

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672

5067 HSTA HB 137 - HB 142

639

VI. APOC: APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS

# STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

## ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION

REPLY TO:

- 2221 E. Northern Lights, Room 128  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
(907) 276-4176
- Juneau Branch Office  
Box CO  
Juneau, AK 99911-0222  
(907) 465-4864

October 14, 1987

The Honorable Fran Ulmer  
1700 Angus Way  
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: Constitutionality of Alaska Public Offices Commission Appointments

Dear Representative Ulmer:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposed Campaign Disclosure Legislation at the House State Affairs workshop in Anchorage. You had requested clarification of the question of APOC appointments and Constitutional requirements.

Currently, four members representing two political parties, select the fifth ("independent") member. AS 15.13.020. There is no existing statutory requirement that the fifth member also be appointed by the Governor nor that members are subject to legislative confirmation. In practice, the Governor's party appointees have had legislative confirmation; but not the fifth member. The Alaska Constitution requires that "...When a board... is a...quasijudicial agency, its members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the legislature in joint session..." Article III, Sec. 26.

The Commission has draft language on AS 15.13.020 in which all members would be appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation. The fifth member would be selected from names submitted by the Commission. Enclosed are copies of the draft language and the Attorney General's response to the appointment question, drafted as part of a hearing document.

At the September Commission meeting, the members requested that resolving the appointment process be included as a recommendation on proposed Campaign Disclosure legislation.

Please contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION

*Jane Barcott*  
Jane Barcott  
Acting Executive Director

cc: APOC Members

Response--Legislative Legal Counsel:

There have been suggestions for some time that the authority of the commission to appoint its fifth member [the member not representing a political party: see AS 15.13.020(c)] -- was unconstitutional as an intrusion on the appointment power of the governor. See art. III, secs. 1, 25, and 26, Alaska Constitution. The argument has some validity.

I (Bradley) suggest, however, that if limitations on the governor's appointment power are the source of the constitutional defect, then the amendment suggested by the commission, limiting the discretion of the governor to appointments made only from a "list of nominations" supplied by the commission, may be equally unconstitutional.

# **CORRECTION**

**THIS DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

# STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

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Dear Representative Ulmer:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposed Campaign Disclosure Legislation at the House State Affairs workshop in Anchorage. You had requested clarification of the question of APOC appointments and Constitutional requirements.

Currently, four members representing two political parties, select the fifth ("independent") member. AS 15.13.020. There is no existing statutory requirement that the fifth member also be appointed by the Governor nor that members are subject to legislative confirmation. In practice, the Governor's party appointees have had legislative confirmation; but not the fifth member. The Alaska Constitution requires that "...When a board...is a...quasijudicial agency, its members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the legislature in joint session..." Article III, Sec. 26.

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Sincerely,

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION

*Jane Barcott*  
Jane Barcott  
Acting Executive Director

cc: APOC Members

(b) The commission consists of five members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature. The governor shall appoint two ~~members~~ of the commission from each of the two political parties whose ~~candidates~~ for governor received the highest and second highest number of votes at the most recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected. An appointee from a political party may be chosen from a list of nominations submitted by the central committee of the political party.

\* Sec. 3. AS 15.13.020(c) is repealed and reenacted to read:

(c) When the seat of the member of the commission not chosen from a political party is vacant, the governor shall appoint a fifth member without regard to party affiliation who may be chosen from a list of nominations submitted by the other four members of the commission.

\* Sec. 4. AS 15.13.020(d) is repealed and reenacted to read:

(d) Members of the commission serve for five years from February 1 of the year of appointment. A member of the commission serves until the member's successor is appointed and qualified. The terms of two commission members who are of the same political party may not expire in consecutive years. No more than three members of the commission may be of the same political party.

\* Sec. 5. AS 15.13.020(h) is amended to read:

(h) A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the governor [APPROPRIATE APPOINTING AUTHORITY] within 60 [30] days of the occurrence of the vacancy. The appointee shall serve for the remaining term of the appointee's predecessor.

\* Sec. 6. AS 15.13.040(a) is amended to read:

(a) Except as provided in (g) of this section, each [Each] candidate shall make a full report, upon a form prescribed by the

Response--Legislative Legal Counsel:

There have been suggestions for some time that the authority of the commission to appoint its fifth member [the member not representing a political party: see AS 15.13.020(c)] -- was unconstitutional as an intrusion on the appointment power of the governor. See art. III, secs. 1, 25, and 26, Alaska Constitution. The argument has some validity.

I (Bradley) suggest, however, that if limitations on the governor's appointment power are the source of the constitutional defect, then the amendment suggested by the commission, limiting the discretion of the governor to appointments made only from a "list of nominations" supplied by the commission, may be equally unconstitutional.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- \*\* Names and Addresses of Participants
- \*\* Memorandum from Representative Brown
- \*\* House Research Memorandum
- \*\* News Clips
- \*\* Resolution (Alaska Designs)
- \*\* APOC Position Papers
- \*\* APOC Memorandum (October 7, 1987)/Campaign Regulations

\* DELIVER TO: LIOCHTG  
 \* ORIGINAL  
 \* SENT: 10/07/87 TIME: 15:28  
 \* FROM: LIOCHTM  
 \* SUBJECT: FINAL STATS 10/07/87  
 \* PRINT DATE: 10/07/87 TIME: 15:28

*Dennis*

\*\*\* FINAL TELECONFERENCE STATISTICS \*\*\*

DATE: \_\_OCTOBER 7TH, 1987\_\_\_\_\_  
 SITE: \_\_ANCHORAGE, ALASKA\_\_\_\_\_  
 SPONSOR: \_\_HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS\_\_\_\_\_  
 SUBJECT: \_\_CAMPAIGN FINANCE\_\_\_\_\_  
 LOCAL MODERATOR: \_\_HARRY TRACY MANDREGAN\_\_\_\_\_  
 ,

\*\*\*\*\*

TESTIFIED:

NAME\REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE #
1. REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER	JUNEAU, ALASKA	465-4947
2. REPRESENTATIVE LYMAN HOFFMAN-BETHEL	ANCH., ALASKA	543-3543
3. REPRESENTATIVE KAY BROWN	ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	561-7627
4. REPRESENTATIVE TERRY MARTIN	ANCH., ALASKA	561-2035
5. REPRESENTATIVE CLIFF DAVIDSON	KOD., ALASKA	486-8116
6. REPRESENTATIVE DAVE DONLEY	ANCH., ALASKA	561-7629
7. REPRESENTATIVE PAT POURCHOT	ANCH., ALASKA	561-7623
8. ANNIE LAURIE HOWARD (APOC)	ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	
9. MICHEAL HUELSMAN (APOC)	2221 E. NO. LTS. RM. 128	276-4176
10. JANE BARCOTT (APOC)	2221 E. NO. LTS. RM. 128	276-4176

\*\*\*\*\*

OBSERVED:

NAME\REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE #
1. REPRESENTATIVE C.E. SWACKHAMMER	SOL., ALASKA	262-7841
2. REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS	ANCH., ALASKA	561-7628
3. DENNIS BURNS (REF. ULMER'S OFC.)	JNU., ALASKA	465-4947
4. JUDY CRONDAHL (REF. FRAN ULMER)	JNU., ALASKA	465-4947
5. CAROL HOROS (SEN. ABOOD'S OFC.)	ANC., ALASKA	561-7614
6. ERIC MYERS (REF. BROWN'S OFC.)	ANC., ALASKA	561-7627
7. ALEXIS GABAY (SEN. FAIKS OFC.)	ANC., ALASKA	561-7610
8. YVONNE ALFORD (SEN. COGHILL)	ANC., ALASKA	561-7620
9. BOB HERRON (REF. HOFFMAN)	BETHEL, ALASKA	543-3543
10. LARRY BRONSON (REF. LARSON)	PALMER, ALASKA	376-8628
11. D.P. O'TIERNEY (APOC, CHAIR)	ANC., ALASKA	276-4176
12. ANNETTE HAMILTON (KIMO-TV)	ANC., ALASKA	561-1313
13. KATY MCHUGH (REF. DONLEY)	ANC., ALASKA	561-7629
14. JANET KOWALCH	ANC., ALASKA	279-9581
15. KIMO TV CAMERAMAN	(WHO DIDN'T, SIGN IN)	561-1313
16. ONE OTHER WHO DIDN'T SIGN IN		

\*\*\*\*\*

TESTIFIED: \_\_10\_\_\_\_\_  
 OBSERVED: \_\_16\_\_\_\_\_  
 TOTAL: \_\_26\_\_\_\_\_  
 START TIME: 10:00 AM  
 END TIME: \_\_1:13 PM

\* DELIVER TO: LTCCCLTG

\* ORIGINAL

\* SENT: 10/07/87 TIME: 15:01

\* FROM: LTCCFBK

\* SUBJECT: 1978 HSTA CAMPAIGN FINANCE

\* PRINT DATE: 10/07/87 TIME: 15:02

\*\*\*\*\*FINAL STATS\*\*\*\*\*

DATE: OCTOBER 7, 1987\_\_\_\_\_  
SITE: FAIRBANKS\_\_\_\_\_  
SPONSOR: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS\_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT: LEG. WORK SESSION: CAMPAIGN FINANCE\_\_\_\_\_  
MODERATOR: MELBA\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

TESTIFY:  
NAME\REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE #

\*\*\*\*\*

OBSERVE:  
NAME\REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE #  
1.) RICK SOLIE, (REP. FRANK) 452-3421  
2.) KURT PARKAN, (REP. BOYER) 452-6275

\*\*\*\*\*

HERE TO TESTIFY: \_\_0\_\_ TIME START: \_\_10:15 A.M.  
HERE TO OBSERVE: \_\_2\_\_ TIME END: \_\_11:55 A.M.  
TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_

# Kay Brown

## Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

TO: Representative Fran Ulmer, Chair  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Kay Brown *Kay*

DATE: October 11, 1987

SUBJ: Campaign Finance Reform

Upon additional reflection following the most recent State Affairs work session on campaign finance reform in the wake of the Anchorage mayoral race, I realized that there were two issues not clearly addressed by the proposed legislation which deserve further consideration.

1) Runoff Elections: The implications associated with contribution limits need to be assessed in the context of a runoff election. It may be appropriate to make specific provisions regarding a candidate's ability to accept contributions in this circumstance.

2) Contribution Limits and Municipal Elections: Although SS HB 137, as presently drafted, treats all municipal races equally and establishes the same limits as would apply to a race for a seat in the House, I feel that that there may be justification for allowing higher limits for some mayoral races, particularly Anchorage. (Although this year's mayoral race in Anchorage has not been nearly as expensive as the prior race, it still has resulted in campaign costs far higher than a typical House race. I am not familiar with the level of expenditure associated with Juneau or Fairbanks races.) It might be appropriate to treat mayoral elections in communities above a certain size in the same manner as statewide (governor or lieutenant governor) races. At this point, I think that some historical expenditure data for mayoral races would be most helpful and have requested this information from the House Research Agency.

I do not have any strong feelings or specific recommendations about how these particular issues should be addressed, but wanted to bring these concerns to your attention. I will continue to work on these and would appreciate hearing any thoughts or suggestions you may have.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

April 3, 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Kay Brown

ATTN: Peg Mentele

FROM: Karen Oakley *KO*  
Legislative Analyst

RE: Post-Election Finances of 1986 Alaska Gubernatorial and Legislative  
Candidates  
Research Request 87.200 (Supplemental Information)

Attached are the tables you requested summarizing data on candidate contributions and unpaid expenses of the 1986 candidates.

I hope you find this information useful. If you need any additional information, please let me know.

Attachments

TABLE A.3  
POST-ELECTION FINANCES OF 1986 CANDIDATES FOR THE ALASKA SENATE

	Personal Funds Contributed			Amount owed on Dec. 31 1986	TOTAL DEBT AT YEAR END (unpaid expenses and personal contributions not repaid)
	Total	Amount Repaid by Year End	Amount Not Repaid by Year End		
<b>LOSING CANDIDATES</b>					
Fischer, Vic	\$12,610	\$0	\$12,610	\$18,654	\$31,264
Hall, Marvin	1,791	0	1,791	0	1,791
Homan, George	0	0	0	0	0
Lacher, Barbara	76,906	0	76,906	3,183	80,089
Levine, Jacob	246	0	246	0	246
Metcalf, Ray	2,310	112	2,198	0	2,198
Miner, Ronald	1,155	0	1,155	0	1,155
Rasmussen, Leo	603	0	603	354	57
Roberts, Malcom	7,500	0	7,500	0	7,500
Stoops, Lee	20,313	0	20,313	0	20,313
Vaska, Anthony	7,904	0	7,904	8,355	16,259
Ziegler, Robert	24,300	0	24,300	0	24,300
<b>TOTAL-LOSING CANDIDATES</b>	<b>\$155,638</b>	<b>\$112</b>	<b>\$155,526</b>	<b>\$30,546</b>	<b>\$186,072</b>
<b>WINNING CANDIDATES</b>					
Binkley, John	\$28,121	\$0	\$28,121	\$1,861	\$29,982
Duncan, Jim	0	0	0	0	0
Fahrenkamp, Bettye	0	0	0	0	0
Faiks, Jan	36,918	2,539	34,379	12,330	46,709
Ferguson, Frank	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, Lloyd	5000	0	5000	0	5000
Kelly, Tim	0	0	0	0	0
Rodey, Patrick	77,026	0	77,026	4,630	81,656
Szymanski, Mike	17,300	0	17,300	19,869	37,169
Uehling, Rick	54,894	2,204	52,690	18,604	71,294
<b>TOTAL-WINNING CANDIDATES</b>	<b>\$219,259</b>	<b>\$4,743</b>	<b>\$214,516</b>	<b>\$57,294</b>	<b>\$271,810</b>
<b>TOTAL-ALL CANDIDATES</b>	<b>\$374,897</b>	<b>\$4,855</b>	<b>\$370,042</b>	<b>\$87,840</b>	<b>\$457,882</b>

Data were taken from a table prepared by the Alaska Public Offices Commission (APOC) in March 1987 to summarize unaudited reports submitted to APOC by the candidates.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, April 1987 (APOCS2; 870330-05).

TABLE A.2

## POST-ELECTION FINANCES OF 1986 CANDIDATES FOR ALASKA GOVERNOR AND LT. GOVERNOR

	Personal Funds Contributed			Amount owed on Dec. 31 1986	TOTAL DEBT AT YEAR END (unpaid expenses and personal contributions not repaid)
	Total	Amount Repaid by Year End	Amount Not Repaid by Year End		
Cowper/McAlpine	\$62,021	\$43,500	\$18,521	\$46,510	\$65,031
Marquez, Hector	19	0	19	0	19
O'Brannon/Barnes	711	0	711	0	711
Sturgulewski/Miller	402,350	0	402,350	0	402,350
Miller, Terry	26,605	0	26,605	36,081	62,686
Vogler/Rowe	13,934	0	13,934	0	13,934
Kydd, Bob	500	0	500	420	920
White, Ryal	462	0	462	0	462
Hoch, Ed	0	0	0	394	394
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$506,602</b>	<b>\$43,500</b>	<b>\$463,102</b>	<b>\$83,405</b>	<b>\$546,507</b>

Data were taken from a table prepared by the Alaska Public Offices Commission (APOC) March 1987 to summarize information from unaudited reports submitted to APOC by the candidates.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, April 1987 (APOCG2, 870330-05).

TABLE A.4  
POST-ELECTION FINANCES OF 1986 CANDIDATES FOR THE ALASKA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

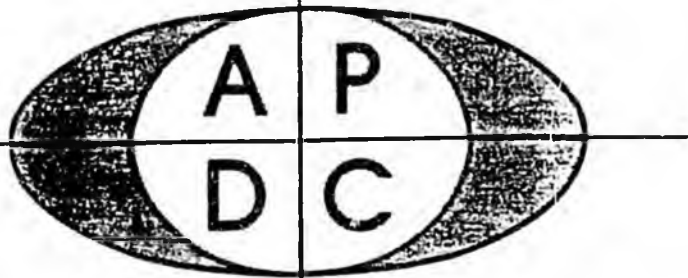
	Personal Funds Contributed			Amount owed on Dec. 31 1986	TOTAL DEBT AT YEAR END (unpaid expenses and personal contributions not repaid)
	Amount Total	Amount Repaid by Year End	Amount Not repaid by Year End		
<b>WINNING CANDIDATES</b>					
Adams, Al	\$20,070	\$361	\$19,709	50	\$19,709
Barnes, Ramona	9,131	0	9,131	0	9,131
Boucher, H. A. (Red)	0	0	0	0	0
Boyer, Mark	10,000	0	10,000	285	10,285
Brown, Kay	2,640	0	2,640	0	2,640
Cato, Bette	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Cotten, Sam	0	0	0	0	0
Davidson, Clifford	951	951	0	0	0
Davis, Mike	3,000	0	3,000	1,891	4,891
Donley, Dave	37,750	5,000	32,750	0	32,750
Ellis, Johnny Jr.	9,050	0	9,050	9,393	18,443
Frank, Steve	0	0	0	0	0
Furnace, Walt	0	0	0	0	0
Goll, Peter	520	0	520	0	520
Gruenberg, Max Jr.	2,313	0	2,313	0	2,313
Grusserdorf, Ben	0	0	0	0	0
Hanley, Alyce	1,050	0	1,050	0	1,050
Herrmann, Adelheid	1,295	0	1,295	0	1,295
Hoffman, Lyman	2,872	0	2,872	0	2,872
Hudson, Bill	17,912	0	17,912	0	17,912
Koponen, Niilo	3,308	0	3,308	5,091	8,399
Larson, Ronald	0	0	0	0	0
Martin, Terry	5,062	1,695	3,367	0	3,367
Menard, Curtis	30,246	4,561	25,685	0	25,685
Miller, Mike	0	0	0	0	0
Navarre, Mike	347	0	347	0	347
Pearce, Drue	100	0	100	5,147	5,247
Pettyjohn, Fritz	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips, Randy	0	0	0	0	0
Purchot, Pat	0	0	0	0	0
Reiger, Steven	0	0	0	0	0
Schultz, Richard	0	0	0	0	0
Springer, Heinrich	900	0	900	0	900
Sund, John	0	0	0	0	0
Swackhammer, C. E.	3,000	0	3,000	0	3,000
Taylor, Robin	5,946	5,946	0	0	0
Ulmer, Frances	9,584	9,584	0	0	0
Wallis, Kay	791	0	791	0	791
Zawacki, James	28,781	1,310	27,471	0	27,471
<b>TOTAL-WINNING CANDIDATES</b>	<b>\$206,619</b>	<b>\$29,408</b>	<b>\$177,211</b>	<b>\$21,807</b>	<b>\$199,018</b>
<b>TOTAL-ALL CANDIDATES</b>	<b>\$278,712</b>	<b>\$34,566</b>	<b>\$244,146</b>	<b>\$27,434</b>	<b>\$271,580</b>

Data were taken from a table prepared by the Alaska Public Offices Commission (APOC) in March 1987 to summarize information from unaudited reports submitted to APOC by the candidates.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, April 1987 (APOCH2; 870330-05).

TABLE A.4  
 POST-ELECTION FINANCES OF 1986 CANDIDATES FOR THE ALASKA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	Personal Funds Contributed		Amount owed on Dec. 31 1986	TOTAL DEBT AT YEAR END (unpaid expenses and personal contributions not repaid)	
	Amount Repaid by Year End	Amount Not Repaid by Year End			
LOSING CANDIDATES					
Ault, Robert	\$2,870	\$0	\$2,870	\$0	\$2,870
Barker, Wally	7,388	0	7,388	0	7,388
Botelho, Bruce	5,541	0	5,541	0	5,541
Brockway, Dana	10,720	0	10,720	0	10,720
Charles, Bob Jr.	3,100	0	3,100	0	3,100
Copus, Gary	2,831	0	2,831	0	2,831
Dimmick, Marilyn	475	0	475	0	475
Dotomain, Caleb	1,835	0	1,835	0	1,835
Estell, Donna	0	0	0	1,566	1,566
Hoke, Gwen	400	0	400	0	400
Hurley, Katie	936	0	936	3,371	4,307
Ingle, Lance	348	0	348	595	943
Jenkins, Roger	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000
Kagak, Jacob	0	0	0	0	0
Knapman, Susan	1,863	542	1,321	0	1,321
Leary, Robert	423	0	423	0	423
Liska, John	1,000	583	417	0	417
Marrow, Andre	0	0	0	0	0
McArthur, John	0	0	0	0	0
Moffatt, Bill	7,451	0	7,451	0	7,451
Repasky, Daniel	2,059	0	2,059	0	2,059
Ringstad, John	0	0	0	0	0
Swanson, Leslie	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000
Thompson, David	350	350	0	0	0
Wagoner, Thomas	0	0	0	0	0
Ward, Robert Jr.	916	0	916	95	1,011
Welsh, Darrel	3,150	0	3,150	0	3,150
Wilcox, Donald	11,437	3,683	7,754	0	7,754
TOTAL-LOSING CANDIDATES	\$72,093	\$5,158	\$66,935	\$5,627	\$72,562



# ALASKA DESIGNS

*The Newsletter of the Alaska Professional Design Council*

## Political Contributions

*Opinion by Valentine S. Rader*

Recent issues of Alaska Designs have discussed the political role of design and construction professionals. Those articles urged activism and a transcendence of narrow technical solutions. Below is reproduced a resolution which has been approved by all of the Practice Divisions of NSPE. The problem which this resolution attempts to address is the ever increasing pressure for companies to contribute to campaigns in order to secure public work. The proposed solutions pose in themselves substantial problems which must bear some analysis before support can be unqualified.

### Resolution

*WHEREAS, Election campaign spending is escalating at an extraordinary rate at local, state and national levels of government; and WHEREAS, consulting engineers routinely*

*contract or provide professional engineering services at local, state and national levels of government; and WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon candidates for elective office to seek contributions to fund their campaigns; and WHEREAS, election campaign contributions are solicited from individuals whose business affiliations and new business ventures include governmental agencies whose contract authorizing agent is the campaigning incumbent, or is the challenging candidate for office; and WHEREAS, as reported in the free press, the award of contracts to consulting engineers has taken on the characteristics of a high pay-off lottery in which the award of contracts is related to election campaign contributions, and WHEREAS, consulting engineers may therefore be deemed to be in violation of the NSPE Code of Ethics; and WHEREAS, the escalation of campaign spending is recognized as a national problem, is being addressed by the profession of politics, but continues to escalate; and WHEREAS, the interests of politicians to be elected and consulting engineers to remain in business converge at contributions and*

*contracts; and WHEREAS, consulting engineers are therefore under enormous and increasing pressure to contribute in order to be eligible for the award of contracts; and WHEREAS, in the absence of appropriate corrective action it may be expected that the contributions-for-contracts relationship will escalate with campaign spending; and WHEREAS, the profession of engineering is therefore under the assault of a political system which is seriously damaging to its image, which may interfere with the ability of consulting engineers to perform their service with professional independence, and which may negatively impact the ability of consulting engineers and engineers in government to protect the public health, safety and welfare; THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the National Society of Professional Engineers adopts and will act on the recommendations of the Professional Engineers in Private Practice as follows:*

1) NSPE, with the requested assistance and support of the National Council of Engineering Examiners and other engineering and architectural societies, undertake a concerted effort to effect the incorporation



APDC  
PO Box 10-3115  
Anch., AK 99510-3115

Address Hon. Kay Brown  
Correction Box V  
Requested Juneau, AK 99811

BULK RATE  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit #230  
Anchorage, AK

of rules by all state boards of registration to place limits on political contributions.

2) Where state campaign contributions reporting limits are not established by law, each respective state society shall initiate immediate action through its state legislature, with the assistance of NSPE, and with coordination through the society's intersociety relations committee, to enact campaign practices act which include political contribution reporting limits.

3) NSPE formally request that the National Council of Engineering Examiners incorporate political contribution limits into the model law and further request that NCEE advocate the adoption of political contribution limits by all state boards of registration which will be applicable to all registrants of the respective boards.

4) NSPE adopt a position of support for legislation to limit election campaign spending at national, state, and local levels, and form or join in the support of existing coalitions established for the purpose of controlling election campaign spending.

The problem is certainly serious, but Resolution is also seriously flawed (besides being in need of the services of a good editor). However, before going further, it is appropriate to apologize to the politicians that do accept contributions and yet strive, as humanly possible, to pursue the public good. They are out there, they are not perfect, they are not every politician, and they are worthy of our financial support. The following remarks are confined to the language that would place restrictions on engineers which do not apply to the population at large or which imply that making contributions is itself unethical.

A politician who would take money for favors to design professionals, would take money from anyone for favors. The issue therefore transcends the issue of whether this or that contract results in some harm to the public by exposing them to inferior design. The issue is corruption.

We should be concerned about our image in the "free press." But, we should not be stampeded into abandoning our duties as citizens on the basis of sensational accusations of corruption. We must continue to participate and lead, as our capabilities permit. Where corruption exists, and where the design professions are in a unique position to recognize the extent and the nature of the corruption, the duty is clear.

Ethics can not demand that the professional should tie one hand behind his back, and hide in a corner out of the light of the "free press." Just the opposite is true. Ethics demands that to the extent that the professionals have knowledge, and to the extent that they treasure honest government, and to the extent that they have the financial capability, their campaign contributions should be made to honest candidates in amounts that approach the limit allowed by law.

To retreat from the battle against corruption, will not lead to a corruption free government. Money will find those politicians that trade favors for money. Their campaigns will be well financed. The range of contributors to such campaigns is too large to be much impacted by the withdrawal of the few of our profession who give solely to acquire contracts. However, our contributions can make a big difference to honest politicians, who rely upon concerned citizens to finance their campaigns.

.....

# Campaign reform hits the agenda

It's been a while, but campaign financing reform is back where it belongs — on the agenda in the Alaska legislature. The House State Affairs Committee held hearings this week on measures that would stop the ever-escalating campaign spending arms race. If the reforms pass, candidates could spend less time selling themselves to special interests and more time talking to voters about issues.

The proposals would limit the total amount of money candidates can take from non-individual sources. Candidates for state House and municipal offices could only take \$10,000 per election from political parties, and another \$10,000 from businesses, unions, or issue groups. The limits would be raised to \$20,000 for state Senate candidates and \$40,000 for governor and lieutenant governor.

The reforms would also tighten one of the most egregious loopholes in state election laws. Candidates are now free to take leftover campaign funds for personal use. Under the pending reforms, candidates wouldn't be able to spend campaign surpluses until they have lost or leave office. That's progress, but it doesn't go far enough. Any reform worth its name should ban any candidate from pocketing any campaign money.

As with all efforts to rein in campaign spending, these reforms face some pitfalls. Under the Constitution, candidates are free to spend unlimited amounts of personal funds on their campaigns. Independent groups could also be a problem. They're free to spend unlimited amounts to elect a candidate, or attack an opponent, as long as they're not affiliated with anyone's campaign.

Those concerns suggest the legislature still has a lot of work to do before it can set practical spending limits. But it's good to see some legislators care enough to try.

Aldert Daily News 10/19/92

# Money didn't win election for municipal candidates

By BETSY LONGENBAUGH

Money didn't bring home the election for municipal candidates this year, according to recent campaign filings with the Alaska Public Offices Commission.

Although Juneau City-Borough Assembly candidate Rosalee Walker was outspent substantially by Louise Howerter, Walker easily won re-election. And in the race for the Juneau City-Borough Board of Education, the candidates who decided to spend less than \$1,000 won the two open seats.

The second filing on campaign spending was made by local candidates last Friday. A third filing, due Jan. 15, may be required for candidates who were left with a campaign debt or surplus.

The top spender continued to be Howerter, who outspent Walker by \$3,788.77.

Brenda Knapp, an unsuccessful candidate for the Juneau City-Borough Board of Education, was that race's big spender with a total \$1,548.76 spent.

Following is a breakdown for each of the candidates'

campaign finances, listed by district and in order of votes received:

## At-large

**Rosalee Walker** spent \$4,754 and has an apparent campaign deficit of \$367. She received by far the largest number of individual contributions — 114 people contributed a total of \$4,304 and state employees **Remond** and **Joanne Henderson** gave her \$250.

**Louise Howerter** spent \$8,540.77, of which \$5,103.46 was her own money. In the last filing, she reported receiving one donation of \$250 from broadcast technician **Richard Patton III**. The rest of the funds came from 24 contributions of less than \$100, totaling \$1,392.25. Under state campaign disclosure laws, the names of supporters giving \$100 or less need not be reported.

**Rodney Schnelder** spent \$125, all of which was his own money.

## District 1

**McKie Campbell**, the successful candidate for this seat, spent \$4,475.76, leaving a campaign surplus of \$309.29. Of that amount, \$261.05 was his own money, with

the rest coming from contributors. He received 65 contributions of \$100 or less, totaling \$3,874. Campbell limited contributions to no more than \$250 and it was reported in his last filing that he received that amount from Sen. **Ar-liss Sturgulewski**, R-Anchorage, and the Juneau and Vicinity Building and Construction Trades Council. He also received \$150 from **Linda Koken**, a homemaker.

**Peggie Garrison** filed a form saying she wouldn't spend more than \$1,000 and was exempt from filing the APOC forms.

## District 2

**George Davidson**, an incumbent and the only candidate for this seat, filed a form saying he wouldn't spend more than \$1,000.

## School Board

**Bob Locke** filed a form saying he wouldn't spend more than \$1,000.

**Becky Bear** also filed a form saying she wouldn't spend more than \$1,000.

**Brenda Knapp** spent a total of \$1,548.76, leaving an apparent campaign surplus of \$137.90. Of that amount,

\$113.66 came from her own pocket and 45 contributors of \$100 or less gave \$1,571.

**Joanne Riley**, the only incumbent in the race, spent \$705.45, of which \$111 was her own money, leaving a surplus of \$54.55. She received \$749 from contributors, including \$150 from the Sealaska Corp. political action committee.

**Frederick Hoskinson** was the second-highest spender, with expenditures totaling \$1,445.85, and an apparent surplus of \$9.15. He contributed \$50 of his own money and received \$1,255 from 35 supporters. He also received a \$150 contribution from **Ray Meeker**, a computer consultant at the University of Alaska Southeast.

**Ray Jose** spent \$1,319, ending the campaign with a surplus of \$344. He contributed \$932 of his own money to the campaign, and received \$731 from 95 supporters, including some who bought \$5 tickets for a fund-raising dinner.

**Ann Skow** spent \$782.71, leaving a deficit of \$17.35. She put \$31.88 of her own money into the campaign and received \$733.50 from 26 supporters.

# STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

## ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION

October 7, 1987

Fran Ulmer  
424 N Franklin St.  
Juneau, AK 99801

REPLY TO:

- 2221 E. Northern Lights, Room 128  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
(907) 276-4176
- Juneau Branch Office  
Box CO  
Juneau, AK 99811-0222  
(907) 465-4864

Dear Candidate:

This letter reviews several regulations which relate to the closeout of a campaign, including activities such as post-election fundraising. As a 1986 candidate, you may benefit from reviewing these regulations. They may impact your 1988 fundraising plans, or your plans for scheduling payments on your accrued expenditures from 1986. If you still have questions after reading the material below, please feel welcome to call our staff for assistance (276-4176).

A deadline of immediate importance to candidates with 1986 debt is December 31, 1987. As outlined in 2 AAC 50.401 POST-ELECTION FUNDRAISING, 1986 candidates are precluded from further fundraising beyond this date unless they : a) declare for future office, or b) seek approval of the Commission through an advisory opinion request. 1986 candidates may accept and expend funds to "test the waters" for a 1988 candidacy but they may not expend money to raise funds prior to filing for a future candidacy.

Another variable deadline relates to unpaid accrued expenditures. Accrued expenditures automatically become loans to the campaign (and possibly excessive contributions) if they are not paid within a period of time considered to be "normal business practice". 2 AAC 50.313(h) DEFINITION OF A CONTRIBUTION further states that the extension of credit to a campaign beyond a normal time period is not a contribution if the creditor follows normal practice in attempting to collect the debt. In many cases, debts are payable in 30 days and sent for collection in 90 to 180 days. 1986 candidates who still have unpaid accrued expenditures should review their accounts and note that they may have to show these items as non-monetary contributions (subject to the \$1000 contribution limit) on their 1987 Year-end report.

1986 candidates who have successfully liquidated their debt during 1987 should note 2 AAC 50.400 DISBURSEMENT OF A CAMPAIGN SURPLUS. This regulation lists the ways in which a surplus may be disbursed, and requires that a campaign disclosure statement be filed within 10 days of the disbursement. Candidates who plan to use a surplus to fund their office allowance account should first transfer the funds, and should not write checks for their office allowance expenses from their campaign account.

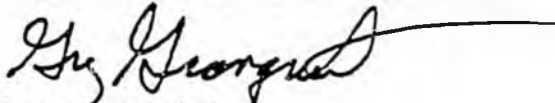
Page two  
October 7, 1987

If you have a question about the above regulations which staff is unable to answer, you may address an advisory opinion request to the Commission. As outlined in 2 AAC 50.905 ADVISORY OPINIONS, advisory opinion requests should state specific questions as they apply to actual planned activity. They should not be hypothetical.

Finally, please be reminded that a 1987 Year-end report is due on January 15, 1988. This report should cover all activity for your 1986 campaign from January 1 to December 31, 1987. If, as discussed above, you closeout your campaign prior to December 31st, you should file a final report at that time (which will eliminate the requirement to file a Year-end report).

Sincerely,

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION



Greg Granquist  
Research Analyst

cc: APOC Members

enclosure



5-0227N  
Bradley  
1/12/88

Original sponsors: Brown, Ellis,  
Davis, et al.

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IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 137 (State Affairs)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the duration and financing of  
election campaigns."

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

\* Section 1. AS 15.13 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 15.13.065. LIMITATIONS ON ACCEPTING CONTRIBUTIONS. (a) A  
candidate may accept a contribution only during an election campaign  
under this section.

(b) During the election campaign, a candidate for the office of  
governor or lieutenant governor may not accept

(1) more than \$1,000 in contributions from a person, a  
corporation, a labor union, or a group other than a political party  
and its subdivisions;

(2) a cumulative total of more than \$40,000 in contribu-  
tions from corporations, labor unions, and groups other than political  
parties and their subdivisions;

(3) a cumulative total of more than \$40,000 in contribu-  
tions from political parties and their subdivisions.

(c) During the election campaign, a candidate for the state  
senate may not accept

(1) more than \$1,000 in contributions from a person, a  
corporation, a labor union, or a group other than a political party  
and its subdivisions;

(2) a cumulative total of more than \$20,000 in contribu-  
tions from corporations, labor unions, and groups other than political

1 parties and their subdivisions;

2 (3) a cumulative total of more than \$20,000 in contribu-  
3 tions from political parties and their subdivisions.

4 (d) During the election campaign, a candidate for the state  
5 house of representatives may not accept

6 (1) more than \$1,000 in contributions from a person, a  
7 corporation, a labor union, or a group other than a political party  
8 and its subdivisions;

9 (2) a cumulative total of more than \$10,000 in contribu-  
10 tions from corporations, labor unions, and groups other than political  
11 parties and their subdivisions;

12 (3) a cumulative total of more than \$10,000 in contribu-  
13 tions from political parties and their subdivisions.

14 (e) Except for a candidate for mayor, during the election cam-  
15 paign a candidate for municipal office and a candidate for office not  
16 described in (b) - (d) of this section may not accept

17 (1) more than \$1,000 in contributions from a person, a  
18 corporation, a labor union, or a group other than a political party  
19 and its subdivisions;

20 (2) a cumulative total of more than \$10,000 in contribu-  
21 tions from corporations, labor unions, and groups other than political  
22 parties and their subdivisions;

23 (3) a cumulative total of more than \$10,000 in contribu-  
24 tions from political parties and their subdivisions.

25 (f) Except as provided under (g) of this section, during the  
26 election campaign a candidate for mayor may not accept

27 (1) more than \$1,000 in contributions from a person, a  
28 corporation, a labor union, or a group other than a political party  
29 and its subdivisions;

1 (2) a cumulative total of more than \$10,000 in contribu-  
2 tions from corporations, labor unions, and groups other than political  
3 parties and their subdivisions;

4 (3) a cumulative total of more than \$10,000 in contribu-  
5 tions from political parties and their subdivisions.

6 (g) Notwithstanding (f) of this section, a candidate for mayor  
7 in a municipality that contains more than one house election district  
8 within its boundaries may accept contributions with a cumulative total  
9 under (f)(2) and (3) of this section multiplied by the number of house  
10 election districts that are located within the municipality.

11 (h) A candidate is subject to the limitations established in  
12 this section only for the office for which the candidate most recently  
13 filed a declaration of candidacy or nominating petition. A candidate  
14 who withdraws as a candidate for an office and refiles for an office  
15 with a lower limitation on the acceptance of campaign contributions  
16 shall return the amount of each contribution that exceeds the limita-  
17 tions established for the current candidacy. Notwithstanding the  
18 provisions of this subsection, a candidate is not required to return a  
19 contribution spent in a good faith effort to seek election to the  
20 office with the higher limitation.

21 (i) Except for a municipal election, in this section, "election  
22 campaign" means the period from September 1 of the year before the  
23 year in which the candidate is required by law to file a declaration  
24 of candidacy or a nominating petition through the day before the date  
25 of the general election. For a municipal election "election campaign"

26 (1) means the period one year before the date of the  
27 municipal election;

28 (2) includes the period after a municipal election through  
29 the date of a run-off election if one is held.

1 \* Sec. 2. AS 15.13.070 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (i) An individual who accepts campaign contributions as a candi-  
3 date for public office may not convert surplus campaign funds to  
4 personal income at any time. A candidate shall dispose of campaign  
5 funds that were not spent during the election campaign by

6 (1) transferring the funds to an account for a future state  
7 election campaign;

8 (2) transferring the funds to an account for the office, in  
9 the case of a successful candidate only, and using the funds only for  
10 communication with constituents and other voters in the state by  
11 telephone, newsletter, or personal contact;

12 (3) donating the funds to an organization that qualifies as  
13 a charitable organization under 26 U.S.C. 501(c);

14 (4) donating the funds to the general fund of the state or  
15 of a municipality of the state organized under AS 29; or

16 (5) returning the funds to contributors on a pro rata  
17 basis.

18 \* Sec. 3. AS 15.13.125 is amended to read:

19 Sec. 15.13.125. CIVIL PENALTIES [PENALTY: LATE FILING OF REQUIR-  
20 ED REPORTS]. A person who fails to file a properly completed and  
21 certified report within the time required by AS 15.13.110(a)(1), (3),  
22 (4) or 15.13.110(d) is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10  
23 a day for each day the delinquency continues as determined by the  
24 commission subject to right of appeal to the superior court. A person  
25 who fails to file a properly completed and certified report within the  
26 time required by AS 15.13.110(a)(2) or 15.13.110(b) is subject to a  
27 civil penalty of not more than \$50 a day for each day the delinquency  
28 continues as determined by the commission subject to right of appeal  
29 to the superior court. A candidate who accepts a contribution in

1 violation of AS 15.13.065 or 15.13.070 is subject to a civil penalty  
2 of not more than five times the amount of the contribution accepted.

3 An affidavit stating facts in mitigation may be submitted to the  
4 commission by a person against whom a civil penalty is assessed.  
5 However, the imposition of the penalties prescribed in this section or  
6 in AS 15.13.120 does not excuse that person from filing reports re-  
7 quired by this chapter.

8 \* Sec. 4. AS 15.25.040 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

9 (e) A statewide candidate may not file a declaration before  
10 January 2 of the year preceding the year in which the election will be  
11 held. Except for a statewide candidate, a declaration may not be  
12 filed before January 2 of the year in which the election will be held.

13 \* Sec. 5. AS 15.25.150 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

14 (b) A statewide candidate may not file a petition before  
15 January 2 of the year preceding the year in which the election will be  
16 held. Except for a statewide candidate, a petition may not be filed  
17 before January 2 of the year in which the election will be held.

18 \* Sec. 6. AS 29.26.020 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

19 (c) A nominating petition or declaration of candidacy may not be  
20 filed more than one year before the date of the election.

21 \* Sec. 7. The prohibition in AS 15.13.065, as added by sec. 1 of this  
22 Act, against a candidate accepting a contribution after the date of the  
23 general election through the dates specified in AS 15.13.065 does not apply  
24 to contributions accepted by a candidate or elected public official after  
25 the effective date of this Act that are used to retire campaign debt in  
26 existence on January 1, 1988.

27 \* Sec. 8. AS 15.13.070(a) is repealed.  
28  
29

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

A

Bill Version: HB 137  
Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Administration  
Title: An Act relating to Elections. BRU: Alaska Public Offices Commission

Sponsor: Brown, Ellis, Davis, et al. Components: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor: House State Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
<b>OPERATING</b>						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>REVENUE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

73000, Contractual Services: Information preparation and dissemination on new contribution limits for candidates and groups as well as new time limits for making and accepting contributions.

Prepared By: Theda Pittman, Executive Director Phone: 276-4176  
Division: Alaska Public Offices Commission Date: March 2, 1987

Approved by Commissioner: Jean Rogers, Chairman Date: Mar. 5, 1987  
Agency: Alaska Public Offices Commission

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

APOC Meeting February 25 - 26, 1987

H B

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# Alaska State Legislature

## House

Official Business

COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

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

TO: Representative Mark Boyer, Chair  
Representative Kay Brown, Member  
Representative Steve Rieger, Member  
Finance Subcommittee on House Bill 142

FROM: Representative Fran Ulmer, Chair  
State Affairs Committee

SUBJECT: House Bill 142  
An Act relating to wages and benefits for certain  
legislative employees

DATE: March 23, 1987

I understand that House Bill 142 has been assigned to subcommittee because of concerns expressed by members of the Finance Committee. The State Affairs Committee held a hearing on this bill and was impressed by the testimony given pertaining to inequities between employees who are on monthly and daily status. These inequities exist not only between committees but within offices. In fact, one of the most glaring examples of this is that some employees actually make less while working during the session, because of being "daily" employees, than they do during the interim.

While House Bill 142 is a good idea because it would treat employees more fairly, there is also another concern which may be even more at the heart of the issue. If the legislature decides to give its employees a general pay cut, there is no way this can be done across the board because of the different systems used for daily and monthly employees. Approval of HB 142 now may save time at the end of the session when budget closeouts are of prime concern.





Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## House

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

STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

LETTER OF INTENT

HOUSE BILL 142

MARCH 2, 1987

It is the intent of the House State Affairs Committee, in passing House Bill 142, that all Legislative employees, including Finance and Legislative Council employees, be placed under the same compensation system.

The House State Affairs Committee requests that the House Finance Committee consider this intent during hearings on House Bill 142.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fran Ulmer", written over a horizontal line.

Fran Ulmer, Chair  
House State Affairs Committee



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## House

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

### STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

#### HOUSE BILL 142

#### FILE CONTENTS

1. HOUSE BILL 142: AN ACT RELATING TO WAGES AND BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.
2. ANALYSIS OF HOUSE BILL 142
3. MEMORANDUM FROM REPRESENTATIVE NAVARRE TO REPRESENTATIVE ULMER, DATED 2/20/87
4. SECTIONAL ANALYSIS FROM TERESA CRAMER TO REPRESENTATIVE NAVARRE
5. STATUTE REFERENCES
6. MEMORANDA RE SALARY OF SESSION EMPLOYEES: 1981-83
7. PRESS RELEASE FROM REPRESENTATIVE NAVARRE AND SENATOR ELIASON, DATED 2/19/87
8. COMMENTS BY SENATOR ELIASON ON SB 139 (AND HB 142)

#### FISCAL NOTES

- A. LEGISLATURE: -0-
- B. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION: -0-
- C. SENATE BILL 139: -0-
- D. LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY: \$78.8

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 142

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

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For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to wages and benefits for certain legislative employees; and providing for an effective date."

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

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\* Section 1. AS 24.10.060 is amended to read:

11

Sec. 24.10.060. LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES. (a) The house and senate [TEMPORARY] employees of the legislature are hired for the duration of each session upon the recommendation of the rules committee of each house. During the interim, house and senate employees are hired with the approval of the president of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives, as appropriate [EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED TO EACH HOUSE ARE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CHIEF CLERK AND SENATE SECRETARY].

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(b) Employees assigned to the duplicating, distributing, mailing, and other centralized services are under the immediate supervision of the Legislative Affairs Agency.

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(c) Except as provided in (e) of this section for hourly employees, all [PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY] employees of the legislature are [AND ITS AGENCIES SHALL BE] employed subject to

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(1) classification and wage plans based on the merit principle and adapted to the special needs of the legislature; and

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(2) [PERMANENT EMPLOYEES ARE SUBJECT TO] the general state laws regarding leave and retirement.

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\* Sec. 2. AS 24.10.060 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

1 (d) During sessions, all employees of the legislature are em-  
2 ployed with the understanding that they will work as many hours as may  
3 be required by their supervisors. All employees are on call for duty  
4 every day of the session.

5 (e) The permanent interim committees of the legislature, the  
6 rules committees, the president of the senate, or the speaker of the  
7 house of representatives, as appropriate, may authorize the employment  
8 of hourly employees. Hourly employees are subject to the salary  
9 schedule set out in AS 39.27.011 and general state laws regarding  
10 retirement but are not entitled to receive leave benefits.

11 \* Sec. 3. AS 24.10.200(a) is amended to read:

12 Sec. 24.10.200. HOUSE AND SENATE [SESSION] EMPLOYEES. (a)  
13 During the legislative session, house and senate [TEMPORARY SESSION]  
14 employees of the legislature are compensated under the salary schedule  
15 set out in AS 39.27.011 [FOR EACH CALENDAR DAY OF THE LEGISLATIVE  
16 SESSION] at the rate authorized by the Joint Rules Committee and upon  
17 approval of the house and senate. During the interim, house and  
18 senate employees are compensated at a rate approved by the president  
19 of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives, as  
20 appropriate, consistent with the policies adopted by the Joint Rules  
21 Committee and approved by the house and senate.

22 \* Sec. 4. AS 24.10.210 is amended to read:

23 Sec. 24.10.210. EMPLOYEES OF LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES. Employees  
24 of agencies governed by permanent interim committees of the legisla-  
25 ture under AS 24.20 and employees of the committees themselves are  
26 compensated under AS 39.27.011, [IN ACCORDANCE WITH] the general state  
27 salary schedule, [INCLUDING OVERTIME PAYMENT AND COMPENSATORY TIME  
28 POLICIES,] at levels budgeted and approved by the governing committees  
29 in accordance with law. The governing committees shall coordinate

1 with each other on position levels and salary-related [OVERTIME AND  
2 COMPENSATORY TIME] policies to every extent possible onsistent with  
3 the statutory duties and powers of each permanent committee and its  
4 agency.

5 \* Sec. 5. AS 24.55.070(c) is amended to read:

6 (c) The ombudsman and the staff appointed by the ombudsman are  
7 in the exempt service under AS 39.25.110 and are not subject to the  
8 employment policies under AS 24.10 or 24.20.

9 \* Sec. 6. AS 39.27.011(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) The following monthly basic salary schedule is approved as  
11 the pay plan for classified and partially exempt employees in the  
12 executive branch of the state government who are not members of a  
13 collective bargaining unit established under the authority of the  
14 Public Employment Relations Act and employees of the legislature under  
15 AS 24.10 and AS 24.20:

16	Range	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step
17	No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
18	05	1,387	1,425	1,477	1,507	1,552	1,593
19	06	1,467	1,507	1,552	1,593	1,639	1,687
20	07	1,552	1,593	1,639	1,687	1,740	1,793
21	08	1,639	1,687	1,740	1,793	1,845	1,903
22	09	1,740	1,793	1,845	1,903	1,965	2,020
23	10	1,845	1,903	1,965	2,020	2,082	2,145
24	11	1,965	2,020	2,082	2,145	2,217	2,286
25	12	2,082	2,145	2,217	2,286	2,365	2,445
26	13	2,217	2,286	2,365	2,445	2,531	2,623
27	14	2,365	2,445	2,531	2,623	2,715	2,818
28	15	2,531	2,623	2,715	2,818	2,910	3,020
29	16	2,715	2,818	2,910	3,020	3,129	3,242

1	17	2,910	3,020	3,129	3,242	3,353	3,468
2	18	3,129	3,242	3,353	3,468	3,582	3,717
3	19	3,353	3,468	3,582	3,717	3,831	3,974
4	20	3,582	3,717	3,831	3,974	4,095	4,246
5	21	3,831	3,974	4,095	4,246	4,379	4,537
6	22	4,095	4,246	4,379	4,537	4,687	4,859
7	23	4,379	4,537	4,687	4,859	5,021	5,209
8	24	4,687	4,859	5,021	5,209	5,385	5,568
9	25	5,021	5,209	5,385	5,568	5,773	5,990
10	26	5,209	5,385	5,568	5,773	5,990	6,206
11	27	5,385	5,568	5,773	5,990	6,206	6,442
12	28	5,568	5,773	5,990	6,206	6,442	6,666
13	29	5,773	5,990	6,206	6,442	6,666	6,901
14	30	5,990	6,206	6,442	6,666	6,901	7,144

15 \* Sec. 7. AS 39.27.022 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

16 (d) This section applies to employees of the legislature only if  
17 the committee responsible for adopting employment policies concerning  
18 the employee adopts a written policy that the section applies. This  
19 section applies to the employees of the office of the ombudsman only  
20 if the ombudsman adopts a policy that the section applies.

21 \* Sec. 8. AS 39.35.385(f) is amended to read:

22 (f) Subject to AS 39.35.450, an employee is eligible for a  
23 normal retirement benefit at age 60 or an early retirement benefit at  
24 age 55 if the employee has at least 60 days of credited service as an  
25 [A TEMPORARY] employee of the legislature, other than as an employee  
26 of the Office of the Ombudsman, during each of five legislative ses-  
27 sions.

28 \* Sec. 9. Notwithstanding the amendments made to AS 39.27.022 by sec. 7  
29 of this Act, an employee of the legislature who has received a longevity

1 pay increment under AS 39.27.022 before the effective date of sec. 7 of  
2 this Act shall continue to receive the increment until the committee re-  
3 sponsible for adopting employment policies concerning the employee adopts a  
4 policy on the question of longevity pay increments.

5 \* Sec. 10. AS 24.10.200(b) is repealed.

6 \* Sec. 11. The amendments to AS 39.35.385(f) made by sec. 8 of this Act  
7 are retroactive to July 1, 1979.

8 \* Sec. 12. Sections 1 - 7, 9, and 10 of this Act take effect on the  
9 first day of the first pay period that begins 14 or more days after the  
10 effective date of secs. 8 and 11 of this Act.

11 \* Sec. 13. Sections 8 and 11 of this Act take effect immediately under  
12 AS 01.10.070(c).

2  
ANALYSIS/HB 142 - "An Act relating to wages and benefits for certain legislative employees; and providing for an effective date."

There is an incredible amount of inequity and confusion attached to our current legislative employees staffing system. The main "culprit" is the "temporary" and "permanent" categories.

\*\*\*\*\*

In referring to House Bill 142, on

PAGE 1, LINES 11 AND 12:

DELETES: [TEMPORARY]

ADDS: house and senate employees -

\*\*\*\*\*

There are two "terms" in the hiring process used for the hiring of session staff through Rules Committees: TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT.

This bill proposes to eliminate these two "terms" and replace them with "house and senate employees". Many employees hired in the "permanent" positions are only hired for session and many employees hired in the "temporary" category end up working year round.

CURRENTLY:

SALARY SCHEDULES

1) Positions currently included in the salary schedule set out in AS 39.25.110(a) include:

- (a) The PERMANENT positions hired through the Rules Committees,
- (b) Employees paid under permanent interim committees of the legislature under AS 24.20 (Leadership, Finance, Budget and Audit, Legislative Council, Leg. Affairs Agency) and
- (c) employees in the offices of the Chief Clerk and Senate Secretary.

The employees listed above are locked into salary adjustments made to this pay plan for classified and partially exempt employees who are not members of a collective bargaining unit.

2) (a) In accordance with Uniform Rule 3(b), the TEMPORARY category of legislative staff are included in a salary schedule which is adopted in a Joint meeting of the House Rules Committee and the Senate Rules Committee. This is then brought forth to the house floor for a vote. The temporary employees are currently on a pay schedule which is 5% less than the schedule adopted for employees included in AS 39.25.110(a).

NOTE: (b) During interim, when TEMPORARY employees are paid through Leadership, they are paid by the schedule in AS 39.25.110(a); however, they get dropped down 5% to the TEMPORARY payroll during session when they are paid through the Rules Committees. Thus, the only people who are on this payroll is the staff in the TEMPORARY category during session. THIS BILL PROPOSES TO TIE ALL HOUSE AND SENATE EMPLOYEES TO THE SALARY SCHEDULE SET OUT IN AS 39.25.110(a).

[

The second provision which creates problems is the longevity differences between PERMANENT and TEMPORARY categories. Once again, I would like to mention to you that many of the TEMPORARY employees actually work year round.

\*\*\*\*\*

PAGE 1, LINE 27:

DELETE [PERMANENT EMPLOYEES ARE SUBJECT TO]

This bill takes out the provision which relates to only PERMANENT positions and makes the general state laws regarding to leave and retirement available for all legislative employees. Those who are currently in temporary ranges do not receive leave benefits.

\*\*\*\*\*-

CURRENTLY:

RATE OF LEAVE ACCRUAL

1) The PERMANENT positions are tied into the general state laws regarding leave and retirement:

0-2 yrs. svc. with St. of Ak.-	15.0	-	hours per month
2-5 yrs. svc. with St. of Ak.-	16.875	-	" " "
5-10 yrs. svc. with St. of Ak.-	18.750	-	" " "
10+ yrs. svc. with St. of Ak.-	22.5	-	" " "

2) The TEMPORARY category positions do not receive leave benefits. The time they work in the temporary positions does not allow credit on the above schedule.

THIS BILL PROPOSES TO TIE ALL HOUSE AND SENATE EMPLOYEES TO THE GENERAL STATE LAWS REGARDING LEAVE AND RETIREMENT, THUS ALLOWING FOR MORE EQUITY AND FLEXIBILITY WITHIN THE OFFICES.

Another aspect of our system which warrants explanation is the employment policies which are adopted in a Joint Rules Committee meeting. Section 3, AS 24.10.200(a), sets out the policy making provisions for employees of the legislature. POLICY DECISIONS WHICH ARE ADOPTED IN A JOINT RULES COMMITTEE MEETING AND BROUGHT TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS FOR A FINAL VOTE CURRENTLY INCLUDE THE PAY SCALE FOR TEMPORARY STAFF HIRED DURING SESSION, THE LONGEVITY INCREASES FOR BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT STAFF AND THE RANGES AVAILABLE FOR PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF.

1. Longevity increases for the PERMANENT category of staff - are currently determined by the following criteria, with a limit placed at E step (This was determined in the past by a Joint Rules policy).

Step A - No prior legislative experience, or one legislative session (minimum 70 days) at a comparable level.

Step B - Two legislative sessions, or one full year with the legislature at a comparable level.

Step C - Three legislative sessions, or two full years with the legislature at a comparable level.

Step D - Four legislative sessions, or three full years with the legislature at a comparable level.

Step E - Five legislative sessions, or four full years with the legislature at a comparable level.

2. Longevity increases for TEMPORARY staff are currently based on a \$2 per day longevity pay for up to 10 sessions of service with the legislature. The difference in longevity between PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY category staff members within offices makes it impossible for offices to equalize staff in an equitable and simple manner.

3. Joint Rules policy determines which ranges would be available for all legislative employees. Currently, PERMANENT employees are only able to stay in that category at Range 21 and Range 15. The ranges available in the TEMPORARY category are 10, 14, 15, 17, and 19. Upon passage of this measure, one of the required policy decisions will be to increase number of the available ranges.

Using one pay scale, one longevity system, and one leave system, will allow more flexibility for future staffing adjustments within the offices by enabling employment of staffers at various ranges and months without risking changes in job status or altering benefits. If staff cut backs become necessary, personnel may be shuffled between ranges more EASILY AND EQUITABLY.

The bill is intended to pass with a 0 fiscal note. Senate Finance has submitted a 0 fiscal note for the identical bill on the Senate side, SB 139. The minimal cost of this legislation is to be absorbed into the current budget and is not too high of a price to pay for the results.

The terms "TEMPORARY" AND "PERMANENT" are entirely misleading to employees hired by the legislature since many offices hire the PERMANENT category position for the session only and the TEMPORARY category position may stay on year round. There is currently no provisions which requires that "PERMANENT" positions be hired permanently; the term creates a lot of confusion and misconceptions about who will be working during the interim.

If there are any questions, or if you would like to discuss this legislation, please call Jeannie Smith in the House Rules Committee at 3764 and she will arrange to meet with you or your staff.



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:  
(907) 465-3764  
465-3765

3

MEMORANDUM

February 20, 1987

To: Representative Fran Ulmer, Chairman  
State Affairs Committee

From: Representative Mike Navarre, Chairman  
House Rules Committee

Subject: Backup of interest regarding HB 142 / SB 139  
RE: wages and benefits leg. employees

As you can see by the enclosed materials, there has been a history of confusion and inequity within the legislative staffing policies.

I am hopeful that we can work together in getting this problem remedied as soon as possible.

If my staff can be of further assistance in supplying backup information, please do not hesitate to call my office.

ATTACHMENT

HOUSE BILL 142 BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED "An Act relating to wages and benefits for certain legislative employees; and providing for an effective date."

The Senate and House Rules Committees have put an immense amount of time and careful consideration into the preparation of this bill to ensure that the bill be equitable and that this bill develop one basic wage and benefit system for legislative employees. The fiscal impact (\$78.8), reflects both house and senate employees, therefore, the impact is to be absorbed and will not exceed current budgeted levels. It is extremely important that proposed changes to this legislation do not create a greater fiscal impact to the bill.

This bill proposes to tie all legislative employees into increases or decreases negotiated and made to the basic state salary schedule for partially exempt employees.

The categories "temporary session" and "permanent" employees are replaced by "house" and "senate" employees. This will eliminate the inequities presently existing within our staffing system in relation to the temporary and permanent employees. There is a history of inequities between these two categories, most recently in 1983 when the permanent employees received a raise and the temporary employees did not.

Under the current system, changes made to temporary session employees pay scale must be determined by the meeting of a joint rules committee and changes to the permanent employees pay scale are tied into the statutes. This bill includes the policy making provisions of the joint rules committee for all employees yet locks everyone onto the same pay schedule as it goes up or down. All employees will be paid on a monthly basis, with the same longevity and leave system. (This replaces the \$2 a day increase for up to 10 sessions which temporary session employees currently receive with a step increase system.) NOTE: Upon passage of this bill, the joint rules committees will meet and develop staffing guidelines (i.e. step increases and how they are earned - how far to allow step increases - they are currently frozen at E step) How far to allow ranges to go and which ranges will be available, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.... These are then brought before the body (they are not tied into one motion and are voted on separately) and voted up or down.

Note: currently, the "temporary session" employees are paid monthly during the interim, do not accrue leave and must go down in pay during session when they are put onto the daily session payroll. (A provision is made in this bill which will allow the hire of hourly-paid personnel in certain circumstances.)

The bill can also be termed as a "housekeeping" measure which includes statute update revisions which reflect current practices within the legislative system as to which entity has hiring authority for session and interim and groups of employees. For instance, the statutes currently reflect that the employees assigned to each house are under the supervision of the chief clerk and senate secretary. Uniform Rule 3, adopted in 1981 clearly states that the Rules Committee of each house is responsible for this during the legislative session.

The statute regarding the eligibility of legislative employees for the state retirement system is amended in this bill to clear up a current gray area within the statutes, and this is consistent with other portions of the bill.

This bill will allow flexibility for future staffing adjustments within the offices by enabling employment of staffers at various ranges and months without risking changes in job status or altering benefits. If staff cut-backs become necessary, personnel may be shuffled between ranges more easily and equitably.

This bill creates consistent staffing parameters for each of the hiring entities (Rules, Leadership, Finance, Budget and Audit, Legislative Council, etc.), yet allows each entity flexibility in establishing its own personnel policies for administering the general guidelines.

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

4

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811  
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 19, 1987

SUBJECT: Sectional Analysis of HB 142 (Wages and  
benefits for certain legislative employees)

TO: Representative Mike Navarre  
Chairman, House Rules Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*  
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional analysis of the above de-  
scribed bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional analysis or  
summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative  
interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best  
statement of its contents.

The bill generally refers to three kinds of legislative em-  
ployees, those employed by the permanent interim committees  
of the legislature (the Legislative Council under AS  
24.20.010, Legislative Budget and Audit Committee under AS  
24.20.151, and the Administrative Regulation Review  
Committee under AS 24.20.400), those employed in the House  
and Senate, and hourly employees. House and Senate  
employees include those employed by legislators and by  
legislative committees other than the permanent interim  
committees.

Section 1 subsection (a) substitutes the term "house and  
senate employees" for "temporary employees" and provides  
that during the interim they are hired with the approval of  
the appropriate presiding officer. The section also removes  
those employees from the supervision of the chief clerk or  
senate secretary.

Subsection (c) extends application of the general state laws  
regarding leave and retirement to House and Senate employees  
as well as to the permanent employees currently covered.

Section 2 puts all legislative employees on call every day for as many hours as required by their supervisors during sessions. The requirement previously extended by statute only to temporary session employees. Subsection (e) permits the named entities to approve the employment of hourly employees. Hourly employees are paid from the state salary scale and are subject to the retirement laws but not to leave benefits.

Section 3 requires that House and Senate employees be paid at a rate on the state salary schedule instead of at a daily rate. During the interim, the presiding officer establishes the appropriate rate for those employees but the rate must be consistent with the policies adopted by the Joint Rules Committee and approved by the house and senate.

Section 4 includes the employees of the permanent interim committees in the section on compensation for employees of the agencies governed by those committees. It also removes reference to overtime and compensatory time policies.

Section 5 makes clear that the provisions of the bill do not apply to the Office of the Ombudsman.

Section 6 amends the state salary schedule to include legislative employees under AS 24.10 and 24.20. This excludes the Office of the Ombudsman.

Sections 7 and 9 make longevity pay increments applicable to legislative employees only if the appropriate committee has adopted a written policy that the section applies. They apply to the Office of the Ombudsman only if the ombudsman adopts an appropriate policy. However, under section 9, an employee who is currently receiving a longevity pay increment will continue to receive it until the appropriate committee adopts a policy. Then the policy will govern.

Sections 8 and 11 clarify existing retirement law to make any legislative employee other than an employee of the Office of the Ombudsman eligible for certain retirement benefits if the employee worked for at least 60 days during at least 5 sessions and has reached the necessary age. Currently the statute refers to "temporary employees of the legislature." Section 11 makes the amendment retroactive to the beginning of the program.

Section 10 repeals a subsection which established the daily rate of pay. The working hours portion of the subsection is

included in section 2, subsection (d), of the bill.

Section 12 makes those parts of the bill concerned with legislative employee pay take effect on the first day of a pay period that comes at least 14 days after the immediate effective date contained in section 13.

Section 13 is an immediate effective date for the retirement sections of the bill.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TC:mkr  
m9/032

HEADINGS TITLE 24.  
Legislature.  
CHAPTER 10.  
Officers, Employees and Compensation.  
ARTICLE 2.  
Employees.

5

CITATION Sec. 24.10.060.

CATCH LINE

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES.

TEXT The temporary employees of the legislature are hired for the duration of each session upon the recommendation of the rules committee of each house. Employees assigned to each house are under the supervision of the chief clerk and senate secretary. Employees assigned to the duplicating, distributing, mailing, and other centralized services are under the immediate supervision of the Legislative Affairs Agency. Permanent and temporary employees of the legislature and its agencies shall be employed subject to classification and wage plans based on the merit principle and adapted to the special needs of the legislature. Permanent employees are subject to the general state laws

regarding leave and retirement.

HISTORY (Sec. 17 ch 157 SLA 1959; am sec. 4 ch 47 SLA 1961; am sec. 36 ch 32 SLA 1971)

HEADINGS TITLE 24.  
Legislature.  
CHAPTER 10.  
Officers, Employees and Compensation.  
ARTICLE 4.  
Compensation of Employees.

CITATION Sec. 24.10.200.

CATCH LINE

SESSION EMPLOYEES.

TEXT

(a) Temporary session employees of the legislature are compensated for each calendar day of the legislative session at the rate authorized by the Joint Rules Committee and upon approval of the house and senate.

(b) The daily compensation provided for in (a) of this section applies for each day of the session the employee is officially on the payroll. Session employees hired or retained on the payroll for pre-session or post-session work at the direction of the legislative council shall be paid on an hourly basis for hours actually worked as determined by dividing the authorized daily compensation for each position by seven, the

number seven representing the average working hours each day. During sessions, all employees are employed with the understanding that they will work as many hours as may be required by their supervisors with the approval of the Rules Committees. All temporary employees are on call for duty every day of the session.

HISTORY (Sec. 1 ch 13 SLA 1961; am sec. 1 ch 45 SLA 1965; am sec. 1 ch 22 SLA 1969)

ANNOTATIONS

REVISOR'S NOTES Formerly AS 24.15.060(a) and (b).. Renumbered in 1985.

HEADINGS TITLE 24.  
Legislature.  
CHAPTER 10.  
Officers, Employees and Compensation.  
ARTICLE 4.  
Compensation of Employees.

CITATION Sec. 24.10.210.

CATCH LINE

EMPLOYEES OF LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES.

TEXT Employees of agencies governed by permanent interim committees of the legislature under AS 24.20 are compensated in accordance with the general state salary schedule, including overtime payment and compensatory time policies, at levels budgeted and approved by the governing committees in accordance with law. The governing committees shall coordinate with each other on position levels and salary-related overtime and compensatory time policies to every extent possible consistent with the statutory duties and powers of each permanent committee and its agency.

HISTORY (Sec. 1 ch 85 SLA 1978)

ANNOTATIONS

REVISOR'S NOTES Formerly AS 24.15.060(c). Renumbered in 1985.

HEADINGS TITLE 24.  
Legislature.  
CHAPTER 55.  
Office of the Ombudsman.  
ARTICLE 1.  
Organization.

CITATION Sec. 24.55.070.

CATCH LINE

STAFF AND DELEGATION.

TEXT

(a) The ombudsman may appoint a deputy ombudsman. The ombudsman shall also appoint assistants and clerical personnel necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(b) The ombudsman may delegate to the deputy or assistants any of the ombudsman's duties except those specified in AS 24.55.190 and 24.55.200, however, during the ombudsman's absence from the principal business offices, the ombudsman may delegate the duties specified in AS 24.55.190 and 24.55.200 to the deputy for the duration of the absence. The duties specified in AS 24.55.190 and 24.55.200 shall be performed by the deputy ombudsman when serving as acting ombudsman under AS 24.55.040(b).

(c) The ombudsman and the staff appointed by the ombudsman are in the exempt service under AS 39.25.110.

HISTORY

(Sec. 1 ch 32 SLA 1975)

HEADINGS TITLE 39.  
Public Officers and Employees.  
CHAPTER 25.  
State Personnel Act.  
ARTICLE 2.  
Coverage of Personnel.

CITATION Sec. 39.25.110.

CATCH LINE

EXEMPT SERVICE.

TEXT

Unless otherwise provided by law, the following positions in the state service constitute the exempt service and are exempt from the provisions of this chapter and the rules adopted under it:

(1) persons elected to public office by popular vote or appointed to fill vacancies in elected offices;

(2) justices, judges, magistrates, and employees of the judicial branch including employees of the Judicial Council;

(3) employees of the state legislature and its agencies;

(4) the head of each principal department in the executive branch;

(5) officers and employees of the University of Alaska;

(6) certificated teachers and noncertificated employees employed by a regional educational attendance area established and organized under AS 14.08.031 14.08.041 to teach in, administer, or operate schools under the control of a regional educational attendance area school board;

(7) certificated teachers employed by the Department of Education as correspondence teachers, teachers in skill centers operated by the Department of Education, or in Mt. Edgecumbe School;

(8) patients and inmates employed in state institutions;

(9) persons employed in a professional capacity to make a temporary or special inquiry, study or examination as authorized by the governor;

(10) members of boards, commissions, or authorities;

(11) the officers and employees of the following boards, commissions, and authorities:

(A) Alaska Gas Pipeline Financing Authority;

(B) Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation;

(C) Alaska Energy Center;

(D) Alaska Industrial Development Authority;

(E) Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission;

(F) Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education;

(12) the executive secretary and legal counsel of the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority;

(13) physicians licensed to practice in this state and employed by the division of mental health and developmental disabilities, Department of Health and Social Services;

(14) petroleum engineers and petroleum geologists employed in a professional capacity by the Department of Natural Resources and by the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, except for those employed in the division of geological and geophysical surveys in the Department of Natural Resources;

(15) officers, agents, and employees of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board granted limited peace officer powers by the Alcohol Beverage Control Board under AS 04.06.110;

(16) persons employed by the division of marine transportation as masters and members of the crews of vessels who operate the state ferry system and who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement provided in AS 23.40.040;

(17) officers and employees of the state who reside in foreign countries;

(18) employees of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute;

(19) firefighters employed by the Department of Natural Resources for a fire emergency;

(20) employees of the Office of the Governor and the office of the lieutenant governor, including the staff of the governor's mansion; LIMITED EFFECTIVE DATE

(21) OREPEALED JUNE 30, 1988E Employees of the Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas in Alaska (AS 41.37.010);

(22) youth employed by the Department of Natural Resources under the Youth Employment and Student Intern programs;

(23) executive director of the Medicaid Rate Commission.

#### HISTORY

(Sec. 5 ch 144 SLA 1960; am sec. 1 ch 48 SLA 1961; am sec. 1 ch 133 SLA 1961; am sec. 3 ch 93 SLA 1962; am sec. 3 ch 24 SLA 1966; am sec. 31 ch 46 SLA 1970; am sec. 65 ch 69 SLA 1970; am sec. 13 ch 113 SLA 1970; am sec. 3 ch 78 SLA 1971; am sec. 18 ch 78 SLA 1974; am sec. 42 ch 127 SLA 1974; am sec. 2 ch 32 SLA 1975; am sec. 2 ch 79 SLA 1975; am sec. 37 ch 124 SLA 1975; am sec. 1 ch 157 SLA 1976; am sec. 3 ch 90 SLA 1978; am sec. 7 ch 18 SLA 1980; am sec. 43 ch 106 SLA 1980; am sec. 10 ch 131 SLA 1980; am sec. 4 ch 148 SLA 1980; am sec. 4 ch 106 SLA 1981; am secs. 2, 3 ch 37 SLA 1982; am sec. 7 ch 112 SLA 1982; am sec. 1 ch 11 SLA 1983; am sec. 1 ch 103 SLA 1984; am sec. 53 ch 21 SLA 1985; am sec. 1 ch 50 SLA 1985)

#### AMENDMENT NOTES

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS The first 1980 amendment added paragraph (22). (See now paragraph (11)(B).)

The second 1980 amendment added paragraph (23). (See now paragraph (11)(D).)

The third 1980 amendment added paragraph (24). (See now paragraph (15).)

The fourth 1980 amendment added paragraph (25). (See now paragraph (11)(C).)

The 1981 amendment added a paragraph (26) (see now paragraph (18)), relating to employees of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.

The first 1982 amendment added a paragraph (27) (see now paragraph (21)), relating to employees of the Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas in Alaska. Section 3, ch. 37, SLA 1982, effective June 30, 1988, repeals this paragraph.

The second 1982 amendment rewrote this section.

The 1983 amendment rewrote paragraph (13).

The 1984 amendment added paragraph (22).

The first 1985 amendment added paragraph (23).

The second 1985 amendment, effective May 31, 1985, in paragraph (7) added "or in Mt. Edgecumbe School" at the end of the paragraph and made a minor, related change.

#### DECISIONS

NOTES TO DECISIONS The thrust of the exemptions in this chapter, the Public Employees Retirement System, former AS 39.35.680(5)(c), and the statutory leave provisions for state employees, AS 39.20.310, is to provide for those public employees

who are not susceptible to ordinary recruiting and examining procedures. *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1743 (File No. 3438), 585 P.2d 870 (1978). No inconsistency between ferry crew exemption of this section and inclusion of such personnel with Public Employment Relations Act, AS 23.40.070 et seq. - See *Hafling v. Inlandboatmen's Union*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1743 (File No. 3438), 585 P.2d 870 (1978). Cited in *State v. Haley*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2860 (File Nos. 6604, 6608, 6609, 6610), 687 P.2d 305 (1984).

## ALASKA STATUTE

\*39.27.011(a)

HEADINGS TITLE 39.  
Public Officers and Employees.  
CHAPTER 27.

Pay Plan for State Employees.

CITATION Sec. 39.27.011.

CATCH LINE

## SALARY SCHEDULE.

TEXT

(a) The following monthly basic salary schedule is approved as the pay plan for classified and partially exempt employees in the executive branch of the state government who are not members of a collective bargaining unit established under the authority of the Public Employment Relations Act:

Range No.	Step A	Step B	Step C	Step D	Step E	Step F
05	1,387	1,425	1,467	1,507	1,552	1,593
06	1,467	1,507	1,552	1,593	1,639	1,687
07	1,552	1,593	1,639	1,687	1,740	1,793
08	1,639	1,687	1,740	1,793	1,845	1,903
09	1,740	1,793	1,845	1,903	1,965	2,020
10	1,845	1,903	1,965	2,020	2,082	2,145
11	1,965	2,020	2,082	2,145	2,217	2,286
12	2,082	2,145	2,217	2,286	2,365	2,445
13	2,217	2,286	2,365	2,445	2,531	2,623
14	2,365	2,445	2,531	2,623	2,715	2,818
15	2,531	2,623	2,715	2,818	2,910	3,020
16	2,715	2,818	2,910	3,020	3,129	3,242
17	2,910	3,020	3,129	3,242	3,353	3,468
18	3,129	3,242	3,353	3,468	3,582	3,717
19	3,353	3,468	3,582	3,717	3,831	3,974
20	3,582	3,717	3,831	3,974	4,095	4,246
21	3,831	3,974	4,095	4,246	4,379	4,537
22	4,095	4,246	4,379	4,537	4,687	4,859
23	4,379	4,537	4,687	4,859	5,021	5,209
24	4,687	4,859	5,021	5,209	5,385	5,568
25	5,021	5,209	5,385	5,568	5,773	5,990
26	5,209	5,385	5,568	5,773	5,990	6,206
27	5,385	5,568	5,773	5,990	6,206	6,442
28	5,568	5,773	5,990	6,206	6,442	6,666
29	5,773	5,990	6,206	6,442	6,666	6,901
30	5,990	6,206	6,442	6,666	6,901	7,144

(b) ORepealed, sec. 38 ch 3 SLA 1980.E

(c) If a state officer or employee is appointed a deputy department head or a division director and, at the time of appointment, the officer or employee is receiving a salary higher than that set for the position to which appointment has been made, the officer or employee is entitled to continue receiving the higher salary. This subsection does not apply to the salary of a person appointed to a position other than a deputy department head or a division director.

HISTORY

(Sec. 12 ch 148 SLA 1976; am sec. 1 ch 92 SLA 1977; am secs. 1, 10 ch 30 SLA 1978; am secs. 1, 16, 30, 31, 38 ch 3 SLA 1980; am sec. 1 ch 50 SLA 1982; am sec. 1 ch 33 SLA 1983; am sec. 4 ch 37 SLA 1985)

HEADINGS TITLE 39.  
Public Officers and Employees.  
CHAPTER 27.  
Pay Plan for State Employees.

CITATION Sec. 39.27.022.

CATCH LINE

PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE.

TEXT (a) Pay increments, computed at the rate of 3.75 per cent of the employee's base salary, shall be provided after an employee has remained in the final step within a given range for two years, provided that the employee has worked continuously for the state for seven years and provided that the current annual rating by the employee's supervisors is designated as "good" or higher.

(b) Additional increments, each computed at the rate of 3.75 per cent of the employee's base salary, shall be provided under the same restrictions as provided in (a) of this section when the employee has remained in the final step for four, nine and thirteen years.

(c) Longevity pay increments provided for in (a) and (b) of this section are approved under AS 39.25.150(2) as an amendment

to the pay plan for employees of the state.

HISTORY (Sec. 1 ch 163 SLA 1972)

ANNOTATIONS

OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL Interpretating 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.

DECISIONS NOTES TO DECISIONS The purposes of this section are twofold, namely: To provide a reward for longevity in state employ, and to reestablish an incentive for employees who have attained the final step within a given range to continue in their employment. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1066 (File No. 1999), 525 P.2d 12 (1974). Legislative history. - See Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1066 (File No. 1999), 525 P.2d 12 (1974). The language of this section is not clear and unambiguous as to when the pay increments in either subsection (a) or (b) should be granted. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1066 (File No. 1999), 525 P.2d 12 (1974). But at least some increment intended for immediate implementation. - The language of this section is not clear and unambiguous as to when the pay increments should be implemented. However, the Free Conference Committee Report indicates an intention that at least some increment be implemented immediately. Alaska Pub. Employees Ass'n v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1066 (File No. 1999), 525 P.2d

12 (1974). No basis for assigning different implementation times to increments of subsections (a) and (b). - Since the 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).

HEADINGS TITLE 39.  
Public Officers and Employees.  
CHAPTER 35.  
Public Employees' Retirement System of Alaska.  
ARTICLE 6.  
Benefits.

CITATION Sec. 39.35.385.

CATCH LINE

CONDITIONAL SERVICE RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

TEXT (a) Subject to AS 39.35.450, an employee is eligible for a normal retirement benefit at age 60 with at least two years of credited service if the employee also is eligible for a normal retirement salary under the teachers' retirement system (AS 14.25).

(b) Subject to AS 39.35.450, an employee is eligible for an early retirement benefit at age 55 with at least two years of credited service if the employee also is eligible for an early retirement salary under the teachers' retirement system (AS 14.25).

(c) Credited service for which contributions were refunded is not creditable under this section unless the refunded contributions have been repaid. For purposes of (a) and (b) of this section, a member or former member does not have to be reemployed under this system in order to pay refunded contributions. Compound interest at the rate prescribed by regulation must be added to the reinstatement indebtedness from the date of the refund to the date of repayment.

(d) The monthly amount of a conditional service retirement benefit shall be calculated on the years of fully paid credited service in accordance with AS 39.35.370(c), except that the member may irrevocably elect to substitute one-twelfth of the "average base salary" as defined in AS 14.25.220(5) in place of average monthly compensation.

(e) Benefits payable under this section accrue from the first day of the month (1) in which the member meets the eligibility requirements of this section, (2) following the date of termination, and (3) following application for retirement, and are payable the last day of the month. If payment is delayed, a retroactive payment shall be made to cover the period of deferment. The last payment shall be made for the month in which the member dies or is no longer eligible for a benefit under this section.

(f) Subject to AS 39.35.450, an employee is eligible for a normal retirement benefit at age 60 or an early retirement benefit at age 55 if the employee has at least 60 days of credited service as a temporary employee of the legislature during each of five legislative sessions.

HISTORY (Sec. 3 ch 174 SLA 1978; am sec. 11 ch 82 SLA 1979; am sec. 37 ch 13 SLA 1980; am secs. 50, 51 ch 137 SLA 1982; am secs. 25-27 ch 32 SLA 1986; am secs. 36, 37 ch 117 SLA 1986)

ANNOTATIONS

REVISOR'S NOTES In 1986, the phrase "Subject to AS 39.35.450" was added at the beginning of (f) of this section in order to be consistent with (a) and (b) of this section and the language of AS 39.35.450, as amended by ch. 117, SLA 1986. This new language does not take effect until January 1, 1987.

AMENDMENT NOTES

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS The 1980 amendment added the present second and third sentences in subsection (c).

The 1982 amendment inserted "(a) and (b) of" in the second

sentence of subsection (c) and rewrote subsection (d).

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS The first 1986 amendment, effective July 1, 1986, substituted "60" for "55" in subsection (a), substituted "55" for "50" in subsection (b), and substituted "age 60" for "age 55" and "age 55" for "age 50" in subsection (f).

The second 1986 amendment, effective January 1, 1987, added "Subject to AS 39.35.450" at the beginning of subsections (a) and (b) and made a related grammatical change.

EDITORS NOTES

EDITOR'S NOTES Section 15, ch. 82, SLA 1979, provides that AS 39.35.385 (f) applies to a temporary employee of the Eleventh Legislature, First Session, even though he may not be an employee under the public employee's retirement system on July 1, 1979.

EDITOR'S NOTES Section 57, ch. 82, SLA 1986, effective July 1, 1986, provides: "Sections 16, 22-23, 25-27, 42-45, and 50 of this Act apply only to members first hired under the Public Employees' Retirement System after June 30, 1986."

HEADINGS TITLE 39.  
Public Officers and Employees.  
CHAPTER 35.  
Public Employees' Retirement System of Alaska.  
ARTICLE 6.  
Benefits.

CITATION Sec. 39.35.450.

CATCH LINE

JOINT AND SURVIVOR OPTION.

TEXT

(a) Benefits payable under this section are in place of benefits payable under AS 39.35.370, 39.35.385, and 39.35.460. Upon filing an application with the administrator or when a disabled employee first attains eligibility for normal retirement under AS 39.35.400(f) or 39.35.410(h), the employee shall designate the person who is the employee's spouse at the time of appointment to retirement as the contingent beneficiary. However, if the designation of the spouse is revoked under (c) of this section, the employee may designate a dependent approved by the administrator as the contingent beneficiary or may take normal or early retirement under AS 39.35.370 or 39.35.385 or a level income option under AS 39.35.460. The administrator shall pay benefits under the option elected by the employee. The employee may elect an option that provides that

(1) the employee is entitled to receive a reduced benefit payable for life, and, after the employee's death, the contingent beneficiary is entitled to payments in the amount of 75 percent of the reduced benefit payable for life;

(2) the employee is entitled to receive a reduced benefit payable for life, and, after the employee's death, the contingent beneficiary is entitled to receive payments in the amount of 50 percent of the reduced benefit payable for life;

(3) the employee is entitled to receive a reduced benefit payable during the joint lifetime of the employee and the contingent beneficiary, and, after the death of either the employee or the contingent beneficiary, the survivor is entitled to receive payments in the amount of 66-2/3 percent of the reduced benefit payable for life.

(b) The aggregate of the pension payments expected to be paid to an employee and the contingent beneficiary under the options set out in (a) of this section shall be the actuarial equivalent of the pension that the employee is otherwise entitled to receive upon retirement.

(c) An employee may elect or change an option without the approval of the administrator if the election or change is filed in writing with the administrator before the effective date of the employee's retirement. An employee may revoke a joint and survivor option if the employee files with the administrator before the effective date of the employee's retirement a revocation and consent to the revocation signed by the employee's present spouse and each person entitled to benefits under a qualified domestic relations order on forms provided by the administrator. The administrator may waive the requirement for written consent from

(1) a person entitled under the order if the person cannot be located or for another reason established by regulation; or

(2) the spouse if

(A) the employee is not married;

(3) the employee was not married to the spouse

during any period of the employee's employment with an employer;

(C) the spouse has no rights to the option because of the terms of a qualified domestic relations order;

(D) the spouse cannot be located;

(E) the employee and the spouse have been married for less than two years and the employee establishes that they are not cohabiting; or

(F) another reason is established under regulations of the administrator.

(d) A member, including a deferred vested member, may, regardless of age, elect a joint and survivor option any time before appointment to receive a retirement benefit.

(e) If either the employee or contingent beneficiary dies before the employee is appointed to retirement, the election becomes inoperative. Once the employee is appointed to retirement, the election is irrevocable. If a retired employee is reemployed and is subsequently reappointed to retirement, those benefits earned during the period of reemployment are

subject to the initial election made under this section, unless the contingent beneficiary is deceased. If the contingent beneficiary is deceased, the benefits earned during the period of reemployment are subject to AS 39.35.370 or this section if another contingent beneficiary was elected during the period of reemployment. All other benefits earned during prior periods of employment are subject to the election at the time the employee was appointed to retirement. If death occurs from nonoccupational causes during the period of reemployment, those benefits earned while reemployed are subject to AS 39.35.420(b). All other benefits earned during prior periods of employment are subject to the election at the time the employee was appointed to retirement. If death occurs from occupational causes during the period of reemployment, all benefits earned during all periods of employment are subject to AS 39.35.430(b) and (c).

(f) The employee and any person claiming to be a contingent beneficiary shall file with the administrator a marriage certificate, divorce or dissolution judgment, or other evidence necessary to determine the applicability of this section and the identity of any contingent beneficiary.

(g) If the administrator determines, based on the affidavit of the employee and other evidence that an employee is eligible to elect a form of payment other than a joint and survivor option under this section, and no contrary evidence is presented to the administrator within 60 days after the effective date of the employees's retirement, no claim under this section, made by a spouse or former spouse of the member, may be paid if payment would result in an increase in actuarial liability to the system.

(h) If an employee fails to elect an option under this section, and if no effective revocation is filed with the administrator, the employee is considered to have elected the option provided in (a)(2) of this section.

## HISTORY

(Sec. 26 ch 143 SLA 1960; am sec. 8 ch 235 SLA 1968; am sec. 12 ch 159 SLA 1972; am secs. 24 - 26 ch 1 SLA 1974; am sec. 6 ch 81 SLA 1976; am sec. 45 ch 128 SLA 1977; am secs. 41 - 43 ch 117 SLA 1986)

## AMENDMENT NOTES

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS The 1986 amendment, effective January 1, 1987, rewrote subsection (a); in subsection (c), deleted "or revoke" preceding "an option" and "or revocation" preceding "is filed" in the first sentence in the introductory language and added the remaining provisions of that subsection; and added subsections (f), (g), and (h). For provisions of subsections (a) and (c) in effect until January 1, 1987, see the main pamphlet.

# Alaska State Legislature

Representative Mitch Abood  
CHAIRMAN

INTERIA OFFICE:  
1024 WEST SIXTH AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 274-2843

IN SESSION:  
POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 485-4883



## House Committee on State Affairs

TO: Representative Jack Fuller, Chairman  
House Committee on Rules

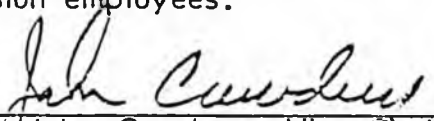
FROM: Representative Mitch Abood, Chairman  
House Committee on State Affairs

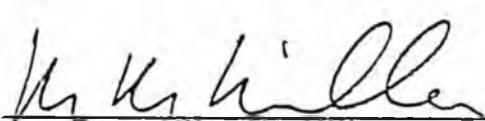
DATE: May 23, 1983

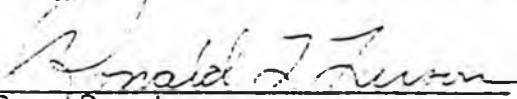
SUBJECT: Salary of Session Employees

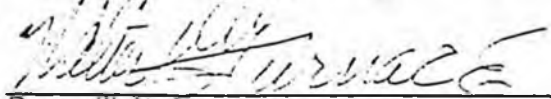
The Committee on State Affairs has had SB 294, "An Act relating to the compensation of state officers and employees not covered by collective bargaining," under consideration. It is the belief of this Committee that a serious inequity exists between the salary schedules of permanent and session employees of the Legislature which should be remedied as quickly as possible.

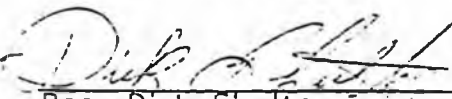
The Committee urges the Rules Committees of the House and Senate to meet under Rule 3 (b) Uniform Rules, and to use the general salary schedule in AS 39.27.011 as a guide in adjusting the compensation of session employees.

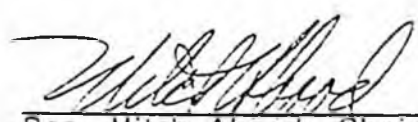
  
Rep. John Cowdery, Vice-Chairman

  
Rep. Mike M. Miller

  
Rep. Ron Larson

  
Rep. Walt Furnace

  
Rep. Dick Shultz

  
Rep. Mitch Abood, Chairman

cc: House Finance Committee Members  
Sen. Jan Faiks, Chairperson Senate Rules

SENATOR  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

1917 SHELDON JACKSON  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504  
SENATE DISTRICT F, SEAT A

# Alaska State Legislature



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
P.O. BOX 110  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
(907) 463-1815

## Senate

M E M O R A N D U M

May 30, 1983

TO: Representative Jack Fuller, Chairman  
House Rules Committee

FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
Senate District F, Seat A

RE: Legislative Staff Inequities

I was pleased to see that the National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL) in their "Alaska Legislative Procedures Study Final Report" made some very specific recommendations dealing with staffing issues, many of which coincided with my memo of February 25, 1983, to the Special Committee on Legislative Reform regarding salary schedules. In that memo I stated that there should be unified salary schedules. In addition, that there should be clearly defined personnel standards for all employees of the various divisions of the legislature as well as legislative staff employees.

The NCSL report said:

1. The Alaska Legislature should develop a systematic way of hiring and dealing with equities in qualifications and pay for legislative staff.
2. The Alaska Legislature should standardize and clearly define staff benefit policies between the two houses.
3. The Alaska Legislature should develop an administrative manual for staff which covers such topics as compensation, benefits, and other personnel procedures pertinent to the Alaska Legislature.
4. The Alaska Legislature should clarify the definition of "session" and "interim" employment, including the status of interim employees. Full-time employees should be considered and treated as such.

Although a number of issues raised by NCSL will require substantial work to develop and implement, the suggestions are sound and will do a great deal to minimize the ongoing conflict which the current system provides.

An immediate need which should be resolved is the inequity that exists between the salary schedules of permanent and session employees of the legislature. Additionally, the issue of acquisition of leave time needs to be addressed. Apparently staff in the House accrue leave time while certain of the Senate staff do and others do not. I am enclosing miscellaneous memorandum to point out some of the concerns being raised.

I do appreciate your attention to this important area of concern. It is difficult to respond to employees questions as to why some are afforded rather handsome salary increases while others have been in a static position since 1981 with the exception of the \$2.00 per day longevity-- somehow, it just doesn't compute.

Enclosures



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the Secretary

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

February 23, 1983

## MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Faiks, Rules Chairman

From: Peggy Mulligan, Secretary of the Senate

Subject: Salary Policy adopted June 23, 1981  
(See Senate journal pg 1637-39)

Attached is a list of salaries as received from Pam Calhoun of Legislative Affairs showing the salaries negotiated by the Chief Clerk for the staff of that office for this session. The employees checked on the list for the House work every other week and are paid for every day of the session. Also listed are the salaries of the staff of the Secretary of the Senate.

I am assuming that if salary increases are contemplated for 1983, the salaries of House and Senate session employees will be determined by a Joint Rules Report and will be the same for both houses.

~~Last year, it was determined that "regular" legislative employees would benefit from the negotiated state salary increases (about 7% retroactive to the beginning of the session). Session employees did not receive this increase.~~

The legislative session runs smoothly because of dedicated, experienced session employees. The salary increase in 1981 for regular legislative employees and the salary increase of one house over the other this year makes it difficult to keep loyal staff.

It would be appreciated if you would give the above your consideration.

*cc: members of Rules*

1983 salaries

Chief Clerk's Office		Secretary of the Senate Office	
Irene Cashen (Chief Clerk)	\$143.80	Peggy Mulligan (Sec Senate)	\$136.40
10 years		10 years	
Edith Carter (Asst Clerk Engrosser)	121.36	Nancy Quinto (Asst Sect. Engrosser)	114.50
10 years		10 years	
* Natalie Alton (Asst Clerk)	113.36	Carol Biggs (Asst Sect.)	112.50
6 years		9 years	
* Milton Fridge " " <i>41600/week</i>	115.56	Connie Vierthaler "	96.50
7 years		1 year	
* Beverly Keithan Asst. Engr	107.97		
10 years			
* Beverly Haywood " "	87.97	Traci Bills (Ex Sec)	71.10
base rate		base rate	
Dalene Dorman " "	91.96		
2 years			
Kristin Gray " "	89.96		
Total daily	<u>\$871.74</u>	Total daily	<u>\$551.30</u>

House employees that are checked work one week and one week off and get paid for every legislative day of the session. *40. week days P. confer*

The pay scale shown above for the Senate was the Joint Rules salary policy adopted June 23, 1981 and retroactive to the 95th day of the session.

This was the first pay increase in 3 years.

Last year permanent session employees got the pay increase negotiated by state workers.

This year Irene Cashen negotiated with the House Rules Chairman, Jack Fuller to get the above raises and time off.

The House has worked 13 week days til afternoon or evening and during this time there were no sessions on 10 week days.

February 21, 1983

Senator Jan Paiks  
Chairman, Senate Rules Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Paiks:

Below is a history of temporary session pay increases. I have used the daily rate of an administrative assistant to illustrate the increases over the last ten years.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AA DAILY RATE</u>	<u>BENEFITS</u>
1972	\$38.00	
1973	\$38.00	
1974	\$48.00	
1975	\$48.00	\$1 day longevity 5 yrs. max.
1976	\$48.00	\$1 day longevity 5 yrs. max.
1977	\$68.00	\$2 day longevity 5 yrs. max.
1978	\$68.00	\$2 day longevity 5 yrs. max.
1979	\$68.00	\$2 day longevity 5 yrs. max.
1980	\$83.00	\$2 day longevity 5 yrs. max. plus retirement benefits
1981	\$83.00	\$2 day longevity 5 yrs. max. plus retirement benefits
effective 4-16-81	\$94.57	\$2 day longevity 10 yrs. max. plus retirement benefits
1982	\$94.57	\$2 day longevity 10 yrs. max. retirement benefits and full medical benefits
1983	\$94.57	\$2 day longevity 10 yrs. max. retirement benefits and full medical benefits

Effective 4-16-81 the daily rates were tied to the monthly salary schedule ranges. The Administrative Assistant was tied to a range 19. In 1981 the monthly rate for a range 19 was 2837.  $2837 \div 30 = 94.57$  day. The current 1982 monthly salary for a range 19 is 3041.  $3041 \div 30 = 101.36$  day.

Senator Jan Paiks

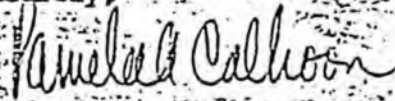
February 21, 1983

Page 2

If the daily paid session employees are to be paid equitable to the monthly legislative paid employees the daily rates should coincide with the 1982 salary schedule. For backup please see attached schedule of proposed 1983 daily rates sent to you earlier this year.

If you need any further information, I would be happy to assist you in anyway.

Sincerely,



Pamela A. Calhoon  
Personnel Officer

Enclosure

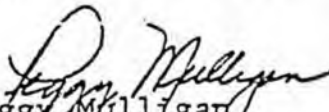
ALASKA  
STATE LEGISLATURE  
MEMORANDUM

February 25, 1983

In previous years (at least the past 12 years that I have been employed), the Rules Committee of each house works as a joint committee comparing state pay scales, deciding the value of experience, deciding the titles of positions to come to an agreement to set before the members of the Senate and the House. This Joint Rules Report is voted on in the Senate and the House. If adopted, this becomes the authority to the Legislative Affairs Agency for payment of legislative personnel. This changed in 1982 when all legislators were allowed full-time staff. It was determined that regular staff would receive the state-negotiated pay raise, and it was made retroactive along with state employees. Session employees did not receive this pay increase. This determination was not made by a Rules Report or a vote of the members of the legislature.

It appears there will be no pay increase again this year for session staff. I suppose that regular staff will benefit by a state-negotiated raise as they did last year, and then they will be receiving from 14 to 15% more pay than session staff. I fail to see how this can be justified.

Salaries for all staff including the Finance Committee should be done in an open manner, by a Joint Rules Committee report and be voted up or down by both houses.

  
Peggy Mulligan  
Secretary of the Senate

INTERIM OFFICE  
1024 WEST SIXTH AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 274-2843

IN SESSION!  
POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
(907) 485-4883

# Alaska State Legislature



Representative Mitch Abood  
CHAIRMAN

## House Committee on State Affairs

TO: Representative Jack Fuller, Chairman  
House Committee on Rules

FROM: Representative Mitch Abood, Chairman  
House Committee on State Affairs

DATE: May 23, 1983

SUBJECT: Salary of Session Employees

COPY

The Committee on State Affairs has had SB 294, "An Act relating to the compensation of state officers and employees not covered by collective bargaining," under consideration. It is the belief of this Committee that a serious inequity exists between the salary schedules of permanent and session employees of the Legislature which should be remedied as quickly as possible.

The Committee urges the Rules Committees of the House and Senate to meet under Rule 3 (b) Uniform Rules, and to use the general salary schedule in AS 39.27.011 as a guide in adjusting the compensation of session employees.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rep. John Cowdery, Vice-Chairman

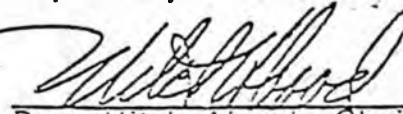
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rep. Mike M. Miller

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Rep. Ron Larson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rep. Walt Furnace

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rep. Dick Shultz

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rep. Tony Vaska

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rep. Mitch Abood, Chairman

SUBJECT: Pay Raises for Permanent Employees

As you requested, I have found out the status of the legislative employees pay raises.

SB 294 which just passed out of the Senate, would give permanent employees a salary raise. The equivalent bill is HB 226/227 which is in House Finance and hasn't moved as I understand it.

The session employees are funded through the Legislature - Joint Rules and so when permanent employees are given a raise, it does not necessarily mean that session employees (who differ really in title only and not in jobs performed) also get a raise.

As a matter of fact, three years ago, there was a major attempt to bring more equality into the staff pay situation and a beginning was made to bring permanent and session closer together. The main reason that there had been such a discrepancy was because permanent employees over the years kept getting their raises and the session employees did not until a huge gap existed. Three years ago, changes were made which brought the two closer together but it would only work, if session employees were given raises when permanent were.

Last year, there was a raise for permanent employees and not for session and this year Representative Fuller's office told me that they intended to raise the session employees to bring them closer to the permanent. Right now, there is no increase in the legislative budget for session employees.

What this means is that a session secretary is still being paid 71.16 and a permanent would be getting 79.93, a session admin. assistant is getting 94.57 and a permanent would be getting 105.90.

March 3, 1981

TO: Senator Tim Kelly  
Rules Chairman

FROM: Assistant Senate Secretaries  
Heather Cashen, Lorene Godkin & Nancy Quinto  
*HC LG NQ*

We want to thank you for taking the time to review personnel policies regarding salary scales.

In reference to the Memorandum from Guy VanDoren relating to longevity pay for long-term seasonal employees it is, in our opinion, a good suggestion.

Our combined years of experience total twenty years. Other than the \$2.00 per year for a total of five years our salaries have not increased for our longevity pay, consequently Nancy and Lorene's salaries have not changed at all due to having over five years of legislative service. Heather has one more year before this occurs.

We feel our salary should keep up with the continual higher cost of living. We are still receiving A.A. salaries that were originally negotiated in 1979; this being the first raise since 1/77. Our pay is based on seven days a week while a permanent legislative employee who makes a much higher salary is based on a five day week plus overtime. (Which makes their salary even more.)

We resent the fact that "first year" Administrative Assistants earn at least over \$1,000 more a month than we do. We have been called upon on numerous occasions to help train these people and assist them through their daily routines. Many of these new staff have had no experience in the legislative process.

We checked with the Department of Administration and the cost of health and life insurance benefits provided for permanent employees of the legislature is \$123.71 per month in addition to the salary they receive. As you know, we can obtain these benefits but only at an additional cost to us personally.

We appreciate your consideration on the above matter.

The last Joint Rules study and salary policy listed positions at state ranges apparently in comparison with similar jobs with the state. Using the state ranges used at that time, I would suggest the Secretary's office and that of the Clerk be listed as "permanent seasonal". At least The Secretary, 1st Assistant Secretary and Engrosser (ditto the 3 positions in the House). This is necessary for continuity and operation of the housekeeping of the Senate and House.

This would not change Rule 3 of the Uniform Rules for the Secretary and Clerk to be elected every two years by a majority vote of the full body of each house. And since they select and supervise their own staff Pam Calhoun sees no problem with this designation.

The Secretary of the Senate probably spends 3 or 4 days a month during the interim answering correspondence, checking equipment, new programs, etc.

If session legislative employees will be getting a pay increase retro - fine. If not see attached for suggested "permanent seasonal" scale to put Secretary office comparable to Clerk office.



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## House of Representatives

### Committee on Rules

Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:  
(907) 465-3764  
465-3765

#### MEMORANDUM

TO: Sen. Jan Faiks  
Senate Rules Chairman

DATE: May 23, 1983

FROM: Rep. Jack Fuller  
House Rules Chairman

SUBJECT: Session employees salary increases

I would again like to bring to your attention the issue of salary increases for session employees. As you recall, a joint Senate and House Rules meeting to deal with the matter was cancelled at your request early in the session. Session employees were not given last year's pay increases; and, if a new increase for state workers goes through this year and not given to session employees, they will be two jumps behind.

I would like to resolve the inequity between the pay of year-round and session staffers. It is my feeling that if an increase is given to one classification of legislative employee, it should be given to all.

During the coming interim I would be most interested in working with you to come up with an amended staffing policy for legislative employees as a whole. I see the house and senate moving farther and farther apart in actual practice, and I do not think this is desirable. I would like to avoid the type of head-on collision we had in 1981 over inequities in staffing practices.

Please let me know your thoughts on this matter.



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## House of Representatives

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

### MEMORANDUM

TO: REPRESENTATIVE JACK FULLER  
CHAIRMAN, HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

FROM: SPEAKER JOE HAYES *J Hayes*  
ALASKA STATE HOUSE

DATE: DECEMBER 13, 1981

RE: STAFFING

Some more questions have just been brought up concerning policy for hiring employees and the pay scale for same.

I have listed below some questions and/or suggestions that have been brought to my attention.

1. As near as can be ascertained, base pay for a "session" secretary is \$1995 per month or \$65.58 per day (NOTE: All figures in this memorandum are based on the range pay scale information. Per day figures are arrived at by multiplying the monthly rate times 12 and dividing by 365.)

"Permanent" secretaries are to be hired at range 15A (\$2135 per month, \$70.19 per day), 15B (\$2213 per month, \$72.76 per day) or 15C (\$2291 per month or \$75.32 per day).

"Session" employees are granted longevity at \$2 per day.

With this in mind, a "session" secretary who has four years with the legislature would make more than a 15A. "Base" (meaning first year worked with legislature) plus four would give this secretary more than a 15B and base plus five would give this secretary more than a 15C. Since "permanent" secretaries are only allowed to be hired to a maximum of 15C, it would be advantageous, in some cases, to hire a person as a "session" secretary to allow that person a better pay scale.

2. The recent memoranda state that legislative aides to the majority may be hired at 19A through 19C rates; however, legislative aides

Representative Jack Fuller  
December 18, 1981  
Page 2

to minority or "session" aides will be hired at the base of 19A plus the \$2 per day longevity.

In that case, 19A daily rate is \$93.27 per day; 19B daily rate is \$96.49 per day; and 19C daily rate is \$99.91 per day (monthly rates are \$2837, \$2935, and \$3039, respectively). This would mean that an aide hired as "session" aide with two years of experience would make more than a 19B. An aide hired at "session" with four years experience would make more than a 19C (i.e., base of \$93.27 plus \$8 is \$101.27 as compared to \$99.91).

3. Who decides whether a secretary is hired as "session" or "permanent?" What is this decision based on?
4. Who decides whether a legislative aide is hired as "session" or majority rate or what? It would be to an employee's advantage, if he/she has long service with the Legislature, to request that he/she be hired as "session" employee and then add the \$2 per day rather than be hired as a 19A, B, or C. What is the hiring decision based on?
5. In the December 1 memorandum (copy attached), reference is made to "session/interim" employees who are "so-designated." Who designates and what is this decision based on?
6. Reference is repeatedly made to "session" versus "permanent" type of employees. Does the word "permanent" bring up any problems -- wouldn't it be advisable to stay away from a "permanent" designation other than for internal uses for benefits (i.e., health insurance)?

It is my suggestion that some written guidelines be established so that legislators could explain to potential employees the procedures that will be used for figuring classification and pay. These guidelines should be plain enough so that things can be settled before the session so that staff who have worked during interim will know what to expect in the way of pay when they get to Juneau and legislators can advise new oncoming staff about what to expect. With the rental rates, etc., presently in the Juneau market, staff will need to know what they are looking at in the way of income before they can make any decisions about personal expenses.

As we discussed this morning, something needs to be done. In your position as Rules Chairman, staffing matters are yours to handle. I appreciate your concern and attention to these problems.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

Attachment  
JH:bj:js

FROM: House Policy Committee  
SUBJ: Staff Salaries  
DATE: December 1, 1981



a) Session/Interim employees who are ~~designated~~ will accumulate leave on the same basis as a permanent employee. Accrued designated employee leave is as follows:

- 0 - 2 years' service - 15.0 hours per month
- 2 - 5 years' service - 16.875 hours per month
- 5 - 10 years' service - 18.750 hours per month
- 10 - plus years' service - 22.5 hours per month

These employees are fully exempt, and do not acquire tenure or permanency from length of service

b) Session/Interim pay schedule is as follows:

Professional Assistant

EXAMPLE

(Range 21 A thru 21 C)      21A    \$3,260 mo. x 12 mos = \$39,120 yr  
div. by 365 days = \$107.18 per day.

Administrative Assistant

EXAMPLE

(Range 19A thru 19C)      19A    \$2,837 mo. x 12 mos = \$34,044 yr  
div. by 365 days = \$93.27 per day.

Permanent Secretary

EXAMPLE

(Range 15A thru 15C)      15A    \$2,135 mo. x 12 mos = \$25,620 yr  
div. by 365 days = \$70.19 per day.

All employees will enter a pay range at Step A, and must have a year's experience in any step before being advanced to the next.

c) Session employees are allowed \$2 per day longevity for up to 10 years.

d) All employees are allowed full medical benefits, but no leave time other than that accrued as a designated employee, except for state holidays with the concurrence of their immediate supervisor. No moving or transportation costs will be allowed.

e) Employees should not expect compensatory time, as employees are paid seven days per week and each Legislator should instruct employees prior to employment that working for a Legislator requires long hours from time to time.

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

November 4, 1981

TO: THE HONORABLE RAMONA BARNES  
CHAIR, HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

FROM: Richard G. Berg, Director  
Administrative Services

SUBJECT: Expanding Leave Benefits

Your aide has requested information on methods that might be applicable to allow leave benefits for legislative staffers who are not on permanent status. We generally follow the State Personnel System with pay and benefit accrual issued under their (Executive) procedures.

We have within the Legislative system employees paid 7 days per week (session) and interim employees paid on a hourly basis as well as monthly basis. The problem as I understand it is to equalize the benefits between those staffers who work full session and immediately go into interim work and are for all intents and purposes permanent year-round employees. The easiest method to accomplish an equalization is to classify all such employees on a comparable basis, i.e., permanent. You will recall a proposal to accomplish this was discussed during Rules Committee meetings.

At the present time, all interim employees (other than permanent leadership) are classified as temporary interim employees and although allowed health benefits and retirement accrual, they do not accrue leave time nor are they allowed moving and transportation costs per Speaker Hayes memorandum, dated July 16, 1981. (Leadership positions have historically been budgeted as permanent positions with all benefits.)

You could consider establishing additional year-round positions as special legislative aides, which would allow us to establish a benefit accrual akin to that of a standard State permanent employee. I would assume these positions would be at one rate year around and not at an

Memorandum to: The Honorable Ramona Barnes  
November 4, 1981  
Page 2

interim rate and then switching to session rate. Frankly, however, regardless of the name, these people are permanent employees in exempt status and it may very likely be cause for concern that additional "permanent" positions are being established.

This and my previous memo only cover the surface of this subject and I would suggest that it be reviewed in more detail by you or one of the members of your staff, due to the consequences that might ensue from precipitous action. I hope the above has been helpful.

RGB:mm

>



HOUSE RULES CHAIRMAN, MIKE NAVARRE  
SENATE RULES CHAIRMAN, DICK ELIASON

JOINT PRESS RELEASE : FEBRUARY 19, 1987

Contact: Mary McDowell 465-3770 (Senate Rules)  
Jeannie Smith 465-3764 (House Rules)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dick Eliason, Senate Rules Chairman and Mike Navarre, House Rules Chairman, today jointly announced the introduction of companion bills, SB 139 and HB 142, relating to equalizing wages and benefits for legislative employees.

The legislation is aimed at cleaning up inconsistencies and inequities in the wage and benefit system used for legislative employees. Use of this one system will tie all legislative employees into increases or decreases negotiated and made to the basic state salary schedule for partially exempt employees.

"We've put a lot of work and careful consideration into this legislation to ensure that these badly needed changes can be achieved without exceeding current budget levels," said Rep. Mike Navarre. "If staff cut-backs become necessary, this system will allow more flexibility and fairness."

The bill also includes "housekeeping" language which updates statutes regarding the hiring of legislative staff.

"Legislators and staff have struggled with the confusion and inequities in staff salary policies for years and are well aware of the need for this bill," stated Senator Eliason. "We are hopeful for early passage of this responsible piece of legislation."

(The bill will be introduced in the Senate Thursday and in the House Friday)



# Alaska State Legislature

## SENATE

### Rules Committee

Senator R. I. Eliason, Chairman  
Senator William Hensley, Vice-Chairman  
Senator Don Bennett  
Senator John Binkley  
Senator Jan Faiks

P.O. Box V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3770

COMMENTS BY SEN. ELIASON ON SB 139 (AND HB 142)

#### "AN ACT RELATING TO WAGES AND BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES"

This bill addressess problems which legislators and staffers have struggled with for many years.

It is high time that we sit down to iron out the maze of irrational quirks in legislative staff policies. The Rules Committee files are full of letters which have accumulated over the years from individual legislators and committees describing their problems and concerns with the complexities and inequities in the statutes and policies which govern the hiring of legislative employees.

Many of these inconsistencies and inequities have evolved simply because our staffing situations keep changing but statutes and joint policies have not been amended to keep up.

This bill is aimed at bringing LOGIC and FAIRNESS back into the staff salary and benefit policies.

Main provisions to do that:

Establish that all legislative employees are:  
Paid on monthly basis,  
All with same benefit package,  
And all on the same state salary schedule.

Eliminate the category distinction between "temporary session" employees and "permanent" employees.

These terms have become complete misnomers anyway. Temporary session often doesn't mean session only, and permanent doesn't necessarily mean yearround work, and certainly can't imply any committment to provide ongoing employment.

Our definition of "temporary session" employee has been anyone at ranges 14, 17, or 19, and permanent has been ranges 15 and 21 - all regardless of whether any of these employees worked only during sessions or all year, or any number of months in between.

By standardizing these things:

System is more logical and equitable - won't have co-workers in same office with differing benefits.

More flexible if cut-backs need to be made or rearrangement of staff needs to be accommodated. For example, this year we held the line on highest level staff and established a policy of allowing only one range 21 per Senate office.

Several former 21's were dropped to 19's. Due to the current statutes and policies, these employees got a "double whammy" because they automatically also lost their leave benefits and dropped onto the old 1982 salary schedule - simply because we call 19 a session range and a 21 a permanent range.

After passage of this bill, if cut-backs become necessary it would be easy to do something like drop everyone by one range without affecting their benefits, or to enable some staffers to work varying numbers of months per year to work within a reduced budget without the need to artificially categorize them as "permanent" or "temporary session."

ANOTHER MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THIS BILL WOULD BE THAT-

BY PUTTING ALL LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES ON THE SAME BASIC STATE PAY SCALE (the one established for partially exempt state workers)

EVERYONE WILL GET ANY INCREASES OR DECREASES NEGOTIATED BY THE STATE EMPLOYEES.

Our workers will be tied into the state bargaining process. Currently only our "permanent" people are.

Thus, in 1983 when the state workers got a 3% raise, our 21's and 15's did too. But not our other staffers. Caused much dissatisfaction among staffers.

We now anticipate that the state employees will see some reductions in their paychecks over the next few years. This bill will get us in line to all take the same reductions as our people will receive whatever is negotiated by state workers.

There are a number of other small "housekeeping" provisions in the bill such as cleaning up some old language about retirement eligibility for legislative employees and more clearly spelling out which legislative entity has hiring authority over employees at particular times and so on.

Fiscal notes: Zero from Dept. of Administration, and 78.8 from Leg. Affairs. Recommend that the LAA fiscal note be zeroed out as the intent

is for the minimal fiscal impact of these changes to be absorbed by the current budget levels.

Summary:

- \* Long over-due bill
- \* Carefully drafted to clean up most severe inequities and simplify the salary system with the least possible fiscal impact, and without creating further complications
- \* This is responsible legislation and the timing is appropriate.
- \* Not retroactive, so urge quick passage as every day we postpone enactment of these provisions, the inequities continue.

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

A

**REQUEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version : HB 142  
Publish Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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

Agency Affected : Legislature

Title : An Act relating to wages and benefits for certain legislative employees

BRU : \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor : Rules Committee

Components : \_\_\_\_\_

Requestor : \_\_\_\_\_

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

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MISCELLANEOUS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

**POSITIONS:**

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

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

The cost of this bill has already been realized in vacancy savings for the current session.

Prepared by : Fran Ulmer, Chair  
Division : House State Affairs Committee

Phone : 465-4963  
Date : February 16, 1987

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

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

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