted by a version of SB 318, "An Act relating to public employment; and providing for an effective date"). AS 39.25.070(7) was never enacted by a version of SB 318, so no pay schedule was adopted under it.

**Sec. 39.27.015. Cost-of-living adjustments.**

Repealed by § 12 ch 80 SLA 1978.

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 2, ch. 47, SLA 1974.

**Sec. 39.27.020. Pay step differentials by election district and in other states. (a)** The following pay step differentials are approved as an amendment to the basic salary schedules provided in AS 39.27.011:

| Election District                   | Pay Steps Above Basic Salary Schedule |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1                                   | 0                                     |
| 2                                   | 1                                     |
| 3                                   | 1                                     |
| 4                                   | 0                                     |
| 5                                   | 2                                     |
| 6a (excluding Valdez Duty Station)  | 4                                     |
| 6b (Valdez Duty Station)            | 5                                     |
| 7                                   | 1                                     |
| 8                                   | 0                                     |
| 9                                   | 2                                     |
| 10                                  | 2                                     |
| 11                                  | 2                                     |
| 12                                  | 7                                     |
| 13                                  | 7                                     |
| 14                                  | 8                                     |
| 15a (excluding Nenana Duty Station) | 9                                     |
| 15b (Nenana Duty Station)           | 8                                     |
| 16a (south of Arctic Circle)        | 4                                     |
| 16b (north of Arctic Circle)        | 9                                     |
| 17                                  | 9                                     |
| 18                                  | 9                                     |
| 19                                  | 8                                     |
| In other states                     | minus 6                               |

(b) For purposes of (a) of this section, "election district" means an election district designated in the governor's proclamation of reapportionment and redistricting of December 7, 1961.

wording of subsections (a) and (b) is nearly identical, there would seem to be no basis for assigning different implementation times to the increments, unless an indication of such legislative intent is to be found elsewhere. The supreme court has discovered no such expression of contrary legislative intent. *Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1066 (File No. 1999), 525 P.2d 12 (1974).

Thus, employees entitled retroactively to pay increments in subsection (b). — As of July 1, 1972, state employees who otherwise met the statutory eligibility requirements and had been in the last step of their pay range for four, nine, or 13 years should have immediately received the pay increments provided by subsection (b) of this section. *Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1066 (File No. 1999), 525 P.2d 12 (1974).

Given an indication of retroactivity in the Free Conference Committee Report on the original bill and the similarity in the phrasing of subsections (a) and (b), the most intrinsically reasonable

interpretation of the bill would seem to be that, in the absence of any indications of legislative intent to the contrary, if eligibility for the initial pay increase was to become effective on July 1, 1972, then eligibility for all the incremental increases should become effective on that date. *Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1066 (File No. 1999), 525 P.2d 12 (1974).

Increments as salary steps. — Interpreting the longevity pay increments provided for by this section, so as to suggest that these increments may not be salary steps and therefore employees receiving these longevity increments who are promoted to a higher job series are not entitled to the salary increases required by Personnel Rule 9.02.13 and article 7 of the agreement between the state of Alaska and Alaska Public Employees Association covering the general government unit would be at variance with the legislative intent expressed in this section. September 11, 1974, Op. Att'y Gen.

**Sec. 39.27.025. Swing and graveyard shift differentials.** (a) Classified and partially exempt state employees who regularly work a "swing" shift beginning between 12:00 noon and 7:59 p.m. are entitled to a one-step increase over their normal pay established by this chapter.

(b) Classified and partially exempt state employees who regularly work a "graveyard" shift beginning between 8:00 p.m. and 3:59 a.m. are entitled to a two-step increase over their normal pay established by this chapter. (§ 3 ch 87 SLA 1971)

**Legislative history report.** — For report on ch. 87, SLA 1971 (FCCS SCSHB 106), see 1971 House Journal, p. 378.

**Sec. 39.27.030. Annual salary survey.** (a) The director of the division of personnel shall conduct an annual salary survey in the manner prescribed by AS 39.27.030 — 39.27.040, and make recommendations in pay ranges to be applied to all classes of positions in the state's partially exempt and classified service. This survey shall

(1) reflect the costs of living in the various election districts of the state by using the cost of living in Seattle, Washington, as a base of 100;

(2) reflect the competitive position of the state, first, by comparing state salary levels with salary levels of comparable classes in private industry, in other governmental agencies throughout the state, and in

other states constituting the prime recruiting areas, using "bench-mark" classes selected by the director of personnel, based on the principle of like pay for like work, from as many employment categories as is necessary to reflect correctly the competitive position of the state salary levels with those paid other employees under this paragraph; and secondly, by comparing fringe benefits in the state service with other governmental agencies and major employers throughout the state.

(b) The director shall use United States Department of Labor statistics or other reliable statistical data in carrying out the provisions of (a) (1) of this section. If reliable statistics are not available, the director shall gather the data by field studies for the survey required by (a) (1) of this section.

(c) The director may use any reliable source of data in carrying out the provisions of (a) (2) of this section. When reliable statistics are not available, the director shall by field studies gather the data to carry out the provisions of (a) (2) of this section.

(d) The director shall, on a regular basis, report to the state employees association by providing a summary of the information accumulated during the data-gathering process; he shall consult with the employees association and consider its findings before his final recommendation. (§ 1 ch 226 SLA 1970; am §§ 1, 2, 4 ch 42 SLA 1971)

Cross reference. — As to gathering data reflecting the cost of living in various election districts, see AS 44.31.020(4).

**Sec. 39.27.035. Preparation and submission of pay schedules.**

The director shall prepare an annual pay schedule setting out the base pay for all classes of positions in the state's partially exempt and classified service, taking into account the statistics and reasonable internal pay relationships. The director shall also prepare annual pay schedules for persons in the state service in each election district. These annual pay schedules shall either add to or subtract from the base pay of the person in state service according to the data obtained by the annual salary survey conducted under AS 39.27.030 — 39.27.040. The base pay schedule and the election district differentials shall be prepared annually from data obtained by the annual salary survey provided for in AS 39.27.030 — 39.27.040. The salary schedule shall be reviewed by the personnel board before submission to the legislature. A report and recommended salary schedules shall be submitted to each regular session of the legislature no later than five days after the session convenes. (§ 1 ch 226 SLA 1970)

**Sec. 39.27.040. University salary survey.** The director shall conduct an annual salary survey in the manner prescribed by AS 39.27.030 — 39.27.035, and make recommendations to the Board of

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§ 39.27.045 PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES § 39.30.010

Regents of the University of Alaska on pay ranges to be applied to all classes of positions excluding academic and research positions in the university system. The Board of Regents shall consider these recommendations when establishing pay schedules for employees. (§ 1 ch 226 SLA 1970)

Sec. 39.27.045. Definitions. In AS 39.27.030 — 39.27.040, "director" means the director of the division of personnel. (§ 1 ch 226 SLA 1970)

### Chapter 30. Insurance and Supplemental Employee Benefits.

#### Article

1. Old Age and Survivors Insurance (§§ 39.30.010 — 39.30.080)
2. Group Life and Health Insurance (§§ 39.30.090 — 39.30.100)
3. Special Hazard Insurance (§ 39.30.130)
4. Supplemental Employee Benefits on Withdrawal from Social Security (§§ 39.30.150 — 39.30.180)

#### Article 1. Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

##### Section

10. Federal territorial agreement
20. Contributions by employees
30. Plans for coverage of employees of political subdivisions
40. Deposits and withdrawals

##### Section

50. Administrative costs
60. Rules and regulations
70. Studies and reports
80. Definitions

Sec. 39.30.010. Federal territorial agreement. (a) The director of finance, with the approval of the governor, may on behalf of the territory enter into an agreement with the Federal Security Administrator, consistent with AS 39.30.010 — 39.30.080, for the purpose of extending the benefits of the federal old age and survivors insurance system to employees of the territory or a political subdivision with respect to services specified in the agreement which constitute employment.

(b) The agreement may contain provisions relating to coverage, benefits, contributions, effective date, modification and termination of the agreement, administration, and other appropriate provisions which the parties agree upon, but, except as may be otherwise required under the Social Security Act as to the services to be covered, the agreement shall provide in effect that

(1) benefits will be provided for employees whose services are covered by the agreement, and their dependents and survivors, on the same basis as though the services constituted employment within the meaning of Title II of the Social Security Act;

(2) the territory will pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be prescribed under the Social Security Act, contributions with respect to

ATTACHMENT

Geographic Salary Differentials

**Background:** University employees are paid a percentage of their salary as an allowance to compensate for differences within Alaska for cost-of-living, isolation, lack of amenities, etc. Currently, the allowances vary for different groups of University employees. Frank B. Manley & Co. recommended adoption of differentials which are consistent for all employees at a given location.

**Recommendation:** The following differentials are recommended to be effective January 10, 1982:

Current Differentials

| <u>Location</u> | <u>CCREE APT<br/>and All<br/>Classified</u> | <u>Univ.Ctr.<br/>Faculty<br/>and APT</u> | <u>Comm.<br/>College<br/>Faculty</u> | <u>Recommended</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Anchorage       | 100%                                        | 100%                                     | 100%                                 | Base               |
| Juneau          | 100                                         | 100                                      | 107.1                                | Base               |
| Ketchikan       | 100                                         | 100                                      | 100.6                                | Base               |
| Mat-Su          | 103.7                                       | 103.7                                    | 101.8                                | Base               |
| Sitka           | 103.7                                       | 103.7                                    | 110.0                                | 105                |
| Kenai           | 106.15                                      | 103.72                                   | 110.5                                | 110                |
| Kodiak          | 106.15                                      | 103.72                                   | 114.2                                | 115                |
| Fairbanks       | 113.84                                      | 106.92                                   | 107.9                                | 110                |
| Valdez          | 116.92                                      | 108.46                                   | 115.9                                | 115                |
| Bethel          | 129.23                                      | 114.62                                   | 148.0                                | 140                |
| Nome            | 129.33                                      | 114.62                                   | 141.8                                | 140                |
| Galena          | 132.3                                       | 116.15                                   | 139.3                                | 140                |
| Kotzebue        | 132.3                                       | 116.15                                   | 130.0                                | 140                |

For employees at worksites not listed, the President shall issue regulations setting the appropriate differential.

Any changes in differentials for the ACCFT Bargaining Unit shall be determined in accordance with the labor contract.

(3) Students (general): Student employees (cross-reference Policy and Regulation 09.05.01) who meet the criteria for eligibility for student employment and who fill student-designated positions.

D. Geographic Salary Differentials

The following differentials shall apply at the locations noted, which are not listed in the corresponding Regents' policy 04.01.14:

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Adak           | 130 |
| Aleutians      | 130 |
| Angoon         | 105 |
| Barrow         | 140 |
| Chugiak        | 100 |
| Copper Center  | 115 |
| Cordova        | 115 |
| Delta Junction | 120 |
| Dillingham     | 130 |
| Eagle River    | 100 |
| Fort Yukon     | 140 |
| Girdwood       | 100 |
| Haines         | 120 |
| Homer          | 110 |
| McGrath        | 140 |
| Nenana         | 120 |
| Petersburg     | 105 |
| Sand Point     | 130 |
| Seward         | 110 |
| Tok            | 120 |



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

January 27, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Anthony Vaska

FROM: Jonathan Sherwood *JMS*  
Research Staff

RE: Research Request 81-202  
State and Federal Cost-of-Living Differences

This is the second of two memoranda pertaining to cost-of-living differentials used by State and federal agencies. The first memorandum explained the salary differentials in use for State and federal employees; this memorandum will discuss differentials used by State programs to determine payments made to individuals and institutions in various geographical locations within the state.

The following programs have methods of differentiating payments among communities according to cost differences among communities.

- The Public School Foundation Program
- The Child Care Program
- The Day Care Assistance Program
- The Energy Assistance Program
- The Foster Care Program

The Public School Foundation Program administered by the Department of Education pays Instructional Unit Allotments to local school districts. The Instructional Units Allotments are adjusted to reflect the different costs of operating facilities among Alaskan locations. The differentials used to adjust the Instructional Unit Allotments are determined by the legislature. The differentials have been amended in almost every legislative session since the program began in 1970. According to Alison Elgee of Legislative Finance, changes usually result from requests by the individual school districts. Attached is a copy of AS 14.17.051 which gives the current Instructional Unit Allotment differentials.

The Division of Local Government Assistance in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs uses cost-of-living differentials in determining payments to day care programs. The Child Care Grant Program, which gives grants to day care facilities, uses the differentials established for the Instructional Unit Allotment payments. The Day Care Assistance Program, which makes payments to day care consumers,

Representative Vaska  
January 27, 1982  
Page Two

uses the differentials of the Department of Administration's salary schedule.

The Department of Health and Social Services also administers programs which allow for cost-of-living differences. The Energy Assistance Program varies its maximum grant limit according to the heating costs for different communities. Using a survey of fuel dealers and weather data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, communities are classified in one of six categories, with grant maximums varying from \$450 to \$775. Because both local costs and weather factors are used in the classification, it is possible for two geographically close communities to have different grant classifications. According to Jim Dalman, fuel costs are not surveyed on a regular basis, but the Energy Assistance Program accepts public testimony regarding increased heating costs in a community relative to other locations and tries to adjust its classifications accordingly. Attached is a list of Alaskan communities and their classification, and a list of the latest grant maximums for each class.

The Foster Care Program divides the state into four regions and pays foster care providers different amounts of money depending on the age of the child and the region in which the providers are located. The base region is Southcentral-Southeastern-Southern, which includes Anchorage, Juneau, and Ketchikan. The Northern region, which includes Fairbanks, is paid 105% of the base. The Western region, Bethel and the surrounding villages, receives 132% of the base. The Northwest region, including Nome, Barrow, and Kotzebue, receives 137% of the base. No distinction is made between rural and urban areas within a region. The Department of Administration salary differentials are used as the basis of these differentials, although public hearings held annually will accept testimony regarding their fairness.

The table on the following page compares cost-of-living differentials used by state agencies for selected Alaskan communities. There is considerable difference among the geographical differentials used by the various programs. The differentials used for Bethel for the various programs range from 123% of Anchorage to 155% of Anchorage. It should be reiterated that different programs consider different factors in computing differentials. For example, the Energy Assistance Program differential only adjusts for differences in home heating costs, while the Day Care Program and the Foster Care Program attempt to adjust for a variety of factors, including food costs, shelter costs, and transportation.

Other programs within the purview of the State may use cost-of-living differentials; however, we were only able to find information on the programs mentioned above. If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

**COST OF LIVING DIFFERENTIALS FOR SELECTED ALASKAN COMMUNITIES**  
(Percent of Anchorage)

|            | <u>Day Care &amp;<br/>Foster Care</u> | <u>Instructional<br/>Unit Allotment<br/>&amp; Child Care</u> | <u>Energy<br/>Assistance</u> |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Anchorage  | 100%                                  | 100%                                                         | 100%                         |
| Barrow     | 137                                   | 155                                                          | 148                          |
| Bethel     | 132                                   | 155                                                          | 123                          |
| Ketchikan  | 100                                   | 100                                                          | 86                           |
| Nome       | 132                                   | 155                                                          | 123                          |
| St. Mary's | 132                                   | 155                                                          | 138                          |

Source: AS 14.17.051, AS 37.27.011, and 7 ACC 44.080.

JS/bf  
Attachments

AS 14.17.051  
7 ACC 44.080  
Maximums for Energy Assistance Grants

(§ 4 ch 238 SLA 1970; am § 1 ch 137 SLA 1972; am § 4 ch 81 SLA 1975; am § 7 ch 90 SLA 1977; am § 2 ch 115 SLA 1978; am §§ 9 — 11, 20 ch. 28 SLA 1980; am § 1 ch 119 SLA 1981)

**Reviser's notes.** — AS 14.17.041(2)(2) was rewritten by Section 1, Chapter 119, SLA 1981: The paragraph is flawed by a drafting error. There is no evidence of whether the legislature intended the paragraph to read "... one instructional unit for each 11 special education pupils or fraction of 11 pupils in ADM" or "... one instructional unit for each 14 special education pupils or fraction of 14 pupils in ADM".

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1977 amendment rewrote this section.

The 1978 amendment added subsection (g).

Section 2, ch. 28, SLA 1980 rewrote subsection (a). Section 10, ch. 28, SLA 1980 rewrote subsection (c). Section 11, ch. 28, SLA 1980 substituted "15" for "20" where it appears at the bottom of the second column in subsection (c). Section 20, ch. 28,

SLA 1980 repealed subsections (b) and (d).

The 1981 amendment, effective August 3, 1981, rewrote subsection (f).

**Editor's notes.** — Section 2, ch. 119, SLA 1981, provides: "The amendment to AS 14.17.041 (2) made by this Act may not be applied to reduce the number of allowable instructional units for special education below the number of units allowed during the school term ending in 1981."

Section 4, ch. 119, SLA 1981, provides: "Notwithstanding sec. 1 of this act, in computing the state aid for special education under AS 14.17 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, a school district or a rural educational attendance area has the same number of allowable instructional units for special education that it had during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1980."

**Sec. 14.17.051. Instructional unit allotment.** The instructional unit allotment for each school district or regional educational attendance area is as follows:

(1) for Gateway Borough School District, City and Borough of Juneau School District, and Anchorage School District, the district is entitled to receive the base instructional unit allotment;

(2) for Annette Island School District, Petersburg City School District, Wrangell City School District, Sitka Borough School District, and Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 104 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(3) for Craig City School District, Hydaburg City School District, Klawock City School District, Kake City School District, Chatham School District, Skagway City School District, Southeast Island School District, and Kenai Peninsula Borough School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 108 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(4) for Pelican City School District, Hoonah City School District, and North Star Borough School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 112 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(5) for Copper River School District, Cordova City School District, Valdez City School District, and Haines Borough School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 115 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(6) for Nenana City School District, Delta School District, Alaska Gateway School District, Upper Railbelt Regional School District,

Yakutat City School District, Chugach School District, and Copper River School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 120 percent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(7) for Adak Regional School District the area is entitled to receive 140 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(8) for Pribilof Islands School District, Aleutian Chain School District, King Cove City School District, Sand Point City School District, and Unalaska City School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 150 percent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(9) for Yukon Flats School District, Dillingham City School District, Bristol Bay Borough School District, Southwest Regional School District, Lake Peninsula School District, Lower Kuskokwim School District, Galena City School District, Kuspuk School District, Yukon-Koyukuk School District, Northwest Arctic School District, Selawik City School District, Nome City School District, Bering Straits School District, Iditarod Area School District, North Slope Borough School District, Lower Yukon School District, and St. Mary's City School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 155 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment.

(10) for Kodiak Island School District, the district is entitled to receive 116 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment. (§ 4 ch 238 SLA 1970; am § 1 ch 40 SLA 1971; am § 5 ch 81 SLA 1975; am § 12 ch 124 SLA 1975; am § 8 ch 90 SLA 1977; am §§ 3 — 6 ch 115 SLA 1978; am § 12 ch 26 SLA 1980; am § 6 ch 119 SLA 1981)

**Revisor's notes.** — The Copper River School District was added to AS 14.17.051(6) by Chapter 119, SLA 1981. As a result of a drafting error, the Copper River School District was not removed from AS 14.17.051(5).

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1977 amendment, rewrote the section.

The 1978 amendment deleted "Southeast School District" following "Annette Island School District" in paragraph (2), inserted "Southeast Island School District" in paragraph (3), deleted "Kodiak Island Borough School District" following "Pelican City School District" in paragraph (4), and added paragraph (10).

The 1980 amendment inserted "Sand Point City School District" following "King Cove City School District" in paragraph (8).

**Editor's notes.** — Section 23, ch. 26, SLA 1980, provides: "The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee shall undertake a study of the differential instruction unit values applicable to school districts under AS 14.17.051. The study shall establish the appropriate differential elements and weighting factors for instructional units and shall include a process for periodic revisions of the differential instructional unit allotment values. The committee shall submit the study and its recommendations on the study to the legislature no later than January 15, 1981."

The 1981 amendment, effective August 8, 1981, deleted "and" preceding "Chugach School District" and added "and Copper River School District" preceding "the district or area is entitled," in paragraph (6).

**Sec. 14.17.056. Base instructional unit value.** The base instructional unit value for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1982, is \$42,450. (§ 4 ch 238 SLA 1970; am § 1 ch 88 SLA 1973; am § 1 ch 140 SLA 1974; am § 6 ch 81 SLA 1975; am § 3 ch 173 SLA 1976; am § 10 ch 90 SLA 1977; am § 7 ch 115 SLA 1978; am §§ 13, 14 ch 26 SLA 1980; am § 5 ch 119 SLA 1981)

**Revisor's**  
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## APPENDIX A TO 7 AAC 44

| Community         | Community Code | Community          | Community Code |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Adak              | D              | Chignik Lake       | D              |
| Akhik             | C              | Chistochina        | D              |
| Akiachak          | E              | Chitina            | D              |
| Akiak             | E              | Chugiak            | C              |
| Akutan            | D              | Circle             | E              |
| Alakanuk          | E              | Circle Hot Springs | E              |
| Aleknagik         | D              | Clam Gulch         | C              |
| Allakaket         | F              | Clarks Point       | D              |
| Ambler            | E              | Clear              | D              |
| Anaktuvuk Pass    | F              | Cohos              | C              |
| Anchorage         | C              | Cold Bay           | D              |
| Anchor Point      | C              | College            | D              |
| Angoon            | B              | Cooper Landing     | C              |
| Aniak             | E              | Copper Center      | D              |
| Annette           | B              | Cordova            | B              |
| Anvik             | E              | Craig              | B              |
| Arctic Village    | F              | Crooked Creek      | E              |
| Atka              | C              | Curry              | C              |
| Atmauthuak        | E              |                    |                |
| Auke Bay          | A              | Deering            | F              |
|                   |                | Delta Junction     | D              |
| Barrow            | F              | Dillingham         | D              |
| Barter Island     | F              | Diomede            | E              |
| Beaver            | F              | Dot Lake           | D              |
| Belofski          | D              | Douglas            | A              |
| Bethel            | D              | Dunbar             | D              |
| Bettles           | F              |                    |                |
| Big Lake          | C              | Eagle              | D              |
| Birch Creek       | F              | Eagle River        | C              |
| Brevig Mission    | E              | Eek                | E              |
| Broad Pass        | D              | Egegik             | D              |
| Buckland          | E              | Eielson AFB        | D              |
|                   |                | Ekuak              | D              |
| Candle            | E              | Ekwok              | D              |
| Cantwell          | D              | Elfin Cove         | B              |
| Canyon City       | B              | Elim               | E              |
| Canyon Village    | F              | Elmendorf AFB      | C              |
| Cape Yakataga     | C              | Emmonak            | E              |
| Central           | E              | English            | C              |
| Chalkyitsik       | F              | Excursion Inlet    | B              |
| Chaniliut         | E              |                    |                |
| Chase             | C              | Fairbanks          | D              |
| Chefornak         | E              | False Pass         | D              |
| Chena Hot Springs | D              | Fort Greely        | D              |
| Chenega           | C              | Fortuna Ledge      | E              |
| Chevak            | E              | Fort Wainwright    | D              |
| Chickaloon        | C              | Fort Yukon         | F              |
| Chicken           | D              | Fox                | D              |
| Chignik           | D              | Funter Bay         | B              |
| Chignik Lagoon    | D              |                    |                |
|                   |                | Gakona             | D              |
|                   |                | Galena             | F              |
|                   |                | Gambell            | E              |

| Community                  | Community Code | Community          | Community Code |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Georgetown                 | E              | Kokhanok           | D              |
| Girdwood                   | C              | Kokrines           | F              |
| Glennallen                 | D              | Koliganek          | D              |
| Golovin                    | E              | Kongiganak         | E              |
| Goodnews Bay               | E              | Kotlik             | E              |
| Grayling                   | E              | Kotzebue           | E              |
| Gruen                      | C              | Koyuk              | E              |
| Gulkana                    | D              | Koyukuk            | F              |
|                            |                | Kwethluk           | E              |
| Haines                     | A              | Kwigillingok       | E              |
| Halibut Cove               | C              |                    |                |
| Hawk Inlet                 | B              | Larsen Bay         | C              |
| Haycock                    | E              | Levelock           | D              |
| Healy                      | D              | Lime Village       | E              |
| Holikachuk                 | E              | Livengood          | D              |
| Holy Cross                 | E              |                    |                |
| Homer                      | C              | Manley Hot Springs | E              |
| Hoonah                     | B              | Manokotak          | D              |
| Hooper Bay                 | E              | Medfra             | F              |
| Hope                       | C              | Mekoryuk           | E              |
| Hughes                     | F              | Mentasta Lake      | D              |
| Huslia                     | F              | Metlakatla         | B              |
| Hydaburg                   | B              | Miller House       | D              |
| Hyder                      | B              | Minchumina Lake    | F              |
|                            |                | Minto              | F              |
| Igiugik                    | D              | Moose Pass         | C              |
| Iliamna                    | D              | Mt. Edgecumbe      | A              |
| Indian                     | C              | Mountain View      | C              |
| Ivanof Bay                 | D              | Mountain Village   | E              |
|                            |                | Myers Chuck        | B              |
| Juneau                     | A              | McGrath            | E              |
|                            |                | McKinley Park      | D              |
| Kake                       | B              |                    |                |
| Kaktovik                   | F              | Nabesna            | D              |
| Kalskag (Lower)            | E              | Naknek             | D              |
| Kalskag (Upper)            | E              | Napaimiut          | E              |
| Kaltag                     | F              | Napakiaik          | E              |
| Karluk                     | C              | Napaskiak          | E              |
| Kasaan                     | B              | Nenana             | D              |
| Kasigluk                   | E              | Newhalen           | D              |
| Kasilof                    | C              | New Stuyahok       | D              |
| Kenai                      | C              | Newtok             | E              |
| Kenny Lake (lower Tonsina) | D              | Nickolai           | E              |
| Ketchikan                  | A              | Nikolski           | D              |
| Kiana                      | F              | Nightmute          | E              |
| King Cove                  | D              | Ninilchik          | C              |
| King Salmon                | D              | Noatak             | E              |
| Kipnuk                     | E              | Nome               | D              |
| Kivalina                   | E              | Nondalton          | D              |
| Klawock                    | B              | Noorvik            | E              |
| Klukwan                    | B              | Northeast Cape     | E              |
| Kobuk                      | E              | North Pole         | D              |
| Kodiak                     | B              | Northway           | D              |

| Community                   | Community Code | Community               | Community Code |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Nulato                      | F              | Sheldon Point           | E              |
| Nuiqsat                     | F              | Shishmaref              | E              |
| Nunapitchuk                 | E              | Shungnak                | E              |
|                             |                | Sitka                   | A              |
| Ohlsenakale (Portage Creek) | D              | Skagway                 | A              |
| Old Harbor                  | C              | Skwentna                | D              |
| Oscarville                  | E              | Slana                   | D              |
| Ouzinkie                    | C              | Sleetmute               | E              |
|                             |                | Soldotna                | C              |
| Palmer                      | C              | South Naknek            | D              |
| Pavloff Harbor              | D              | Spenard                 | C              |
| Paxson                      | D              | Squaw Harbor            | D              |
| Pedro Bay                   | D              | Stebbins                | E              |
| Pelican                     | B              | Sterling                | C              |
| Perryville                  | D              | Stevens Village         | F              |
| Petersburg                  | A              | Stony River             | E              |
| Pilot Point                 | D              | Susitna                 | D              |
| Pilot Station               | E              | Sutton                  | C              |
| Pitka's Point               | E              |                         |                |
| Platinum                    | E              | Takotna                 | F              |
| Point Baker                 | B              | Talkeetna               | C              |
| Point Hope                  | E              | Tanacross               | D              |
| Point Lay                   | F              | Tanana                  | F              |
| Portage                     | C              | Tatitlek                | C              |
| Port Alexander              | B              | Teller                  | E              |
| Port Alsworth               | D              | Tenakee                 | B              |
| Port Chilkoot               | A              | Tetlin                  | D              |
| Port Graham                 | C              | Togiak                  | D              |
| Port Heiden                 | D              | Tok                     | D              |
| Port Lions (Afognak)        | C              | Toksook Bay             | E              |
| Port Protection             | B              | Tonsina                 | D              |
| Pribilof Islands            | D              | Trapper's Creek         | C              |
|                             |                | Tuluksak                | E              |
| Quinhagak                   | E              | Tuntutuliak             | E              |
|                             |                | Tununak                 | E              |
| Rampart                     | F              | Tuxekan                 | B              |
| Red Devil                   | E              | Twin Hills              | D              |
| Richardson (Fort)           | C              | Tyonek                  | C              |
| Ruby                        | F              |                         |                |
| Russian Mission             | E              | Ugashik                 | D              |
|                             |                | Unalakleet              | E              |
| Saint George                | D              | Unalaska (Dutch Harbor) | D              |
| Saint Marys                 | E              | Unga                    | D              |
| St. Michaels                | E              | Usibelli                | D              |
| St. Paul Island             | D              |                         |                |
| Sand Point                  | D              | Valdez                  | B              |
| Savoonga                    | E              | Venetie                 | F              |
| Scammon Bay                 | E              |                         |                |
| Selawik                     | E              | Wainwright              | F              |
| Seldovia                    | C              | Wales                   | E              |
| Seward                      | B              | Ward Cove               | A              |
| Shageluk                    | E              | Wasilla                 | C              |
| Shaktolik                   | E              | White Mountain          | E              |

| Community | Community Code |
|-----------|----------------|
| Whittier  | B              |
| Willow    | C              |
| Wiseman   | F              |
| Wrangell  | A              |
| Yakutat   | B              |

Note: Households that are heated with natural gas are, with the exception of those located in Barrow, assigned the letter preceding the letter assigned to the community as a whole. Those located in Barrow are assigned the letter D. (Editor's Note: See 7 AAC 44.080.)

#### CHAPTER 45. AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

##### Section

- 10. Property retention
- 20. Relationship to a dependent child
- 30. (Repealed)
- 40. Proof of age and unborn child
- 50. (Repealed)
- 60. (Repealed)
- 70. Initial determination period
- 80. Subsequent determination period
- 90. Changes in circumstances
- 100. Special supplemental payments
- 110. Reporting changes
- 120. Reporting income
- 130. Work expenses and deductions
- 900. Definitions

**7 AAC 45.010. PROPERTY RETENTION.** (a) A family or child otherwise eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children may retain real or personal property as follows, up to the following limitations:

(1) a home providing shelter for the applicant or recipient and the land on which it is situated, with no maximum value;

(2) income-producing real or personal property, with no maximum value; however, all income derived from such property will be taken into consideration in determining the recipient's need;

(3) boats, cars and snowmobiles, with no maximum value;

(4) ordinary household and personal effects;

(5) not more than \$500 in cash or on deposit for any Aid to Families with Dependent Children family unit;

(6) other personal property, including loan or cash value of insurance, non-income-producing real property other than the home, or any combination of real and personal property not to exceed a current market value of \$1,000 for any Aid to Families with Dependent Children family unit; current monthly payments of Supplemental Security Income, Adult Public Assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent

**MAXIMUMS FOR ENERGY ASSISTANCE GRANTS BY COMMUNITY CODE**

**Community Code**

**Grant Maximum**

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| A | \$450 |
| B | 500   |
| C | 525   |
| D | 650   |
| E | 725   |
| F | 775   |



**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY**

Pouch Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

April 11, 1985

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:**

**FROM:** Eric Laschever  
Legislative Analyst

**RE:** Composition, Compensation and Work Schedule of State  
Boards and Commissions, Research Request 85-255

At your request, I have prepared a comparison of State boards and commissions which addresses the following topics: number of members, number of days spent meeting annually, compensation of members and budgets of the organizations.

There are over 100 State boards and commissions. The Office of Boards and Commissions of the Governor's Office conducted a comprehensive survey of these organizations from October 1983 to February 1984. While the information which follows is at least a year old, it is the only comprehensive information which exists.

Attachment A presents a summary of the composition of Alaska's boards and commissions. The size of these organizations range from three to twenty-one members. The average size of these organizations is eight members.

Attachment B presents a summary of the number of days spent meeting annually. The survey requested information on the number of meetings per year, the number of days spent meeting by the full organization and the number of panel and subcommittee hearings and meetings. Ninety-six organizations provided information on the first topic. The number of meetings ranged from 1 to 125; the average number of meetings was seven meetings per year. Ninety-nine organizations provided information on the second topic. The number of days spent in meetings ranged from 1 to 92; the average number of days was 11 days. Fifty-three organizations provided information on the third topic. The number of panel and subcommittee meetings ranged from 1 to 120; the average number of such meetings was nine. These figures exclude commissions such as the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission which is a State agency that operates continuously. All but 14 of the organizations that provided information on compensation indicated that their members received only per diem and travel expenses. The following three organizations are

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full-time State agencies: the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and the Alaska Public Utilities Commission. Commissioners for these organizations receive salaries. The compensation, in addition to travel and per diem, received by members of the remaining eleven organizations is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Compensation For Board and Commission Members  
In Addition to Per Diem and Transportation

| <u>Organization</u>                                    | <u>Compensation</u>                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Boards of Fisheries and Game                           | \$150.00/day for regular meetings<br>\$100.00/day for other meetings     |
| Alaska Housing Finance Corporation                     | \$100.00/day                                                             |
| Alaska Industrial Development Authority                | \$100.00/meeting                                                         |
| Medical Indemnity Corporation                          | \$200.00/day at full board meeting<br>\$100.00/day at committee meetings |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Board            | \$50.00/day for hearings                                                 |
| Parole Board                                           | \$100.00/day                                                             |
| Board of Trustees, Alaska Permanent Fund               | \$400.00/day                                                             |
| Public Employees and Teachers' Disability Review Board | Physician members receive<br>\$250/hour per AS 39.36.010 (e)             |
| Alaska Public Offices Commission                       | \$50.00/day                                                              |
| Alaska Workers' Compensation Board                     | \$50.00/day                                                              |

Source: Office of Boards and Commission

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According to Carol Derfner, the Governor's Special Assistant for Boards and Commissions, a number of board and commission members have noted that per diem and travel reimbursement are insufficient to cover actual expenses. She adds that members often lose income from their jobs while attending their meetings and that loss of income is often the reason that people turn down appointments to these organizations.

Attachment C contains a summary of the FY 84 budgets for all boards and commissions. A number of organizations are unfunded; budgets of the funded organizations range from \$1,600 to over \$14 million.

Please contact us if we can provide further information.

EL

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Composition of Boards and Commissions

## COMPOSITION OF ALASKA'S BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| I. D.<br>KEY | BOARD<br>STATUS | BOARD/COMM        | TOTAL<br>MEMBERS | VACANT<br>POS. | CAUC | AK<br>NAT | HISP | BLACK | ASIAN | OTHER | MALE | FEMALE | URBAN | RURAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1            | DORMANT         | ADMIN OF JUSTIC   | 13               |                |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |
| 2            |                 | AG ACTION COUNC   | 5                |                |      |           |      |       |       |       | 5    |        | 1     | 4     |
| 3            |                 | AG REVOLV LN FD   | 5                |                |      |           |      |       |       |       | 5    |        | 1     | 4     |
| 4            |                 | ALCOHOL BEV BD    | 5                |                | 5    |           |      |       |       |       | 4    | 1      | 2     | 1     |
| 5            |                 | ALCOHOLISM, REV   | 9                | 2              | 3    | 3         |      |       | 1     |       | 3    | 4      | 7     |       |
| 6            |                 | ARCH, ENGR, SURVE | 9                | 2              | 7    |           |      |       |       |       | 6    | 1      | 7     |       |
| 7            |                 | ARTS, ST COUNCI   | 11               |                | 10   | 1         |      |       |       |       | 5    | 6      | 7     | 4     |
| 8            |                 | ASSESSMENT REV    | 5                | 1              | 4    |           |      |       |       |       | 4    |        | 2     | 2     |
| 9            | DORMANT         | ATHLETIC COMM     | 4                | 2              | 2    |           |      |       |       |       | 2    |        | 2     |       |
| 10           |                 | BALD EAGLE PRES   | 12               |                | 7    | 5         |      |       |       |       | 11   | 1      | 4     | 8     |
| 11           |                 | BAR, BRD OF GOV   | 12               | 1              | 11   |           |      |       |       |       | 7    | 4      | 11    |       |
| 12           |                 | BARBER & HAIRDR   | 5                |                | 4    |           | 1    |       |       |       | 2    | 3      | 5     |       |
| 13           |                 | BLOCK GRANTS      | 11               | 4              | 6    | 1         |      |       |       |       | 4    | 3      | 4     | 3     |
| 14           |                 | CATASTROPHIC IL   | 3                |                |      |           |      |       |       |       | 2    | 1      | 3     |       |
| 15           |                 | CHIROPRACTIC EX   | 5                |                | 5    |           |      |       |       |       | 4    | 1      | 4     | 1     |
| 16           |                 | COASTAL POLICY    | 15               |                | 11   | 4         |      |       |       |       | 12   | 3      | 10    | 5     |
| 17           |                 | CODE REVISION     | 8                | 1              | 7    |           |      |       |       |       | 7    |        | 7     |       |
| 18           |                 | COMM FISH ENTRY   | 3                |                | 3    |           |      |       |       |       | 3    |        | 3     |       |
| 19           |                 | CFAB              | 7                |                |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |
| 20           |                 | CONTRL SUBSTANC   | 9                |                |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |
| 21           |                 | CORRECTIONAL IN   | 7                |                | 7    |           |      |       |       |       | 6    | 1      | 6     | 1     |
| 22           | DORMANT         | CULTURAL FACILI   | 5                |                |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |
| 23           |                 | DENTAL EXAMINER   | 7                |                | 7    |           |      |       |       |       | 6    | 1      |       |       |
| 24           |                 | DISPENSING OPTI   | 5                | 1              | 4    |           |      |       |       |       | 3    | 1      | 3     | 1     |
| 25           |                 | DOM VIOL & SEX    | 7                |                | 6    |           |      |       | 1     |       | 3    | 4      | 6     | 1     |
| 26           |                 | DRUG ABUSE        | 12               | 6              |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |
| 27           |                 | EDUCATION COMM    | 7                |                |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |
| 28           |                 | EDUCATION, BRD    | 7                |                | 5    | 2         |      |       |       |       | 4    | 3      | 4     | 3     |
| 29           |                 | ELECTRICAL EXAM   | 3                |                | 3    |           |      |       |       |       | 3    |        |       |       |
| 30           |                 | EMERG MED SERVI   | 11               | 2              | 8    | 1         |      |       |       |       | 5    | 4      | 4     | 5     |
| 31           |                 | EMPLOY HANDICAP   | 12               |                | 12   |           |      |       |       |       | 6    | 6      |       |       |
| 32           |                 | EMPLOY SECURITY   | 5                |                | 4    |           |      |       |       | 1     | 5    |        | 4     | 1     |
| 33           |                 |                   |                  |                |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |
| 34           |                 |                   |                  |                |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |
| 35           |                 | FEDERAL AREAS     | 16               |                | 15   | 1         |      |       |       |       | 13   | 3      | 13    | 3     |
| 36           |                 | FISHERIES BOARD   | 7                |                | 5    | 2         |      |       |       |       | 7    |        | 2     | 5     |
| 37           |                 | FISHERMENS FUND   | 6                | 1              | 3    | 1         |      |       |       |       | 5    |        | 1     | 4     |
| 38           |                 | FORESTRY BOARD    | 14               | 6              | 13   | 1         |      |       |       |       | 14   |        |       |       |
| 39           |                 | GAME BOARD        | 7                |                | 4    | 2         |      |       |       | 1     | 6    | 1      | 4     | 3     |
| 40           |                 | GEOGRAPHIC BRD    | 8                |                |      |           |      |       |       |       | 6    | 2      | 8     |       |
| 41           |                 | GUIDE LICENSING   | 7                | 1              | 4    | 2         |      |       |       |       | 5    | 1      | 4     | 2     |
| 42           |                 | HANDICAP&GIFTED   | 18               |                | 17   | 1         |      |       |       |       | 10   | 8      | 13    | 5     |
| 43           |                 |                   |                  |                |      |           |      |       |       |       |      |        |       |       |

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|----|---------|-----------------|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|
| 44 |         | HISTORIC SITES  | 7  |   | 6  | 1 |   |   | 4  | 3 | 7  |   |
| 45 |         | HISTORICAL COMM | 6  |   | 5  | 1 |   |   | 4  | 2 | 5  | 1 |
| 46 |         | HISTORICAL RECO | 7  |   | 7  |   |   |   | 5  | 2 | 7  |   |
| 47 |         | HOUSING AUTHORI | 5  |   | 4  |   | 1 |   | 3  | 2 | 5  |   |
| 48 |         | HOUSING FINANCE | 5  |   | 5  |   |   |   | 4  | 1 | 4  | 1 |
| 49 |         | HUMAN RIGHTS    | 7  |   | 1  | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4  | 3 | 5  | 2 |
| 50 |         | HUMANITIES FORU | 13 |   | 7  | 5 |   | 1 |    |   |    |   |
| 51 |         | INDUSTRIAL DEVE | 5  | 1 | 3  | 1 |   |   | 4  |   | 4  |   |
| 52 | DORMANT | INT'L TRADE COM |    |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |
| 53 |         | JOB TRAINING    | 15 |   | 10 | 3 |   | 2 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| 54 |         | JUDICIAL CONDOC | 9  | 1 | 7  | 1 |   |   | 5  | 3 | 7  | 1 |
| 55 |         | JUDICIAL COUNCI | 7  |   | 6  | 1 |   |   | 4  | 3 | 6  | 1 |
| 56 |         | JUVENILE JUSTIC | 15 | 1 | 12 | 2 |   |   | 7  | 7 | 11 | 3 |
| 57 |         | LABOR RELATIONS | 3  |   | 1  | 1 |   | 1 | 2  | 1 | 2  | 1 |
| 58 |         | LAND USE COUNCI | 14 |   | 12 |   |   | 2 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| 59 | DORMANT | LAW OF THE SEA  | 6  |   | 5  | 1 |   |   | 6  |   |    | 6 |
| 60 |         | LIBRARIES       | 12 |   | 10 | 1 |   | 1 | 6  | 6 |    |   |
| 61 |         | LITTER CONTROL  | 7  | 1 | 5  | 1 |   |   | 3  | 3 | 6  |   |
| 62 |         | LOCAL BOUNDARY  | 5  | 1 | 3  | 1 |   |   | 2  | 2 | 2  | 2 |
| 63 |         | MARINE PILOTS   | 7  |   | 7  |   |   |   | 7  |   | 7  |   |
| 64 |         | MEDICAID RATE   | 5  | 2 | 3  |   |   |   | 1  | 2 |    |   |
| 65 |         | MEDICAL BOARD   | 7  | 1 | 6  |   |   |   | 6  |   | 6  |   |
| 66 |         |                 |    |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |
| 67 |         | MEDICAL FACILIT | 7  | 1 | 5  | 1 |   |   | 4  | 2 | 5  |   |
| 68 |         | MEDICAL INDEMN  | 9  |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |
| 69 |         | MENTAL HEALTH   | 12 | 3 | 8  | 1 |   |   | 5  | 4 | 4  | 5 |
| 70 |         | MUNICIPAL BOND  | 5  |   | 5  |   |   |   | 4  | 1 | 5  |   |
| 71 |         | NURSING HOME AD | 5  | 2 | 3  |   |   |   |    | 3 | 3  |   |
| 72 |         | NURSING BOARD   | 7  | 1 | 6  |   |   |   | 1  | 6 | 4  | 3 |
| 73 |         | OCCUPATIONAL S  | 3  |   | 3  |   |   |   | 3  |   | 2  | 1 |
| 74 |         | OIL & GAS CONS  | 3  |   | 3  |   |   |   | 3  |   | 3  |   |
| 75 |         | OLDER ALASKANS  | 11 | 1 | 8  | 1 | 1 |   | 3  | 7 | 8  | 2 |
| 76 |         | OPTOMETRY       | 5  | 1 | 4  |   |   |   | 3  | 1 | 1  | 2 |
| 77 |         | PACIFIC FISHER  | 3  |   | 3  |   |   |   | 3  |   | 3  |   |
| 78 |         | PARK & MONUMEN  | 21 |   |    | 1 |   |   |    |   |    |   |
| 79 |         | PAROLE BOARD    | 5  |   | 3  | 1 | 1 |   | 4  | 1 | 5  |   |
| 80 |         | PERMANENT FUND  | 6  |   | 6  |   |   |   | 6  |   | 6  |   |
| 81 |         | PERSONNEL BRD   | 3  |   | 1  | 1 | 1 |   | 2  | 1 | 2  | 1 |
| 82 |         | PHARMACY BOARD  | 7  |   | 7  |   |   |   | 5  | 2 | 7  |   |
| 83 |         | PHYSICAL THERA  | 5  |   | 5  |   |   |   | 3  | 2 | 5  |   |
| 84 |         | PIONEER'S HOME  | 7  |   | 6  | 1 |   |   | 4  | 3 | 4  | 3 |
| 85 |         | POLICE STANDARD | 9  | 2 | 5  | 1 |   |   | 6  | 1 | 5  | 2 |
| 86 |         | POSTSECONDARY E | 13 | 1 | 9  | 3 |   |   | 6  | 6 | 8  | 4 |
| 87 |         | POWER AUTHORITY | 7  |   | 7  |   |   |   | 6  | 1 | 7  |   |
| 88 |         | PRIVATE INDUSTA | 14 |   | 11 | 3 |   |   | 9  | 5 | 6  | 8 |
| 89 |         | PRO TEACH PRAC  | 9  |   | 9  |   |   |   | 5  | 4 | 6  | 3 |
| 90 |         | PSYCHOLOGISTS   | 5  |   | 5  |   |   |   | 3  | 2 | 5  |   |
| 91 |         | PUB ACCOUNTANTS | 7  |   | 7  |   |   |   | 3  | 2 |    |   |
| 92 |         | PUBLIC BRFOADCA | 9  | 3 | 5  | 1 |   |   | 3  | 3 | 2  | 4 |

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|     |         |                 |    |    |    |  |    |   |    |    |    |    |
|-----|---------|-----------------|----|----|----|--|----|---|----|----|----|----|
| 93  |         | PUB EMPL/TCHRS  | 5  | 2  | 3  |  |    |   | 3  |    | 2  | 1  |
| 94  |         | PUB EMP RETIREM | 5  | 1  | 3  |  | 1  |   | 4  |    | 4  |    |
| 95  |         | PUB OFFICE COMM | 5  |    | 4  |  | 1  |   |    |    |    |    |
| 96  |         | PUB UTIL COMM   | 5  |    | 5  |  |    |   | 2  | 3  |    |    |
| 97  | DORMANT | RAILROAD TRANSF | 7  |    | 7  |  |    |   | 5  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
| 98  |         | REAL ESTATE     | 7  |    | 5  |  | 1  | 1 | 4  | 3  | 7  |    |
| 99  |         | REGENTS, U/A    | 11 |    | 9  |  | 1  |   | 7  | 3  |    |    |
| 100 |         | RESOURCES CORP  | 5  | 2  | 2  |  | 1  |   | 3  |    | 3  |    |
| 101 |         | ROYALTY OIL&GAS | 6  | 2  |    |  |    |   |    |    |    |    |
| 102 |         | RURAL AK TV     | 14 |    | 2  |  | 11 | 1 | 10 | 4  | 3  | 11 |
| 103 | DORMANT | RURAL DEVELOPME | 16 |    | 10 |  | 6  |   | 9  | 1  | 10 | 6  |
| 104 |         | SAFETY ADVISORY | 13 |    | 12 |  |    | 1 | 13 |    | 13 |    |
| 105 | DORMANT | SCIENCE & TECHN | 7  |    |    |  |    |   |    |    |    |    |
| 106 |         | SEAFOOD MARKET  | 18 |    | 15 |  | 3  |   | 17 | 1  | 15 | 3  |
| 107 | DORMANT | SILVER ANNIVERS | 7  |    |    |  |    |   |    |    |    |    |
| 108 |         | SOIL CONSERVATI | 6  | 2  | 3  |  | 2  |   |    |    | 1  | 4  |
| 109 |         | STATEWIDE HLTH  | 19 | 1  |    |  |    |   | 10 | 9  | 10 | 9  |
| 110 | DORMANT | SURFACE MINING  |    |    |    |  |    |   |    |    |    |    |
| 111 |         | TCHR'S RETIREM  | 5  |    | 5  |  |    |   | 3  | 2  | 4  | 1  |
| 112 | DORMANT | TOURISM ADVISOR | 11 |    |    |  |    |   |    |    |    |    |
| 113 |         | TRANSP COMM     | 3  |    |    |  |    |   | 3  |    | 3  |    |
| 114 | DORMANT | TRANSP PLANNING | 9  |    | 8  |  | 1  |   | 7  | 2  | 5  | 4  |
| 115 | DORMANT | TRANSP SAFETY   | 15 | 15 |    |  |    |   |    |    |    |    |
| 116 |         | VETERINARY EXAM | 5  |    | 5  |  |    |   | 2  | 3  | 3  | 2  |
| 117 |         | VIOLENT CRIMES  | 3  |    | 3  |  |    |   | 2  | 1  | 3  |    |
| 118 |         | VOC & CAREER    | 20 |    | 18 |  | 2  |   | 10 | 10 | 11 | 19 |
| 119 |         | WATER & WASTEWA | 8  |    | 8  |  |    |   | 8  |    | 8  |    |
| 120 |         | WATER RESOURCE  | 9  | 2  | 7  |  |    |   | 5  | 2  | 6  | 1  |
| 121 |         | W. COMM HIGH E  | 3  |    | 3  |  |    |   | 2  | 1  | 3  |    |
| 122 |         | WOMEN'S COMMISS | 10 |    | 6  |  | 3  | 1 |    | 10 | 5  | 5  |
| 123 |         | WOOD-TIKCHIK    | 7  |    | 4  |  | 3  |   | 6  | 1  | 6  | 1  |
| 124 |         | WORKER'S COMP   | 9  |    |    |  |    |   | 5  | 3  | 7  | 1  |

|            |         |       |        |        |      |       |      |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|------|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| TOTALS     | 964     | 80    | 608    | 96     | 5    | 14    | 7    | 2      | 529    | 226    | 502    | 198    |
| PERCENTAGE | 100.00% | 8.30% | 83.06% | 13.11% | .68% | 1.91% | .96% | .00273 | 70.07% | 29.93% | 71.71% | 28.29% |

PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MARCH 1984)

NOTE: Information was provided by boards and commissions on a voluntary basis.

300000

ATTACHMENT B

Number of Meetings

Number of Meetings for  
Boards and Commissions

| <u>Organization</u>                                                         | <u># of Board<br/>Meetings<br/>per year</u> | <u># of days<br/>per year</u> | <u># of subcom-<br/>mittee meet-<br/>ings and hearings</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Administration<br>of Justice                                                | Dormant                                     |                               |                                                            |
| Agriculture<br>Action Council                                               | 6                                           | 6                             | NA                                                         |
| Agriculture Revolving<br>Loan Fund                                          | 25                                          | 19                            | 6                                                          |
| Alcoholic Beverage<br>Control Board                                         | 11                                          | 11-14                         | NA                                                         |
| Review Board on<br>Alcoholism                                               | 3                                           | 13                            | 0                                                          |
| Board of Registration<br>for Architects,<br>Engineers and Land<br>Surveyors | 5                                           | 10                            | 2                                                          |
| Alaska State<br>Council on the Arts                                         | 4-5                                         | 12-15                         | 4-6                                                        |
| State Assessment<br>Review Board                                            | 1                                           | 2                             | 0                                                          |
| Athletic Commission                                                         | Dormant                                     |                               |                                                            |
| Alaska Chilkat<br>Bald Eagle Reserve<br>Advisory Council                    | 12                                          | 12                            | 4-6                                                        |
| Alaska Bar<br>Association                                                   | 6                                           | 18                            | 0                                                          |
| Block Grants<br>Advisory Committee                                          | 2                                           | 4-6                           | 0                                                          |
| Catastrophic Illness<br>Committee                                           | 4                                           | 4                             | 0                                                          |
| Board of Chiropractic<br>Examiners                                          | 3-4                                         | 4                             | 1                                                          |

**Number of Meetings for  
Boards and Commissions**

| <u>Organization</u>                                      | <u># of Board<br/>Meetings<br/>per year</u> | <u># of days<br/>per year</u> | <u># of subcom-<br/>mittee meet-<br/>ings and hearings</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Coastal Policy Council                                   | 4                                           | 10                            | 0                                                          |
| Code Revision Commission                                 | 10                                          | 14                            | 0                                                          |
| Controlled Substance<br>Advisory Committee               | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Correctional Industries<br>Commission                    | 4                                           | 8                             | 4                                                          |
| Board of Dental<br>Examiners                             | 4                                           | 8                             | 2                                                          |
| Board of Dispensing<br>Opticians                         | 2                                           | 2                             | 0                                                          |
| Council on Domestic Violence<br>and Sexual Assault       | 4                                           | 12                            | 1                                                          |
| Governor's Review Board<br>on Drug Abuse                 | 3                                           | 13                            | 0                                                          |
| State Board of Education                                 | 10-11                                       | 20-25                         | 5-10                                                       |
| Board of Electrical<br>Examiners                         | 4                                           | 16                            | 0                                                          |
| State Advisory Council on<br>Emergency Medical Services  | 2                                           | 4                             | 12                                                         |
| Governor's Committee on<br>Employment of the Handicapped | 4                                           | 4                             | 10                                                         |
| Employment Security<br>Advisory Committee                | 2-3                                         | 8                             | 0                                                          |
| Citizens' Advisory<br>Committee on Federal Areas         | 4                                           | 4                             | NA                                                         |
| Board of Fisheries                                       | 2                                           | 30                            | 10                                                         |
| Fishermen's Fund Advisory<br>and Appeals Council         | 2                                           | 7                             | 0                                                          |
| Board of Forestry                                        | 4                                           | 6-8                           | 0                                                          |

Number of Meetings for  
Boards and Commissions

| <u>Organization</u>                                  | <u># of Board<br/>Meetings<br/>per year</u> | <u># of days<br/>per year</u> | <u># of subcom-<br/>mittee meet-<br/>ings and hearings</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Board of Game                                        | 2                                           | 26                            | 2                                                          |
| Geographic Names Board                               | 2-4                                         | 2-4                           | 0                                                          |
| Guide Licenses and<br>Control Board                  | 2                                           | 10                            | 4                                                          |
| Governor's Council for<br>the Handicapped and Gifted | 3                                           | 6                             | 10                                                         |
| Historic Sites<br>Advisory Commission                | 2-4                                         | 3-8                           | 0                                                          |
| Alaska Historical<br>Commission                      | 3-4                                         | 8                             | 0                                                          |
| State Historical Records<br>Advisory Board           | 0-2                                         | 1                             | 0                                                          |
| Alaska State<br>Housing Authority                    | 4                                           | 12                            | 8                                                          |
| Alaska Housing<br>Finance Corporation                | 16                                          | 16                            | 0                                                          |
| State Commission for<br>Human Rites                  | 4                                           | 11                            | 4-5                                                        |
| Humanities Forum                                     | 4                                           | 8                             | 0                                                          |
| Alaska Industrial<br>Development Authority           | 36                                          | 8                             | 5                                                          |
| International Trade<br>Commission                    | Dormant                                     |                               |                                                            |
| Job Training<br>Coordinating Council                 | 4                                           | 6                             | 6                                                          |
| Commission on<br>Judicial Conduct                    | 4                                           | 4-8                           | NA                                                         |
| Judicial Council                                     | 4                                           | 8                             | 4                                                          |
| Juvenile Justice<br>Advisory Board                   | 2                                           | 3-4                           | 12                                                         |

Number of Meetings for  
Boards and Commissions

| <u>Organization</u>                                           | <u># of Board<br/>Meetings<br/>per year</u> | <u># of days<br/>per year</u> | <u># of subcom-<br/>mittee meet-<br/>ings and hearings</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Labor Relations Agency                                        | 15-20                                       | 30-35                         | NA                                                         |
| Land Use Advisory Committee                                   | 4                                           | 6-8                           | 0                                                          |
| Commission on the Law<br>of the Sea Conference                | Dormant                                     |                               |                                                            |
| Advisory Council on<br>Libraries                              | 2-3                                         | 2-3                           | 0                                                          |
| Litter Reduction and<br>Resource Recovery<br>Advisory Council | 4-6                                         | 6-8                           | 3-4                                                        |
| Local Boundary Commission                                     | 13                                          | 13                            | NA                                                         |
| Board of Marine Pilots                                        | 2                                           | 4                             | 0                                                          |
| Medicaid Rate Commission                                      | 24                                          | 24                            | NA                                                         |
| State Medical Board<br>Commerce & Economic<br>Development     | 4                                           | 8                             | 2                                                          |
| State Medical Board                                           | 6-8                                         | 8                             | 1                                                          |
| Medical Care Advisory                                         | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Alaska Medical<br>Facility Authority                          | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Medical Indemnity<br>Corporation                              | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Governor's Mental Health<br>Advisory Council                  | 4                                           | 8                             | 2                                                          |
| Alaska Municipal Bond Bank                                    | 5                                           | 5                             | 0                                                          |
| Nursing Home Administrators                                   | 1                                           | 1                             | 0                                                          |
| Alaska Board of Nursing                                       | 4                                           | 11                            | 4                                                          |
| Occupational Safety &<br>Health Review Board                  | 2                                           | 0                             | 6                                                          |

**Number of Meetings for  
Boards and Commissions**

| <u>Organization</u>                                        | <u># of Board<br/>Meetings<br/>per year</u> | <u># of days<br/>per year</u> | <u># of subcom-<br/>mittee meet-<br/>ings and hearings</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oil & Gas Conservation<br>Commission                       |                                             | Full-Time Staff               |                                                            |
| Older Alaskans Commission                                  | 6                                           | 20                            | 10                                                         |
| Board of Examiners in<br>Optometry                         | 2                                           | 1                             | 0                                                          |
| Pacific Marine Fisheries<br>Commission                     | 1                                           | 3                             | 2                                                          |
| Parks & Monuments                                          | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Board of Trustees<br>Permanent Fund                        | 7                                           | 8                             | 5                                                          |
| Personnel Board                                            | 4                                           | 4                             | 0                                                          |
| Board of Pharmacy                                          | 3                                           | 6                             | 0                                                          |
| State Physical Therapy<br>Board                            | 2-3                                         | 2-3                           | 1                                                          |
| Alaska Pioneers' Home<br>Advisory Board                    | 2                                           | 15-16                         |                                                            |
| Alaska Police Standards Council                            | 4                                           | 8                             | 0                                                          |
| Alaska Commission on Post-<br>secondary Education          | 4                                           | 8                             | 2                                                          |
| Alaska Power Authority                                     | 12                                          | 12                            | 36                                                         |
| Alaska Statewide Private<br>Industry Council               | 4                                           | 2                             | 7                                                          |
| Alaska State Professional<br>Teaching Practices Commission | 3-4                                         | 10                            | 4-5                                                        |
| Psychologist & Psychological<br>Associate Examiners        | 4                                           | 6                             | 0                                                          |
| Board of Public Accounting                                 | 4                                           | 6                             | 2                                                          |
| Alaska Public Broadcasting<br>Commission                   | 4-6                                         | 4-6                           | 3-5                                                        |

Number of Meetings for  
Boards and Commissions

| <u>Organization</u>                                    | <u># of Board<br/>Meetings<br/>per year</u> | <u># of days<br/>per year</u> | <u># of subcom-<br/>mittee meet-<br/>ings and hearings</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Public Employees & Teachers<br>Disability Review Board | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Alaska Public Employees<br>Retirement Board            | 2                                           | 6                             | NA                                                         |
| Alaska Public Offices<br>Commission                    | 6                                           | 12                            | 0                                                          |
| Alaska Public Utilities<br>Commission                  | NA                                          | 92                            | NA                                                         |
| Alaska Railroad<br>Advisory Commission                 | NA                                          | 5                             | 5                                                          |
| Real Estate Commission                                 | 6                                           | 12                            | 6-12                                                       |
| U of A Board of Regents                                | 8                                           | 8                             | 8                                                          |
| Alaska Resources Corporation                           | 12                                          | 12                            | NA                                                         |
| Alaska Royalty Oil & Gas<br>Development Advisory Board | 7                                           | 7                             | 2                                                          |
| Rural Alaska TV Network<br>Council                     | 4                                           | 4-8                           | 0                                                          |
| Rural Development Council                              | 6-10                                        | 15                            | 6                                                          |
| Alaska Safety Advisory Council                         | 3                                           | 3                             | 20                                                         |
| Alaska Seafood Marketing<br>Institute                  | 4                                           | 6                             | 60                                                         |
| Silver Anniversary<br>Commission                       | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Alaska Soil &<br>Water Conservation                    | 4                                           | 4                             | 2                                                          |
| Alaska Statewide Health<br>Coordinating Council        | 4                                           | 4                             | 8                                                          |
| Surface Mining                                         | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |

Number of Meetings for  
Boards and Commissions

| <u>Organization</u>                                                     | <u># of Board<br/>Meetings<br/>per year</u> | <u># of days<br/>per year</u> | <u># of subcom-<br/>mittee meet-<br/>ings and hearings</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alaska Teachers<br>Retirement Board                                     | 2                                           | 6                             | NA                                                         |
| Tourism Advisory                                                        | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Alaska Transportation Commission                                        |                                             | Continuous                    |                                                            |
| Transportation Planning<br>Council                                      | 4                                           | 8                             | 0                                                          |
| Governor's Commission on<br>Transportation Safety                       | NA                                          | NA                            | NA                                                         |
| Board of Veterinary<br>Examiners                                        | 3                                           | 3                             | 4                                                          |
| Violent Crimes<br>Compensation Board                                    | 3-4                                         | 4                             | 8                                                          |
| Alaska State Advisory Council<br>on Vocational Career Education         | 4                                           | 6                             | 0                                                          |
| Water Wastewater Operator<br>Training & Certification<br>Advisory Board | 1-2                                         | 2                             | 0                                                          |
| Alaska Water Resources Board                                            | 2                                           | 1-2                           | 1                                                          |
| Western Interstate<br>Commission on Higher Education                    | 2                                           | 6                             | 0                                                          |
| Alaska Women's Commission                                               | 4                                           | 8                             | 20                                                         |
| Woodtikchik State Park                                                  | 3                                           | 3                             | 2                                                          |
| Alaska Workers<br>Compensation Board                                    | 125                                         | 10                            | 110-120                                                    |

ATTACHMENT C

FY 84 Budgets

FISCAL YEAR 1984 BUDGETS FOR BONDS AND COMMISSIONS  
 ACCORDING TO INFORMATION SUBMITTED TO  
 THE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

| KEY | NAME              | P/S                                        | TORREL    | CONT      | COMM     | EQUIP    | BONDS       | OPERATING   | CAPITAL      | LOANS | OTHER |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1   | ADMIN OF JUSTICE  | NOT FUNDED                                 |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 2   | AG ACTION COM     | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 3   | AG REVENUE LIT    | \$355,300                                  | \$47,000  | \$60,100  | \$7,000  |          |             | \$459,400   | \$10,000,000 |       |       |
| 4   | ALCOHOL REV NO    | \$316,000                                  | \$40,100  | \$107,200 | \$7,200  |          |             | \$671,300   |              |       |       |
| 5   | ALCOHOLISM, REV   | \$15,000                                   |           |           |          |          |             | \$15,000    |              |       |       |
| 6   | ARCH, ESEA, SLAVE | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 7   | ARTS, ST COUNCI   | \$255,300                                  | \$44,000  | \$344,300 | \$19,000 | \$29,200 | \$4,304,600 | \$5,070,000 |              |       |       |
| 8   | ASSESSMENT REV    | \$700                                      | \$5,000   |           |          |          |             | \$5,700     |              |       |       |
| 9   | ATHLETIC COM      | NOT FUNDED                                 |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 10  | BOLD EAGLE PRES   | \$6,300                                    | \$6,000   | \$600     | \$100    |          |             | \$13,200    |              |       |       |
| 11  | BOL, BOD OF GOV   | UNSPECIFIED TORREL & PERDIER               |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 12  | BORDER & HALLION  | \$10,000                                   |           |           |          |          |             | \$10,000    |              |       |       |
| 13  | BLOCK BOUNTS      | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 14  | CARIBBEANSHIP IL  | \$5,500                                    |           |           |          |          |             | \$5,500     |              |       |       |
| 15  | CHIROPODICTIC EX  | \$5,500                                    |           |           |          |          |             | \$5,500     |              |       |       |
| 16  | CONSTITUTIONAL    | \$60,000                                   |           |           |          |          |             | \$60,000    |              |       |       |
| 17  | CONSTITUTIONAL    | \$111,250                                  | \$37,539  | \$91,345  | \$5,468  |          |             | \$245,630   |              |       |       |
| 18  | CODE REVISION     | \$1,750,600                                | \$55,500  | \$199,600 | \$21,000 | \$11,400 |             | \$2,047,100 |              |       |       |
| 19  | COM FISH ENTRY    | DOES NOT OPERATE FROM STATE APPROPRIATIONS |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 20  | CONTR. SLUET      | NOT FUNDED                                 |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 21  | CONNECTIONAL IN   | \$23,100                                   |           |           |          |          |             | \$23,100    |              |       |       |
| 22  | CULTURAL FACILI   | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 23  | DENTAL EXHIBER    | \$12,200                                   |           |           |          |          |             | \$12,200    |              |       |       |
| 24  | DISPENSING UNIT   | \$3,000                                    |           |           |          |          |             | \$3,000     |              |       |       |
| 25  | DOM VIO. & SEX    | \$169,500                                  | \$15,100  | \$22,000  | \$3,300  |          | \$3,926,200 | \$4,136,100 |              |       |       |
| 26  | DUAL HOUSE        | \$30,000                                   |           |           |          |          |             | \$30,000    |              |       |       |
| 27  | EDUCATION COM     | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 28  | EDUCATION, BRO    | \$60,000                                   | \$42,700  | \$7,400   |          |          |             | \$110,100   |              |       |       |
| 29  | ELECTRICAL, ELEM  | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 30  | ELEM MED SERV     | \$12,200                                   | \$1,900   |           |          |          |             | \$14,100    |              |       |       |
| 31  | EMPLOY HMOICAP    | \$130,200                                  | \$40,000  | \$5,000   | \$500    |          |             | \$177,700   |              |       |       |
| 32  | EMPLOY SECURITY   | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 33  | ENERGY ASSIST     | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 34  | ENVIRONMENTAL, RO | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 35  | FEDERAL AREAS     | \$176,000                                  | \$50,000  | \$75,000  | \$0,200  | \$1,000  |             | \$311,000   |              |       |       |
| 36  | FISHERIES BOARD   | \$514,600                                  | \$617,500 | \$160,200 | \$47,300 | \$1,500  |             | \$1,341,100 |              |       |       |
| 37  | FISHERIES FUND    | \$01,600                                   | \$12,500  | \$33,400  | \$1,700  |          | \$1,153,000 | \$1,283,000 |              |       |       |
| 38  | FORESTRY BOARD    | \$20,000                                   | \$000     |           | \$000    |          |             | \$21,000    |              |       |       |
| 39  | CRIME BOARD       | \$514,600                                  | \$617,500 | \$160,200 | \$47,300 | \$1,500  |             | \$1,341,100 |              |       |       |
| 40  | GEOGRAPHIC SRO    | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED                   |           |           |          |          |             |             |              |       |       |
| 41  | GUIDE LICENSING   | \$10,200                                   |           |           |          |          |             | \$10,200    |              |       |       |

FILE: FUNDING1.CAL

|    |                      |                          |           |              |           |              |              |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 42 | HANDICAPPED          | \$142,300                | \$45,500  | \$17,300     | \$1,500   | \$235,600    |              |
| 43 | HOLDS/DOGS WASTE     | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 44 | HISTORIC SITES       | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 45 | HISTORICAL COM       | \$147,700                | \$10,100  | \$141,300    | \$2,000   | \$638,300    |              |
| 46 | HISTORICAL RECD      | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 47 | HISTORICAL AUTHORITY | \$4,300,375              | \$74,750  | \$10,039,093 | \$175,000 | \$14,590,022 |              |
| 48 | HISTORICAL FINANCE   | \$1,015,000              | \$103,300 | \$871,500    | \$70,600  | \$2,944,400  | \$49,031,000 |
| 49 | HUMAN RIGHTS         | \$1,065,600              | \$64,300  | \$363,500    | \$12,900  | \$1,510,300  |              |
| 50 | HUMANITIES FORU      | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 51 | INDUSTRIAL DEV       | \$937,000                | \$41,100  | \$650,900    | \$19,300  | \$1,717,100  | \$100,000    |
| 52 | INT'L TRADE COM      | NOT FUNDED               |           |              |           |              |              |
| 53 | JOB TRAINING         | \$35,000                 | \$35,000  | \$59,000     |           | \$35,000     |              |
| 54 | JUDICIAL COUNCIL     | \$9,500                  | \$59,000  | \$21,000     | \$4,700   | \$59,500     |              |
| 55 | JUDICIAL COUNCI      | \$135,000                | \$59,000  | \$21,000     |           | \$219,700    |              |
| 56 | JUVENILE JUSTIC      | \$11,300                 |           |              |           | \$213,700    |              |
| 57 | LABOR RELATIONS      | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 58 | LAND USE COUNCI      | \$13,400                 |           |              |           | \$13,400     |              |
| 59 | LAW OF THE SEA       | NOT FUNDED               |           |              |           |              |              |
| 60 | LIBRARIES            | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 61 | LITTER CONTROL       | \$2,500                  | \$2,000   |              |           | \$4,500      |              |
| 62 | LOCAL BOUNDARY       | \$75,100                 | \$27,000  | \$13,000     | \$1,700   | \$102,100    | \$150,000    |
| 63 | MARINE PILOTS        | \$6,000                  | \$13,000  | \$1,700      |           | \$22,300     |              |
| 64 | MEDICAL RATE         | \$150,200                | \$31,000  | \$7,000      | \$1,100   | \$204,900    |              |
| 65 | MEDICAL BOARD        | \$11,100                 |           |              |           | \$11,100     |              |
| 66 | MEDICAL CARE AD      |                          | \$39,600  |              |           | \$39,600     |              |
| 67 | MEDICAL FACILIT      | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 68 | MEDICAL INDEMN       | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 69 | MENTAL HEALTH        | \$0,900                  |           |              |           | \$0,900      |              |
| 70 | MUNICIPAL BOD        | \$120,700                | \$17,000  | \$235,400    | \$5,000   | \$379,400    | \$1,000,000  |
| 71 | MUNICIPAL HOME AD    | \$3,300                  |           |              |           | \$3,300      |              |
| 72 | MUNICIPAL BOARD      | \$15,000                 | \$15,000  |              | \$200     | \$15,000     |              |
| 73 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$1,411,600              | \$182,100 | \$665,100    | \$21,700  | \$2,283,500  |              |
| 74 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$971,700                | \$90,500  | \$1,003,000  | \$11,700  | \$0,750,700  |              |
| 75 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$3,400                  |           |              |           | \$3,400      |              |
| 76 | MUNICIPAL S          | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 77 | MUNICIPAL S          | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 78 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$164,000                | \$113,500 | \$14,100     | \$2,100   | \$330,900    |              |
| 79 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$551,000                | \$160,500 | \$1,500,500  | \$6,000   | \$2,316,000  |              |
| 80 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$11,600                 |           |              |           | \$11,600     |              |
| 81 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$10,600                 |           |              |           | \$10,600     |              |
| 82 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$5,200                  |           |              |           | \$5,200      |              |
| 83 | MUNICIPAL S          | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |              |           |              |              |
| 84 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$152,300                | \$34,600  | \$159,900    | \$1,600   | \$349,300    |              |
| 85 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$2,007,300              | \$81,900  | \$536,300    | \$24,000  | \$4,064,300  |              |
| 86 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$2,306,600              | \$193,900 | \$2,454,400  | \$34,300  | \$12,950,100 |              |
| 87 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$55,000                 | \$0,250   | \$0,250      | \$2,000   | \$55,250     |              |
| 88 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$60,300                 | \$19,900  | \$9,100      | \$900     | \$70,200     |              |
| 89 | MUNICIPAL S          | \$7,000                  |           |              |           | \$7,000      |              |
| 90 | MUNICIPAL S          |                          |           |              |           |              |              |



## BOARD AND COMMISSION TRAVEL IN FISCAL YEAR 1983

| KEY | ORGANIZATION      | BOARD<br>TRAVEL                        | STAFF<br>TRAVEL | OTHERS<br>TRAVEL | OUTSIDE<br>TRAVEL |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | ADMIN OF JUSTIC   |                                        |                 |                  |                   |
| 2   | AG ACTION COUNC   | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED               |                 |                  |                   |
| 3   | AG REVOLV LN FD   | \$11,336                               | \$6,488         |                  | \$852             |
| 4   | ALCOHOL BEV BD    | \$20,000                               | \$3,000         |                  |                   |
| 5   | ALCOHOLISM, REV   | \$21,000                               | \$6,000         |                  |                   |
| 6   | ARCH, ENGR, SURVE | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED               |                 |                  |                   |
| 7   | ARTS, ST COUNCI   | \$38,075                               | \$5,822         | \$21,324         | \$5,360           |
| 8   | ASSESSMENT REV    | \$199                                  |                 |                  |                   |
| 9   | ATHLETIC COMM     |                                        |                 |                  |                   |
| 10  | BALD EAGLE PRES   |                                        | \$6,000         |                  |                   |
| 11  | BAR, BRD OF GOV   | \$16,848                               | \$7,815         | \$9,983          | \$10,194          |
| 12  | BARBER & HAIRD    | \$3,200                                | \$1,400         |                  |                   |
| 13  | BLOCK GRANTS      | \$15,656                               | \$3,800         |                  | \$1,356           |
| 14  | CATASTROPHIC IL   |                                        |                 |                  |                   |
| 15  | CHIROPRACTIC EX   | \$3,300                                | \$1,200         |                  | \$1,500           |
| 16  | COASTAL POLICY    | \$21,500                               | \$4,300         |                  | \$1,500           |
| 17  | CODE REVISION     | \$16,276                               | \$6,019         | \$1,109          |                   |
| 18  | COMM FISH ENTRY   | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED               |                 |                  |                   |
| 19  | CFAB              | NOT FINANCED FROM STATE APPROPRIATIONS |                 |                  |                   |
| 20  | CONTROL SUBST     |                                        |                 |                  |                   |
| 21  | CORRECTIONAL IN   | \$7,102                                | \$3,140         |                  |                   |
| 22  | CULTURAL FACILI   | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED               |                 |                  |                   |
| 23  | DENTAL EXAMINER   | \$4,620                                | \$1,400         |                  | \$2,000           |
| 24  | DISPENSING OPTI   | \$532                                  | \$656           |                  | \$1,600           |
| 25  | DOM VIOL & SEX    | \$16,300                               | \$2,500         |                  |                   |
| 26  | DRUG ABUSE        | \$28,500                               | \$6,500         |                  |                   |
| 27  | EDUCATION COMM    | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED               |                 |                  |                   |
| 28  | EDUCATION, BRD    |                                        | \$5,000         |                  |                   |
| 29  | ELECTRICAL EXAM   | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED               |                 |                  |                   |
| 30  | EMERG MED SERVI   | \$21,300                               | \$3,000         |                  |                   |
| 31  | EMPLOY HANDICAP   | \$12,127                               | \$3,558         | \$2,326          |                   |
| 32  | EMPLOY SECURITY   | \$4,295                                |                 |                  |                   |
| 33  |                   |                                        |                 |                  |                   |
| 34  |                   |                                        |                 |                  |                   |
| 35  | FEDERAL AREAS     | \$21,276                               | \$13,246        | \$950            |                   |
| 36  | FISHERIES BOARD   | \$70,752                               | \$32,127        | \$185,324        | \$1,469           |
| 37  | FISHERMENS FUND   | \$3,228                                | \$317           |                  |                   |
| 38  | FORESTRY BOARD    | \$4,937                                | \$382           |                  |                   |
| 39  | GAME BOARD        | \$44,665                               | \$32,127        | \$185,323        | \$2,381           |
| 40  | GEOGRAPHIC BRD    | \$2,217                                | \$938           | \$601            | \$2,217           |
| 41  | GUIDE LICENSING   | \$3,280                                | \$1,639         |                  |                   |
| 42  | HANDICAPPED       | \$26,100                               | \$9,065         | \$850            |                   |
| 43  |                   |                                        |                 |                  |                   |

|    |                 |                          |          |         |          |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 44 | HISTORIC SITES  | \$3,500                  | \$9,096  |         | \$2,400  |
| 45 | HISTORICAL COMM | \$12,699                 | \$3,815  |         |          |
| 46 | HISTORICAL RECD | \$5,000                  |          |         |          |
| 47 | HOUSING AUTHORI | \$6,413                  | \$1,987  |         |          |
| 48 | HOUSING FINANCE | \$24,095                 | \$2,000  |         | \$22,000 |
| 49 | HUMAN RIGHTS    | \$18,471                 | \$1,448  |         | \$8,926  |
| 50 | HUMANITIES FORU | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |          |         |          |
| 51 | INDUSTRIAL DEVE | \$5,291                  | \$11,090 | \$2,441 | \$11,876 |
| 52 | INT'L TRADE COM | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |          |         |          |
| 53 | JOB TRAINING    | \$21,000                 | \$5,000  | \$1,000 | \$1,000  |
| 54 | JUDICIAL CONDOC | \$3,395                  | \$2,234  |         | \$1,660  |
| 55 | JUDICIAL COUNCI | \$18,100                 | \$7,500  | \$6,000 |          |
| 56 | JUVENILE JUSTIC | \$3,500                  | \$1,500  |         |          |
| 57 | LABOR RELATIONS | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |          |         |          |
| 58 | LAND USE COUNCI | \$14,800                 |          |         | \$1,000  |
| 59 | LAW OF THE SEA  |                          |          |         |          |
| 60 | LIBRARIES       | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |          |         |          |
| 61 | LITTER CONTROL  | \$10,000                 | \$4,800  |         |          |
| 62 | LOCAL BOUNDARY  | \$27,500                 | \$6,800  |         |          |
| 63 | MARINE PILOTS   | \$2,600                  | \$700    |         |          |
| 64 | MEDICAID RATE   | CREATED IN 1983          |          |         |          |
| 65 | MEDICAL BOARD   | \$6,600                  | \$1,000  |         | \$900    |
| 66 |                 |                          |          |         |          |
| 67 | MEDICAL FACILIT |                          |          |         |          |
| 68 | MEDICAL INDEMN  | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |          |         |          |
| 69 | MENTAL HEALTH   | \$16,300                 | \$1,200  |         |          |
| 70 | MUNICIPAL BOND  | \$4,900                  | \$9,500  |         | \$5,200  |
| 71 | NURSING HOME AD | \$100                    |          |         |          |
| 72 | NURSING BOARD   | \$4,900                  | \$1,500  |         |          |
| 73 | OCCUPATIONAL S  | \$3,500                  |          | \$500   |          |
| 74 | OIL & GAS CONS  | \$4,200                  | \$3,000  |         | \$2,000  |
| 75 | OLDER ALASKANS  | \$30,605                 | \$13,245 | \$4,919 | \$5,569  |
| 76 | OPTOMETRY       | \$1,100                  | \$600    |         |          |
| 77 | PACIFIC FISHER  | \$3,500                  | \$6,400  | \$4,000 | \$11,400 |
| 78 | PARK & MONUMEN  | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |          |         |          |
| 79 | PAROLE BOARD    | \$37,800                 | \$21,100 |         |          |
| 80 | PERMANENT FUND  | \$4,600                  | \$15,100 | \$2,200 | \$8,400  |
| 81 | PERSONNEL BRD   | \$2,068                  | \$2,212  | \$504   |          |
| 82 | PHARMACY BOARD  | \$3,900                  | \$900    |         |          |
| 83 | PHYSICAL THERA  | \$1,500                  | \$700    |         | \$600    |
| 84 | PIONEER'S HOME  | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |          |         |          |
| 85 | POLICE STANDARD | \$13,300                 | \$6,000  | \$500   | \$1,700  |
| 86 | POSECONDARD E   | \$14,000                 | \$5,000  |         | \$31,500 |
| 87 | POWER AUTHORITY | \$7,800                  | \$20,000 | \$2,000 | \$94,700 |
| 88 | PRIVATE INDUSTR | CREATED IN 1983          |          |         |          |
| 89 | PRO TEACH PRAC  | \$12,000                 | \$23,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000  |
| 90 | PSYCHOLOGISTS   | \$4,900                  | \$900    |         |          |
| 91 | PUB ACCOUNTANTS | \$4,600                  | \$650    |         |          |
| 92 | PUBLIC BROADCA  | \$23,014                 | \$11,157 | \$8,784 | \$6,787  |

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|         |                 |                          |           |           |           |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 93      | PUB ENPL/TCHRS  |                          |           |           |           |
| 94      | PUB EMP RETIREM | \$5,200                  |           |           |           |
| 95      | PUB OFFICE COMM | \$13,373                 | \$6,217   | \$320     | \$6,057   |
| 96      | PUB UTIL COMM   | \$46,745                 |           |           | \$64,834  |
| 97      | RAILROAD TRANS  | \$6,778                  | \$354     |           |           |
| 98      | REAL ESTATE     | \$14,416                 | \$2,855   | \$500     | \$1,026   |
| 99      | REGENTS, U/A    | \$51,578                 |           |           |           |
| 100     | RESOURCES CORP  | \$10,500                 | \$7,023   | \$730     | \$18,700  |
| 101     | ROYALTY OIL&GAS | \$6,097                  | \$2,425   | \$320     |           |
| 102     | RURAL AK TV     | \$16,100                 | \$1,400   |           |           |
| 103     | RURAL DEVELOPME | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |           |           |
| 104     | SAFETY ADVISORY | \$10,600                 |           |           |           |
| 105     | SCIENCE & TECHN | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |           |           |
| 106     | SEAFOOD MARKETI | \$18,534                 | \$254     | \$1,300   | \$57,266  |
| 107     | SILVER ANNIVERS | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |           |           |
| 108     | SOIL CONSERVATI | \$4,009                  | \$3,366   |           |           |
| 109     | STATEWIDE HLTH  | \$2,447                  | \$4,843   |           | \$1,503   |
| 110     | SURFACE MINING  | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |           |           |
| 111     | TCHR'S RETIREM  | \$4,600                  |           |           |           |
| 112     | TOURISM ADVISOR | INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED |           |           |           |
| 113     | TRANSP COMM     | \$11,852                 | \$30,264  |           | \$8,519   |
| 114     | TRANSP PLANNING | \$8,000                  | \$1,500   |           |           |
| 115     | TRANSP SAFETY   |                          |           |           |           |
| 116     | VETERINARY EXAM | \$900                    | \$1,000   |           | \$1,000   |
| 117     | VIOLENT CRIMES  | \$5,003                  | \$8,258   |           | \$1,562   |
| 118     | VOC & CAREER    | \$8,124                  | \$4,105   |           | \$1,442   |
| 119     | WATER & WASTENA |                          | \$3,420   |           |           |
| 120     | WATER RESOURCE  |                          |           |           |           |
| 121     | W. COMM HIGH ED |                          | \$1,900   |           | \$1,900   |
| 122     | WOMEN'S COMMISS | \$23,500                 | \$9,800   | \$500     |           |
| 123     | WOOD-TIKCHIK    | \$925                    | \$1,125   |           |           |
| 124     | WORKER'S COMP   | \$55,700                 | \$54,300  |           | \$13,400  |
| TOTALS: |                 | \$1,145,133              | \$512,990 | \$444,848 | \$426,256 |

PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT,  
FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT MARCH 1984

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**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY**

Pouch Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

February 8, 1985

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO: Representative Katie Hurley**  
**FROM: Jeanne Fortier, Legislative Analyst**  
**RE: Legislative Salary Commissions--Examples of Statutes  
Research Request 85-166**

Attached are examples of statutes from Washington, Arizona, Massachusetts and Kentucky regarding legislative compensation commissions, as you requested. We hope that this information is useful to you. Should you have any questions or require further information, please contact our agency.

JF

Attachments

supplements to be made within thirty days after the election or reelection of such member, and, following each session at which he serves, one volume of each of the public acts and special acts passed at such session; and to the clerks of the house and senate, each, one copy of the revised statutes, of each revised volume thereof, of each supplement and one volume of each of the public acts and special acts for use in the clerks' office.

(1957, P.A. 664, S. 2; 1959, P.A. 2, S. 1; 20, S. 163; 197, S. 1; 1963, P.A. 284; February, 1965, P.A. 574, S. 1; 1967, P.A. 40, S. 4; 1969, P.A. 544; 562, S. 2; P.A. 73-679, S. 4, 43; P.A. 75-537, S. 14, 55; P.A. 77-614, S. 19, 610; P.A. 80-232.)

See Sec. 27-134.

**Sec. 2-62. Secretary to allow use of engrossed acts.** The secretary of the state shall allow said legislative commissioners, during regular office hours, to make such use as will best expedite the performance of the duties required by this chapter of the bound volumes of engrossed public acts provided for by sections 3-85.

(1949 Rev., S. 3528; 1959, P.A. 478, S. 10.)

## CHAPTER 18

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**Secs. 2-63 to 2-71. Legislative council.** Sections 2-63 to 2-71, inclusive, are repealed.

(1949 Rev., S. 54-62; 1953, 1955, S. 1963d; 1955, S. 19d; 1957, P.A. 493, S. 1; 655, S. 1; 1959, P.A. 561, S. 1; 1967, P.A. 40, S. 4; 705, S. 1; 1969, P.A. 749, S. 20.)

## CHAPTER 18a

### JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT

**Sec. 2-71a. Joint committee on legislative management.** At each regular session of the general assembly, there shall be a joint committee on legislative management to conduct the business affairs of the general assembly. The committee shall consist of eight members of the house and eight members of the senate. The members of the house shall be the speaker, deputy speaker, majority leader, deputy majority leader, minority leader and an assistant minority leader designated by the minority leader, a member of the house designated by the speaker and a member of the house designated by the minority leader. The members of the senate shall be the president pro tempore, majority leader, deputy majority leader, minority leader, an assistant minority leader designated by the minority leader, two members of the senate designated by the president pro tempore and one member of the senate designated by the minority leader. The joint committee shall be chaired by the president pro tempore and the speaker. A majority of the membership shall constitute a quorum and all actions shall require the affirmative vote of a majority.

(1969, P.A. 749, S. 1; P.A. 73-329, S. 1, 4.)

## Ch. 18a

**Sec. 2-71b.** during the period of any session and general assembly, and the supervising appropriations to interim committees, review and approval of the agencies of the legislature, the employees of such agencies, the work of the session and of the interim. The joint committee means to improve legislative organization from time to time of its operations, research staffs, and discharge of its duties.

(1969, P.A. 749, S. 2.)

**Sec. 2-71c.** (1) director and director of state agencies and legislative office.

(a) Such legislative assembly and the committees in a development of the several alternative explanations of the informing the legislature regard to problem research and work summaries; (7) as witnesses, scheduled performing such other joint legislative management.

(b) Such legislative and the legislative committees in a department and program establish priorities: revenue estimates revenue; (5) assist the agenda of such budgeted program: the costs and long-range regulations; (8) 1

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L. 574, S. 1; 1967, P.A.  
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**Sec. 2-71b. Duties and powers of committee.** Said committee shall function during the periods when the general assembly is not in session as well as during any session and shall be responsible for the business and fiscal affairs of the general assembly including the coordination and management of legislative affairs and the supervision and approval of any and all legislative expenditures from all appropriations to the general assembly, legislative commissions and legislative interim committees. Notwithstanding any act or resolution to the contrary, it shall review and approve the budgetary requests of such commissions, committees and agencies of the legislative department and shall establish salary schedules of the employees of such commissions, committees and department. It shall coordinate the work of the joint standing committees of the general assembly during the session and of such commissions and committees which function during the interim. The joint committee on legislative management shall assess ways and means to improve the legislative operation and shall make improvements in the legislative organization, procedures, facilities and working conditions and may from time to time make such reports to the regular session of the general assembly of its operations and activities. Such committee may employ personnel and research staffs, clerical assistance and other personnel it may require for the discharge of its duties.

(1969, P. A. 749, S. 2.)

**Sec. 2-71c. Offices of legislative research and fiscal analysis. Executive director and directors and functions of offices.** Assistance from municipalities and state agencies. The joint committee on legislative management shall create a legislative office of legislative research and a legislative office of fiscal analysis.

(a) Such legislative office of legislative research shall assist the general assembly and the legislative department, legislative commissions and legislative committees in a research and advisory capacity as follows: (1) Assist the development of legislative programs; (2) analyzing the long-range implications of the several alternative programs; (3) preparing abstracts, summaries, explanations of state executive agency and federal government reports; (4) informing the legislative leaders of action taken by the federal government with regard to problems of their particular concern and federal law; (5) assisting in the research and writing of interim reports; (6) preparing bill analyses and summaries; (7) assisting in hearings by preparing agendas, contacting potential witnesses, scheduling their appearances and analyzing testimonies; and (8) performing such other research and analysis services as may be determined by the joint legislative management committee.

(b) Such legislative office of fiscal analysis shall assist the general assembly and the legislative department, legislative commissions and legislative committees in a research and advisory capacity as follows: (1) Reviewing department and program operating budget requests; (2) analyzing and helping to establish priorities with regard to capital programs; (3) checking executive revenue estimates for accuracy; (4) recommending potential untapped sources of revenue; (5) assisting in legislative hearings and helping to schedule and prepare the agenda of such hearings; (6) assisting in the development of means by which budgeted programs can be periodically reviewed; (7) preparing short analyses of the costs and long-range projections of executive programs and proposed agency regulations; (8) keeping track of federal aid programs to make sure that

## MENT

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minority leader  
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**6.212. Payment of allowances authorized by KRS 6.211.**

Compiler's Notes. The name "executive department for finance and administration" has been changed to "finance and administration cabinet." contained in this section in the bound volume

**6.213. Interim expense allowance for members.** — (1) In addition to the per diem and all allowances provided by law to members of the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky each member of the legislature is hereby granted an expense allowance of nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) per month for secretarial assistance, books and periodicals, other reports or publications, conduct of small scale studies related to governmental activity, postage, telephone service, or any other expense incident to performance of the legislator's duties.

(2) The expense allowance provided for herein shall not be payable during any session of the general assembly. For sessions occurring during a part of the month, the expense allowance shall be prorated.

(3) Such expense allowances shall be paid by the state treasury out of the general fund of the Commonwealth upon warrant of the finance and administration cabinet, issued on the certification of the director of the legislative research commission. (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 31, §§ 1 to 3; 1968, ch. 197, § 5; 1972, ch. 336, § 4; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(1); 1976, ch. 83, § 10, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 437, § 3, effective March 31, 1978; 1982, ch. 449, § 16, effective July 15, 1982.)

**6.225. Offices for president pro tempore of senate and speaker of house of representatives — Interim per diem and expenses.** — Between sessions of the general assembly offices shall be maintained in the state capitol building for the use and benefit of the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives. Except when the general assembly is in session the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each receive an amount per day equal to the per diem compensation such persons receive during sessions of the general assembly for each day they are engaged in the duties of their offices and shall be reimbursed for necessary traveling expenses. (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 238, § 1; 1974, ch. 353, § 2; 1982, ch. 129, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 111, § 7, effective July 13, 1984.)

**6.226. Legislative compensation commission — Creation — Membership.** — There is hereby created a legislative compensation commission to be composed of the following members:

- (1) Two (2) persons appointed by the speaker of the house;
- (2) Two (2) persons appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate;
- (3) Three (3) persons appointed by the governor;
- (4) In making the selections the governor, president pro tempore and the speaker shall not appoint current members of the general assembly. (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 407, § 6, effective July 1, 1980.)

**6.227. Terms — Chairman — Expenses.** — (1) Except for the initial appointees to the commission, who shall be appointed not later than thirty (30) days after July 1, 1980, members of the commission shall be appointed not later than the fifth (5th) day of a regular or organizational session of the general assembly.

(2) Members of the commission shall serve for a term of two (2) years, or until their successors are appointed and qualify.

- (3) The commission
- (4) They shall receive in the performance of t July 1, 1980.)

**6.228. Duties.** — (1) biennially on or before of the general assembly recommendations there

(2) The commission to legislative compensa:

- (a) Salaries;
- (b) Expense allowan
- (c) Mileage allowanc
- (d) Stationery and s
- (e) Postage and ship
- (f) Retirement benef
- (g) Insurance progra
- (h) Medical, dental,
- (i) Deferred compens
- (j) Such other matte

and report upon.  
(3) In order to carry Legislative Research (technical support, incl  
(4) In carrying out grams for legislative ci ment as well as compen Kentucky, in other stat 407, § 8, effective July

**6.229. Legislative session.** — Upon receipt o tion in December of th assembly the director o in the budget for the cc effectuate the recomme 407, § 9, effective July

**6.230. Compensation** bly shall receive a per assistant clerk, sixty d sergeant-at-arms, forty (\$45); janitors, thirty-fi (\$35); pages, seventeen amend. Acts 1956, ch. 1 9, 1976; 1978, ch. 9, § effective July 15, 1980.

**6.237. Group life an of gene**

Compiler's Notes. The r department for finance and contained in this section in ti

KRS 6.211.

Finance and administra-

6.228. — (1) In addition to members of the general assembly, the legislature shall employ fifty dollars (\$950) for clerical, other reports or governmental activity, and to performance of

shall not be payable during the term of office of the member during a part of

shall be paid out of the treasury of the finance and administration department of the legislative branch. (Enact. Acts 1968, ch. 197, § 5; 1983, ch. 83, § 10, effective July 1, 1983; 1978, 1982, ch. 449,

senate and speaker of the house. — Be-  
lie shall be maintained in the residence of the member pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house. Except when the member of the senate and the speaker of the house receive an amount per diem for the expenses of their duties of their offices. (Enact. Acts 1968, ch. 197, § 3, effective July 1, 1968; 1983, effective July 1, 1983; 1978, 1982, ch. 449,

— Creation — Mem-  
bership commission

in house;  
pro tempore of the senate;

pro tempore and the  
general assembly. (Enact.

Except for the initial  
term of office of the  
member shall be appointed  
at the first session of the

for two (2) years, or

(3) The commission shall elect a chairman from its membership.  
(4) They shall receive their reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 407, § 7, effective July 1, 1980.)

6.228. Duties. — (1) It shall be the duty of the commission to report biennially on or before December 1 of the year preceding a regular session of the general assembly as to matters considered by the commission and recommendations thereon.

(2) The commission shall make a continual study of all matters relating to legislative compensation including but not limited to:

- (a) Salaries;
- (b) Expense allowances;
- (c) Mileage allowances;
- (d) Stationery and supplies allowances and procurement;
- (e) Postage and shipping allowances;
- (f) Retirement benefits and programs;
- (g) Insurance programs;
- (h) Medical, dental, and health related programs;
- (i) Deferred compensation programs; and
- (j) Such other matters as the commission deems prudent to investigate and report upon.

(3) In order to carry out its functions the commission may request of the Legislative Research Commission staff assistance and administrative or technical support, including additional funding, as may be necessary.

(4) In carrying out its functions the commission may investigate programs for legislative compensation in other states and the federal government as well as compensation programs for public officers and employees in Kentucky, in other states, and in the federal system. (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 407, § 8, effective July 1, 1980.)

6.229. Legislative budget to include recommendations of commission. — Upon receipt of the comprehensive report on legislative compensation in December of the year preceding the regular session of the general assembly the director of the Legislative Research Commission shall include in the budget for the commission such language and appropriations as will effectuate the recommendations of the commission. (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 407, § 9, effective July 1, 1980.)

6.230. Compensation of employees. — Employees of the general assembly shall receive a per diem as follows: chief clerk, seventy dollars (\$70); assistant clerk, sixty dollars (\$60); enrolling clerk, fifty-five dollars (\$55); sergeant-at-arms, forty-five dollars (\$45); doorkeeper, forty-five dollars (\$45); janitors, thirty-five dollars (\$35); cloakroom keeper, thirty-five dollars (\$35); pages, seventeen dollars (\$17); each. (1989a-1, 1989a-2, 1989a-3, 1991: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 1, § 6; 1968, ch. 215; 1976, ch. 47, § 1, effective March 9, 1976; 1978, ch. 9, § 1, effective February 13, 1978; 1980, ch. 12, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 63, § 1, effective March 9, 1982.)

6.237. Group life and group hospitalization insurance for members of general assembly.

Compiler's Notes. The name "executive department for finance and administration" contained in this section in the bound volume

has been changed to "finance and administration cabinet."

6 § 160

OFFICERS OF COMMONWEALTH

Historical Note

St.1909, c. 859, § 32B, was approved  
Aug. 29, 1909.

§ 161. Report

The council shall annually, not later than the fourth Wednesday of April file a written report with the respective clerks of the senate and house of representatives which shall contain a reporting and analysis of the incidence and disposition of juvenile offenses during the preceding calendar year in every court in the commonwealth in which said matters are heard. Said report shall indicate the types of offenses charged together with the number of each such offenses heard in each of the several courts, with particular emphasis on providing data for the determination of the need for the establishment of additional juvenile courts and any changes in the needs of those juvenile courts already in existence.

Added by St.1969, c. 859, § 32B.

Historical Note

St.1909, c. 859, § 32B, was approved  
Aug. 29, 1909.

ADVISORY BOARD ON LEGISLATIVE AND CONSTITUTIONAL  
OFFICERS' COMPENSATION

*Caption added by St.1971, c. 1, § 1; amended by St.  
1973, c. 1172.*

§ 162. Establishment; appointment of members; term; duties;  
report; compensation; quarters

There shall be an advisory board on legislative and constitutional officers' compensation, consisting of seven members, each of whom shall be appointed by the governor for a term coterminous with that of the governor. Said board shall study the adequacy of the salaries and expenses of members of the general court, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the state secretary, the attorney general, the state treasurer and the state auditor, and shall, in each odd numbered year, report its recommendations to the general court on or before the first Wednesday in December by filing the same with the clerk of the house of representatives. The members of said board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

## COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS

6 § 163

The board shall be provided with suitable quarters in the state house or elsewhere in the city of Boston.

Added by St.1971, c. 1, § 1. Amended by St.1973, c. 1172.

### Historical Note

St.1971, c. 1, § 1, an emergency act, was approved Jan. 20, 1971.

Section 2 of St.1971, c. 1, provided: "Notwithstanding the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-two of chapter six of the General Laws, added by section one of this act, said board shall, in addition to the report required to be filed on or before the first Wednesday of November in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-one, make a report together with its recommenda-

tions on or before the third Wednesday of February in said year."

St.1973, c. 1172, an emergency act, approved Dec. 10, 1973, in the first sentence, inserted "and constitutional officers"; and inserted "the governor, the lieutenant governor, the state secretary, the attorney general, the state treasurer and the state auditor," and substituted "December" for "November", in the second sentence.

### Cross References

Compensation of members of the general court,

Generally, see c. 3, § 9.

Allowances for expenses, travel, meals and lodging, see c. 3, § 9B.

Constitutional restrictions on salary increases and additional compensation, see Const. Amend. Art. 65.

Members who fill vacancies or resign, see c. 3, § 10.

### Library References

States 45.

C.J.S. States §§ 52, 60.

## MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING TASK FORCE BOARD

*Caption editorially supplied*

**§ 163.** Establishment; membership; appointment; term; duties; survey reports and recommendations; filing

There shall be a board to be known as the Management Engineering Task Force to consist of not more than forty-five members, the number of which shall vary from time to time based on the magnitude of the work and number of departments to be surveyed as determined by the governor. Said members shall be representatives of the business and professional community of the commonwealth and shall be appointed annually by the governor for terms of one year. Said board shall make survey reports and recommendations on the operation of those departments, divisions and agencies of the commonwealth as the governor shall designate, shall study the management techniques and procedures used by the commonwealth and recommend any changes which improve the utilization of manpower and

## § 41-1843

## STATE GOVERNMENT

## § 41-1843. Construction of article; authority of corporation commission

This article shall not be construed to limit the authority of the corporation commission to regulate ambulance service corporations pursuant to article XV, Constitution of Arizona.

Added as § 41-1847 by Laws 1978, Ch. 205, § 10. Renumbered as § 41-1843 by Laws 1982, Ch. 130, § 17.

For transfer of resources for emergency medical services functions to department of health services, under Laws 1981, Ch. 139, see note following § 36-2201.

For legislative intent regarding termination of provisions added or amended by Laws 1981, Ch. 139, see note following § 36-2201.

## 1978 Reviser's Note:

Pursuant to authority of section 41-1304.02, in the heading of this section "Construction of arti-

cle; authority of" was inserted preceding "corporation".

For legislative intent regarding regulation of ambulances, see note preceding § 36-2231.

For legislative intent regarding termination of provisions added or amended by Laws 1982, Ch. 130, see note preceding § 36-2231.

Former § 41-1843 was repealed by Laws 1982, Ch. 130, § 15.

See, now, § 36-2214.

## § 41-1844. Repealed by Laws 1982, Ch. 130, § 15

See, now, § 36-2215.

## § 41-1845. Repealed by Laws 1981, Ch. 139, § 8

Prior to repeal, this section was amended by Laws 1978, Ch. 205, § 9.

See, now, § 36-2204.

## §§ 41-1846, 41-1847. Renumbered as §§ 41-1842, 41-1843

## § 41-1848. First responder course

The department is responsible for implementing the first responder course approved pursuant to § 36-2204 for law enforcement officers.

Added by laws 1978, Ch. 205, § 10. Amended by Laws 1981, Ch. 139, § 13.

For transfer of resources for emergency medical services functions to department of health services, under Laws 1981, Ch. 139, see note following § 36-2201.

For legislative intent regarding termination of provisions added or amended by Laws 1981, Ch. 139, see note following § 36-2201.

## § 41-1849. Repealed by Laws 1981, Ch. 139, § 8

This section, added by Laws 1978, Ch. 205, § 10, related to local emergency medical services coordinating systems.

See, now, § 36-2210.

## CHAPTER 13.—COMMISSION ON SALARIES FOR ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS

*Laws 1982, Ch. 338, § 2, subsec. A conditionally substituted "Commission on Salaries for State Elective and Judicial Officers" for "Commission on Salaries for Elective State Officers" as the heading for this chapter, but the condition did not occur. See note, post.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

### Commission

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## VE STATE OFFICERS

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## STATE GOVERNMENT

§ 41-1902

### ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 1 substituted "General Provisions" for "General Officers" as the heading for this article.

Laws 1982, Ch. 338, § 2, subsec. B conditionally substituted "General Provisions" for "General Officers" as the heading for this article, but the condition did not occur. See note, post.

Laws 1982, Ch. 338, §§ 1 and 8 provide:

#### "Section 1. Purpose

"The purposes of this act are to conform the procedure for establishing legislative salaries to the existing procedure applicable to establishing salaries of all other state elective officers, to continue the use of such procedure for the salaries of justices and judges of all courts of record, whether elected or appointed, and to allow for annual increases in compensation for these officers.

#### "Sec. 8. Conditional enactment

"This act shall not become effective unless the legislature has referred to and obtained approval by a vote of the people at the next regular general election, or at a special election called for that purpose, for a proposed amendment of article IV, part 2, § 17 and article V, § 13, Constitution of Arizona, to authorize these pro-

cedures to determine compensation of state elective and judicial officers, as provided by article XXI, Constitution of Arizona."

Laws 1982, H.C.Res. No. 2012 proposed the amendment of Const. Art. 4, Pt. 2, § 7 and Art. 5, § 13 to make the proscription against increasing the compensation of a public officer during his term of office inapplicable to state elective or judicial officers subject to the commission on salaries for state elective and judicial officers and to provide for the establishment of such commission and the procedure by which salary recommendations would be made and would become effective. Proposition 102, based on Laws 1982, H.C.Res. No. 2012, was rejected by the electors at the November 2, 1982, general election, as proclaimed by the governor on November 30, 1982.

### § 41-1901. Establishment of commission

This section was conditionally amended by Laws 1982, Ch. 338, § 4, but the condition did not occur. See notes, ante.

Laws 1977, Ch. 150 up to time it submitted its report to the secretary of state or December 31, 1977, whichever occurred first. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 77-141.

#### Notes of Decisions

##### 1. In general

Commission on salaries for elective state officers could expend the \$5,000 appropriated to it in

### § 41-1902. Membership; terms; vacancies; compensation

A. The commission is composed of five members, who shall be appointed from private life, as follows:

1. Two by the governor, one of whom shall be designated as chairman by the governor.

2. One by the president of the senate.

3. One by the speaker of the house of representatives.

4. One by the chief justice of the supreme court.

B. Beginning in 1985 members shall be appointed biennially and serve until they have submitted the report made pursuant to § 41-1903.

C. Any vacancy in the membership shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

D. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel and subsistence expenses as provided by law for state officers. The office of legislative council shall provide the commission with such staff as is necessary to perform its functions and shall provide record-keeping facilities and other facilities as needed.

Amended by Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 3.

This section was conditionally amended by Laws 1982, Ch. 338, § 5, but the condition did not occur. See notes preceding § 41-1901.

Laws 1980, ch. 3, section 1 provides:

"Establishment of commission in 1980

"A. Notwithstanding section 41-1902, subsection B, within ten days after the effective date of this section, the appointing officers shall appoint members to the commission in the manner prescribed in section 41-1902, subsection A. Terms of members appointed under this section expire on the date of the next regular general election.

"B. Commission members appointed pursuant to this section shall only conduct a review of and make recommendations concerning legislative salaries. The commission shall certify the recommendation as to legislative salaries to the secretary of state on or before July 11, 1980.

"C. The secretary of state shall submit the recommendation of the commission at the next regular general election as provided for in section 41-1904, subsection D. In addition to the question the secretary of state shall include statements in prominent type identifying six

thousand dollars as the current legislative salary and the legislative salary amount recommended by the commission as the proposed salary.

"D. Except as otherwise provided in this section, this chapter applies to the commission established under this section."

Laws 1980, ch. 3, section 2 provides:

"Expiration date

"This section expires on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of 1980."

The provision was assigned an Arizona Revised Statutes section number. Pursuant to authority of Arizona Revised Statutes, section 41-1304.02, the provision is treated as temporary law.

Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 6 provides:

"Sec. 6. Biennial commission

"Notwithstanding § 41-1902, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by § 3 of this act, the first biennial commission on salaries for elective state officers shall be appointed in 1985."

#### Cross References

Establishment of commission in 1980, see § 41-1905.

#### § 41-1903. Function

A. Beginning in 1985 the commission shall biennially conduct a review of the rates of pay of elective state officers and of justices and judges of courts of record. Such review by the commission shall be made for the purpose of determining and providing the pay levels appropriate to the duties and responsibilities of the respective offices and positions subject to such review. The commission may hold public hearings to aid it in its work.

B. The commission shall submit to the governor no later than October 1 a report of the results of each review conducted by the commission of the offices and positions subject to this chapter, together with its recommendations.

Amended by Laws 1981, Ch. 289, § 5; Laws 1982, Ch. 295, § 2; Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 4

This section was conditionally amended by Laws 1982, Ch. 338, § 6, but the condition did not occur. See notes preceding § 41-1901.

to review salaries of justices of the peace could well be unconstitutional, and legislative action should be sought to deal with the problem. Op. Atty.Gen. No. 181-083.

#### Notes of Decisions

Validity 1/4

1/4. Validity

Legislature's attempt to assign to the commission on salaries of elective state officers the duty

#### 1. In general

Commission on salaries for elective state officers could expend the \$5,000 appropriated to it in Laws 1977, Ch. 150 up to time it submitted its report to the secretary of state or December 31, 1977, whichever occurred first. Op. Atty.Gen. No. 77-141.

#### § 41-1904. Recommendations

A. The governor shall include, in the budget next transmitted by him to the legislature after the date of the submission of the report and recommendations of the commission, his own recommendations with respect to the exact rates of pay which he deems advisable for those offices and positions subject to this chapter.

B. All or part, as the case may be, of the recommendations of the governor transmitted to the legislature in the budget relating to salaries shall become effective on the first Monday of January of the next calendar year following the transmittal of his recommendations in the budget, but only to the extent that between the date of transmittal of such

## STATE GOVERNMENT

the current legislative salary amount recommended as the proposed salary.

otherwise provided in this section applies to the commission as in this section."

1, section 2 provides:

expires on the first Tuesday of November in 1980."

assigned an Arizona Revised Statute. Pursuant to authority of Statutes, section 41-1304.02, stated as temporary law.

131, § 6 provides:

ial commission

g § 41-1902, Arizona Revised Statute, by § 3 of this act, the first salary on salaries for elective state officers appointed in 1985."

of commission in 1980, see

act a review of the rates of salaries of record. Such review shall include providing the pay for elective offices and positions and making arrangements to aid it in its work.

than October 1 a report of the salaries of the offices and positions

2. Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 4.

of justices of the peace could be taken, and legislative action to deal with the problem. Op. Atty. Gen. 1983.

salaries for elective state officers. The \$5,000 appropriated to it in 1980 up to time it submitted its report of state or December 31, 1980, occurred first. Op. Atty. Gen.

ted by him to the legislature and recommendations of the commission, by which he deems advisable

is of the governor transmit recommendations to become effective on the first transmittal of his recommendations. The date of transmittal of such

## STATE GOVERNMENT

§ 41-1904

Note 2

recommendations in the budget and the ninetieth day following the transmittal of his recommendations:

1. No statute has been enacted which establishes rates of pay other than those proposed by all or part of such recommendations.

2. Neither house of the legislature specifically disapproves all or part of such recommendations. In case of either of a legislative enactment or disapproval by either house, the recommendations are effective only insofar as not altered or disapproved.

C. Any part of the recommendations of the governor may, in accordance with express provisions of express recommendations, be made operative on a date later than the date on which such recommendations otherwise would take effect.

D. The recommendations of the commission as to legislative salaries shall be certified by it to the secretary of state and the secretary of state shall submit to the qualified electors at the next regular general election the question, "Shall the recommendations of the commission on salaries for elective state officers concerning legislative salaries be accepted? Yes ☐ No ☐". Such recommendations if approved by the electors shall become effective at the beginning of the next regular legislative session without any other authorizing legislation.

E. The recommendations of the governor transmitted to the legislature under this chapter shall, upon their effective date, supersede all provisions of law in conflict therewith. The recommendations of the governor which do take effect shall be published with the laws of the state.

Amended by Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 5.

As proclaimed by the governor on November 24, 1980, the electors at the November 4, 1980 general election approved a \$15,000 legislative salary.

Laws 1982, Ch. 57, § 8 provides:

"Sec. 8. Salaries for elective state officers

"A. Beginning January 1, 1983 the annual salaries for elective state officers pursuant to § 41-1904, Arizona Revised Statutes, are as follows:

| Office                               | Salary   |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Governor                             | \$56,000 |
| Secretary of State                   | 31,500   |
| Treasurer                            | 34,000   |
| Attorney General                     | 50,500   |
| Superintendent of Public Instruction | 40,500   |
| Corporation Commissioners            | 40,500   |
| Mine Inspector                       | 28,000   |
| Justice of the Supreme Court         | 57,500   |
| Judge of the Court of Appeals        | 55,500   |
| Judge of the Superior Court          | 53,000   |

"B. Beginning January 1, 1985, the annual salaries for elective state officers pursuant to § 41-1904, Arizona Revised Statutes, are as follows:

| Office                               | Salary   |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Governor                             | \$62,500 |
| Secretary of State                   | 35,000   |
| Treasurer                            | 37,500   |
| Attorney General                     | 56,250   |
| Superintendent of Public Instruction | 45,000   |
| Corporation Commissioners            | 45,000   |
| Mine Inspector                       | 31,250   |
| Justice of the Supreme Court         | 67,500   |

| Office                        | Salary |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Judge of the Court of Appeals | 65,500 |
| Judge of the Superior Court   | 62,500 |

This section was conditionally amended by Laws 1982, Ch. 338, § 7, but the condition did not occur. See notes preceding § 41-1901.

### Cross References

Commission established in 1980, see § 41-1905.

### Notes of Decisions

#### In general 1

#### Pensions 2

#### 1. In general

Superior court judges who were "holding-over" in office, after January 1, 1979, until their successors qualified were entitled to the judicial pay raise effective January 1, 1979. Op. Atty. Gen. No. 179-76.

Commission on salaries for elective state officers could expend the \$5,000 appropriated to it in Laws 1977, Ch. 150 up to time it submitted its report to the secretary of state or December 31, 1977, whichever occurred first. Op. Atty. Gen. No. 77-141.

#### 2. Pensions

Where certain superior court judges' terms did not expire until midnight January 1, 1979, judicial pay raise which went into effect at noon on January 1, 1979 entitled the judges to increase retirement benefits. Op. Atty. Gen. No. 179-176.

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**Sec. ARTICLE 1.1. ARIZONA INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND**  
41-1974. Purchase of products and services of Arizona industries for the blind state institutions, departments and agencies.

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"WHEREAS, the Department of Economic Security is the State agency most familiar with the implementation and administration of employment and training programs;

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Bruce Babbitt, Governor of the State of Arizona, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor by the Arizona Constitution and the Laws of this State, it is hereby ordered as follows:

"1. That the Department of Economic Security be and it is hereby designated as the administrative agency to administer and implement the JTPA and to receive funds in accordance therewith and to perform all functions reasonably necessary and appropriate to accomplish the purpose and intent of such Act except those specifically reserved to the State Job Training Coordinating Council pursuant to Section 122 of the Act; and

"2. The Agency shall have authority to adopt, amend or repeal any rule or regulation necessary and proper in the implementation of the JTPA."

§ 41-1952. [ment:

Source:  
Laws 1936, 19  
Laws 1941, C  
Laws 1941, C  
Laws 1947, 21  
Code 1939, Su  
Laws 1962, Cl  
Laws 1970, Cl  
Laws 1971, Cl  
Laws 1972, Cl  
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paring official population estimates and projections for Arizona.

"WHEREAS, Arizona is concerned with the preparation of one set of official population esti-

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y. State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-2991

December 28, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fred Zharoff

FROM: Jonathan Sherwood *JMS*  
Research Staff

RE: Cost-of-Living Differences in Alaskan Communities  
Research Request No. 81-145

Richard Osterman of your office requested that we provide information regarding the differences in the cost-of-living among Alaskan communities. He indicated that the focus should be on a minimum standard of living, e.g. food and rent. Although no current estimates of comprehensive cost-of-living differences are available, we have provided recent estimates of costs of food and housing for Alaskan communities.

FOOD COSTS

A price index for food costs in Alaskan communities is published on a quarterly basis by the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service (CES). This index compares the cost of one week's food for a family of four with two children in elementary school. The food items and their quantities are based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Low Cost Food Plan, which estimates consumption levels for a diet that fulfills minimum nutritional requirements.

The CES receives no funding for this program; the information is gathered by volunteers in each community. Unfortunately, the volunteers receive no training to assure data is gathered in a consistent manner. Therefore, the data may be somewhat distorted.

The U.S.D.A. plan is not intended to reflect the consumption habits of the Alaskan consumer but is used to allow comparisons with national averages, which are based on the same list of items. Variation between communities in Alaska is probably very great, given the limited selection of goods and the significance of fish and games taken to meet subsistence needs in some communities.

According to Marguerite Stetson, who compiles the information for CES, the U.S.D.A. Low Cost Food Plan is about twenty years old and may not reflect the current buying habits of any contemporary consumer very

well. For instance, soft drinks are not included on the list of items priced.

Table I shows the cost of one week's food and the percent of Anchorage cost for selected Alaskan communities for September 1981. Sitka has the lowest food costs, and Barrow the highest, with a range of 122%.

TABLE I  
Cost Of Food At Home For a Week For a  
Family of 4 with Elementary School Children

|            | <u>September 1981</u> | <u>% of Anchorage</u> |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Anchorage  | \$ 86.69              | 100                   |
| Barrow     | 160.05                | 220                   |
| Cordova    | 135.39                | 185                   |
| Delta      | 111.62                | 129                   |
| Fairbanks  | 98.47                 | 114                   |
| Juneau     | 93.95                 | 108                   |
| Kotzebue   | 152.54                | 176                   |
| Nome       | 150.27                | 173                   |
| Petersburg | 95.17                 | 110                   |
| Sitka      | 84.63                 | 98                    |
| Tok        | 114.80                | 132                   |
| Unalakleet | 174.42                | 201                   |
| Valdez     | 106.68                | 123                   |

Source: Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska and U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.

#### HOUSING

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development provides estimates for the construction costs of low income housing for thirteen locations in Alaska. These estimates do not include property costs or site preparations; however, they do serve to show the relative construction cost differences in comparable locations. The HUD data in Table II show that construction costs are almost twice as high in remote locations as they are in Southeastern and along the Railbelt.

Al Robinson, an economist with the Anchorage HUD office, felt that the estimates, made by the Washington D.C. offices, were very low. According to Mr. Robinson, the maximum funding limit of \$92,200 per unit is required for almost all HUD projects in Alaska. Most projects are for units comparable to those assumed for the table. Mr. Robinson mentioned that the Alaska office is just beginning a survey of construction costs throughout Alaska to use as evidence to obtain approval from Washington to raise the funding limit.

TABLE II  
 HUD Prototype Cost For Low Income Public Housing  
 June 1981

| <u>Location</u>            | <u>Cost for Two Bed-<br/>room Detached House</u> | <u>% of Anchorage</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Anchorage                  | \$44,000                                         | 100%                  |
| Fairbanks                  | 46,700                                           | 106                   |
| Juneau                     | 42,400                                           | 96                    |
| Ketchikan                  | 42,300                                           | 96                    |
| Sitka                      | 42,450                                           | 96                    |
| Kenai                      | 48,200                                           | 110                   |
| Yakutat                    | 48,200                                           | 110                   |
| Ft. Yukon                  | 67,500                                           | 153                   |
| Galena                     | 72,500                                           | 165                   |
| Coastal (N. of Aleutians)  | 81,750                                           | 186                   |
| Tok                        | 62,650                                           | 142                   |
| North Coast                | 84,100                                           | 191                   |
| Mainland (N. of Aleutians) | 93,500                                           | 213                   |

Source: Federal Register, June 29, 1981. Percentages computed by House Research Agency.

HUD also provides estimates of rents for newly built homes in six Alaska locations, as shown in Table III. Lee Huskey, an economist with the Institute of Social and Economic Research expressed some skepticism of the actual costs given, but felt that the relative differences were probably fairly accurate.

TABLE III  
Fair Market Rents For New Construction  
1980

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Cost For Two Bedroom<br/>Detached Housing</u> | <u>% of Anchorage</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Anchorage       | \$643                                            | 100%                  |
| Fairbanks       | 633                                              | 98                    |
| Juneau          | 670                                              | 104                   |
| Ketchikan       | 584                                              | 91                    |
| Western Coast   | 947                                              | 147                   |

Source: Federal Register, August 29, 1980. Percentages computed by House Research Agency.

The most recent information on comprehensive cost-of-living differences among Alaskan communities is Alaska Interregional Cost Differentials, a study by the University of Alaska Center for Northern Educational Research published in 1977. The study compares the cost of food, housing, transportation, and personal care in 31 communities and 21 Regional Education Attendance Areas for 1976.

The study was made during the height of pipeline construction activity; some communities had inflated prices resulting from heightened demand. Cost-of-living differences for this period may reflect a situation untypical of more recent years. In addition, the study based its housing cost estimates on a State survey which had canvassed a disproportionate number of State employees, as the survey was to be used to adjust State salaries.

The Division of Personnel conducted surveys of food and housing expenditures in 1972 and 1976. The former study served as the basis for regional differential in the State salary schedule. The Director of the Division of Personnel of the State of Alaska is empowered by AS 39.27.030-.040 and AS 44.31.020 to require the Department of Labor to gather data reflecting cost-of-living differences among election districts for use in their annual salary survey, but he has not done so in the ten years the law has been in effect.

We regret we are unable to provide more complete, up-to-date cost-of-living information, but to our knowledge, no State agency has compiled such information. If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

JS/dp



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

February 2, 1983

TO: Representative John Cowdery  
FROM: Leslie Longenbaugh, <sup>W</sup>Research Staff  
RE: Class Size and Teachers' Salaries in Other States  
Research Request Number 83-7

Brent Paine of your staff asked that we compile information on the average class size in other states' public schools, and any correlation between the size of a class and students' learning. In addition, Mr. Paine asked about the average teacher's salary in public schools nationwide.

Class Size

Over the last decade, teachers' and parents' organizations have pressed for smaller classes for the good of both students and teachers. According to the National Education Association, the average pupil-teacher ratio in fall 1980 in public elementary and secondary schools nationwide was 18.8; in other words, there were 18.8 students per teacher in the average classroom.<sup>1</sup>

Popular belief has long held that smaller classes mean a better education. Although not all research has supported this view, the most influential educational researchers have found positive correlations between small classes and scores on achievement tests. While it is sometimes argued that learning is not analogous to doing well on standardized tests, such tests are usually the only measure of learning that can be analyzed in a large sample.

An article concerning a 1979 study by G. Glass and M. L. Smith of all research on the subject of class size and achievement concluded that:

[o]n the average, student achievement increases as class size is reduced, and the advantage rises sharply for a class of 15 and below. Reductions of from, say, 28 to 25 are projected to make only a small difference in average achievement.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>James Josey, Reference Librarian, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.; telephone: 202/254-5060.

<sup>2</sup>L. S. Cahen and N. N. Filby, "The Class Size/Achievement Issue: New Evidence and a Research Plan," Phi Delta Kappan, (1979), page 492.

### Teachers' Salaries

We spoke with staff of several organizations in obtaining data on average teachers' salaries; none of the sources was able to provide information on salaries by teaching specialty as Mr. Paine requested. We obtained information on average teachers' salaries nationwide from two sources; you will note that the national averages given in Tables 1 and 2 are within one percent of one another.

A publication of the National Institute of Education lists the average public school teacher's salary, exclusive of benefits, during the 1980-1981 school year.<sup>3</sup>

Table 1  
Teachers' Salaries  
1980-1981 School Year

| Type of School | Average Salary |
|----------------|----------------|
| Primary        | \$17,204       |
| Secondary      | \$18,082       |
| Combined       | \$17,602       |

Source: National Institute of Education,  
U. S. Department of Education

The Division of Research and Statistics of the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services also publishes average salaries of public school teachers in every state during the 1980-1981 school year. Like the figures in Table 1, these average salaries do not include benefits.

Table 2, on the next page, lists in descending order the five states (and the District of Columbia) that paid teachers the most, the five states that paid the least, and the national average. Alaska ranks first on the list of states that paid teachers the most; the State paid them some 27 percent more than teachers were paid in Washington, D. C., the next-highest-ranking government on the list. Alaska paid its teachers 67 percent more than the national average, and 123 percent more than Mississippi, which of all the states paid its teachers least.

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<sup>3</sup>National Institute of Education, U. S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics 1982, page 56.

Table 2  
Teachers' Salaries in the States  
1980-1981 School Year

| State or Government     | Average Salary  |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Top Five</u>         |                 |
| Alaska                  | \$29,000        |
| Washington, D. C.       | 22,883          |
| Michigan                | 21,057          |
| Hawaii                  | 20,993          |
| Washington              | 20,702          |
| <u>National Average</u> | <u>\$17,413</u> |
| <u>Bottom Five</u>      |                 |
| Maine                   | \$13,994        |
| South Dakota            | 13,636          |
| Arkansas                | 13,269          |
| Vermont                 | 13,235          |
| Mississippi             | 13,000          |

Source: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services

\* \* \*

I have attached a copy of the article on class size and student achievement for your reference. I apologize for the poor quality of the copy; it was taken from microfilm. If you have any questions about this memorandum, or if we can be of any further assistance, please call on us.

LL

Attachment: Leonard S. Cahen and Nikola N. Filby, "Class Size/Achievement Issue: New Evidence and a Research Plan," Phi Delta Kappan, March 1979, pages 492-195 and 538.

# The Class Size/Achievement Issue: New Evidence and a Research Plan

by Leonard S. Cohen and Nicola N. Filby

Using "meta-analysis," Gene Glass and Mary Lee Smith have discovered important student achievement gains when class size is reduced to 15 or below. Cohen and Filby are now involved in intensive field study of the why and how of these gains.

On the average, student achievement increases as class size is reduced, and the advantage rises sharply for a class of 15 and below. Reductions in size of from, say, 28 to 25, are projected to make only a small difference in average achievement.

These are perhaps the most significant conclusions reached in a new "meta-analysis" of half a century of research, performed as part of a project in class size and instruction being conducted by the Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development with National Institute of Education funds.

Gene Glass and Mary Lee Smith of the University of Colorado were responsible for the meta-analysis. At the same time, a complementary and converging approach to the question of class size/achievement relationships was undertaken and is continuing. A small number of field studies were designed in which class size is experimentally controlled and intensive observation of classroom procedures is being conducted. A chief object is to find out what aspects of instruction in smaller classes account for the achievement advantages.

The remainder of this article will detail

the procedures, findings, conclusions, and policy implications of the Far West project.

For the research synthesis, we felt that the new approach called meta-analysis would prove to be a powerful way of resolving some of the inconclusive findings reported in the literature. Glass, a primary developer of meta-analysis methodology, reported that the class size/student achievement literature might lend itself to the technique.<sup>1</sup>

Meta-analysis provides a method for the statistical integration of data across many studies.<sup>2</sup> Studies of psychotherapy and tutoring, among other fields, have already been integrated via meta-analysis. Meta-analysis proceeds by calculating the size of one or more measures of effect in each study, then pools these measures as data points for further analysis. In the case of class size studies, each data point is a measure of the difference in achievement between two classes of different size.

Glass and Smith first obtained and read some 300 reports, publications, theses, etc., that reported findings on class size and achievement. The search was made through ERIC, dissertation abstracts, research reports and reviews,<sup>3</sup> and from nominations and suggestions from other researchers. Glass and Smith found current reviews by Doris Ryan and T. Barr Greenfield<sup>4</sup> and C. D. Laffeur, R. J. Sumner, and E. Witton<sup>5</sup> very helpful. Only 77 of the 300 documents could be used. They yielded 725 comparisons of achievement in different class sizes. Many studies yielded multiple sets of data. For example, one might report achievement data for reading, mathematics, and science for three grade levels, thus yielding nine comparisons. The studies provided a data set based on nearly 900,000 pupils and

spanned over half a century. Sixty-five percent of the comparisons were obtained from journals, approximately 16% from books, and 11% from unpublished sources. Approximately 8% came from theses, a source not generally tapped in prior examinations of the literature. Approximately 56% of the comparisons were obtained on children whose ages ranged from 5 to approximately 11½ years.

As expected, most of the studies compared class size in the range of 20 or larger. Comparisons of classes of about 26 pupils with classes of more than 30 were common, 10 with 20 far less so. For many years researchers expected to see dramatic differences between class sizes of 25 and 28.

Glass and Smith define class size as the pupil-to-instructor ratio (P/I). One teacher with 30 pupils gives a P/I of 30, two with 30 a P/I of 15. One teacher doing supplementary math instruction with four pupils gives a P/I of four. The search for an appropriate descriptive ratio has a long history in the research on class size.<sup>6</sup> Any ratio is, at best, a crude indicator of how much teacher attention any pupil receives. One hopes that as the total number of pupils in a class decreases, the teacher will be able to provide more appropriate, personal instruction for every pupil. To help teachers take advantage of reduction in total class size becomes a crucial issue, to be discussed later.

Glass and Smith define "delta" as a key concept. A statistical index of the achievement advantage of one size class over another size class, delta is defined as the mean achievement score for the smaller class in a study minus the mean of the larger class in the study, the difference then being divided by the within group

standard deviation. To illustrate, Class A has 10 pupils. Class B in the same study has 20. The students in each class are given an achievement test of 50 items. The mean for Class A is 35. The mean for Class B is 30. The within group standard deviation is 10. The delta for this hypothetical case would be 5, i.e.,  $(35 - 30) / 10$ . Delta is a standard score. Its value can be positive, negative, or zero. Assuming a normal distribution, a delta of plus one is one standard deviation above the mean and has a percentile rank of 84. A delta of plus .5 represents the 69th percentile.

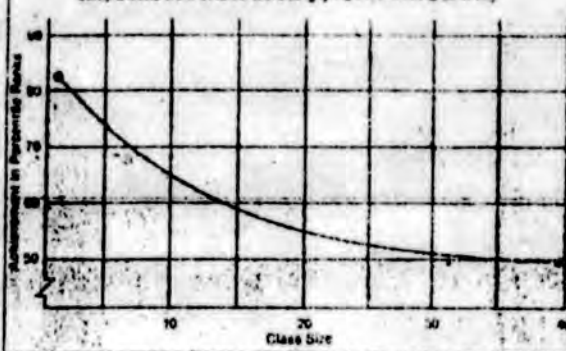
The calculation of delta is straightforward when means and standard deviations are given and when the standard deviations are equal, but these conditions are not always met. Glass worked out formulas for estimating delta from other common statistics, such as a correlation coefficient. Problems can arise in defining the within group standard deviation when the groups differ widely in variability. In this case the estimate of delta may be biased. Continued work on the methodology of meta-analysis, as developed by Glass, will need to study the effects of heterogeneous variability on the magnitude of deltas and the relationship of the deltas to other variables in the studies being examined.

Of the 725 deltas calculated, 60% were positive, indicating that achievement was higher in the smaller class. The average delta was .09. Further analysis revealed two important interactions. First, the size of the difference depended on the sizes of the classes being compared; it also depended on the quality of the research design. Effects were stronger in studies having good design characteristics—e.g., where pupils were randomly assigned to classes or were "matched," or where the same teachers or pupils participated in both the smaller and the larger class. The average delta in well-designed studies was .40.

To take into account the influence of different class sizes, a regression model was developed to predict delta. After preliminary models were tried, the final system predicted delta (advantage of smaller over larger) from three variables: 1) number of students in the smaller class; 2) square of the number of students in the smaller class; 3) difference between the number of students in the smaller class and the number of students in the larger class. The regression model was used to generate a graph of predicted achievement. Predicted achievement scores were transformed to a percentile rank on a hypothetical nationally normed standard achievement test. The Glass-Smith curve for well-designed studies is shown in Figure 1.

In this figure the curve starts to rise most dramatically when class size is reduced below 15 pupils. The average pupil in class sizes of 40, 20, 15, 10, and five

Figure 1 The Glass-Smith Curve of Achievement and Class Size  
(Data integrated across approximately 700 comparisons from studies searching good experimental designs)



would be expected to score at the 69th, 55th, 50th, 65th, and 75th percentiles respectively. The predicted outcome difference can be described in grade equivalent units over one school year: 1.90 years of growth for class size 40, 1.45 years for size 20, 1.24 years for size 15, 1.45 years for size 10, and 1.72 for size five. These data show an impressively large advantage for smaller classes.

The overall difference in results between the well-controlled and poorly controlled studies was dramatic. The curve for the poorly designed studies was almost flat, indicating, at best, a very small advantage to smaller classes. Almost half of the deltas came from the poorly designed studies. Little wonder class size research has been so inconclusive.

Glass and Smith analyzed data separately for elementary and secondary pupils. Small class advantages were slightly stronger at the secondary level. It is our opinion that the advantages are too small to lead to a conclusion that elementary pupils would profit less than secondary pupils if class size were reduced. There also appeared to be no difference in results for different subject matters, such as reading or mathematics.

The meta-analysis reports that there is no correlation between class size and achievement advantage in the studies performed before 1940. Over half the 725 deltas were from pre-1940 studies. It is not surprising that surveys of the literature prior to World War II typically concluded that reducing class size had no effect on achievement.

Over the next few months we plan to fit the Glass-Smith equation to data not analyzed when the model was developed. This will allow us to estimate the error in the model for different class size comparisons. We anticipate that new data

will be identified, but these, like those available to Glass and Smith, will contain few data for class size smaller than 20, the range we believe to be crucial.

How do we ponder the importance of the differences shown in Figure 1? Is the percentile advantage in achievement between class sizes of 15 and 20 big enough to make it worthwhile to reduce size by this much? Policy makers will have to decide. As researchers, we can make the concept of utility. We related the delta difference between class size 20 and 15 as relatively trivial. But the difference between class size 30 and 15 has utility. Although pupils should profit to warrant pursuing ways to improve the quality of the classroom environment, a study favoring benefits of putting the judgment into teachers' hands can suggest a very genuine, if reduced, instructional group size for part of the school day. More on this later.

A cautionary comment about the small change in achievement above a class size of 20. Achievement tests used are only one aspect of instruction. They do not capture the quality or homogeneity of the classroom environment. A study favoring classes permit less related instruction with individual pupils. Teachers often feel overwhelmed and frustrated.

It is also important to point out that the Glass-Smith meta-analysis shows the relationship of class size and achievement without any attempt to see how the relationship is confounded by a set of variables we call soft quality of instruction. It would be a pity to find out whether, and how, good and poor teaching or supervision could confound the curve.

## The Field Studies

When class size is reduced, meta-analysis of data suggests the following advantages:

## The field studies may show how to achieve even greater gains in small classes.

Increases in class size decrease. If this is true, it must be because of some change in classroom instruction. With fewer pupils to attend to, a teacher should be able to improve the quantity and/or quality of instruction.

P. J. Fennell and others have conducted their own studies of classroom instruction. They found that instruction is improved when class size is reduced. Glass and Smith are now doing a meta-analysis of studies relating class size to classroom processes, student attitudes, and teacher satisfaction. Teacher satisfaction is an important outcome to consider in its own right. It appears from the literature search that relatively few studies have systematically examined the question of how class size influences student achievement. The field studies undertaken by the Glass-Smith and Instruction Project address this question.

The basic plan of the current field studies is to reduce class size experimentally and see what changes take place in the classroom. In each of two subjects, we work with two second-grade classes, each taught by a single teacher. Midway through the year a third teacher is hired and some students from each class are moved to the new third class. Many methodologists are used to seeing the nature of schooling in the larger class situation (before the split), and this can be compared with what we learn when the classes are made smaller after the split.

An important aspect of the field studies is the role of the classroom teacher. We hope to make them collaborators in the investigation of an important educational question. As a research team, we shall form hypotheses about what might be different in a smaller class, and we shall collect evidence about what actually changes. The teachers are encouraged to "talk," i.e., by our observations. This means that the field studies are not a "black box" experiment in which class size is varied and the outcomes of class size are compared and reported for teachers. It is exactly this collaboration that we consider it important to study. Many people have expressed the feeling that class size will have an effect if teachers do nothing else during the year except to let the class size do it. It is important to help teachers take advantage of the opportunity of a small class.

In the field studies we work with the teachers to find out what is possible to do in a small class. If we could successfully improve the quality of instruction as we reduce class size, then the increase in achievement should be even greater than

those shown in the Glass-Smith curve.

A major source of our perspective in describing classroom instruction is our previous work on the Beginning Teacher Evaluation Study (BTES).<sup>10</sup> In our current work we hope to elaborate and extend the BTES model of instruction, thus building a cumulative research program. BTES began with a study of 100 second-grade classes, looking at a series of questions about pupil learning in mathematics and reading and how this learning was related to teaching behaviors and characteristics of classroom learning environments. The BTES study convinced us that the teacher-learner learning conditions that are positively associated with pupil learning. For example, per pupil achievement gains were related with teacher monitoring of pupil behavior, the teacher's ability to diagnose pupil error and provide appropriate educational tasks (quantity and quality), and teacher feedback. Classes with larger gains were typically persistent; teachers who held consistent goals for their pupils and provided relatively large amounts of direct instruction. It was also observed that the teaching/learning environments in these classes were supportive. Teachers did not have to be punishing in order to have children learn. As we begin to design our plan for the Glass-Smith and Instruction Project, we wondered how the learning environments in classes could be changed if we reduced the number of pupils for whom the teacher had responsibility. If class size could be reduced by one-third or one-fourth, would the teacher be able to provide a more individualized form of instruction? Would the teacher be able to diagnose pupil needs better, assign more appropriate work, and monitor the work more frequently? Would pupils "work more" (working for teacher direction or jobs to be done)? Would pupil/pupil and pupil/teacher interaction change?

How would teachers feel about teaching and their pupils when class size was reduced? Would there be more time for informal discussion with pupils? Would there be changes in the perception of having authority over or more from pupils? Would pupils now be allowed to talk to each other and work together?

The following categories of questions provide a framework for our inquiry into instruction, pupil/pupil interactions, pupil/teacher interactions, teacher planning, classroom environment, rule setting, interpretation and discussion, diagnosis, assessment and pupil evaluation, teacher feedback, reward systems, teacher expectations prior to splitting, and teacher evaluation of conditions before and after splitting.<sup>11</sup>

Two schools are participating in the study. One is a rural school near Charlottesville, Virginia, directed by Gail McCutcheon of the University of Virginia. Pupils are primarily low socioeconomic level blacks (60%). Before they were split in January, 1979, each class had about 19 pupils. Splitting reduced the classes to approximately 13 students each. Parent volunteers assist the teachers.

The second school is located in Oakland, California. Both second-grade classes prior to splitting were composed of 34 students, so the dropped to approximately 23 students per class after splitting in February, 1979. Classroom aides are used. There is a staggered reading schedule, meaning that half the students in a class come for an hour in the morning and the other half remain at the end of the day for their smaller group instruction in reading. Nikola Filip, one of the teachers, teaches the class created by the split.

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Methods of Data Collection

The central activity in the field study will be to document and describe differences in instruction before and after splitting. Research on teaching today is multidisciplinary and uses many approaches to knowing. Some researchers advocate the experimental method as the most powerful way of detecting teaching/learning relationships. Others feel that understanding can best be obtained by spending many hours in classrooms watching the process, talking to teachers, etc. Many researchers like ourselves think it is wise to combine many methods. We observe and record what we see, we measure some dimensions, we ask our teachers to help us understand what we see. Our methodology includes both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The Oakland and Virginia researchers have developed descriptions of different approaches to inquiry being used in the study under the following headings: 1) "case study" observations, 2) interviews with teachers, 3) systematic, quantitative observations, 4) teacher journals, 5) achievement testing, 6) samples of student work, 7) photographs, and 8) tape recordings.

Reporting the Findings

The final goal of the field study will be to report on the experimental design findings. We can only begin to imagine what changes become known in the large-class and the small-class phase. We hope to discover whether changes in instruction are a function of reduced class size. The size study will also address more general questions about important characteristics of classroom in-

struction that should be understood regardless of class size.

It is our goal to blend the information obtained from the case studies, teacher logs, and interviews with the information obtained through quantitative records. The "numbers" gathered by systematic observation may help tell us if changes took place after splitting. The other sources of information can then, we hope, tell us how the changes took place.

### Issues and Problems

To date, major reviews of the literature on class size have reported conflicting findings in the research.<sup>12</sup> Some studies supported smaller class size; others did not. Reviewers generally found the literature complex and inconclusive. Some reviewers became pessimistic about the value of smaller classes.<sup>13</sup> The Glass-Smith meta-analysis is unique because it represents a statistical synthesis that reveals general trends. Previous reviews and the conclusions drawn from them were primarily reached from an "archival" synthesis of the literature. Studies were classified as supportive of smaller class size, larger class size, or inconclusive. The classifications were guided by the statistical significance reported. No evaluation was given in the counting or classification procedure to studies meeting conventional levels of significance. For example, studies showing probability levels greater than .05 would typically be classified as nonsignificant and thus be placed in the inconclusive category. In contrast, Glass and Smith used all the available data to develop a continuous distribution of effects and therefore move their analysis beyond the nominal classification of supportive (favoring smaller classes), nonsupportive (favoring larger classes), and inconclusive (failure to reject the null hypothesis). We feel that the new findings by Glass and Smith present a convincing case that average achievement increases in class size decrease, especially when class size is below 20 pupils per class. Earlier arguments that smaller classes cannot be justified on the basis of test scores must be reexamined in light of the Glass-Smith findings.

We must point out, however, that there are many problems in the present study. Smaller is not always better. Previous reviews of the literature have done a commendable job of describing the limitations of past studies of class size and explaining how research in the area may define the problem in instruction — a function of pupil characteristics, teacher and quality of teaching, subject matter taught, etc. Their reviews have also pointed out the need for understanding the complexities listed above and their interaction, with different outcomes (teacher achievement, classroom processes, teacher morale, and pupil affect).<sup>14</sup> The

## No surplus, only underutilized teachers.

Glass-Smith analyses did not find any general interaction in the data; that is, class size effects were not noticeably different for children of different ages or abilities or studying different subjects. But there were many instances in the data where small classes did not produce superior achievement. Two possible explanations are the nature of the teaching/learning process and interaction in the construct "class size."

As discussed earlier, a number of people have pointed out that the effect of class size depends on the intervening classroom instruction. Poor teaching will not be effective, even in a small class. Teachers may need help in learning to use the potential available in the small-class situation. We are exploring this issue in the field studies. Certainly anyone who plans to reduce class size should plan also to support and educate personnel to realize the potential.

From discussions of class size in the literature, it is clear that better designs are needed if we are to understand the complexities of instruction and how these complexities are influenced by the sometimes poorly defined global term "class size." Donald Pidgeon has described other characteristics of students and classrooms that influence the size of the job facing a teacher.<sup>15</sup> He mentions heterogeneity of pupils, classroom space available, and ancillary assistance available in the classroom. The concept of teacher load is discussed in the literature. While the term is usually used to describe the teaching responsibilities of secondary teachers, it applies to the elementary school as well. A teacher who has responsibility for grading essays probably has a different out-of-school workload than a shop teacher. The teacher who has many students learning English as their second language has additional teaching burdens. The problems created by disruptive students must be reckoned with in assessing teaching load/responsibilities. The Glass-Smith Committee of the Los Angeles Education Association has attempted to weight factors in the classroom (e.g., number of slow learners, hyperactive pupils, bilingual pupils, etc.) in adjusting class size to that it better reflects the range of teaching responsibilities.<sup>16</sup> All of these things create complications in simplified models such as class size.

In the end, one must face the central question: If smaller is generally better, is it generally worthwhile to make the change? At this point in our history we have many unemployed teachers. We also have a financial and political climate that makes spending, in the late spring of 1979,

in collaboration with Gene Glass and Mary Lee Smith, we shall commission reaction papers to the meta-analysis on class size and achievement and the second meta-analysis dealing with the relationship of class size and classroom processes, teacher satisfaction, and pupil affect. Within our funding restriction we shall seek reaction papers from teachers, administrators, economists, and researchers. These papers will serve to clarify and highlight the different viewpoints on class size and the trade-offs that must be made. In the end, individual states, communities, or parents must make their own value judgments.

We would hope that in discussions of class size many different alternatives will be considered. The data suggest that there is relatively little pay-off for small overall reductions (e.g., 20 to 25). Attention should be given to ways to make larger reductions in more limited situations. Flexible arrangements within a school might allow the creation of smaller instructional groups for part of the school day or for those students most in need of close supervision or individual attention. Some school districts use a staggered schedule so that students spend part of the day in a smaller class. Paraprofessionals can help. The use of nonprofessional instructional staff (aides, parent volunteers, and pupil tutors) deserves careful attention. R. G. Stenvert, A. L. Hyer and Robert M. McClure, and Beatrice A. Ward and William J. Thurnoff have discussed issues relating to the use of noncertificated personnel in classroom instruction.<sup>17</sup> We would also hope that schools examine ways to relieve some of the many talented teachers who have lost their positions or cannot find teaching positions. We share the positions of John Corbally<sup>18</sup> and Harlan Wallberg and Sue Finner Rucker<sup>19</sup> that the large number of unemployed teachers should be viewed as an underutilization of talent, not as a surplus. It is interesting to ponder what instruction in schools could be with two professional teachers 30 pupils, or even for reading and mathematics in the primary grades.

We are concerned that the Glass-Smith curve may be interpreted by "budget as any cost" school administrators and others to mean that class size can be increased beyond 30 pupils without achievement deficits or other consequences.

We should emphasize that the present findings consider only student achievement as an outcome. Glass and Smith are presently completing a second meta-analysis for our project. This analysis will

(Continued on page 318)





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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

April 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Milo Fritz  
Attention: David Schade

FROM: Christine Johnson, Research Staff

RE: Teacher Salaries in Other States  
Research Request No. 83-117

David Schade of your staff has requested the following information regarding teacher salaries:

- (1) How do the salaries of Alaska teachers compare to the salaries of teachers in other states?
- (2) How does the schedule for increases in teacher salaries in Alaska compare to schedules in other states?

We have had to rely on 1980-81 data in most instances; more current information about teacher salaries in other states was not readily available.

Teacher Salaries

Average salaries. The following table lists average teacher salaries in the five states (and the District of Columbia) which paid the most in 1980-81 and the five states which paid the least. Alaska ranks first on this list, with average salaries for teachers of \$29,000 in 1980-81. This was 27 percent more than the average salary in Washington, D.C, which ranked second, and 67 percent more than the national average.

A more complete table showing average salaries for teachers in 47 states is attached see Attachment 1.

Table 1  
Teacher Salaries  
1980-81 School Year

| State or Government     | Average Salary  |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Top Five</u>         |                 |
| Alaska                  | \$29,000        |
| Washington, D.C.        | 22,883          |
| Michigan                | 21,057          |
| Hawaii                  | 20,993          |
| Washington              | 20,702          |
| <u>National Average</u> | <u>\$17,413</u> |
| <u>Bottom Five</u>      |                 |
| Maine                   | \$13,994        |
| South Dakota            | 13,636          |
| Arkansas                | 13,269          |
| Vermont                 | 13,235          |
| Mississippi             | 13,000          |

Source: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services

Cost-of-living differences. One explanation for higher teacher salaries in Alaska is the higher cost of living compared to other states. Until recently, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared an annual estimate of the amount of money needed to support an urban family for a year at low, intermediate, and high income levels; estimates were based on surveys of buying habits of various income groups.

The following table shows household budgets for intermediate income families in the fall of 1980 in the five most expensive metropolitan areas and the five least expensive. Anchorage, with an intermediate family budget of \$29,682, was the most expensive place to live of the metropolitan areas listed. The intermediate family budget in Anchorage was 18 percent higher than the budget in Washington, D.C., and 28 percent above the national average for metropolitan areas.

Table 2  
 Annual Budget for an Intermediate Income Family  
 Fall 1980

| Metropolitan Area             | Intermediate<br>Income Budget |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Five Most Expensive</u>    |                               |
| Anchorage, Ak.                | \$29,682                      |
| Boston, Ma.                   | 27,029                        |
| New York, N.Y.                | 26,749                        |
| Washington, D.C.              | 25,203                        |
| San Francisco, Ca.            | 24,704                        |
| <u>Urban U.S. Average</u>     | <u>\$23,134</u>               |
| <u>Non-metro U.S. Average</u> | <u>\$21,070</u>               |
| <u>Five Least Expensive</u>   |                               |
| St. Louis, Mo.                | 22,248                        |
| Honolulu, Hi.                 | 21,933                        |
| Houston, Tx.                  | 21,572                        |
| Atlanta, Ga.                  | 21,131                        |
| Dallas, Tx.                   | 20,776                        |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

#### Salary Increase Schedules

Each Alaska school district has its own salary schedule for teachers. During the 1980-81 school year, salaries for a beginning teacher with a bachelors degree ranged from \$17,400 in the Kake School District to \$23,038 in the Northwest Arctic Regional Educational Attendance Area. Maximum teacher salaries ranged from \$27,265 in Kake to \$42,982 in the North Slope Borough. To earn the maximum salary, teachers must usually have a masters degree with at least 15 semester hours of additional coursework and 11-16 years of teaching experience. In the North Slope Borough, a teacher must have a masters degree plus 36 additional semester hours of coursework and at least 13 years of teaching experience. Attachment 2 lists minimum and maximum salaries in each of Alaska's 52 school districts.

On the following pages, we have listed teacher salaries at various steps for entry-level teachers with bachelors degrees, teachers with

Representative Fritz  
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masters degrees, and teachers with the maximum amount of education recognized by the district. This data is shown for six Alaska school districts (Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Lower Kuskokwim REAA, and Yukon-Koyukuk REAA) and six school districts in other states (Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Chicago, St. Louis, Albuquerque, and Philadelphia). The six Alaska districts serve roughly two-thirds of the state's students.

In the six out-of-state districts, the average salary for a beginning teacher with a bachelors degree and no previous experience was \$13,160. The average salary for an entry-level teacher in the six Alaska districts was \$20,411, or roughly 55% higher. Maximum salaries paid by the six Alaska districts averaged \$37,620, or 33% more than the average maximum salary of \$28,201 paid in the out-of-state districts.

In the Alaska districts, teachers with five years of experience (at step 5 on the salary schedule) were receiving an average of 23% more than teachers with little or no teaching experience (at step 0 on the salary schedule). In contrast, in the out-of-state districts, teachers at step 5 were receiving approximately 27% more than teachers at step 0.

The data suggests that teachers in the six Alaska school districts start out with much higher salaries than their counterparts in other states; however, they appear to receive slightly lower salary increases as they become more experienced than do teachers in other areas.

If you would like a full teacher salary schedule for 1980-81 for any Alaska school district, please let us know.

\* \* \* \* \*

Please don't hesitate to contact us if you have any questions about this information or if we can provide further assistance.

CJ/sj

Attachments

Table 3  
 Teacher Salary Schedules in Six Alaska School Districts  
 and Six Out-of-State Districts<sup>1</sup>

Alaska

Teacher Salaries  
 Anchorage School District  
 1980-81 School Year

-----Level of Education-----

|              | BA       | MA       | Maximum* |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Step 0       | \$18,613 | \$21,217 | \$25,126 |
| Step 5       | 23,824   | 26,243   | 29,780   |
| (% increase) | (28%)    | (24%)    | (19%)    |
| Highest Step | 23,824   | 29,965   | 37,574   |

\*Bachelors degree plus 90 semester hours with masters degree.

Teacher Salaries  
 Kenai Peninsula Borough School District  
 1980-81 School Year

-----Level of Education-----

|              | BA       | MA       | Maximum* |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Step 0       | \$18,405 | \$20,799 | \$23,193 |
| Step 5       | 24,048   | 25,758   | 27,468   |
| (% increase) | (31%)    | (24%)    | (18%)    |
| Highest Step | 27,468   | 32,597   | 36,873   |

\*Bachelors degree plus 72 semester hours with masters degree.

<sup>1</sup>Information on teacher salary schedules in other states is from AFT Research Report: Scheduled Teacher Salaries 1981-82 School Year, Department of Research, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C.

Alaska (continued)

Teacher Salaries  
 Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District  
 1980-81 School Year

|                        | -----Level of Education----- |                 |                 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                        | BA                           | MA              | Maximum*        |
| Step 0                 | \$20,297                     | \$23,036        | \$24,862        |
| Step 5<br>(% increase) | 24,862<br>(22%)              | 27,601<br>(20%) | 29,427<br>(18%) |
| Highest<br>Step        | 27,601                       | 33,992          | 35,818          |

\*Masters degree plus 36 semester hours or the degree equivalent.

Teacher Salaries  
 Fairbanks North Star Borough  
 1980-81 School Year

|                        | -----Level of Education----- |                 |                 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                        | BA                           | MA              | Maximum*        |
| Step 0                 | \$20,628                     | \$23,103        | \$25,579        |
| Step 5<br>(% increase) | 26,404<br>(28%)              | 28,673<br>(24%) | 30,726<br>(20%) |
| Highest<br>Step        | 26,404                       | 32,799          | 37,956          |

\*Masters degree plus 36 semester hours.

Alaska (continued)

Teacher Salaries  
 Lower Kuskokwim REAA  
 1980-81 School Year

-----Level of Education-----

|              | BA       | MA       | Maximum* |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Step 0       | \$22,645 | \$25,200 | \$27,770 |
| Step 5       | 27,515   | 30,365   | 33,220   |
| (% increase) | (22%)    | (21%)    | (20%)    |
| Highest      |          |          |          |
| Step         | 27,515   | 34,440   | 38,930   |

\*Masters degree plus 36 semester hours or two Masters degrees.

Teacher Salaries  
 Yukon-Koyukuk REAA  
 1980-81 School Year

-----Level of Education-----

|              | BA       | MA       | Maximum* |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Step 0       | \$21,877 | \$24,573 | \$27,293 |
| Step 5       | 27,681   | 30,404   | 33,121   |
| (% increase) | (27%)    | (24%)    | (21%)    |
| Highest      |          |          |          |
| Step         | 27,681   | 34,291   | 38,566   |

\*Masters degree plus 36 semester hours.

Representative Fritz  
April 4, 1983  
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Los Angeles, California

Teacher Salaries  
Contract Period 9/80-8/82

|                        | -----Level of Education----- |                 |                 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                        | BA                           | MA              | Maximum         |
| Step 0                 | \$13,700                     | \$16,320        | \$18,060        |
| Step 5<br>(% increase) | 16,630<br>(21%)              | 19,390<br>(19%) | 21,850<br>(21%) |
| Highest<br>Step        | 19,380                       | 23,510          | 28,800          |

Washington, D.C.

Teacher Salaries  
Contract Period 1981-1982

|                        | -----Level of Education----- |                 |                 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                        | BA                           | MA              | Maximum         |
| Step 0                 | \$14,014                     | \$15,418        | \$16,123        |
| Step 5<br>(% increase) | 16,242<br>(20%)              | 18,236<br>(18%) | 18,942<br>(17%) |
| Highest<br>Step        | 23,428                       | 27,339          | 28,058          |

Chicago, Illinois

Teacher Salaries  
Contract Period 1981-1982

|                        | -----Level of Education----- |                 |                 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                        | BA                           | MA              | Maximum         |
| Step 0                 | \$13,770                     | \$14,925        | \$16,664        |
| Step 5<br>(% increase) | 18,576<br>(35%)              | 19,731<br>(32%) | 21,470<br>(29%) |
| Highest<br>Step        | 26,136                       | 27,378          | 29,268          |

Representative Fritz  
April 4, 1983  
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St. Louis, Missouri

Teacher Salaries  
Contract Period 7/81-6/83

-----Level of Education-----

|                        | BA              | MA              | Maximum         |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Step 0                 | \$12,600        | \$13,600        | \$15,600        |
| Step 5<br>(% increase) | 16,600<br>(32%) | 17,600<br>(29%) | 19,600<br>(26%) |
| Highest<br>Step        | 21,000          | 22,000          | 24,000          |

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Teacher Salaries  
Contract Period 1980-1982

-----Level of Education-----

|                        | BA              | MA              | Maximum         |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Step 0                 | \$12,800        | \$13,795        | \$16,145        |
| Step 5<br>(% increase) | 14,420<br>(13%) | 15,415<br>(12%) | 17,765<br>(10%) |
| Highest<br>Step        | 19,445          | 21,280          | 24,890          |

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Teacher Salaries  
Contract Period 9/80-8/82

-----Level of Education-----

|                        | BA              | MA              | Maximum         |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Step 0                 | \$12,074        | \$12,482        | \$14,082        |
| Step 5<br>(% increase) | 17,916<br>(48%) | 18,559<br>(49%) | 20,974<br>(49%) |
| Highest<br>Step        | 25,960          | 29,395          | 34,188          |

# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLASSROOM PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS—1980-81<sup>a</sup>

JUL 27 1981

| RANK AND STATE                 | \$0 | \$50 | \$100 | \$150 | \$200 | \$250 | \$300 | \$350    | \$400  | \$450    | \$500  |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| ALL STATES                     |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | \$334.88 |        | \$557.69 |        |
| 1. ALASKA                      |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          |        |          |        |
| 2. DIST. OF COLUMBIA           |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          |        |          | 440.06 |
| 3. MICHIGAN                    |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 404.94 |          |        |
| 4. HAWAII                      |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 403.71 |          |        |
| 5. WASHINGTON                  |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 398.12 |          |        |
| 6. WYOMING                     |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 393.04 |          |        |
| 7. NEW YORK                    |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 392.31 |          |        |
| 8. WISCONSIN <sup>b</sup>      |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 385.81 |          |        |
| 9. RHODE ISLAND                |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 380.93 |          |        |
| 10. CALIFORNIA                 |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 377.85 |          |        |
| 11. ILLINOIS                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 375.35 |          |        |
| 12. MARYLAND                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          | 370.38 |          |        |
| 13. OREGON                     |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 355.77   |        |          |        |
| 14. NEW JERSEY                 |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 351.92   |        |          |        |
| 15. MASSACHUSETTS              |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 351.69   |        |          |        |
| 16. DELAWARE                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 346.63   |        |          |        |
| 17. COLORADO                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 341.04   |        |          |        |
| 18. NEVADA                     |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 340.38   |        |          |        |
| 19. PENNSYLVANIA               |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 340.19   |        |          |        |
| 20. CONNECTICUT                |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 335.38   |        |          |        |
| 21. MINNESOTA                  |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 330.42   |        |          |        |
| 22. INDIANA                    |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 324.58   |        |          |        |
| 23. UTAH                       |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 319.46   |        |          |        |
| 24. OHIO                       |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 311.54   |        |          |        |
| 25. IOWA                       |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 310.58   |        |          |        |
| 26. MONTANA                    |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 307.06   |        |          |        |
| 27. NORTH CAROLINA             |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 304.96   |        |          |        |
| 28. TEXAS                      |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 302.21   |        |          |        |
| 29. KENTUCKY                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 299.62   |        |          |        |
| 30. FLORIDA                    |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 299.29   |        |          |        |
| 31. GEORGIA                    |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 297.00   |        |          |        |
| 32. MISSOURI                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 296.58   |        |          |        |
| 33. KANSAS                     |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 293.27   |        |          |        |
| 34. IDAHO                      |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 291.27   |        |          |        |
| 35. WEST VIRGINIA              |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 287.46   |        |          |        |
| 36. LOUISIANA                  |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 286.54   |        |          |        |
| 37. NORTH DAKOTA               |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 286.17   |        |          |        |
| 38. NEBRASKA                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 282.21   |        |          |        |
| 39. VIRGINIA                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 281.71   |        |          |        |
| 40. OKLAHOMA                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 281.54   |        |          |        |
| 41. SOUTH CAROLINA             |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 271.31   |        |          |        |
| 42. TENNESSEE                  |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 270.63   |        |          |        |
| 43. MAINE                      |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 269.12   |        |          |        |
| 44. SOUTH DAKOTA               |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 262.23   |        |          |        |
| 45. ARKANSAS                   |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 255.19   |        |          |        |
| 46. VERMONT                    |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 254.52   |        |          |        |
| 47. MISSISSIPPI                |     |      |       |       |       |       |       | 250.00   |        |          |        |
| 48. ALABAMA <sup>c</sup>       |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          |        |          |        |
| 49. ARIZONA <sup>c</sup>       |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          |        |          |        |
| 50. NEW HAMPSHIRE <sup>c</sup> |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          |        |          |        |
| 51. NEW MEXICO <sup>c</sup>    |     |      |       |       |       |       |       |          |        |          |        |

<sup>a</sup>Average annual salaries divided by 52. Derived from estimates of National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

<sup>b</sup>Includes fringe benefit payments.

<sup>c</sup>Data not available.

Division of Research and Statistics  
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services  
Columbus 7-21-81 No. C-580.2

ATTACHMENT 2  
Minimum and Maximum Teacher Salaries  
in Alaska School Districts  
1980 - 81 School Year

| <u>City and Borough School Districts</u>     | <u>Minimum Salary<sup>a</sup></u> | <u>Maximum Salary<sup>b</sup></u> |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Anchorage                                    | 18,613                            | 37,574                            |
| Bristol Bay Borough                          | 22,427                            | 40,472                            |
| Cordova                                      | 20,400                            | 35,700                            |
| Craig                                        | 18,350                            | 29,543                            |
| Dillingham                                   | 20,694                            | 33,188                            |
| Fairbanks North Star Borough                 | 20,628                            | 37,956                            |
| Galena                                       | 21,000                            | 37,800                            |
| Haines                                       | 19,380                            | 29,880                            |
| Hoonah                                       | 17,400                            | 33,408                            |
| Hydabury                                     | 17,999                            | 31,678                            |
| Juneau                                       | 20,633                            | 37,145                            |
| Kake                                         | 17,140                            | 27,265                            |
| Kenai                                        | 18,405                            | 36,873                            |
| Ketchikan Gateway Borough                    | 20,297                            | 35,818                            |
| King Cove                                    | 21,546                            | 36,096                            |
| Klawock                                      | 18,200                            | 32,344                            |
| Kodiak Island Borough <sup>c</sup>           | 19,366                            | 38,732                            |
| Mat-Su                                       | 21,091                            | 35,942                            |
| Nenana                                       | 20,000                            | 34,071                            |
| Nome                                         | 22,534                            | 42,814                            |
| North Slope                                  | 22,742                            | 42,982                            |
| Pelican                                      | 16,500                            | 30,555                            |
| Petersburg                                   | 20,683                            | 32,610                            |
| Sand Point                                   | 24,357                            | 39,841                            |
| Sitka                                        | 20,608                            | 36,410                            |
| Skagway                                      | 19,625                            | 30,100                            |
| St. Mary's                                   | 18,848                            | 32,907                            |
| Unalaska                                     | 21,428                            | 39,927                            |
| Valdez                                       | 22,905                            | 38,939                            |
| Wrangell                                     | 17,200                            | 32,680                            |
| Yakutat                                      | 18,137                            | 29,964                            |
| <u>Regional Educational Attendance Areas</u> |                                   |                                   |
| Adak <sup>c</sup>                            | \$18,211                          | \$33,872                          |
| Alaska Gateway                               | 19,357                            | 36,004                            |
| Aleutian                                     | 22,159                            | 41,214                            |
| Annette Islands                              | 19,300                            | 33,780                            |
| Bering Strait                                | 21,525                            | 38,033                            |
| Chatham                                      | 17,651                            | 34,140                            |
| Chugach                                      | 19,005                            | 29,455                            |
| Copper River                                 | 21,280                            | 39,580                            |
| Delta/Grady                                  | 21,265                            | 36,046                            |
| Iditarod                                     | 21,877                            | 38,197                            |
| Kuspuk <sup>d</sup>                          | 21,206                            | 39,443                            |
| Lake & Peninsula                             | 20,550                            | 33,412                            |
| Lower Kuskokwim                              | 22,645                            | 38,930                            |
| Lower Yukon                                  | 20,203                            | 37,578                            |
| Northwest Arctic                             | 23,038                            | 41,600                            |
| Pribilofs                                    | 19,440                            | 33,437                            |
| Railbelt                                     | 21,189                            | 36,945                            |
| Southeast Island                             | 20,056                            | 38,107                            |
| Southwest                                    | 21,377                            | 35,052                            |
| Yukon Flats                                  | 20,000                            | 39,000                            |
| Yukon Koyukuk                                | 21,877                            | 38,566                            |

<sup>a</sup> The minimum salary is earned by beginning teachers who have a bachelors degree and no previous teaching experience.

<sup>b</sup> The maximum salary is usually earned by teachers who have masters degrees, at least 15 hours of additional coursework, and 11-16 years of teaching experience.

<sup>c</sup> 1979-80 school year

<sup>d</sup> Salaries effective 1/81

Source: House Research Agency (4/83)



**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY**

Pouch Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

March 15, 1985

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Representative Andre Marrou  
**FROM:** Jeanne Fortier, Legislative Analyst *jm*  
**RE:** Salaries of Governors and Heads of State University Systems  
Research Request 85-203

This memorandum provides:

- a comparison of the basic salaries of state governors and heads of state university systems; and
- a comparison of University of Alaska (UA) administrators' salaries and the national median salaries for similar positions.

A state may have several university systems with differing salary levels. The salary figures given for heads of state university systems in this memorandum represent the basic wage of the highest paid university system chief administrator in each state. The FY 85 median salary among this group is \$88,885, according to a study conducted by the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO).

Table 1 lists the salaries of governors and the highest paid university system presidents in each state, and expresses the presidents' salaries as a percentage of the governors' salaries. The median president's salary among this group is 46 percent above the median governor's salary: \$88,885 compared to \$60,862. According to the College and University Personnel Association (CUPA), the FY 85 median salary for all heads of university systems, not just the highest paid, is \$72,716. Because CUPA does not release state-by-state salary information, a comparison is limited to median salaries.<sup>1</sup> The median university president's salary is 19 percent above the median governor's salary: \$72,716 compared to \$60,862. In Alaska, the University of Alaska president's salary is 23 percent above that of Governor Sheffield.

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<sup>1</sup>CUPA collects salary information from the various colleges and universities with an agreement to hold the information in confidentiality. CUPA feels that to give state-by-state information may violate the confidentiality agreement, according to Debbie Anderson, CUPA researcher.

Table 1  
Basic Salaries of Governor's and Heads of University Systems  
1984-85 Salaries

| State             | Governor's Salary | Salary of University System Head | University System Head's Salary as a Percentage of Governor's Salary |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alabama           | \$ 63,839         | \$104,000                        | 163%                                                                 |
| Alaska            | 81,648            | 100,027                          | 123                                                                  |
| Arizona           | 56,000            | 90,523                           | 162                                                                  |
| Arkansas          | 35,000            | 74,114                           | 212                                                                  |
| California        | 49,100            | 150,000                          | 305                                                                  |
| Colorado          | 60,000            | 89,900                           | 150                                                                  |
| Connecticut       | 65,000            | 91,000                           | 140                                                                  |
| Delaware          | 35,000            | not available                    | --                                                                   |
| Dist. of Columbia | not applicable    | not applicable                   | --                                                                   |
| Florida           | 69,550            | 82,745                           | 119                                                                  |
| Georgia           | 71,314            | 96,000                           | 135                                                                  |
| Hawaii            | 59,470            | 95,000                           | 160                                                                  |
| Idaho             | 50,000            | 67,186                           | 134                                                                  |
| Illinois          | 58,000            | 95,000                           | 164                                                                  |
| Indiana           | 66,000            | 115,000                          | 174                                                                  |
| Iowa              | 60,000            | 89,500                           | 149                                                                  |
| Kansas            | 47,925            | 62,000                           | 129                                                                  |
| Kentucky          | 60,000            | 86,550                           | 144                                                                  |
| Louisiana         | 73,400            | 99,950                           | 136                                                                  |
| Maine             | 35,000            | 70,000                           | 200                                                                  |
| Maryland          | 75,000            | 98,058                           | 131                                                                  |
| Massachusetts     | 75,000            | 83,000                           | 111                                                                  |
| New Hampshire     | 56,495            | 87,230                           | 154                                                                  |
| Minnesota         | 75,000            | not available                    | --                                                                   |
| Mississippi       | 63,000            | 89,530                           | 142                                                                  |
| Missouri          | 55,000            | 100,000                          | 182                                                                  |
| Montana           | 47,968            | 69,630                           | 145                                                                  |
| Nebraska          | 40,000            | 92,000                           | 230                                                                  |
| Nevada            | 65,000            | 63,640                           | 98                                                                   |
| New Jersey        | 85,000            | 83,000                           | 98                                                                   |
| New Mexico        | 60,000            | 55,100                           | 92                                                                   |
| New York          | 100,000           | 100,000                          | 100                                                                  |
| North Carolina    | 60,768            | 91,685                           | 151                                                                  |

Table 1 (continued)  
Basic Salaries of Governor's and Heads of University Systems  
1984-85

| State          | Governor's Salary | Salary of University System Head | University System Head's Salary as a Percentage of Governor's Salary |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| North Dakota   | 60,862            | 67,569                           | 111                                                                  |
| Ohio           | 65,000            | 100,760                          | 155                                                                  |
| Oklahoma       | 70,000            | 85,008                           | 121                                                                  |
| Oregon         | 55,423            | 89,136                           | 161                                                                  |
| Pennsylvania   | 75,000            | 55,000 <sup>a</sup>              | 73                                                                   |
| Rhode Island   | 42,500            | 69,500                           | 164                                                                  |
| South Carolina | 60,000            | 76,466                           | 127                                                                  |
| South Dakota   | 50,981            | 65,000                           | 127                                                                  |
| Tennessee      | 68,220            | 99,000                           | 145                                                                  |
| Texas          | 88,900            | 150,000                          | 169                                                                  |
| Utah           | 51,984            | 92,700                           | 178                                                                  |
| Vermont        | 50,000            | 38,955                           | 78                                                                   |
| Virginia       | 75,000            | 73,790                           | 98                                                                   |
| Washington     | 63,000            | 88,885                           | 141                                                                  |
| West Virginia  | 72,000            | 68,808                           | 96                                                                   |
| Wisconsin      | 75,337            | 76,000                           | 101                                                                  |
| Wyoming        | 70,000            | 35,292 <sup>a</sup>              | 50                                                                   |

<sup>a</sup>Salary is for 1983-84.

Sources: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO)  
Council of State Governments

\* \* \* \*

Table 2 lists the basic salaries of several University of Alaska (UA) administrators, the median salaries for similar positions in other states, the national median salary adjusted for the cost of living in Alaska, and the percentage difference between the adjusted median figures and the actual UA salaries. All salaries are for 1983-84; the 1984-85 national median salaries for these positions will not be available until the CUPA study is released in April of 1985. After adjusting for the higher cost of living in Alaska, UA administrators' salaries averaged 40 percent above the national median salaries.

Table 2  
Comparison of UA Salaries with the National Median Adjusted for the  
Cost-of-Living Differential Selected Administrative Positions 1983-1984

| Title            | UA<br>Salary | National<br>Median<br>Salary | National<br>Median Salary<br>Adjusted for<br>Alaska COL | UA Salary<br>% Above Adj.<br>National<br>Median |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Statewide</b> |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| President        | \$96,737     | \$67,675                     | \$78,222                                                | 24                                              |
| Executive VP     | 94,398       | 50,184                       | 59,035                                                  | 60                                              |
| <b>UAF</b>       |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| Chancellor       | 94,037       | 58,101                       | 67,720                                                  | 39                                              |
| Vice Chancellor  | 86,903       | 46,600                       | 55,103                                                  | 58                                              |
| <b>UAA</b>       |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| Chancellor       | 85,816       | 58,101                       | 67,720                                                  | 27                                              |
| Vice Chancellor  | 79,636       | 46,600                       | 55,103                                                  | 45                                              |
| Academic Affairs |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| Vice Chancellor  | 74,917       | 38,340                       | 46,042                                                  | 63                                              |
| Campus Affairs   |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| Vice Chancellor  | 78,091       | 43,500                       | 51,702                                                  | 51                                              |
| Business Affairs |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| <b>UAJ</b>       |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| Chancellor       | 85,816       | 58,101                       | 67,720                                                  | 27                                              |
| Vice Chancellor  | 71,495       | 43,500                       | 51,702                                                  | 38                                              |
| Vice Chancellor  | 76,715       | 46,600                       | 55,103                                                  | 39                                              |
| <b>ACC</b>       |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| Chancellor       | 85,817       | 58,101                       | 67,719                                                  | 27                                              |
| Vice Chancellor  | 66,398       | 46,600                       | 55,103                                                  | 20                                              |
| Vice Chancellor  | 71,827       | 38,340                       | 46,042                                                  | 55                                              |
| <b>CCREE</b>     |              |                              |                                                         |                                                 |
| Chancellor       | 83,353       | 58,101                       | 67,720                                                  | 23                                              |
| Vice Chancellor  | 75,252       | 43,500                       | 51,702                                                  | 46                                              |

Note: All salary figures are for 1983-84, which is the latest year for which comprehensive data are available. All salaries are base pay; they do not include housing, transportation and expense allowances. Allowances are commonly provided to these officials in all states. The cost-of-living differential was calculated using a formula provided by Ron Phipps, Director of Academic Planning and Research at the Postsecondary Education Commission. The formula adds 9.7 percent of base salary plus \$3,983 to determine an equivalent Alaska salary.

Sources: Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission and College and University Personnel Association.

Table 3 provides a listing of current UA salaries, and an expression of those salaries in terms of Governor Sheffield's salary. At least eight UA administrators earn more than the governor.

Table 3  
Comparison of UA Administrators' Basic Salaries With  
Governor Sheffield's Basic Salary 1984-85

| Title            | Salary    | UA Salary as a<br>Percent of Governor<br>Sheffield's Salary |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Statewide        |           |                                                             |
| President        | \$100,027 | 123%                                                        |
| Executive VP     | 95,909    | 117                                                         |
| UAF              |           |                                                             |
| Chancellor       | 96,866    | 119                                                         |
| Vice Chancellor  | 91,021    | 111                                                         |
| UAA              |           |                                                             |
| Chancellor       | 91,021    | 111                                                         |
| Vice Chancellor  | 85,488    | 105                                                         |
| Academic Affairs |           |                                                             |
| Vice Chancellor  | 74,630    | 91                                                          |
| Campus Affairs   |           |                                                             |
| Vice Chancellor  | 77,792    | 95                                                          |
| Business Affairs |           |                                                             |
| UAJ              |           |                                                             |
| Chancellor       | 85,488    | 105                                                         |
| Vice Chancellor  | 71,219    | 87                                                          |
| Vice Chancellor  | 76,419    | 94                                                          |
| ACC              |           |                                                             |
| Chancellor       | 76,003    | 93                                                          |
| Vice Chancellor  | 69,471    | 85                                                          |
| Vice Chancellor  | 75,129    | 92                                                          |
| CCREE            |           |                                                             |
| Chancellor       | 86,448    | 106                                                         |
| Vice Chancellor  | 68,141    | 83                                                          |

Source: University of Alaska.

\* \* \* \*

I hope this information has been useful. If you have any questions or need further information, please contact this agency.

JF



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y. State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

March 4, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative

FROM: Jeanne Fortier, Legislative Analyst

RE: Administrators' Salaries: University of Alaska versus the  
National Median  
Research Request 85-212

This memorandum addresses your request for a comparison of University of Alaska administrators' salaries with the median salaries for similar positions in other states. After adjusting for the higher cost of living in Alaska, University of Alaska administrators' salaries averaged 40 percent above national median.<sup>1</sup>

The national median salary of presidents of university systems is 11 percent greater than the median salary of governors. The president of the University of Alaska earns 18 percent more than the \$81,648 earned by Governor Sheffield. However, the Alaska governor's salary is also above the median. The median governor's salary is \$60,862. After adjusting for the cost-of-living differential, the governor of Alaska earns 15 percent more than the median governors' salary.

Table 1 provides information regarding the salaries of University of Alaska (UA) administrators, corresponding national median salaries, the national salaries adjusted for Alaska cost-of-living differentials, and the percentage difference between those salaries and the actual salaries earned by UA administrators. Salary figures are based on 1983-84 earnings; higher education administrators received an average pay increase of 3.7 percent in 1984.<sup>2</sup> Information regarding professors' median salaries in the UA system is being researched by the University payroll office, and should be available early next week. An addendum will be provided regarding that information.

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<sup>1</sup>All salary figures are for 1984, which is the latest year for which comprehensive data are available. All salaries are base pay; they do not include housing, transportation and expense allowances. Allowances are commonly provided to these officials in all states. The cost of living differential was calculated using a formula provided by Ron Phipps, Director of Academic Planning and Research at the Postsecondary Education Commission. The formula adds 9.7 percent of base salary plus \$3,983 to determine an equivalent Alaska salary.

<sup>2</sup>"Administrative Salaries Rise, But Increase is Smaller than Before," Higher Education Daily, April 4, 1984, page 3.

Table 1  
A Comparison of UA Salaries with the National Median  
Selected Administrative Positions 1983-1984

| Title                               | UA<br>Salary | National<br>Median<br>Salary | Median Salary<br>Adjusted for<br>Alaska COLA | UA Salary<br>Percentage<br>Above Adjusted<br>National Median |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Statewide                           |              |                              |                                              |                                                              |
| President                           | \$96,737     | \$67,675                     | \$78,222                                     | 24                                                           |
| Executive VP                        | 94,398       | 50,184                       | 59,035                                       | 60                                                           |
| UAF                                 |              |                              |                                              |                                                              |
| Chancellor                          | 94,037       | 58,101                       | 67,720                                       | 39                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor                     | 86,903       | 46,600                       | 55,103                                       | 58                                                           |
| UAA                                 |              |                              |                                              |                                                              |
| Chancellor                          | 85,816       | 58,101                       | 67,720                                       | 27                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor<br>Academic Affairs | 79,636       | 46,600                       | 55,103                                       | 45                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor<br>Campus Affairs   | 74,917       | 38,340                       | 46,042                                       | 63                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor<br>Business Affairs | 78,091       | 43,500                       | 51,702                                       | 51                                                           |
| UAJ                                 |              |                              |                                              |                                                              |
| Chancellor                          | 87,050       | 58,101                       | 67,720                                       | 29                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor                     | 71,495       | 43,500                       | 51,702                                       | 38                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor                     | 76,715       | 46,600                       | 55,103                                       | 39                                                           |
| ACC                                 |              |                              |                                              |                                                              |
| Chancellor                          | 85,817       | 58,101                       | 67,719                                       | 27                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor                     | 66,398       | 46,600                       | 55,103                                       | 20                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor                     | 71,827       | 38,340                       | 46,042                                       | 55                                                           |
| CCREE                               |              |                              |                                              |                                                              |
| Chancellor                          | 83,353       | 58,101                       | 67,720                                       | 23                                                           |
| Vice Chancellor                     | 75,252       | 43,500                       | 51,702                                       | 46                                                           |

Source: Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, March 1985.

\* \* \* \* \*

We hope that this information has been useful to you. Should you have questions or need additional information, please contact our agency.

JF



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

June 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Mike Davis  
FROM: Nancy Pease, <sup>CP</sup>Legislative Analyst  
RE: Legislative Staffing in Other States  
Research Request 84-115

Tom Moyer of your staff requested a comparison of the size and cost of legislative staff in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming. He specifically inquired about the total numbers of legislative staff, the average salaries of legislative staff, and the cost of staff per legislator and per legislature on a daily, sessional, and per capita basis.

Differences in record keeping among the states prevented us from obtaining directly comparable estimates of staff size and costs. Whenever possible, we have converted information for the different states into common terms. For example, some states omit expenses related to full-year staff from the computation of session expenses. For Nevada, Wyoming, and Montana, we have included a prorated portion of full-year staff salaries in the computation of session costs. Also, for states with several separate legislative agencies, we have combined several payrolls and rosters to compute size and cost figures for the entire legislative staff. In some instances, we have footnoted our tables to indicate that the statistics provided to us by different agencies may not have been wholly comparable or mutually exclusive.

Tables 1 and 2 compare the size and costs of legislative staffs during the 1983 session for Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming. In general, Washington and Oregon employ staffs much larger than the other states; 708 and 574 persons, respectively, during legislative sessions. Both states' legislatures have year-round staffs of two to three hundred people. Wyoming and Idaho operate between sessions with a skeletal staff of 20 and 55 full-time employees, respectively. (See Table 1.)

During legislative sessions, all states increase the size of their legislative staffs considerably. Washington, Oregon and Nevada each hire over 325 temporary employees. The other four states hire far fewer session employees. For the 1983 session, Idaho and Wyoming hired only 46 and 97 temporary employees, respectively.

The ratios of staff to legislators and to the constituent base vary considerably among the states. Alaska's legislative staff, though average in numerical size, serves a smaller legislature and a smaller constituency than in most states. Thus, of the seven states, Alaska has the highest ratio of legislative staff per constituent (1:1,200) and the second highest ratio of staff per legislator (6.3:1). Nevada has the highest level of staffing per legislator during the session, with a 6.7:1 ratio, while Idaho has the lowest level of staffing per legislator (a 1:1 ratio) and per constituent (a 1:9,600 ratio).

Table 2 presents information on the salaries of legislative staffs during the 1983 legislative session. Of the seven states surveyed, Washington spent the most (\$11.1 million) to staff its legislative session in 1983.<sup>1</sup> The other states each spent less than \$4 million on staff salaries during the session, with Wyoming spending the least at \$377,044. Alaska spent far more per constituent (\$7.00) and more per legislator (nearly \$56,000) than most other states. Alaska's daily staff cost of \$379 per legislator is comparable to Nevada's cost of \$368 and far less than Washington's staff cost of over \$559 per legislator per day. On the low end of the cost scale, Idaho operates the least expensive general session, spending only \$62 per legislator per day in 1983. The staff salaries for the Idaho session averaged about \$5,000 per legislator (11 percent of Alaska's cost per legislator) and 56¢ per constituent (7 percent of the cost to each Alaskan).

The staff salaries in Table 2 do not include legislators' salaries. Attachment A, from the Book of the States 1982-83, lists legislators' salaries and expense allowances in all states.

Table 3 presents the salary ranges or the average salaries for eight legislative staff positions in the various states. Alaska pays higher than average salaries for all professional, clerical, permanent and temporary jobs. Permanent secretaries with the Alaska legislature have a much higher salary range than in other states; however, Washington generally has the highest upper range for salaries of permanent staff.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The salary information provided by the payroll office of the Washington House of Representatives appears unreasonably high while the salary information provided by the Senate payroll office appears unreasonably low. There is no basis for questioning the figures based on their source; nevertheless, both figures may be inaccurate.

<sup>2</sup>Washington's session staff are paid relatively low wages of \$35 to \$50 per day (see Attachment A).

Montana and Idaho pay the lowest staff salaries. Montana's top-paid legislative attorneys earn \$2,900 per month compared to the average \$3,900 earnings of Alaska's attorneys. Idaho's secretarial and floor staff, paid a daily wage of \$30 to \$50, earn about one-half to one-third of the salaries paid to their counterparts in the Alaska State Legislature.

The structures and divisions of each state's legislative staff are described in further detail in the following sections.

### Alaska

Alaska's Legislative Affairs Agency employs a total of 318 permanent employees. Nearly 100 of these employees are part-time, including many village teleconference operators, who may work only during the session and usually for less than 10 hours per week. Other permanent employees include:

|                                  |     |                |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Public Services                  | 133 | (38 full-time) |
| Administrative Services          | 41  |                |
| Legislative Audit                | 43  |                |
| Legal Services                   | 28  |                |
| Executive Director's Office      | 25  |                |
| Maintenance                      | 16  |                |
| House Research Agency            | 11  |                |
| Legislative Finance              | 8   |                |
| Senate Advisory Council          | 7   |                |
| Rural Research Agency            | 3   |                |
| Code Review Commission           | 2   |                |
| Administrative Regulation Review | 1   |                |

The legislators are also served by 67 year-round caucus staff;

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Senate: professional assistants | 17 |
| professional secretaries        | 17 |
| House: professional assistants  | 17 |
| professional secretaries        | 16 |

The caucus staff may be placed on the payrolls with temporary staff during the session. As you may know, temporary staff includes a number of legislative assistants which are assigned to individual legislators by the majority and minority leadership. In 1984, these personal assistants included:

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| legislative aides | 115 |
| researchers       | 45  |
| secretaries       | 54  |