

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672  
7241 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

# QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

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The general qualifications for office for legislators are set out in the Alaska Constitution and the Alaska Statutes.

## A. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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As required by the State Constitution and the Alaska Statutes, the following minimum qualifications must be met by members of the Alaska Legislature:

1. Be at least 25 years of age in order to run for the Senate;
2. Be at least 21 years of age in order to run for the House;
3. Be a qualified voter of the State; and
4. Have been a resident of Alaska for at least three years and of the district from which elected for at least one year, immediately preceding his or her filing for office.

Article II, Section 1 of the Alaska Constitution sets the Senate membership at twenty and that for the House of Representatives at forty. Article VI of the Constitution provides for periodic legislative reapportionment.

## B. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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In addition to these basic minimum qualifications, the legislative candidates must run successfully in both primary and general elections. Further, the legislator must be re-elected in order to retain the position.

# LEGISLATIVE BRANCH RESPONSIBILITIES

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## A. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

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As provided by Article II of the Alaska Constitution, the legislative power of the State is vested in a bicameral legislature which consists of a twenty member Senate and a forty member House of Representatives.

The term of Representatives is two years and that of Senators is four. The terms of Senators are staggered so that half are elected every two years. When a vacancy in the Legislature occurs, the Governor appoints a member to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

The Legislature meets each year. By virtue of a 1984 constitutional amendment, regular sessions may not exceed 120 consecutive calendar days. An extension of the regular session requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of each House of the legislature. Special sessions may be called by the Governor or by vote of two-thirds of the Legislature.

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## RESTRICTIONS ON ACTIVITIES OF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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Article II, Section 5 of the Alaska Constitution provides that no legislator may hold any other office or position of profit in federal or state governments. The same Section also prohibits legislators from taking other posts for which they have voted salary increases. Section 5 is quoted as follows:

"No legislator may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State. During the term for which elected and for one year thereafter, no legislator may be nominated, elected, or appointed to any other office or position of profit which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased, while he was a member. This section shall not prevent any person from seeking or holding the office of governor, secretary of state, or member of Congress. This section shall not apply to employment by or election to a constitutional convention."

As elected officials, the activities of legislators routinely receive close public scrutiny. In addition, details relating to personal finances and campaign contributions are required to be disclosed in financial reports filed with the Alaska Public Offices Commission. The filing requirements for legislators parallel those of senior members of the executive branch and justices and judges, which have been more fully discussed earlier in this Report.

Another restriction on the activities of legislators is the need to spend almost one-third of each year in Juneau, the State capital, necessitating the maintenance of two households. In addition, most legislators have careers in their home areas which they put aside when the legislature is in session, a situation which is difficult. Furthermore, although legislators participate in the State retirement program, they will not realize benefits from that system unless they have either previously accrued time in the system or are successful in being re-elected.

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# LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SALARIES AND BENEFITS

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Alaska state legislators receive a relatively modest base salary.<sup>47</sup> However, in addition to the same benefits as those available to general government employees, legislators receive allowances for per diem while the legislature is in session, plus moving time, and while undertaking committee or other legislative business when the legislature is not in session. Legislators also receive a flat office expense allowance and may or may not be reimbursed for travel expenses to and from their home districts.

## A. SALARIES

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The current base salary for state legislators is \$22,140 per year. This is equivalent to Step A, Range 10 of the state salary schedule for Juneau.

In addition to base salary, the presiding officer in each house of the Legislature receives an annual \$500 honorarium.

## B. SESSION PER DIEM (Short Term and Long Term)

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Legislators are entitled to receive per diem at the same rate allowed for a state employee under AS 39.20.110 and 39.20.160, including regional variations in the rate where applicable.

Legislators are entitled to receive per diem at the short-term rate of \$80 per day during a legislative session if they are not living at their permanent place of residence; and while on committee business or other legislative business in a place that is not their permanent place of residence; i.e. a minimum of \$9,600 per year.<sup>48</sup>

Legislators are entitled to receive per diem at the long-term rate of \$60 per day during a legislative session if they are living at their place of permanent residence; and while engaged in committee business or other legislative business at their place of permanent residence; i.e. a minimum of \$7,200 per year.<sup>49</sup>

## C. MOVING PER DIEM

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Legislators may also collect per diem, plus an allowance for spouses and dependents, for "moving in" and "moving out" time immediately before and after the legislative

<sup>47</sup>. See Tables 15 and 16.

<sup>48</sup>. The session length of 120 days times \$80 per day.

<sup>49</sup>. The session length of 120 days times \$60 per day.

session. According to current session moving and travel policies, moving per diem is calculated as follows:

"A standard per diem for the legislator, half of the standard per diem for his or her spouse, and an eighteen dollar (\$18) per day per diem for each of his or her dependents while en route, up to a maximum of 5 days per person. Additionally, (a) upon arrival at the capital for the first session of a legislature, a legislator, or his or her spouse, and dependents are entitled to per diem at the same rate as per diem while en route for not more than ten (10) days while looking for housing; (b) upon arrival at the capital for the second session of a legislature, a legislator, his or her spouse, and dependents are entitled to per diem at the same rate as per diem while en route for not more than five (5) days while looking for housing; and (c) at the end of every legislative session, a legislator, his or her spouse, and dependents are entitled to per diem at the same rate as per diem while en route for a period not to exceed five (5) days."

#### **D. OFFICE ALLOWANCE**

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Each legislator receives a check in the amount of \$4,000 at the beginning of the legislative session which may be used for stationery, postage, stenographic services and other expenses at the discretion of the individual.

#### **E. TRAVEL**

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Travel on committee business is paid out of the pertinent committee budget. In addition, the leadership in each House has funds which may be used to pay for a legislator's travel on approval of the presiding officer. However, many Legislators either use personal funds or use the \$4,000 office allowance for travel to their home districts. Finally, travel to and from Juneau at the beginning and end of each legislative session is paid for all legislators as well as their spouses and dependents.

#### **F. BENEFITS**

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Currently, legislators receive the same health insurance and supplemental benefits as commissioners and other state employees. They may also participate in the Public Employees Retirement System.

#### **G. LEAVE**

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Legislators are not subject to regulations relating to hours of employment, annual leave, sick leave, overtime and compensatory time. However, if a legislator wants to be excused during the legislative session, he or she must first obtain permission from either the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House.

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# COMPARISONS

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In 1987, the State Officers' Compensation Commission reviewed three different methods of comparison often used to assist in developing recommended compensation levels. These methods and the Commission's conclusion as to their relevance are described below.

## A. COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES\_\_\_\_\_

The states with the highest compensation levels generally have legislatures which meet year-round. For the other states, compensation levels fluctuated widely. The Commission found that the variation among the states precluded it from drawing any meaningful conclusions.

## B. COMPARISON WITH PRIVATE SECTOR\_\_\_\_\_

The Commission found that the part-time status of legislative service, and its public service aspects, precluded meaningful comparison with positions of similar responsibility in the private sector. The Commission recognized that a very high level of responsibility is inherent in legislative service. However, unlike other highly responsible positions, legislators are not required to show years of experience, degree of expertise or prior accomplishments in a related field.

## C. COMPARISON WITH STATE EMPLOYEES\_\_\_\_\_

The Commission considered the argument that legislators should not receive less compensation than do their staff but determined that such an argument was not relevant since the Legislature itself sets staff salaries.

## D. COST OF LIVING\_\_\_\_\_

Cost of living differentials are another factor to be taken into account when comparing Alaska salaries/benefits with those in other states. This topic is covered in Appendix A and Tables 19, 20 and 21.

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# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

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The following is an outline of the major legislative events since Statehood which have shaped and changed the Alaska legislative branch. The basic character of this branch was established by the Alaska Constitution. Changes since that time have been enacted through state statutes.

## CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

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1959 — Article II of the State Constitution, as amended, contains provisions which outline legislative power; membership; qualifications for office; terms of office; the filling of vacancies; disqualification from office; immunity; salary and expenses; the length and timing of legislative sessions; special sessions; adjournment; interim committees; rules; the form and passage of bills; vetoes; and impeachment. Specifically, the Constitution contains the following provisions of relevance to this Report:

The legislative power of the State is vested in a Legislature consisting of a Senate with a membership of twenty and a House of Representatives with a membership of forty. (Section 1).

A member of the Legislature shall be a qualified voter who has been a resident of Alaska for at least three years and of the district from which elected for at least one year immediately preceding his or her filing for office. A senator shall be at least 25 years of age and a representative at least 21 years of age. (Section 2).

Legislators shall be elected at general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the January following election unless otherwise provided by law. The term of representatives shall be two years, and the term of senators, four years. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years. (Section 3).

A vacancy in the Legislature shall be filled for the unexpired term as provided by law. If no provision is made, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment. (Section 4).

Legislators shall receive annual salaries. They may receive a per diem allowance for expenses while in session and are entitled to travel expenses going to and from sessions. Presiding officers may receive additional compensation. (Section 7).

There shall be a Legislative Council, and the Legislature may establish other interim committees. The Council and other interim committees may meet between legislative sessions. They may perform duties and employ personnel as

provided by the Legislature. Their members may receive an allowance for expenses while performing their duties. (Section 11).

1983 — **SCS CS HJR 2 [Rules]:**

Limited the length of a regular legislative session to not more than 120 days, effective December 30, 1984.

## **LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, REFERENDUMS, INITIATIVES AND REPORTS**

1959 — Set the annual salary of legislators at \$3,000, plus \$40 per day of per diem to cover expenses incurred during the legislative session.

1961 — **Section 2, Chapter 26, SLA 1961:**

Lowered the annual salary of legislators to \$2,500; provided for an annual office allowance of \$300; and set two per diem rates, \$25 per day for legislators who lived permanently in Juneau and \$35 per day for all others.

The office allowance was allocated in a lump sum to each legislator for postage, stationery, stenographic services and other expenses. The expenses were not vouchered and the allowance was reported to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service as income.

1966 — **Section 1, Chapter 149, SLA 1966:**

Increased the annual salary of legislators to \$6,000.

1970 — **Section 9, Chapter 193, SLA 1970:**

Raised the annual salary of legislators to \$9,000 and increased the annual office allowance to \$4,000.

Per diem was set at \$35 per day for all legislators but could be claimed only for the first 90 days of the legislative session, plus travel to and from Juneau and settling-in time.

1976 — **Section 6, Chapter 148, and Section 7, Chapter 263, SLA 1976:**

Increased legislative salaries to \$14,720 and, for the first time, were tied to the state pay scale.<sup>19</sup>

Session per diem was increased to \$48 per day for all legislators except those from Juneau whose per diem rate remained at \$35 per day during the session.

The legislation also created a retirement system designed specifically for elected officers entitled the Elected Officers' Retirement System (EPORS) which had more generous provisions than did the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS).

— **State Referendum**

Voters rejected the legislative pay raise which had the effect of reducing legislative salaries to \$9,000 per year.

<sup>19</sup>. Thirty-three percent of Range 28, Step A.

The Alaska Supreme Court subsequently ruled that the new retirement system (EPORS) could not be repealed for those legislators already participating in the system.

**1977 — Alaska Salary Commission Report**

Recommended that legislative salaries be raised to \$11,750 per year. The Legislature adopted this salary recommendation but failed to adopt other recommendations which proposed a vouchered accounting system for office allowances and a two tier system for per diem which provided for a lower rate after 100 days of a session had elapsed.

**1979 — Alaska Salary Commission Report**

Recommended that legislative salaries be raised to \$12,690 with adjustments to reflect cost of living increases. The House passed a bill essentially adopting the Commission's recommendations but the Senate version, which was adopted, provided for a significantly higher legislative salary.

**1980 — Sections 14 and 28, Chapter 3, SLA 1980:**

Abolished the Alaska Salary Commission. The same legislation approved three separate pay rates for legislators as follows:

- salary for 1979 was retroactively increased to \$15,000 for the full year;
- an increase of \$17,280 per year was retroactively approved to January 1, 1980;
- an annual salary of \$18,768 was set for 1981.<sup>11</sup>

Future legislative salaries would increase in tandem with increases authorized for that level on the state pay scale.

**1983 — Section 2, Chapter 83, SLA 1983:**

Eliminated per diem and raised the base salary for legislators to Step A, Range 22 of the state pay scale, effective June 21, 1983. This had the effect of increasing legislative salaries to \$46,800 per year.

**1984 — Ballot Initiative Petition:**

A petition drive was launched to place the issue of legislative compensation on the 1986 general election ballot.

**1985 — Section 1, Chapter 87, SLA 1985:**

Removed legislators' salaries from the state pay scale and froze legislative compensation at \$46,800 per year.

**1986 — Chapter 124, SLA 1986:**

Created the State Officers' Compensation Commission to review and recommend compensation for the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government.

The same legislation set the base salary for legislators at Step A, Range 10 of the State pay scale, \$22,140, and reinstated per diem at \$80 per day, effective January 1987.

<sup>11</sup> This was equal to Step A, Range 10 of the state pay scale.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## A. THE BASE SALARIES

The Commission makes the following salary recommendations for the legislative branch:

President of the Senate.....	\$40,500 per year
Speaker of the House.....	\$40,500 per year
All other Legislators .....	\$40,000 per year

The Commission also makes the following recommendations:

1. **Interim Per Diem.** When the legislature is not in session, legislators should be paid per diem only for bona fide legislative business requiring overnight travel.
2. **Per Diem Rates.** The Department of Administration should review per diem rates paid to all State employees. The Commission believes that current per diem rates are too low to adequately cover reasonable lodging and meal expenses in most Alaska towns and cities.
3. **Office Allowances.** The present lump-sum distribution for legislative office expenses should be eliminated. An account system should be instituted in the Legislative Affairs Agency whereby each legislator could "charge" up to \$4,000 for stationery, printing, postage and office equipment.
4. **Travel.** The Commission considers that, in order to maintain constituent contact, each legislator should be reimbursed for two round-trip visits to his or her home district during the legislative session.
5. **Benefits.** The Commission recommends that the current system of retirement and other legislative benefits be retained.

## B. RATIONALE

Since much of the rationale for the foregoing recommendations is already contained in the Commission's 1987 Report, it will not be reiterated. However, some supplementary comments are in order.

With respect to the recommended legislative salary issue, the Commission concluded that salaries for the three co-equal branches of state government should bear some equivalence. Thus, having determined that the salaries of the Governor of the State of Alaska and its Chief Justice should both be \$100,000 per year, an attempt was made to equate those full-time salaries with the part-time service rendered by legislators.

The \$40,000 figure was derived from a recognition that, for a 120 day session,

a salary equivalent to the chief executive would be approximately \$30,000. The Commission further recognized that legislators should also be compensated for work performed when the Legislature is not in session. As a review of Tables 17 and 18 indicate, long term per diem ranged from a low of zero dollars to a high of \$6,450 in 1987 and from zero to \$8,350 in 1988.

As Table 17 demonstrates, the recommendation with respect to legislative salaries is on par with what some members were in fact paid when wages, long term per diem and session per diem are combined. What is achieved with the flat figure is not only recognition of the true extent of legislative salaries but also parity among all members of the legislative branch.

Further, as with the Chief Justice, the respective leaders of the legislative branch, namely the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, were accorded an honorarium in recognition of their leadership roles.

In conformity with the previous recommendations of the Commission, the foregoing salary figures are supported on the condition that no per diem be paid except for bona fide legislative business requiring overnight travel. As it observed in 1987, the Commission considers that

“present procedures allow the use of interim per diem as a salary supplement rather than as an expense reimbursement, especially when per diem is collected for work in legislators’ home towns. Current statutes are so loosely worded that, at least in theory, legislators may collect per diem for one hour’s work spent writing to constituents. The point of per diem is to cover the expenses of travel required by work. It should be so limited.

The policies and procedures for claiming per diem should reflect accountability for expenditures, and all claims and collections should be well documented. Controls on, and accountability of per diem should apply equally, whether the per diem is charged against a legislative committee budget or against leadership funds.”<sup>11</sup>

Since that conclusion, rendered in 1987, the Commission has received evidence which more than adequately supports it.

At the Commission’s request, the Legislative Affairs Agency prepared a report detailing the compensation received by legislators during calendar year 1987. That report is appended hereto as Table 17. As it reveals, in no case was session per diem limited to \$9,600.

Furthermore, moving per diem ranged from a low of zero to a high of \$4,902 while per diem earned while legislators were in their home offices, ranged likewise from a low of zero to a high of \$6,450. The differences in moving travel were zero to \$1,334 and the differences in moving mileage ranged from zero to \$887. Out of session, in district travel, categorized as long term travel and long term mileage, likewise ranged from a low of zero to a high of \$2,807.75. As a result of such

<sup>11</sup>. 1987 Final Report, State Officers’ Compensation Commission at 18 (April 6, 1987).

disparities, total legislative compensation ranged from \$35,738.04 to \$55,068.40, a difference of some \$20,000.

A similar report was reviewed for calendar year 1988. It reveals that total legislative compensation ranged from a low of \$34,725 to a high of \$56,569, a difference of almost \$22,000. In 1988, all legislators received the same base salary, office allowance and, allowing for different allowances paid to Juneau-based legislators, the same session per diem. Moving per diem ranged from zero to \$3,018, long term per diem ranged from zero to \$8,350, and short term expenses/per diem ranged from zero to \$11,576. Even given the disparate moving and travel expenses associated with movement throughout Alaska, it is hard to justify such disparity in compensation.

The Commission believes that the retirement and benefits system should be reviewed in depth. While the Commission did at least approach the subject, it is not equipped to make an in depth study either in terms of staffing or financial resources.

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APPENDIX  
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# COST OF LIVING

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There are several comparative cost of living measurements available, each with strengths and weaknesses.

The only measure of change in costs over time for Alaska is provided by the Anchorage consumer price index produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>13</sup> In addition, the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) gathers price data for close to 250 cities throughout the United States and compiles them into an Inter-City Cost of Living Index.<sup>14</sup> ACCRA data for Alaska are somewhat suspect since they are not collected in a consistent manner. Furthermore, the ACCRA index does not include state and local taxes which are a relatively minor element in metropolitan areas. Nevertheless, the index does provide some indication of relative living costs among U.S. cities.

A review of changes in the consumer price index for Anchorage, Seattle and the U.S. indicates that consumer prices have generally risen more slowly in Anchorage than "Outside." Thus, while costs here are still high, the differential between Alaska and the remainder of the country is considerably less than it once was.

An analysis of per capita income by state was also undertaken as a measure of Alaska's position relative to other states. According to data developed by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Alaska ranked fifth nationally in 1987 after Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New York. Per capita income for Alaska in 1987 was virtually unchanged from 1986, reflecting the State's relatively depressed economic condition, but nevertheless was 117 percent of the national average.<sup>15</sup>

However, no firm conclusion could be reached as to the percentage by which Alaska salaries should be adjusted to reach parity with those of their continental counterparts. The Commission could only conclude, from the resources available to it, that the federal COLA system, which makes a 25 percent adjustment, is not an accurate reflection of the disparity. Indeed, it would appear to be exceedingly high.

<sup>13</sup>. See Table 19.

<sup>14</sup>. See Table 20.

<sup>15</sup>. See Table 21.

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APPENDIX  
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TABLE 1  
**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**  
**ALASKA EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCH BASE SALARIES**

Year	Executive Branch			Judicial Branch				
	Governor	Lt. Governor	Commissioners	Supreme Court Chief Justice	Supreme Court	Appeals Court	Superior Court	District Court
1959	\$25,000	\$18,000	\$12,000-\$17,000	\$23,500	\$22,500	'	\$19,000	\$10,000 <sup>1</sup>
1965	27,500	21,000	20,000	25,500	24,500	'	21,000	12,960 <sup>1</sup>
1967		24,500	23,600	27,000	26,000	'	23,000	17,500 <sup>1</sup>
1969	32,000	28,500	27,500	30,000	28,000	'	26,500	19,000
1970	40,000	36,000	33,000	'	36,000	'	33,000	25,000
1974	50,000	44,000	40,000	'	44,000	'	40,000	33,500
1975				'	44,942	'	41,197	34,830
1976			48,576	'	52,992	'	48,576	41,068
1979	65,000	58,500	57,500	'	65,000	'	57,500	49,000
1980	70,068	65,352	63,120	'	70,068	\$65,352	63,120	54,480
1982	77,760 <sup>3</sup>	72,564 <sup>3</sup>	70,116	'	77,760	72,564	70,116	60,600
1983	81,648	76,188	73,620	'	81,648	76,188	73,620	63,636
1985	'	'	77,304	'	85,728	79,992	77,304	66,816

<sup>1</sup> Maximum salary.

<sup>2</sup> Appeals Court created in 1980. Permanent Supreme Court Chief Justice position eliminated in 1970.

<sup>3</sup> Salary effective December 1982.

<sup>4</sup> Salaries of Governor and Lieutenant Governor frozen by Legislature.

Sources: Alaska Court System.

Alaska Statutes— Chapter 50, SLA 1959; Chapter 105, SLA 1959; Chapter 184 SLA 1959; Chapter 128, SLA 1962; Chapter 115, SLA 1965; Chapter 156, SLA 1966; Chapter 83, SLA 1967; Chapter 123, SLA 1967; Chapter 101, SLA 1969; Chapter 193, SLA 1970; Chapter 71, SLA 1972; Chapter 34, SLA 1974; Chapter 205, SLA 1975; Chapter 148, SLA 1976; Chapter 263, SLA 1976; Chapter 80, SLA 1978; Chapter 3, SLA 1980; Chapter 50, SLA 1982; Chapter 83, SLA 1983; Chapter 87, SLA 1985.

TABLE 2  
**COMPARISON OF  
 STATE GOVERNORS SALARIES**

JULY 1988

Rank	State	Annual Salary	Rank	State	Annual Salary
28	Alabama .....	\$ 70,223	49	Montana .....	50,452
19	Alaska .....	81,648	47	Nebraska .....	58,000
24	Arizona .....	75,000	23	Nevada .....	77,500
50	Arkansas .....	35,000	37	New Hampshire .....	68,005
11	California .....	85,000	11	New Jersey .....	85,000
29	Colorado .....	70,000	42	New Mexico .....	63,000
22	Connecticut .....	78,000	1	New York .....	130,000 <sup>1</sup>
29	Delaware .....	70,000	2	North Carolina .....	105,000
4	Florida .....	98,905	44	North Dakota .....	60,886
9	Georgia .....	86,706	40	Ohio .....	65,000
21	Hawaii .....	80,000	29	Oklahoma .....	70,000
48	Idaho .....	55,000	24	Oregon .....	75,000
7	Illinois .....	93,266	11	Pennsylvania .....	85,000
39	Indiana .....	65,988	35	Rhode Island .....	69,900
29	Iowa .....	70,000	18	South Carolina .....	83,232
38	Kansas .....	66,950 <sup>1</sup>	46	South Dakota .....	59,051
36	Kentucky .....	68,364	11	Tennessee .....	85,000
26	Louisiana .....	73,440	8	Texas .....	91,600
29	Maine .....	70,000	45	Utah .....	60,000
11	Maryland .....	85,000	41	Vermont .....	63,606
11	Massachusetts .....	85,000	11	Virginia .....	85,000
3	Michigan .....	100,077	6	Washington .....	93,900
5	Minnesota .....	94,204	27	West Virginia .....	72,000
42	Mississippi .....	65,000	10	Wisconsin .....	86,149
20	Missouri .....	81,000	29	Wyoming .....	70,000

<sup>1</sup> Official salary not fully taken by current incumbent.

Source: Alaska State Officers' Compensation Commission survey, July 1988.

# TABLE 3

## COMPARISON OF ANNUAL SALARIES SENIOR ALASKA STATE OFFICIALS

1987

<b>Elected State Executives</b>	Governor.....\$ 81,648
	Lieutenant Governor ..... 76,188
<b>Appointed State Executives</b>	Commissioners (28E).....\$ 77,304
<b>Independent State Agencies</b>	
Alaska Housing Finance Corp.	Executive Director (28F) .....\$ 79,992
Alaska Industrial Dev. Auth.	Executive Director (28E)..... 77,304
Alaska Munic. Bond Bank Auth.	Executive Director (28D) ..... 74,472
Alaska Permanent Fund Corp.	Executive Director..... 92,212
Alaska Permanent Fund Corp.	Comptroller ..... 86,700
Alaska Power Authority	Executive Officer (29F) ..... 82,812
Alaska Public Utilities Commiss.	Executive Director (26D) ..... 69,276
Alaska Public Utilities Commiss.	Commissioners (26C) ..... 66,816
Alaska Railroad Corporation	Chief Executive Officer ..... 125,000
Alaska Seafood Marketing Inst.	Executive Director (26B)..... 64,620
Alaska State Building Authority	Executive Director (28C) ..... 71,880
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	Director (26J) ..... 77,268
Commercial Fisheries Entry Comm.	Commissioner (26C) ..... 66,816
Oil and Gas Conservation Commiss.	Chairman/Commissioner (27E) ..... 74,472
Oil and Gas Conservation Commiss.	Commissioner (27D) ..... 71,880
Postsecondary Education Commiss.	Executive Director (28J) ..... 82,992
Public Offices Commissicr.	Director (24A)..... 56,244
<b>University of Alaska</b>	President .....\$ 95,273 <sup>1</sup>
	Chancellor-Anchorage ..... 90,715 <sup>1</sup>
	Chancellor-Fairbanks ..... 91,595 <sup>1</sup>
	Chancellor-Juneau ..... 80,654 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Municipality of Anchorage</b>	Mayor .....\$ 70,000
	City Manager.....\$ 54,000 — 82,00 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Anchorage School District</b>	Superintendent ..... \$ 92,000 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Budgeted salaries, excluding geographic cost of living adjustments, housing allowance, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Salary will be \$96,000 for 1988/89 school year.

Sources: Alaska Office of the Governor.

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

Alaska Department of Administration.

Alaska Department of Commerce and  
Economic Development.

Alaska Department of Revenue.

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation.

Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission.

Alaska Power Authority.

Alaska Public Offices Commission.

Alaska Railroad Corporation.

Alaska State Building Authority.

Anchorage School District.

University of Alaska.

Municipality of Anchorage.

TABLE 4  
**SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYEES  
 RELATIVE TO COMMISSIONERS**

1987

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Commissioners.....	\$ 77,304
<b>Department of Commerce and Economic Development</b>	
Executive Director, Alaska Power Authority.....	82,812
Executive Director, Alaska Industrial Development Authority.....	77,304
Chief Executive Officer, Alaska Railroad Corporation.....	125,000
<b>Department of Education</b>	
Executive Director, Postsecondary Education Commission.....	82,992
<b>Department of Health and Social Services</b>	
Clinical Services Director.....	94,744 <sup>1</sup>
Staff Psychiatrist (2).....	93,348 <sup>1</sup>
Staff Psychiatrist (2).....	89,280 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Department of Law</b>	
Attorney VI.....	86,292
Attorney V.....	83,292
Attorney VI (2).....	83,172
Attorney V (2).....	80,280
Attorney VI.....	80,160
Deputy Attorney General.....	79,992
Attorney V (12).....	77,376
<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>	
Chief, Petroleum Geology.....	80,160
Petroleum Manager.....	80,160
<b>Department of Revenue</b>	
Deputy Commissioner of Treasury.....	79,992
Executive Director, Permanent Fund Corporation.....	91,212
Chief Investment Officer, Permanent Fund Corp.....	87,900
Comptroller, Permanent Fund Corporation.....	86,700
Executive Director, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.....	79,992

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<sup>1</sup> 1985 salaries.

Sources: Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development; Alaska Power Authority; Alaska Railroad Corporation; Alaska Department of Education; Alaska Department of Health and Social Services; Alaska Department of Law; Alaska Department of Natural Resources; Alaska Department of Revenue; Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation; and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

TABLE 5

# CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS

## ALASKA SUPREME, APPEALS, SUPERIOR AND DISTRICT COURTS

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**I. SUPREME COURT**

5 justices — 4 based in Anchorage; 1 based in Fairbanks

**II. COURT OF APPEALS**

3 judges — all based in Anchorage

**III. SUPERIOR COURT**

**a. First Judicial District**

5 judges — 1 based in Ketchikan; 1 based in Sitka; 2 based in Juneau;  
1 based in Wrangell/Petersburg

**b. Second Judicial District**

3 judges — 1 based in Nome; 1 based in Kotzebue; 1 based in Barrow

**c. Third Judicial District**

16 judges — 12 based in Anchorage; 1 based in Kodiak; 1 based in Kenai; 1 based in Palmer;  
1 based in Valdez

**d. Fourth Judicial District**

5 judges — 4 based in Fairbanks; 1 based in Bethel

**IV. DISTRICT COURT**

**a. First Judicial District**

2 judges — 1 based in Ketchikan; 1 based in Juneau

**b. Second Judicial District**

None

**c. Third Judicial District<sup>1</sup>**

11 judges — 9 based in Anchorage; 1 based in Homer; 1 based in Palmer

**d. Fourth Judicial District**

4 judges — all based in Fairbanks

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<sup>1</sup> State Statutes provide for 12 District Court judges in the third judicial district. Administrative Rule 19 of the Alaska Court System provides for only 11 District Court judges in this judicial district.

Source: Alaska Court System, 1987 Annual Report.

**TABLE 6**  
**RETENTION SURVEY SCORES**  
**ALASKA JUDICIAL SYSTEM**  
**BY DATE OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT<sup>1</sup>**

Bar Rating <sup>2</sup>	Date of Original Appointment					
	1962 — 1975		1976 — 1979		1980 — 1984	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
4.0 or higher	3	12.0	3	25.0	8	38.1
3.5 — 3.9	8	32.0	6	50.0	10	47.6
3.0 — 3.4	10	40.0	2	16.7	3	14.3
Under 3.0	4	16.0	1	8.3	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Note: Data covers all judges appointed between 1962 and 1984 who have been evaluated in at least one retention election evaluation. Where a judge has been evaluated more than once, only the most recent evaluation was used unless the judge moved to a different court.

<sup>2</sup> Bar rating is on a 5-point scale where 1 = unacceptable  
 2 = deficient  
 3 = acceptable  
 4 = good  
 5 = excellent

Source: Alaska Judicial Council.

TABLE 7  
**OUTCOME OF APPOINTMENTS  
 ALASKA JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

1959 — 1986

Outcome of Appointments	Supreme Court		Superior Court		District Court <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Maintained Judicial Career</b>						
Still on bench	5	35.7	29	54.7	15	34.1
Retired/died in office	3	21.4	12	22.6	5	11.4
Appointed to other court	3	21.4	8	15.1	7	15.9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>61.4</b>
<b>Left Judicial Career</b>						
Involuntarily retired/not retained/resigned after "unqualified"	1	7.1	1	1.9	4	9.1
Resigned, now in private practice/other	2	14.3	1	1.9	8	18.2
Unknown	0	0.0	2	3.8	5	11.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38.6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Note: Data for District Court judges are for 1968 — 1986 only. Data for Appeals Court judges are omitted as all three original judges are still serving.

Source: Alaska Judicial Council.

TABLE 8  
**CASELOAD TRENDS — FILINGS**  
**ALASKA STATE COURTS**  
 FY 1982 — FY 1988

Court	FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984		FY 1985		FY 1986		FY 1987		FY 1988	
	#	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change	
Supreme	409	509	24.4	541	6.3	528	-2.4	631	19.5	587	-7.0	607	3.4	
Appellate	459	584	27.2	531	-9.1	506	-4.7	588	16.2	523	-11.1	497	-5.0	
Superior														
First	1,960	2,274	16.0	2,571	13.1	2,565	-0.2	2,366	-7.8	2,326	-1.7	2,251	-3.2	
Second	648	776	19.8	881	13.5	878	-0.3	1,056	20.3	988	-6.4	769	-22.2	
Third	11,423	11,732	2.7	12,889	9.9	14,430	12.0	13,978	-3.1	12,975	-7.2	12,620	-2.7	
Fourth	3,137	3,582	14.2	4,119	15.0	3,917	-4.9	3,671	-6.3	3,316	-9.7	3,315	-0.0	
	17,168	18,364*	7.0	20,460	11.4	21,790	6.5	21,071	-3.3	19,605	-7.0	18,955	-3.3	
District <sup>1</sup>														
First	14,360	11,582	-19.3	14,035	21.2	15,655	11.5	14,875	-5.0	12,839	-13.7	12,482	-2.8	
Second	2,172	1,977	-9.0	2,096	6.0	2,291	9.3	2,690	17.4	2,351	-12.6	2,814	19.7	
Third	80,548	90,381	12.2	96,905	7.2	100,893	4.1	96,042	-4.8	97,281	1.3	92,675	-4.7	
Fourth	20,873	23,298	11.6	22,435	-3.7	16,862	-24.8	17,480	3.7	18,540	6.1	20,033	8.1	
	117,953	127,238*	7.9	135,471	6.5	135,701*	0.2	131,087	-3.4	131,011*	-0.1	128,004	-2.3	

<sup>1</sup> District Court statistics for higher volume District Courts only, but include magistrate cases in those locations.

FY 1981 — Court of Appeals established in 1980 and commenced operation in mid-September 1980.

FY 1983 — Upgrading of District to Superior Court judgeships in Wrangell/Petersburg and Barrow.

Superior Court judgeship added in Palmer.

Addition of 2 District Court judgeships in Anchorage.

FY 1985 — Upgrading of District to Superior Court judgeship in Valdez.

Addition of 2 Superior Court judgeships in Anchorage.

FY 1986 — Legislature funded an additional acting District Court judgeship in Palmer.

Source: Alaska Court System Annual Reports.

TABLE 9  
**CASELOAD TRENDS — DISPOSITIONS**  
**ALASKA STATE COURTS**  
 FY 1982 — FY 1988

Court	FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984		FY 1985		FY 1986		FY 1987		FY 1988	
	#	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change	#
Supreme	422	538	27.5	567	5.4	484	-14.6	645	33.3	522	-19.1	649	24.3	
Appeals	328	594	81.1	526	-11.4	461	-12.4	688	49.2	483	-29.8	469	-2.9	
Superior														
First	1,593	1,578	-0.9	2,049	29.8	2,112	3.1	2,061	-2.4	2,121	2.9	1,816	-14.4	
Second	612	600	-2.0	857	42.8	776	19.5	1,056	36.1	1,030	-2.5	828	-19.6	
Third	9,856	9,317	-5.5	9,763	4.8	11,576	18.6	11,522	-4.7	2,318	6.9	11,528	-6.4	
Fourth	2,619	3,075	17.4	3,279	6.6	4,097	24.9	4,067	-0.7	3,036	-25.4	3,096	2.0	
	14,680	14,570	-0.7	15,948	9.5	18,561	16.4	18,706	0.8	18,505	-1.1	17,268	-6.7	
District														
First	13,953	10,731	-23.1	13,570	26.5	14,524	7.0	14,016	-3.5	12,452	-11.2	12,168	-2.3	
Second	2,080	2,044	-1.7	1,980	-3.1	2,137	7.9	2,805	31.3	2,451	-12.6	2,866	16.9	
Third	74,851	88,935	18.8	92,041	3.5	91,383	-0.7	86,935	-4.9	90,018	3.5	86,813	-3.6	
Fourth	20,145	23,373	16.0	21,980	-6.0	15,976	-27.3	18,255	14.3	17,962	-1.6	20,015	11.4	
	111,029	125,083 <sup>1</sup>	12.7	129,571	3.6	124,020 <sup>1</sup>	-4.3	122,011	-1.6	122,883 <sup>1</sup>	0.7	121,862	-0.8	

<sup>1</sup> District Court statistics for higher volume District Courts only, but include magistrate cases in those locations.

FY 1981 — Court of Appeals established in 1980 and commenced operation in mid-September 1980.

FY 1983 — Upgrading of District to Superior Court judgeships in Wrangell/Petersburg and Barrow.

Superior Court judgeship added in Palmer.

Addition of 2 District Court judgeships in Anchorage.

FY 1985 — Upgrading of District to Superior Court judgeship in Valdez.

Addition of 2 Superior Court judgeships in Anchorage.

FY 1986 — Legislature funded an additional acting District Court judgeship in Palmer.

Source: Alaska Court System Annual Reports.

TABLE 10  
**COMPARISON OF JUDICIAL SALARIES**  
**STATE AND FEDERAL COURT SYSTEMS**  
 NOVEMBER 1988

State	Highest Court		Appellate Court		General Trial Court	
	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank
Alabama	\$ 82,880	17	\$ 81,880	12	\$ 76,760 <sup>1</sup>	15
Alaska	85,728 <sup>1</sup>	11	79,992	14	77,304 <sup>1</sup>	14
Arizona	84,000	14	82,000	11	80,000	10
Arkansas	66,010	39	63,763	32	61,513	35
California	103,469	2	97,003	2	84,765	4
Colorado	72,000	32	67,500	29	63,000	34
Connecticut	81,920 <sup>1</sup>	19	76,172 <sup>1</sup>	19	72,766 <sup>1</sup>	20
Delaware	84,400	13			79,900	11
Florida	92,822	6	87,362	7	81,902	7
Georgia	80,514	21	79,931	15	77,973 <sup>1</sup>	13
Hawaii	78,500	25	73,500	23	69,500	24
Idaho	62,738	45	61,738	34	58,800	42
Illinois	93,266	4	87,780	6	75,113	16
Indiana	66,000	40	61,000	35	56,000	45
Iowa	72,900	30	69,800	27	66,000	30
Kansas	70,142	35	67,638	28	60,978	38
Kentucky	66,946	37	64,213	31	61,481	36
Louisiana	74,966	28	71,767	25	68,569	25
Maine	77,300	26			73,100	19
Maryland	86,900	10	83,800	9	82,200	5
Massachusetts	90,450	8	83,708	10	80,360	8
Michigan	100,000	3	96,000	3	92,000 <sup>1</sup>	2
Minnesota	80,010	23	73,811	22	70,770	22
Mississippi	70,800	34			61,200	37
Missouri	81,009	20	75,447	20	69,885	23
Montana	50,452	50			49,178	50
Nebraska	63,512	44			58,750	43
Nevada	73,500	29			67,000	28
New Hampshire	70,102	36			68,269	26
New Jersey	93,000	5	90,000	4	85,000	3
New Mexico	62,184	46	59,052	37	55,980	46
New York	115,000	1	102,500	1	95,000	1
North Carolina	79,668 <sup>1</sup>	24	75,432 <sup>1</sup>	21	66,972 <sup>1</sup>	29
North Dakota	59,140	47			55,519	47
Ohio	85,250	12	80,000	13	65,250	33
Oklahoma	71,406	33	66,944	30	59,506	41
Oregon	72,362	31	70,639	26	65,645	31
Pennsylvania	91,500	7	89,500	5	80,000	10
Rhode Island	82,967 <sup>1</sup>	16			74,317 <sup>1</sup>	18
South Carolina	83,883	15	79,690	16	79,690	12
South Dakota	58,697	48			54,808	48
Tennessee	65,650	41	63,125	33	60,600	40
Texas	80,371	22	79,371 <sup>1</sup>	17	72,442 <sup>1</sup>	21
Utah	64,000 <sup>1</sup>	42	60,800	36	57,600	44
Vermont	63,900	43			60,700	39
Virginia	88,286	9	83,872	8	81,959	6
Washington	82,700	18	78,600	18	74,600	17
West Virginia	55,000	49			50,000	49
Wisconsin	76,859	27	72,366	24	67,842	27
Wyoming	66,500	38			63,500	33
Mean	77,231		76,694		69,439	
Median	77,900		76,172		68,419	
District of Columbia	95,000				89,500	
Federal System	110,000		95,000		89,500	

<sup>1</sup> Median salary. <sup>2</sup> Base salary is supplemented by increments for length of service.

Source: National Center for State Courts, November 1988.

# TABLE 11 COMPARISON OF STATE JUDICIAL RETIREMENT AND INSURANCE PROVISIONS

1987

State	Person @ 75% of Salary	No Judge Contribution	Mandatory Retirement	Retired Judges Compensated	Disability Benefits After 2 Yrs	Survivor's Benefit @ 50% Salary	Life Insurance Coverage	Health Insurance \$100 Ded.	Disability Insurance \$100 Ded.
Alabama	A'	B	Yes	B	A	B	C	A	A
Alaska	A	B	Yes	A	A	B	A	A	A
Arizona	B'	B'	Yes	A'	B'	B'	A	B'	A'
Arkansas	B'	B'	Yes	C	A'	B'	A'	A'	C'
California	B	B	No	B	A	B	C	A'	A'
Colorado	B	B	Yes	B	B	B	A	B	B
Connecticut	B'	B'	Yes	B'	A'	B	B	A	A
Delaware	B	B	No	B	A	A	B	B	B
District of Columbia	B	B	Yes	A	A	B	A	B	A
Florida	B	A	Yes	C	A	B	B	B	B
Georgia	A'	B	Yes	B	A'	B	A'	B'	B'
Guam	A	A	No	N/A	A	B	B	B	A
Hawaii	B	B	No	A	A	B	A	B	A
Idaho	B'	B'	Yes'	A'	B'	B'	A	B	A
Illinois	B	B	Yes	A	B	B	A	B	A
Indiana	B	B	Yes'	B'	A	B	B	A	A
Iowa	B	B	Yes	A	B	B	A	B	A
Kansas	B'	B'	Yes	B	A'	B	A	B	B
Kentucky	A	B	No	B	A	D	A	B	B
Louisiana	B	B	Yes	B	A	B	B	B	C
Maine	A	A	No	B	A	B	A	B	B
Maryland	B	B	Yes'	A	A	B	C	B	C
Massachusetts	B	B	Yes	A'	A	B	A	A	A
Michigan	B	B	Yes	B	B	B	A	A'	N/A
Minnesota	B	B	Yes	A	A	B	A	A	A
Mississippi	B	B	No	A	B	B	B	B	C
Missouri	B	A	Yes	C	B	B	A	B	C
Montana	B	B	Yes	B	A	B	A	B	A
Nebraska	B	B	No	B	A	B	A	B	C
Nevada	B	A	No	A	B	B	A	B	A
New Hampshire	A	A	Yes	C	A	A	A	A	A
New Jersey	B	B	Yes	B	A	B	A	A	A
New Mexico	A'	B'	No	B	B	A	A	B	B
New York	B	B	Yes	B	A	B	B	B	A
North Carolina	B	B	Yes	B	B	B	A	B	B
North Dakota	B	B	No	A	A	B	B	A	C
Ohio	B	B	Yes	A	B	B	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	B'	B'	No	B	B	B	A	B	B
Oregon	B	A	Yes	B	A	B	A	A	A
Pennsylvania	B	B	Yes	B	A	B	A	A	A
Puerto Rico	B	B	Yes	C	A	A	B	B	N/A
Rhode Island	A	A	No	A	B	B	B	A	A
South Carolina	B	B	Yes	A	A	B	A	B	B
South Dakota	B	B	Yes	C	B	B	A	B	C
Tennessee	B	B	No	A	B	B	A	B	B
Texas	B'	B'	Yes	A'	B'	B'	A	B	C
Utah	B	B	Yes	A	A	B	A	A	A
Vermont	B	B	Yes	A	A	B	B	B	A
Virginia	B	A	Yes	B	A	B	A	B	B
Washington	B'	B'	Yes	B'	B	B	A	A	A
West Virginia	B	B	No	C	B	B	B	A	C
Wisconsin	B	B	No	A'	A	B	B	A	C
Wyoming	B'	A'	Yes'	A	B	B	B	B	B

Key: A — meets or exceeds criteria. B — provisions exist, but either do not meet criteria or are not specific.  
C — no formal provisions. N/A — no information available. ' Criteria not met by all court levels.

Source: American Bar Association, Judicial Administration Division.

TABLE 12  
**COMPARISON OF STATE JUDICIAL  
 IMMUNITY AND EXPENSES PROVISIONS**  
 1987

State	Judicial Immunity Status	State Represents Judge	State Pays Judge's Attorney Fees	State Pays Fees of Disc./ Ethics Proc.	Educational Expenses Reimbursed	Travel Expenses Reimbursed
Alabama	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Alaska	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Arizona	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>
California	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes	N/A
Colorado	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	'	N/A
District of Columbia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Florida	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Georgia	No <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	N/A
Guam	No	Yes	No	No	No	N/A
Hawaii	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
Idaho	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Illinois	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Indiana	No	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
Iowa	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Kentucky	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Maryland	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes	'	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	N/A
Minnesota	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Mississippi	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
Missouri	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Nebraska	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Nevada	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	No	Yes	Yes	'	Yes	N/A
New Jersey	'	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
New Mexico	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
New York	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
North Carolina	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
North Dakota	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	N/A
Oregon	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
Rhode Island	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	'	Yes	'	No	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Tennessee	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	'
Texas	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Utah	'	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Vermont	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
Virginia	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Washington	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	N/A	No	Yes	N/A
West Virginia	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	No	Yes	'	Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup>	N/A
Wyoming	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A

N/A — no information available. <sup>1</sup> Criteria not met by all court levels. ' Provisions exist but are not specific.  
 Source: American Bar Association, Judicial Administration Division.

# TABLE 13 COMPARISON OF STATE JUDICIAL LEAVE PROVISIONS

1987

State	30 Absence Days	12 Sick Days	12 Weeks Jury Leave	40 Hours Educational Leave	Substantial	10 Holidays
Alabama	C	C	C	C	C	A
Alaska	A	B	B	A	B	A
Arizona	C'	C'	C'	C'	C'	A
Arkansas	C	C	C	C	C	A
California	A	C	C	C	C	A'
Colorado	C	C	C	C	C	A
Connecticut	A'	C	C	C	C	A
Delaware	C	C	C	C	C	A
District of Columbia	A	C	C	C	C	A
Florida	C	C	C	C	C	A
Georgia	C	C	C	C	C	A
Guam	B	A	B	A	C	A
Hawaii	A	A	C	C	C	A
Idaho	A	A	B	C	B	A
Illinois	C	C	C	C	C	A
Indiana	C'	C	C	C	C	A
Iowa	A	C	C	A	C	B
Kansas	C	C	C	C	C	B
Kentucky	C	C	C	C	C	A
Louisiana	C	C	C	C	C	A
Maine	A	C	C	C	C	A
Maryland	A	B	C	C	C	A
Massachusetts	A'	A'	C	A'	C	A
Michigan	C	C	C	C	C	A
Minnesota	A	C	C	A	C	A
Mississippi	C	A	B	C	C	A
Missouri	C	C	C	C	C	A
Montana	C	C	C	C	C	A
Nebraska	C	C	C	C	C	A
Nevada	C	C	C	C	C	A
New Hampshire	C	C	C	C	C	A
New Jersey	A	C	C	A	C	A
New Mexico	C	C	C	C	C	A
New York	A'	C	C	A'	C	A
North Carolina	A'	C	B	C	C	A
North Dakota	C	C	C	C	C	B
Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	C	C	C	C	C	A
Oregon	C	C	C	C	B	A
Pennsylvania	C	C	C	C	C	A
Puerto Rico	A	A	B	B	B	A
Rhode Island	A	B	C	C	C	A
South Carolina	C	C	C	C	C	A
South Dakota	C	C	C	C	C	B
Tennessee	C	C	C	C	C	A
Texas	C	C	C	C	C	C
Utah	A	C	C	C	C	A
Vermont	C	C	C	C	C	A
Virginia	C'	C'	C	C'	C	A
Washington	C	C	C	C	C	A
West Virginia	C	C	C	C	C	A
Wisconsin	A	A'	C	B'	C	B
Wyoming	C	C	C	C	C	A

Key: A — meets or exceeds criteria. B — provisions exist, but either do not meet criteria or are not specific.  
C — no formal provisions. N/A — no information available. ' Criteria not met by all court levels.

Source: American Bar Association, Judicial Administration Division.

**TABLE 14**  
**COMPARISON OF ANNUAL SALARIES**  
**ALASKA-BASED JUDGES AND**  
**GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS**

1987

<b>Federal Judges</b>	District Court Judge .....	\$ 89,500 <sup>1</sup>
	Claims Court Judge.....	82,500 <sup>1</sup>
	Bankruptcy Court Judge .....	72,500 <sup>1</sup>
	U.S. Magistrate .....	72,500 <sup>1</sup>
<b>State Judges</b>	Supreme Court Justice .....	\$ 85,728
	Appeals Court Judge.....	79,992
	Superior Court Judge .....	77,304
	District Court Judge.....	66,816
<b>Federal Attorneys</b>	U.S. Attorney.....	\$ 94,375 <sup>1</sup>
	Regional Solicitor, Dept. of the Interior.....	91,750 <sup>1</sup>
	Regional Counsel, Department of Transportation.....	87,470 <sup>1</sup>
<b>State Attorneys (6 levels)<sup>1</sup></b>	Attorney 5 (26A-26F).....	\$ 60,252 — 71,880
	— 7 years (26J).....	\$ 74,580
	— 10 years (26K) .....	77,376
	— 15 years (26M).....	80,292
<b>Anchorage Municipal Attorneys</b>	Level 1 <sup>4</sup> .....	\$ 33,010 — 61,006
	Level 2 <sup>4</sup> .....	43,992 — 70,990
	Level 3 <sup>4</sup> .....	54,995 — 82,992
<b>State Administrative Officials</b>		
Department of Law	Attorney General (28E) .....	\$ 77,304
Alaska Court System	Administrative Director .....	83,724
	Deputy Admin. Director (28F).....	79,992
Alaska Judicial Council	Executive Director (30B).....	75,000
Office of Public Advocacy	Director (26B).....	64,620
Public Defender Agency	Director (26J) .....	77,268

**Note:** All State salaries quoted exclude State cost of living adjustments. Where applicable, Range and Step levels are indicated for present incumbent. <sup>1</sup> Federal judges are ineligible for Federal COLA. <sup>1</sup> Salary includes 25 percent Federal COLA. <sup>1</sup> There are six levels of State Attorneys (Attorney 1 - Attorney 6). According to information provided by the Department of Law in December 1987, 4 Attorney 6's, 14 Attorney 5's and the Deputy Attorney General then earned base salaries exceeding that of the Attorney General. <sup>4</sup> There are three levels of Municipal Attorneys, all of which are executive appointments. Level 1 attorneys have less responsibility and more supervision than those at Level 2. Level 3 is the Municipal Attorney.

**Sources:** U.S. District Court, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Transportation, Alaska Court System, Alaska Judicial Council, Alaska Department of Law, Alaska Public Defender Agency, Municipality of Anchorage.

TABLE 15  
**HISTORY OF LEGISLATORS'  
 SALARY AND BENEFITS**

1971 — 1987

Year/Action	Salary	Per Diem	Allowance	Retirement
1971 ('70 legis.) .....	\$ 9,000	\$35	\$4,000 <sup>1</sup>	PERS
1975 (legis.) .....	14,720	48/35	4,000	Estab. EPORS
1976 (voter ref.).....	9,000	35	4,000	Repeal EPORS <sup>2</sup>
1977 (legis.) .....	11,750	50/35	4,000	PERS
1979 ('80 legis.) .....	15,500 <sup>3</sup>	55/35	4,000	PERS
1980 ('80 legis.) .....	17,280	60/35	4,000	PERS
1981 ('80 legis.) .....	18,768	67/50	4,000	PERS
1982.....	20,076	80/60	4,000	PERS
1983-86 ('83 leg.) .....	46,800	0	4,000	PERS
1987 est. ('86 leg.).....	22,140	80/60	4,000	PERS

<sup>1</sup> Allowance first established in 1961 at \$400. Raised twice in 1970, first to \$1,000, then to \$4,000. <sup>2</sup> Alaska Supreme Court ruled that voters could not take away benefits received. Those who got into EPORS are still members; but no new ones since then. <sup>3</sup> Ch. 3, SLA 1980 set legislative salary at Step A, Range 10; approved three different pay scales for 1979, 1980 and 1981 and retroactively applied the 1979 and 1980 pay schedule. Increases until 1983 were the result of increases in Step A, Range 10, consistent with the State employee pay scale.

Source: Alaska State Officers' Compensation Commission, April 6, 1987.

TABLE 16  
**MINIMUM SALARY ACTUALLY EARNED  
 BY LEGISLATORS**

1968 — 1987

Year	Base Salary <sup>1</sup>	Per Diem (rate x days in session) <sup>2</sup>	Total
1968	\$ 6,000	$35 \times 86 = \$3,010$ $*25 \times 86 = 2,150$	\$ 9,010 8,150*
1970	7,872	$35 \times 147 = 5,145$ $*25 \times 147 = 3,675$	13,017 11,547*
1971 <sup>3</sup>	9,000	$35 \times 90 = 3,150$	12,150
1972	9,000	$35 \times 90 = 3,150$	12,150
1973	9,000	$35 \times 90 = 3,150$	12,150
1974	9,000	$35 \times 90 = 3,150$	12,150
1975	11,860	$35 \times 90 = 3,150$	15,010
1976 <sup>4</sup>	12,778	$48 \times 142 = 6,816$ $*35 \times 142 = 1,970$	19,594 17,748*
1977	10,716	$50 \times 141 = 7,050$	17,766
1978	11,750	$50 \times 161 = 8,050$ $*35 \times 161 = 5,635$	19,800 17,385*
1979	15,500	$55 \times 115 = 6,325$ $*35 \times 115 = 4,025$	21,825 19,525*
1980	17,280	$60 \times 148 = 8,880$ $*35 \times 148 = 5,180$	26,160 22,460*
1981	18,768	$67 \times 168 = 11,256$ $*50 \times 168 = 8,400$	30,024 27,168*
1982	20,076	$80 \times 144 = 11,520$ $*60 \times 144 = 8,640$	31,596 28,716*
1983	32,488	$80 \times 162 = 12,960$ $*60 \times 162 = 9,720$	45,448 42,208*
1984	46,800	152 days — no per diem	46,800
1985	46,800	119 days — no per diem	46,800
1986	46,800	120 days — no per diem	46,800
1987(est.)	22,140	$80 \times 120 = 9,600$ $*60 \times 120 = 7,200$	31,740 29,340*

\* Juneau-based legislators received a lower rate of per diem. <sup>1</sup> The base salary changed at various points during the years 1970, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1983. The figures take into account mid-year changes to represent the total received. <sup>2</sup> Per Diem: Special sessions in 1979, 1980 and 1981 are included. There were also special sessions in 1973 and 1974, but it is unclear whether legislators received per diem for them. Per diem collected for work when the legislature was not in session is not included. <sup>3</sup> Ch. 193, SLA 1970 set per diem for the first 90 days of the session, effective July 16, 1970. Figures assume no per diem received after the 90th day. Actual days in session were: 1971 — 121 days; 1972 — 161 days; 1973 — 117 days; 1974 — 100 days; 1975 — 139 days. <sup>4</sup> Ch. 205, SLA 1975 was in effect from July 1, 1975 until October 14, 1976. It was rejected by voter referendum in August 1976.

Source: Alaska State Officers' Compensation Commission, April 6, 1987.

TABLE 17  
**LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION REPORT**  
 1987

Wages & Allowance Categories	Abood	Adams	Barnes	Bennett	Findey	Boucher	Boyer	Brown	Caso
Gross Wages	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$18,141.56	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$20,206.44	\$24,682.08
Other			89.00	87.77 17.39 <sup>1</sup>					
Office Allowance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moving Per Diem		2,410.00	1,650.00	120.00		200.00	1,770.00	960.00	1,120.00
Moving Travel	174.00	705.00	397.00	422.00		45.00	211.00	11.85	153.00
Moving Mileage	196.25	261.25	432.50			196.25	173.00	199.75	465.50
Moving Expense									
Long Term Per Diem	5,100.00		3,200.00	2,035.00 55.00 <sup>1</sup>			1,595.00	200.00	1,950.00
		715.00 <sup>1</sup>							
Long Term Travel									
Long Term Mileage									
Short Term Per Diem	2,799.85		1,781.96	1,080.63		1,840.00	1,875.00		1,296.00
		5,255.00 <sup>1</sup> 480.00 <sup>1</sup>	424.38	1,105.00 <sup>1</sup>			180.00	160.00 <sup>1</sup>	
Short Term Travel	411.36	85.13 <sup>1</sup> 30.00 <sup>1</sup>	103.50 16.40	25.07 1,195.30 <sup>1</sup>			196.00		
Short Term Mileage							42.50		
Session Per Diem	9,920.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,920.00	9,920.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,283.54</b>	<b>48,623.46</b>	<b>42,301.18</b>	<b>38,204.72</b>	<b>38,602.08</b>	<b>40,963.33</b>	<b>40,248.94</b>	<b>35,738.04</b>	<b>43,666.58</b>

Wages & Allowance Categories	Coghill	Collins	Conan	Davidson	Davis	Donley	Duncan	Elliott	Ellis
Gross Wages	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44
Other	929.48		19.44	1,376.07		126.50	9.66 11.01 <sup>1</sup>	84.00	
Office Allowance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moving Per Diem	692.00		587.00	4,902.00	720.00	240.00		380.00	560.00
Moving Travel	38.00				78.00			195.00	12.00
Moving Mileage	887.00		212.50	253.00	338.50	32.25			196.25
Moving Expense					181.14				
Long Term Per Diem	3,410.00		1,900.00	5,250.00		5,200.00	4,550.00 100.00 <sup>1</sup>		600.00
Long Term Travel									
Long Term Mileage	2,807.75								
Short Term Per Diem	6,460.08	160.00	1,269.22	4,640.92		2,042.75	3,487.75	2,896.34	1,480.00
					160.00 <sup>1</sup> 400.00 <sup>1</sup>		370.00 <sup>1</sup> 962.75 <sup>1</sup>		
Short Term Travel	727.57			254.56	508.71 142.25 <sup>1</sup> 9.00 <sup>1</sup>	756.13	154.37 38.50 <sup>1</sup> 255.70 <sup>1</sup>	98.10	1,417.06
Short Term Mileage	491.25				165.75 <sup>1</sup>				
Session Per Diem	9,920.00	9,760.00	9,760.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,440.00	9,920.00	10,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,045.21</b>	<b>38,602.08</b>	<b>42,430.24</b>	<b>50,882.99</b>	<b>41,385.43</b>	<b>42,604.07</b>	<b>46,061.82</b>	<b>42,255.52</b>	<b>38,471.75</b>

TABLE 17 (Cont'd)  
**LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION REPORT**  
 1987

Wages & Allowance Categories	Fahrenkamo	Felka	Fischer	Frank	Furnace	Got	Gruenberg	Gruessendorf	Harford
Gross Wages	\$24,682.08	\$25,182.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$25,182.08	\$24,682.08
Other	71.60	352.79	193.80				51.66	75.00	
Office Allowance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moving Per Diem	160.00	240.00	420.00	80.00	320.00	840.00	800.00	1,520.00	320.00
Moving Travel	20.00		27.00		45.00	186.00	445.00		1,500.00
Moving Mileage			5.00		200.00				32.25
Moving Expense									
Long Term Per Diem		5,350.00	3,050.00		4,900.00	2,550.00		1,750.00	352.00
Long Term Travel									
Long Term Mileage									
Short Term Per Diem	4,023.70 551.50'	3,619.95	3,139.84		2,001.56	80.00 530.00' 80.00'	995.00	3,763.73	855.54 509.32' 80.00'
Short Term Travel	1,104.20	162.31	133.28				13.00	76.50	189.72 156.19'
Short Term Mileage			92.00' 79.00'			37.32' 289.01'			
Session Per Diem	9,920.00	9,920.00	9,920.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,920.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,533.08</b>	<b>48,827.13</b>	<b>45,742.00</b>	<b>38,762.08</b>	<b>46,148.64</b>	<b>43,274.41</b>	<b>40,986.74</b>	<b>46,367.31</b>	<b>42,597.10</b>

Wages & Allowance Categories	Haney	Hensley	Herrmann	Hoffman	Hudson	Jones	Josephson	Kelly	Kerrula
Gross Wages	\$24,682.08	\$20,119.72	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$20,206.44	\$20,206.44	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08
Other	200.00			975.00	255.00	146.50	109.19	3.36	
Office Allowance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moving Per Diem	640.00	656.00		654.00		1,032.00	160.00	80.00	360.00
Moving Travel		332.00		1,334.00		180.00	25.00		704.00
Moving Mileage	396.25			32.25			225.00		64.00
Moving Expense	9.45								
Long Term Per Diem	3,050.00				4,400.00	2,300.00	3,700.00	4,600.00	
Long Term Travel									
Long Term Mileage									
Short Term Per Diem	2,135.22	4,602.96 200.00'		320.00'	1,684.00	10,236.55	4,055.48	1,742.27	160.00
Short Term Travel		70.75			650.33	480.00' 554.00	407.81	487.05	1,051.00 463.00'
Short Term Mileage				5.00' 322.00'		183.15' 369.00			
Session Per Diem	10,000.00	9,920.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,500.00	9,920.00	9,920.00	9,920.00	9,920.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,113.00</b>	<b>39,901.43</b>	<b>38,682.08</b>	<b>37,873.69</b>	<b>38,695.77</b>	<b>49,607.64</b>	<b>47,284.56</b>	<b>45,514.76</b>	<b>41,404.08</b>

# TABLE 17 (Cont'd)

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION REPORT

1987

Wages & Allowance Categories	Koponen	Larson	Martin	Manard	Miller	Navarre	Pearce	Pettyjohn	Phillips
Gross Wages	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08
Other		24.75	20.15 195.00 <sup>1</sup>	560.00					30.00
Office Allowance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moving Per Diem	800.00	1,120.00	400.00	666.00	868.00	1,120.00	320.00	240.00	880.00
Moving Travel	105.00	17.50	24.00	704.00	667.25			176.00	112.00
Moving Mileage	375.00	426.25		386.25	325.00	469.50		32.25	400.00
Moving Expense									
Long Term Per Diem	4,070.00	4,800.00	5,250.00	3,200.00	3,850.00		1,400.00	4,500.00	3,200.00
Long Term Travel									
Long Term Mileage		122.00		534.25					
Short Term Per Diem	1,475.00	1,537.23	2,968.74 652.31 <sup>1</sup>		435.46	1,880.00	640.00		180.00
Short Term Travel	330.40 26.00 <sup>1</sup>	1,953.48 <sup>1</sup> 344.12	678.00 535.74 <sup>1</sup>		147.70	113.00	137.33	134.36	
Short Term Mileage	2.75	262.85 <sup>1</sup> 74.25 666.25 <sup>1</sup>							
Session Per Diem	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
TOTAL	45,866.23	50,030.76	49,406.02	40,256.94	44,975.49	42,264.58	41,179.41	43,764.69	43,484.08

Wages & Allowance Categories	Pournot	Rieger	Rodey	Shultz	Soninger	Sturgilewski	Sund	Sweethammer
Gross Wages	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44
Other		24.00			234.61	322.41		
Office Allowance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moving Per Diem	400.00	400.00	80.00	894.00	640.00	240.00	243.50	1,212.00
Moving Travel	176.00	534.00		446.00	300.00	11.50		958.00
Moving Mileage	197.25	196.25		250.00	410.75			237.50
Moving Expense								
Long Term Per Diem		3,750.00 100.00 <sup>1</sup>		3,465.00		600.00	2,100.00	1,350.00
Long Term Travel						262.90		106.50
Long Term Mileage								
Short Term Per Diem	430.00 <sup>1</sup> 240.00 <sup>1</sup>	279.00 160.00 <sup>1</sup> 1,149.85 <sup>1</sup>	1,852.00	2,223.60	2,870.00	1,177.00	1,269.00	49.00 990.00 <sup>1</sup>
Short Term Travel	12.00 <sup>1</sup> 28.00 <sup>1</sup>	22.66 25.50 <sup>1</sup> 486.00 <sup>1</sup>	1,914.00	340.68	26.00	23.50	58.75	22.50 312.51 <sup>1</sup>
Short Term Mileage	45.00 <sup>1</sup>			725.00	435.50			
Session Per Diem	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,920.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,920.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
TOTAL	40,210.33	45,809.34	42,448.08	47,026.36	39,123.30	41,239.39	42,353.33	39,444.45

TABLE 17 (Cont'd)  
**LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION REPORT**  
 1987

Wages & Allowance Categories	Szymanski	Taylor	Udeng	Utner	Wells	Zawacki	Zwaroff
Gross Wages	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$24,682.08	\$20,206.44	\$24,682.08
Other	4.00		18.46		15.75	1,160.00	457.00
Office Allowance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moving Per Diem	316.00		1,040.00			400.00	792.00
Moving Travel			16.00			8.00	1,710.50
Moving Mileage			392.50				
Moving Expense							
Long Term Per Diem	6,150.00	6,450.00	5,500.00			4,450.00	3,950.00
Long Term Travel			91.48			207.00	379.11
Long Term Mileage						1,535.00	
Short Term Per Diem	1,418.00	2,625.74	3,222.99	2,193.00	1,020.48	200.00	6,634.09
			350.00'	98.00'	880.00'	320.00'	860.00'
Short Term Travel	247.00	1,498.38	828.94	730.85	533.62		1,442.37
			69.60'	7.00'			10.00'
Short Term Mileage						22.50'	
Session Per Diem	9,920.00	10,000.00	9,920.00	7,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,920.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,737.08</b>	<b>49,256.20</b>	<b>50,132.05</b>	<b>34,735.29</b>	<b>41,131.93</b>	<b>42,538.94</b>	<b>55,068.40</b>

\* Legislative Finance    † Legislative Budget and Audit    Source: Legislative Affairs Agency, Legislator 1987 Compensation Report.

**NOTES TO TABLE 17**

**Wages.** Legislators receive \$1,845.00/month or \$22,140.00/year. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are entitled to an additional \$400.00 a year during tenure of office. This wage schedule was effective January 19, 1987. Gross wages in this report vary by legislator as returning legislators were compensated at \$3,900.00/month for the first 18 days in January, and newly elected legislators did not receive wage compensation during this period.

**Allowance.** Legislators receive a \$4,000.00 annual allowance. The allowance is for postage, stationery, stenographic services and other expenses.

**Per Diem.** AS 24.10.105. Legislative per diem.

(A) A member of the Legislature is entitled to receive per diem at the same rate allowed for a State employee under AS 39.20.110 and 39.20.160, including regional variations in the rate where applicable.

(B) A legislator is entitled to receive per diem at the short-term rate

- (1) During a legislative session if the legislator is not living in the legislator's place of permanent residence during the session; and
- (2) While on committee business or other legislative business in a place that is not the legislator's place of permanent residence.

(C) A legislator is entitled to receive per diem at the long-term rate

- (1) During a legislative session if the legislator is living at the legislator's place of permanent residence during the session; and
- (2) While engaged in committee business or other legislative business at the legislator's place of residence.

(D) In this section

- (1) "Long-term rate" means the long-term per diem rate for a State employee established in regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Administration under AS 39.20.160;
- (2) "Short-term rate" means the short-term per diem rate for a State employee established in regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Administration under AS 39.20.160.

Source: Legislative Affairs Agency, Legislator 1987 Compensation Report.

TABLE 18  
**LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION REPORT**  
 1988

Legislator	Salary	Office Allowance	Moving Per Diem	Long Term Per Diem	Short Term Exp/Per Diem	Season Per Diem	Total
ABOOD, Mitch	\$22,140.00	\$4,000.00	\$720.00	\$3,700.00	\$4,027.86	\$9,680.00	\$44,267.86
ADAMS, Albert	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,818.00	1,045.00	6,655.00	9,680.00	45,338.00
BARNES, Ramona	22,140.00	4,000.00	720.00	4,250.00	1,486.32	9,680.00	42,276.32
BINKLEY, John	22,140.00	4,000.00	3,018.00	5,705.00	0.00	9,680.00	56,569.00
				450.00 <sup>1</sup>	11,496.00 <sup>1</sup>		
					80.00 <sup>1</sup>		
BOUCHER, Red	22,140.00	4,000.00	747.25	600.00	2,480.00	9,680.00	39,647.25
BOYER, Mark	22,140.00	4,000.00	880.00	2,695.00	480.00	9,680.00	40,555.00
					680.00 <sup>1</sup>		
BROWN, Kay	22,140.00	4,000.00	560.00	450.00	580.00	9,680.00	37,410.00
CATO, Bette	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,520.00	4,800.00	840.00	9,680.00	42,980.00
COGHILL, Jack	22,140.00	4,000.00	480.00	4,785.00	2,490.00	9,680.00	33,575.00
COLLINS, Virginia	22,140.00	4,000.00			270.00	9,680.00	36,090.00
COTTEN, Sam	22,140.00	4,000.00	690.00	2,400.00	880.00	9,680.00	39,790.00
DAVIDSON, Cliff	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,232.00	4,500.00	4,671.30	9,680.00	46,223.30
DAVIS, Mike	22,140.00	4,000.00	480.00	370.00	2,523.00	9,680.00	39,833.00
					160.00 <sup>1</sup>		
					480.00 <sup>1</sup>		
DONLEY, Dave	22,140.00	4,000.00	240.00	8,250.00	1,680.00	9,680.00	45,990.00
DUNCAN, Jim	22,140.00	4,000.00		6,000.00	2,775.93	7,260.00	43,709.50
				50.00 <sup>1</sup>	1,483.57 <sup>1</sup>		
ELIASON, Richard	22,140.00	4,000.00	280.00		1,445.83	9,680.00	37,545.83
ELLIS, Johnny	22,140.00	4,000.00		350.00	2,843.00	9,680.00	39,013.00
FAHRENKAMP, B.	22,140.00	4,000.00			6,914.95	9,680.00	2,734.95
FAIKS, Jan	22,640.00	4,000.00	160.00	5,750.00	5,399.21	9,680.00	47,629.21
FANNING, Ken	22,140.00	4,000.00	348.00	2,695.00	80.00	9,680.00	38,943.00
FISCHER, Paul	22,140.00	4,000.00	156.00	8,350.00	654.00	9,680.00	45,140.00
					160.00 <sup>1</sup>		
FRANK, Steve	22,140.00	4,000.00	80.00			9,680.00	35,900.00
FURNACE, Walt	22,140.00	4,000.00	320.00	5,950.00	1,655.72	9,680.00	43,745.72
GOLL, Peter	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,560.00	2,900.00	640.00	9,680.00	42,071.00
					911.00 <sup>1</sup>		
					240.00 <sup>1</sup>		
GRUENBERG, Max	22,140.00	4,000.00	120.00	250.00	789.34	9,680.00	36,979.34
GRUSSENDORF, B.	22,640.00	4,000.00	160.00	1,650.00	3,200.00	9,680.00	41,330.00
HALFORD, Rick	22,140.00	4,000.00		1,300.00	240.00	9,680.00	37,360.00
					1,255.40 <sup>1</sup>		
HANLEY, Alyce	22,140.00	4,000.00	680.00	1,800.00	320.00	9,680.00	38,620.00
HENSLEY, Willie	22,140.00	4,000.00	366.00	980.00	4,947.47	9,680.00	42,113.47

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)  
**LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION REPORT**  
 1988

Legislator	Salary	Office Allowance	Moving Per Diem	Long Term Per Diem	Short Term Exp/Per Diem	Session Per Diem	Total
HERRMANN, A.	\$22,140.00	\$4,000.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 850.00	\$ 3,163.75	\$9,680.00	\$40,073.75
HOFFMAN, Lyman	22,140.00	4,000.00	160.00	4,300.00	1,245.00 160.00 <sup>1</sup> 640.00 <sup>2</sup>	9,680.00	42,325.00
HUDSON, Bill	22,140.00	4,000.00		4,640.00	160.00	7,260.00	38,210.00
JONES, Lloyd	22,140.00	4,000.00	436.00	3,050.00	5,744.06 400.00 <sup>2</sup>	9,680.00	45,450.06
JOSEPHSON, Joe	22,140.00	4,000.00	440.00	1,750.00	1,450.40	9,680.00	39,460.40
KELLY, Tim	22,140.00	4,000.00	640.00	5,550.00	960.00	9,680.00	42,970.00
KERTTULA, J.	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,040.00		1,007.00	9,680.00	37,867.00
KOPONEN, N.	22,140.00	4,000.00	720.00	5,390.00		9,680.00	41,930.00
LARSON, Ron	22,140.00	4,000.00	760.00	7,250.00	111.00 <sup>1</sup> 2,397.50 <sup>2</sup>	9,680.00	46,338.50
MARTIN, Terry	22,140.00	4,000.00	160.00	4,800.00	1,142.90	9,680.00	41,922.90
MENARD, Curt	22,140.00	4,000.00	80.00	250.00		9,680.00	36,150.00
MILLER, M.	22,140.00	4,000.00	948.00	4,675.00 <sup>1</sup>	160.00	9,680.00	41,603.00
NAVARRE, Mike	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,200.00		340.00	9,680.00	37,360.00
PEARCE, Drue	22,140.00	4,000.00	320.00	1,450.00	320.00	9,680.00	37,910.00
PETTYJOHN, Fritz	22,140.00	4,000.00		5,650.00		9,680.00	41,470.00
PHILLIPS, Randy	22,140.00	4,000.00	800.00	2,300.00	320.00	9,680.00	39,240.00
POURCHOT, Pat	22,140.00	4,000.00	480.00	850.00	385.00 240.00 <sup>1</sup>	9,680.00	37,775.00
RIEGER, Steve	22,140.00	4,000.00	320.00	6,500.00	351.89 <sup>2</sup>	9,680.00	42,991.89
RODEY, Pat	22,140.00	4,000.00		2,350.00	350.00	9,680.00	38,520.00
SHULTZ, Richard	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,246.00	5,830.00	1,900.00	9,680.00	44,796.00
SPRINGER, H.	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,440.00	165.00	3,180.00	9,680.00	40,605.00
STURGULEWSKI, A.	22,140.00	4,000.00	160.00	400.00	2,422.84	9,680.00	38,802.84
SUND, John	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,358.00		1,360.00	9,680.00	38,538.00
SWACKHAMMER, C.E.	22,140.00	4,000.00	1,070.00	750.00	480.00 640.00 <sup>1</sup>	9,680.00	38,760.00
SZYMANSKI, Mike	22,140.00	4,000.00	276.00	6,000.00	2,754.08	9,680.00	44,850.08
TAYLOR, Robin	22,140.00	4,000.00		3,400.00	1,680.00	9,680.00	40,900.00
UEHLING, Rick	22,140.00	4,000.00	720.00	7,450.00	4,218.44	9,680.00	48,208.44
ULMER, Fran	22,140.00	4,000.00		50.00	1,275.00	7,260.00	34,725.00
WALLIS, Kay	22,140.00	4,000.00	2,240.00	5,775.00	1,840.00 3,312.16 <sup>1</sup>	9,680.00	48,987.16
ZAWACKI, Jim	22,140.00	4,000.00	480.00	6,700.00	680.00 320.00 <sup>2</sup>	9,680.00	44,000.00
ZHAROFF, Fred	22,140.00	4,000.00	936.00	4,050.00 365.00 <sup>1</sup>	10,824.82 80.00 <sup>2</sup>	9,680.00	52,075.82

Legislative Finance    <sup>1</sup> Legislative Budget and Audit    Source: Legislative Affairs Agency, Legislator 1988 Compensation Report.

TABLE 19  
**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**  
**ANCHORAGE, SEATTLE AND UNITED STATES**  
 1967 — 1987

Year	CPI Anchorage	% Change	CPI Seattle	% Change	CPI U.S.	% Change
1967	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
1968	102.6	2.6	104.1	4.1	104.2	4.2
1969	105.9	3.1	109.2	4.9	109.8	5.4
1970	109.6	3.5	114.0	4.4	116.3	5.9
1971	112.9	3.0	116.4	2.1	121.3	4.3
1972	115.9	2.7	119.7	2.8	125.3	3.3
1973	120.8	4.2	127.5	11.1	133.1	6.2
1974	133.9	10.8	141.5	11.0	147.7	11.0
1975	152.3	13.7	155.8	10.1	161.2	9.1
1976	164.1	7.7	165.5	5.6	170.5	5.8
1977	175.0	6.6	177.6	8.0	181.5	6.5
1978	187.5	7.1	194.8	9.7	195.4	7.7
1979	207.0	10.4	216.3	11.0	217.4	11.3
1980	228.2	10.2	252.1	16.6	246.8	13.5
1981	246.5	8.0	297.7	10.9	272.4	10.4
1982	260.1	5.5	297.8	6.5	289.1	6.1
1983	264.8	1.8	302.8	1.7	298.4	3.2
1984	275.6	4.1	313.9	3.7	311.1	4.3
1985	282.3	2.4	321.9	2.6	322.2	3.6
1986	287.8	1.9	325.2	1.0	328.4	1.9
1987	288.9	0.4	333.0	2.4	340.4	3.6
1988 <sup>1</sup>	289.4	0.2	341.0	2.4	354.9	4.3

<sup>1</sup> July 1988 figures. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 20  
**COMPARATIVE COST  
 OF LIVING INDEX  
 SELECTED U.S. CITIES**  
 FIRST QUARTER, 1988

State	City	All Items Index	State	City	All Items Index
Alabama	Birmingham	98.7	Missouri	St. Louis	99.4
Alaska	Anchorage	129.5	Montana	Missoula	95.8
	Fairbanks	130.9	Nebraska	Lincoln	92.8
	Juneau	129.7	Nevada	Las Vegas	102.7
Arizona	Phoenix	103.2	New Hampshire	Manchester	123.6
	Tucson	100.2	New Mexico	Albuquerque	101.1
California	Los Angeles	117.0	New York	Albany	110.2
	Sacramento	108.0		Buffalo	97.0
	San Diego	121.0		New York	154.6
Colorado	Denver	102.3	North Carolina	Raleigh	100.9
Connecticut	Hartford	123.3	Ohio	Columbus	102.7
Delaware	Wilmington	113.7	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	
District of Columbia		130.8		City	94.2
Florida	Jacksonville	98.8	Oregon	Eugene	101.2
	Miami	111.4	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	126.5
Georgia	Atlanta	108.6	South Carolina	Charleston	100.6
Idaho	Boise	95.2	Tennessee	Memphis	96.1
Illinois	Peoria	103.0	Texas	Dallas	106.6
Indiana	Bloomington	99.2		Houston	102.7
Kansas	Wichita	94.9	Utah	Salt Lake	
Kentucky	Lexington	102.2		City	98.3
Louisiana	New Orleans	97.3	Vermont	Montpelier	112.9
Maryland	Baltimore	104.1	Virginia	Richmond	105.3
Massachusetts	Boston	157.6	Washington	Seattle	109.1
Michigan	Lansing	106.1	West Virginia	Charleston	96.2
Minnesota	St. Paul	104.8	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	104.7

Note: The ACCRA Cost of Living Index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services in participating cities (a total of 254 cities in the 1st quarter of 1988) as compared with the national average of 100 for all participating cities.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

**TABLE 21**  
**PER CAPITA INCOME RANKED BY STATE**

1987

Rank	State	Per Capita Income	Percent of U.S. Average	Percent Change Since 1986
1	Connecticut	\$ 20,980	137%	9.2%
2	New Jersey	20,067	131	9.8
3	Massachusetts	18,926	123	8.0
4	New York	18,055	118	5.5
5	ALASKA	17,886	117	0.8
6	Maryland	17,722	116	6.8
7	California	17,661	115	5.3
8	New Hampshire	17,133	112	7.6
9	Illinois	16,347	107	6.0
10	Virginia	16,322	106	6.2
11	Delaware	16,238	106	8.2
12	Nevada	15,958	104	5.9
13	Colorado	15,862	103	5.0
14	Minnesota	15,783	103	7.1
15	Washington	15,444	101	6.5
16	Hawaii	15,366	100	4.6
17	Rhode Island	15,355	100	4.7
—	U.S. AVERAGE	15,340	100	6.1
18	Michigan	15,330	100	9.0
19	Florida	15,241	99	6.7
20	Pennsylvania	14,997	98	7.6
21	Kansas	14,952	97	4.0
22	Wisconsin	14,659	96	6.3
23	Ohio	14,543	95	5.8
24	Missouri	14,537	95	6.4
25	Nebraska	14,341	93	4.1
26	Iowa	14,191	93	7.3
27	Georgia	14,098	92	6.6
28	Vermont	14,061	92	9.5
29	Arizona	14,030	91	6.1
30	Oregon	13,887	91	5.1
31	Indiana	13,834	90	6.9
32	Texas	13,764	90	1.8
33	Maine	13,720	89	8.0
34	North Carolina	13,155	86	7.4
35	North Dakota	13,061	85	6.3
36	Wyoming	12,759	83	-3.6
37	Tennessee	12,738	83	7.7
38	Oklahoma	12,520	82	1.2
39	South Dakota	12,511	82	5.6
40	Montana	12,255	80	2.9
41	Kentucky	11,950	78	7.4
42	South Carolina	11,858	77	6.9
43	Idaho	11,820	77	3.4
44	Alabama	11,780	77	6.0
45	New Mexico	11,673	76	5.8
46	Louisiana	11,362	74	1.2
47	Arkansas	11,343	74	5.3
48	Utah	11,246	73	4.7
49	West Virginia	10,959	71	4.1
50	Mississippi	10,204	67	6.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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APPENDIX  
C

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## PUBLIC COMMENTS

The following newspapers carried at least one story in January 1989 about the public hearings scheduled by the Alaska State Officers' Compensation Commission on January 11, January 14 and February 1: Aleutian Eagle, Anchorage Daily News, Anchorage Times, Borough Post, Bristol Bay News, Copper Valley News, Delta Paper, Homer News, Island News, Juneau Empire, Ketchikan Daily News, Kodiak Daily Mirror, Peninsula Clarion, Petersburg Pilot, Pioneer All-Alaska Weekly, Sitka Sentinel, Valdez Vanguard and the Valley Sun. Still other newspapers published at least one article about the Commission, but without giving the exact time and date of the public hearings. Those included the Fairbanks Daily News Miner and the Wrangell Sentinel.

Statewide radio and television, including the Alaska Public Radio Network, KIMO-TV and KTUU-TV, as well as many local stations, also broadcast periodic stories about the Commission and its work.

In addition, each of the 17 legislative information offices around the state received press releases and copies of the draft report.

At the public hearings on January 11 and January 14, 1989, written and oral testimony received centered on the feasibility of raising public officials' salaries given current economic conditions, while other witnesses offered testimony in support of the Commission's findings.

The Commission also received written testimony from the Alaska Court System relating to the positions of Administrative Director and Deputy Administrative Director. The Court System noted that recommendations made about those positions were outside the Commission's authority and that those salaries were set by State Statute and Alaska Court Rules.

In response to a request by the Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, the Commission held a third public hearing on February 1, 1989. Written and oral testimony received from witnesses, including private attorneys, Alaska justices and judges, a representative of the Alaska Court System and the American Bar Association, plus a former member of the federal Quadrennial Salary Commission, generally favored salary increases greater than those initially recommended by the Commission.

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APPENDIX  
D

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## REFERENCES

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The following is a partial list of references used by the Commission in preparing this report:

- Alaska, State of. *Constitution of the State of Alaska*.
- Alaska Court System. *Annual Report*, (various years).
- Alaska Court System, Office of the Administrative Director. *Judicial Salary Paper*, (1988).
- Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis. *Alaska Economic Trends*, (September 1987).
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- Alaska State Officers' Compensation Commission. *1987 Final Report: A Report and Recommendations on Compensation and Benefits for Members of the Alaska State Legislature*, (1987).
- Altman & Weil, Inc. *The 1988 Survey of Law Firm Economics*, (1988).
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- American Bar Association, Judicial Administration Division. *Guidelines for Reviewing Qualifications of Candidates for Judicial Office*, (1984).
- American Bar Association, Judicial Administration Division Committee on State Judicial Salaries and Compensation. *A National Examination of State Judicial Fringe Benefits*, (March 1988).
- American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association. *Inter-City Cost of Living Index*, (quarterly publication).
- American Judicature Society. *Has the Time Come for Judicial Sabbaticals?* 71 *Jud.* 306 (1988).
- Fischer, Victor. *Alaska's Constitutional Convention*.
- Hawaii, State of. *Report of Public Officers and Employees Compensation Review Commission*, (1983).
- National Center for State Courts. *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, (published twice yearly).
- U.S. Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries. *High Quality Leadership — Our Government's Most Precious Asset: Report of the Commission*, (1986).



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

**DATE:** March 1, 1991

**PLACE:** Capitol, Room 102

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**  
 HB 4 - Relating to Legislative Ethics Act  
 HB 129 - Relating to Public Officers Compensation Commission

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
C. S. CHRISTENSEN	ALASKA COURT SYSTEM	303 K ST. ANCHORAGE AK 99503	99501		264 8228	Y	N	HB 129
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: Feb. 20, 1991

PLACE: Room 102, Capitol

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**

- HB 4 - Relating to Legislative Ethics Act
- \*HB 129 - Relating to Public Officers Compensation Commission
- \*HB 126 - Relating to Program Receipts Clean Up

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
C. S. CHRISTENSEN	ALASKA COURT SYSTEM	303 K ST. ANCHORAGE AK	99501		463-4770	(Y) N	HB 129
Mike McMullen	Dept. of Admin	Box C Juneau AK	99811		465-4430	(Y) N	HB 129
KAREN BOOEMAN	APOC.	Room 114 ASSEMBLY BLDG.			276-4176	(Y) N	HB 4
VICKY BORREGO	League of Women Voters	3455 Meander Way JUNEAU AK	99801	789-1964		(Y) N	HB 4
Pam Stoen	LAA					(Y) N	HB 4 - answer questions for case notes
Ron Lorenson	D/Law	Box K, Juneau	99811	465-360	465-3600	if asked (Y) N	HB 129
DAVID R BERDORFF	LAA	510 COURT PLAZA		465-2450 →		(Y) N	HB 126
Eric Myers	Rep. Brown	Rm. 513 Capitol		3784		(Y) N	HB 126
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	

Nizich



# House State Affairs Committee Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: February 25, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 102

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**  
HB 4 - Relating to Legislative Ethics Act  
HB 129 - Relating to Public Officers Compensation Commission

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Mike McMullan	Dept. of Admin	Box C JUNEAU, AK 8	99811		465-4430	(Y) N	HB 129
MIKE NIZICH	GOVERNOR	P.O. BOX A JUNEAU, AK.	99811		465-3616	(Y) N	HB 129
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	

H B

1 3 8

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)  
Date Referred: February 13, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Resources  
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 4-10-91

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 138

HOUSE BILL NO. 138

APPROP: CLEAN WATER FUND/WASTE MGT LOANS

"An Act making special appropriations to the Department of Environmental Conservation for solid and hazardous waste management programs and for a grant to the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Center and to the Department of Administration for equipment and computer software; and providing for an effective date."

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

be replaced with CSHB 138 (STA)  the same title  a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNING DO PASS:**

**SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

	Check appropriate column:	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<u>Tom Meyer</u>				
	<u>David ...</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<u>Jim ...</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<u>Mike Miller</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<u>Gene Kubera</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Gene Kubera  
Chairman's Signature

# Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE  
MARK BOYER

VICE CHAIRMAN  
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE



House of Representatives

FAIRBANKS

1098 LAKEVIEW TERRACE  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
(907) 456-6473

JUNEAU

P.O. BOX V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3466

## MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 4, 1991

TO: Representative Gene Kubina, Chair  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Mark B

RE: Scheduling of HB 138 *Boyer*

I would like to request that you schedule HB 138, making an appropriation to the Clean Water Fund for solid waste management loans, recycling and pollution prevention programs, at your earliest convenience.

Attached is a copy of the bill and preliminary back-up materials. I've worked with the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Administration on the language for this legislation.

HB 138 asks for a special appropriation to provide funding for solid waste, recycling and pollution prevention programs in Alaska. Last year I had a bill that passed the Legislature, which expanded the Alaska Clean Water Fund to include solid waste facilities. The idea behind the bill was for communities to borrow funds to develop solid waste facilities and to finance recycling and other solid waste management equipment. However, the newly expanded fund was not capitalized and no loans have been made.

Numerous communities have requested funding under this new law. According to DEC, 72 project proposals totaling \$96 million have been submitted for FY92. But since the Department has no money, there is no way for these communities to receive funding.

In an attempt to secure funding this year I introduced HB 138. The bill would appropriate \$6.5 million to fund the following projects:

FAIRBANKS 20B

1. \$5.5 million for loans for solid waste management facilities under the Clean Water Fund;
2. \$300,000 for community solid waste planning grants;
3. \$50,000 for a hazardous waste reduction grant to DEC;
4. \$150,000 for a solid waste characterization and recycling study;
5. \$50,000 to the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Center; and
6. \$240,000 for hardware and software to the Department of Administration's data centers

Communities from Ketchikan to Dutch Harbor are running out of room at their landfills. There must be additional funding to aid communities in cleaning up their garbage problems and I believe HB 138 is a start in the right direction.

If you need additional information, please contact Alexis Miller of my staff at 465-3467. Thanks for your consideration of this request.

## NOTE

TO: COMM. SANDOR

FROM: GARY HAYDEN *GH*

DATE: FEB. 28, 1991

SUBJECT: HEALTH CRITERIA

FY 92 Capital Budget

In my E-mail message yesterday I got busy putting together numbers and forgot to answer on of your basic questions in your 2-27-91 E-mail. You ask for the number and amount of projects that addressed a public health issue.

The criteria system that FC&O used to prioritize projects has a category of problem addressed by the project. The categorized are "PUBLIC HEALTH" and "ENVIRONMENTAL". Under public health there were three subcategories for which different points were given. The following is a summary of the number and amounts of projects that were scored in each area:

1. A documented existing human disease event exists (documented by a recognized public health organization and confirmed by ADEC) Construction of this facility will correct the existing problem. *Please note that VSW used the reports from the Dept of Health & Social Services to meet this category. The problem is that a lot of disease events do not get reported.*

Number of projects = 12      Dollar amount = \$13,922,550

2. Current conditions are sufficiently severe that a disease event should have taken place but it has not yet happened.

Number of projects = 57      Dollar amount = \$ 30,520,221

3. Conditions do not yet exist for a disease event to take place. However, development in the project area suggests that such events will most likely occur in the near future if this project is not constructed.

Number of projects = 17      Dollar amount = \$10,182,209

**ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN REQUESTS  
LISTED ALPHABETICALLY  
FY 92**

*DRAFT*

	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Loan Request</u>
01	Ketchikan	Tongass/Water Street Water Main Replacement	\$1,250,000
01	Ketchikan	Bear Valley Reservoir Construction	\$950,000
01	Ketchikan	Jefferson/Madison Street Water Main Replacement	\$200,000
01	Ketchikan	Tower Road Water Main Replacement	\$500,000
01	Ketchikan	Water & Filtration Treatment Plant	\$35,000
01	Ketchikan	Sewage Treatment Plant Upgrade	\$2,800,000
02	Haines	Sewer Plant Rehabilitation	\$2,150,000
02	Klawock	Boundary Rd & E. Subdivision Sewer Line	\$400,000
03	Pelican	Continuation of Sewer System-Whiskey Flats	\$500,000
03	Sitka	Sitka I & I Reduction	\$2,000,000
03	Sitka	Water Project Facility Plan	\$25,000
03	Sitka	Solid Waste Disposal	\$1,500,000
04	Juneau	Back Loop Sewerage - Phase I	\$7,700,000
04	Juneau	Mountainside Estates Reservoir and Pump Station	\$1,250,000
04	Juneau	Landfill Closure/Relocation Study	\$125,000
04	Juneau	North Franklin Sewer/Storm Drain Separation	\$550,000
04	Juneau	Highlands Sewer/Storm Drain Separation	\$586,000
04	Juneau	Back Loop Road Sewerage-Design	\$600,000
04	Juneau	Mendenhall/Juneau-Douglas Sewage Treatment	\$1,800,000
04	Juneau	Glacier Highway Sewerage: Ross Way - Channel	\$1,900,000
05	Homer	Port of Homer 30 Acre Sewer & Water Utility	\$225,000
05	Kenai Borough	Soldotna Landfill Improvements	\$2,816,000
06	Kenai Borough	Seward Landfill Improvements	\$853,650
06	Seward	Dairy Hill Sewer System	\$510,800
06	Seward	Sewage Plant Rehabilitation	\$81,500
06	Valdez	Robe River Sewer	\$8,500,000

*Approx \$96 mil in requests for 72 projects*

ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN REQUESTS  
~~LISTED ALPHABETICALLY~~  
 FY 92

DRAFT

	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Loan Request</u>
06	Valdez	West Mineral Creek Trunk Extension	\$600,000
07	Anchorage	C-5-7 Trunk Rehabilitation and Replacement	\$1,850,000
07	Anchorage	North Star Subdivision Rehabilitation and	\$700,000
07	Anchorage	Chester Valley Sewer Rehabilitation and	\$252,000
07	Anchorage	Government Hill Rehabilitation and Replacement	\$36,000
07	Anchorage	Government Hill School Rehabilitation and	\$60,000
07	Anchorage	Kirchner Subdivision Rehabilitation and	\$70,000
07	Anchorage	East 42nd and Laurel Rehabilitation and	\$50,000
07	Anchorage	West 42nd and Beechcraft Rehabilitation and	\$190,000
07	Anchorage	Various Water Projects	\$1,062,500
07	Anchorage	C-5 Campbell Creek Trunk Reline Phase II	\$775,543
07	Anchorage	Eagle River Wastewater Treatment Facility	\$3,000,000
07	Anchorage	Pt. Woronzof Wastewater Treatment Facility	\$2,300,000
16	Wasilla	Wasilla Sewer Treatment Facility	\$3,000,000
18	North Pole	Baker/North Star Subdivision	\$2,290,000
20	Fairbanks	Anaerobic Digester/Sludge Landfill	\$16,305,000
20	Fairbanks	Fire Wells Improvements	\$125,000
20	Fairbanks	Ft. Wainwright Interceptor Reh.	\$750,000
20	Fairbanks	Lime Stabilization	\$225,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	East Side Water Replacement - Phase III	\$500,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	Water System Heat Tempering/Waste Heat	\$325,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	Clay/Wendell St. Downtown 4-inch Pipe	\$500,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	E.M. Jones Sewer and Water Extension	\$4,500,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	Van Horn & South Cushman Sewer Crossings	\$900,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	International/Industrial Avenue Sewer Extension	\$625,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	Industrial Park Water & Sewer	\$850,000

ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN REQUESTS  
LISTED ALPHABETICALLY  
FY 92

*DRAFT*

	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Loan Request</u>
22	North Slope Borough	Point Hope Public Facilities Sewer Line	\$205,000
22	North Slope Borough	Wainwright Sewage Holding Tank	\$1,500,000
22	North Slope Borough	Anaktuvuk Pass Sewer	\$1,535,000
22	North Slope Borough	Wainwright Sewer Feasibility	\$100,000
22	North Slope Borough	Point Hope Sewer Project	\$100,000
22	North Slope Borough	Barrow Water/Sewer	\$1,000,000
22	North Slope Borough	Nuiqsut Water Treatment Plant and Storage Tank	\$1,000,000
22	North Slope Borough	Pt. Lay Water/Wastewater	\$1,000,000
23	Nome	Wastewater Treatment Facility	\$1,100,000
26	Akutan	Sewer Secondary Treatment Plant and Outfall Line	\$742,680
26	Bristol Bay Borough	King Salmon Sewer	\$3,404,468
26	King Cove	Harbor Water Extension Phase I	\$122,750
26	Sand Point	Landfill Construction	\$300,000
26	Sand Point	Nagai Avenue Sewer	\$300,000
26	Unalaska	Unalaska Sewage Treatment Plant	\$500,000
26	Unalaska	Nirvana Sewer Extension	\$300,000
26	Unalaska	Unalaska Valley Sewer Extension	\$600,000
27	Kodiak	Sewage Treatment Plant Modification	\$530,000
27	Kodiak	Upper Reservoir Security Fence	\$110,000
27	Kodiak	Water Filtration Plant A&E	\$337,500

12/14/11

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
DIV. FACILITY CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION  
COMMUNITY REQUESTS FOR VILLAGE SAFE WATER GRANT FUNDING**

<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Grant Request</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
Akanuk	Honey Bucket Haul	\$305,000	\$305,000
Koyuk	Piped Water and Sewer Systems	\$1,200,000	\$1,505,000
Stebbins	Honey Bucket Access Road	\$38,000	\$1,543,000
X Deering	Water Sewer Phase I	\$1,998,427	\$3,541,427
Tuluksak	Water, Sewer & Solid Waste Study	\$50,000	\$3,591,427
Nikolai	Water and Sewer Improvement Project	\$500,000	\$4,091,427
Tyonak	Water & Sewer Phase III	\$742,000	\$4,833,427
Huslia	Sanitation Improvements	\$500,000	\$5,333,427
Kotlik	Honey Bucket Cleanup	\$50,000	\$5,383,427
Statewide	Village clinic water/sewer upgrade	\$500,000	\$5,883,427
White Mountain	Water and Sewer	\$617,000	\$6,500,427
Thorne Bay	Sewer Project	\$1,100,000	\$7,600,427
Ketchikan Gateway Bor.	Mt. Point Water & Sewer Project	\$2,524,000	\$10,124,427
Anderson	Septage Disposal Facility	\$300,000	\$10,424,427
Glennallen	Sewer System	\$1,200,000	\$11,624,427
Anchor Point	Watering Point Facility	\$68,000	\$11,692,427
Klukwan	Lagoon	\$389,000	\$12,081,427
Takotna	Rehab of Sanitation Facilities	\$225,000	\$12,306,427
Noorvik	Water & Sewer Upgrade	\$400,000	\$12,706,427
Selawik	Storage/Washeteria	\$800,000	\$13,506,427
Mekoryuk	Flush Tank and Haul Demonstration Project	\$180,000	\$13,686,427
Unalakleet	Solid Waste	\$1,414,000	\$15,100,427
Nelchina/Mendeltna Corporation	Waste Transfer Station & Well	\$42,600	\$15,143,027
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Talkeetna East Side Sewer and Water Construction	\$3,100,000	\$18,243,027
Chefornak	Water & Sewer System	\$2,147,499	\$20,390,526
Kokhonak	Water & Sewer Improvements	\$100,000	\$20,490,526
New Stuyahok	Water Sewer & Solid Waste	\$477,000	\$20,967,526
Togiak	Togiak Water & Sewer Const.	\$257,000	\$21,224,526
Gambell	Water & Sewer Phase III	\$2,800,000	\$24,024,526
Bathel	Wastewater Treatment System Improvements	\$623,000	\$24,647,526
Lower Kalskag	Solid Waste Improvements	\$175,000	\$24,822,526
Golovin	Water and Sewer Progressive Improvements Plan Ph. 2.	\$427,280	\$25,249,806
Nulato	Water & Sewer System Phase III	\$2,382,000	\$27,631,806
Emmonak	Sewer and Water Expansion	\$1,000,000	\$28,631,806
Kotzebue	Sewer Main Rehab	\$1,370,000	\$30,001,806
Kiana	Sewage Treatment Renovation	\$968,000	\$30,969,806
Ruby	Sanitary Landfill	\$60,000	\$31,029,806
Elim	Sewer Ocean Outfall Line Rehab	\$431,000	\$31,460,806
Hooper Bay	Water & Sewer Upgrade	\$990,000	\$32,450,806
Shageluk	Washeteria/Water Treatment Plant Renovation	\$300,000	\$32,750,806
Katig	Water and Sewer Extension	\$217,380	\$32,968,186
Manokotuk	Water System Improvements	\$300,000	\$33,268,186
Port Lions	Water & Sewer	\$250,000	\$33,518,186
Coffman Cove	Water and Sewer Construction	\$800,000	\$34,318,186

<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Grant Request</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
Savoonga	Solid Waste	\$750,000	\$35,068,186
Chignik	Sewer Upgrade/Drainfield Replacement	\$200,000	\$35,268,186
Various Statewide Communities	Engineering Feasibility Studies	\$100,000	\$35,368,186
Kotzebue	Sewage Lagoon Upgrade	\$480,000	\$35,848,186
Chistochina	Chistochina Safewater	\$25,000	\$35,873,186
Port Graham	Engr Design/Study	\$75,000	\$35,948,186
St. Michael	Water tanker/fire truck/ appurtenances	\$300,000	\$36,248,186
Kivalina	Water Tank Upgrade	\$900,000	\$37,148,186
South Naknek	Septic Tank Project	\$581,000	\$37,729,186
Clarks Point	Extension of Water and Sewer	\$280,000	\$38,009,186
Healy Lake Village	Water/Sewer Project	\$92,000	\$38,101,186
Tanacross	Water & Sewer Expansion & Repair	\$200,000	\$38,301,186
Atka	Engr Evaluation Water/Sewer	\$100,000	\$38,401,186
Grayling	Gallery Pump Project	\$100,000	\$38,501,186
Birch Creek	Solid Waste Removal & Relocation	\$10,000	\$38,511,186
Minto	Solid Waste Site	\$150,000	\$38,661,186
Larsen Bay	Water Improvements	\$530,000	\$39,191,186
Noatak	Solid Waste Site	\$300,000	\$39,491,186
Kotzebue	Sanitary Landfill Study	\$150,000	\$39,641,186
Chenega Bay	Solid Waste Disposal	\$383,891	\$40,025,077
Chevak	Laundry & Sewer Disposal Lines	\$37,000	\$40,062,077
Shungnak	Solid Waste Improvements	\$120,000	\$40,182,077
Point Baker	Engineering Feasibility Study	\$25,000	\$40,207,077
Eek	Feasibility Study-Water Well Drilling	\$22,500	\$40,229,577
St. Michael	Phase II Washeteria	\$474,200	\$40,703,777
Kasaan	Water Supply Improvements- Phase I	\$306,000	\$41,009,777
Toksook Bay	Water Supply Improvements Project	\$550,000	\$41,559,777
Stevens Village	Washeteria Upgrade	\$400,000	\$41,959,777
Brevig Mission	Water and Sewer Design	\$150,000	\$42,109,777
Ouzinkie	Safewater Relocation	\$200,000	\$42,309,777
Gulkana	Water & Sewer		\$42,309,777
Birch Creek	Tank Rehabilitation	\$150,000	\$42,459,777
Kobuk	Water, Sewer & Solid Waste	\$1,500,000	\$43,959,777
Scammon Bay	Village Safe Water	\$150,000	\$44,109,777
Motlakala	Water Tank & Feeder Lines Replacement	\$584,200	\$44,693,977
Teller	Safe Water/Sewer/Solid Waste	\$200,000	\$44,893,977
Eagle Village	Washeteria, Lagoon & Water Project	\$1,600,000	\$46,493,977
Ambler	Water and Sewer Lines	\$150,000	\$46,643,977
Venetic	Washeteria Rehab	\$1,470,000	\$48,113,977
False Pass	Water Supply for New Community Dev. Proj.	\$280,250	\$48,394,227
Eek	Washeteria Upgrade	\$8,122	\$48,402,349

## ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND FEDERAL PROGRAM

*This program offers low interest loans to communities for up to 100 percent of the costs of planning, designing, and constructing wastewater treatment and collection projects. It is capitalized by annual federal grants which require a twenty percent State matching appropriation.*

Since 1972, communities with larger, more complex wastewater projects have come to depend upon the federal government for grants to partially finance their needs. In 1987, Congress decided to phase out the grant program and to phase in loan programs to take its place. This action marked the beginning of a new era in financing wastewater treatment facilities. During the next four fiscal years, the Alaska Clean Water Fund Federal Program has the opportunity to capture an estimated \$48 million in federal funds. Every dollar appropriated in State monies will allow the program to secure \$20 from the Federal Government.

### Loan Terms:

- Interest rates are set at 66% of the Municipal Bond Bank Index. This has equated to an average interest rate of 4.5%.
- 20 year amortization period.
- Loan payments are made on a reimbursement basis, upon submittal of invoiced expenditures.
- Repayments do not begin until one year after the wastewater system has initiated operation.

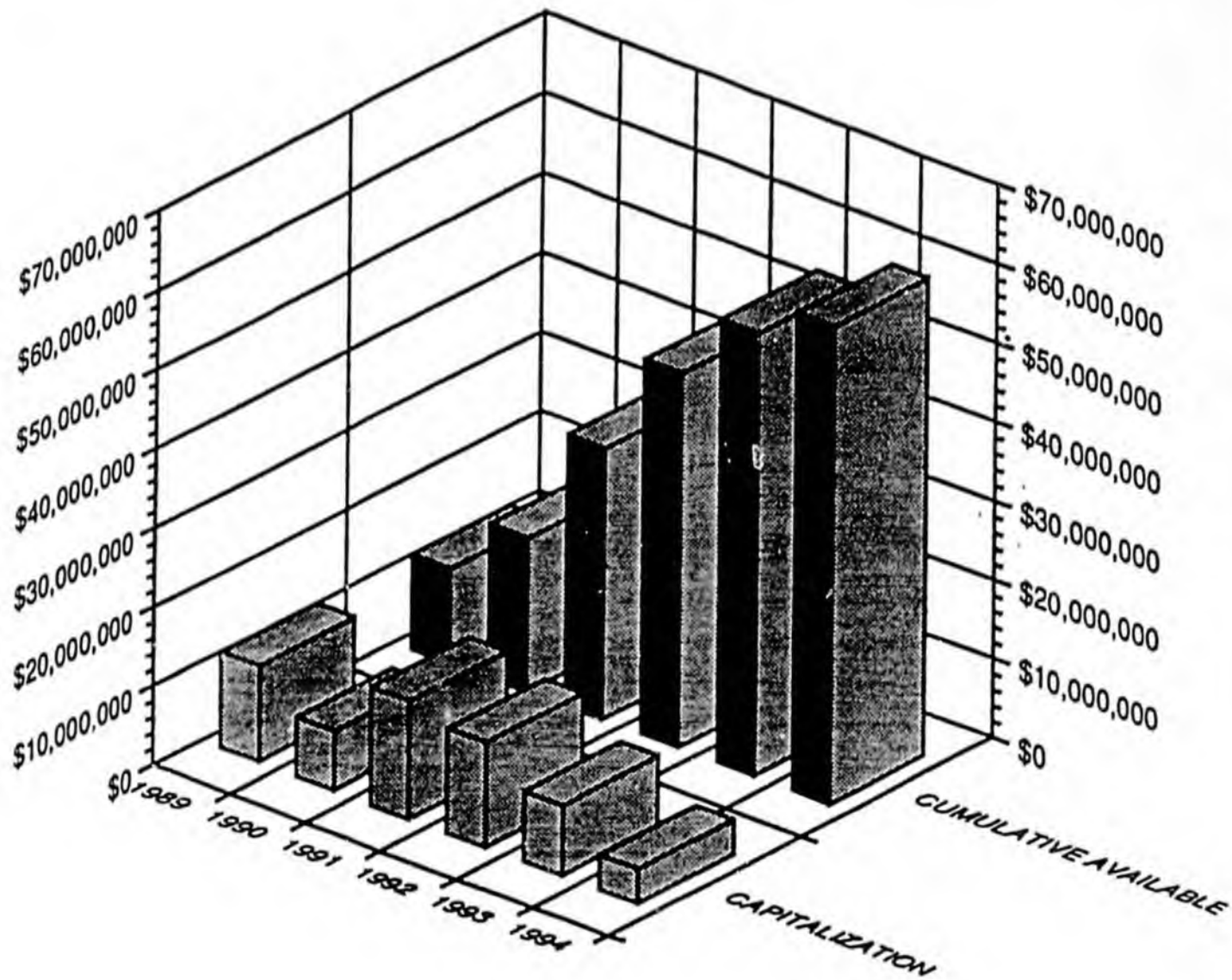
### Status:

To date the program has received \$15.7 million in federal dollars, within the next three months we expect to capture an additional \$12.5 million for a total of \$27.7 million in federal capitalization. Additionally, the legislature has appropriated \$6.4 million to the program. To date, \$12,959,380 in loans have been issued.

*Leg. apptg  
\$6.4 mil to  
this program*

*almost \$13 mil in loans  
have been received under  
this federal  
program*

# ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND



## STATE POLLUTION CONTROL LOAN PROGRAM

*Whereas the Alaska Clean Water Fund Federal Loan Program is limited to offering financial assistance for larger scale wastewater projects, the State Pollution Control Loan program is much broader in scope. Loans may be made to cover 100% of the costs of water, sewer, and solid waste projects.*

When the Legislature created the Alaska Clean Water Fund, it provided for a separate, state program within the fund. This was done in response to the needs of communities for a vehicle to provide financial assistance which was less cumbersome in requirements than the Federal Loan program and which could offer loans for solid waste, water, and smaller wastewater projects not eligible for funding under the federal loan program.

This program offers a sound, financially prudent solution to solid waste, water and wastewater budgeting. Low interest loans offered to communities in lieu of direct grants, or to augment 50% matching grants (also offered by the division) can be used to stretch limited capital budget funding. Capitalizing the State Pollution Control Fund not only profits communities today, it is a State-wide investment for the projects of the future.

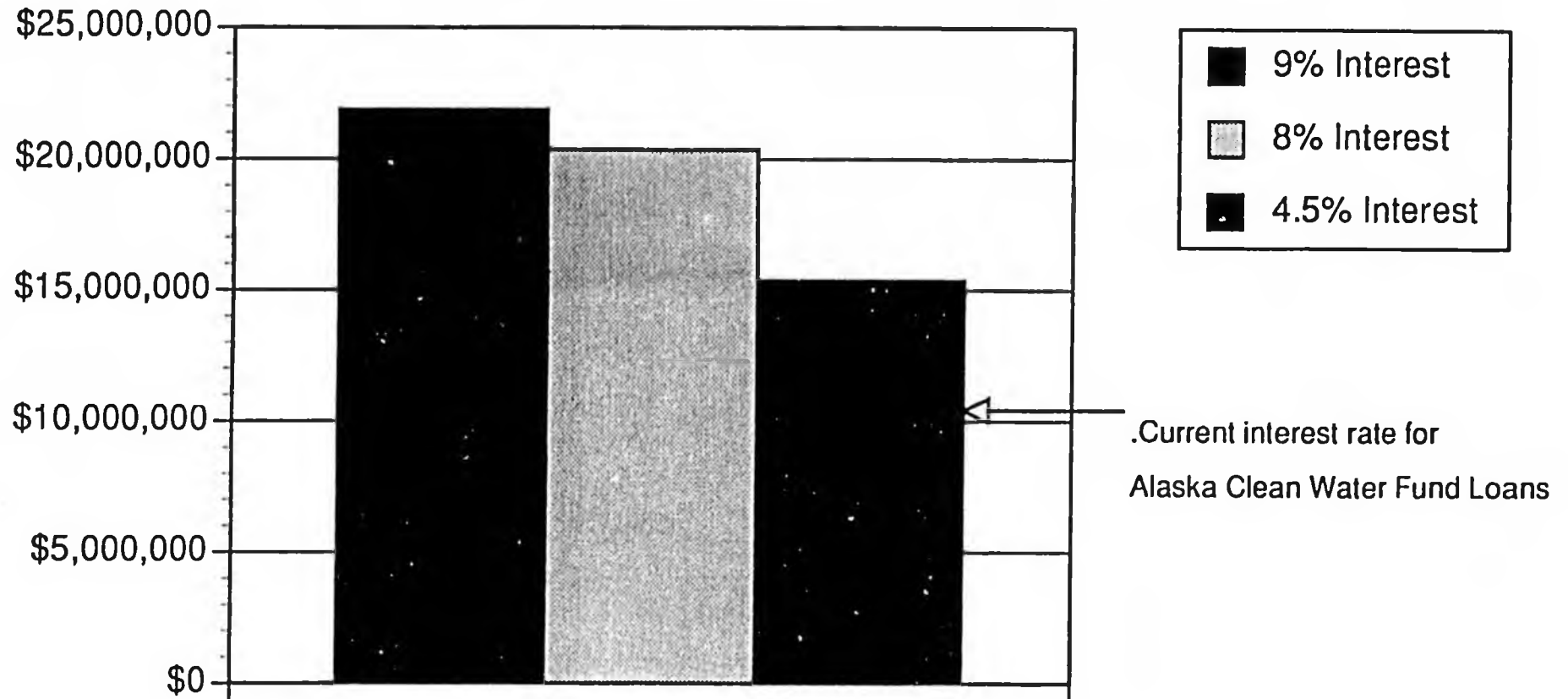
The needs of communities for financial assistance from this program is dramatic. Unstable State revenues (and therefore a decrease in the availability of grants for capital projects) dictates a need for an alternative funding source. The ACWF offers a mechanism for filling this financing void.

Alternatives to State Pollution Control loans include market loans (at a much higher interest rate), revenue bonds, or general obligation bonds. These methods of financing are expensive and add an additional cost to the community. Further, many communities are bonded to their capacity.

### Loan Terms:

- Interest rates are set at 66% of the Municipal Bond Bank Index. This has equated to an average interest rate of 4.5%.
- 20 year amortization period.
- Loan payments are made based upon a prenegotiated payment schedule.
- Repayments do not begin until one year after the wastewater system has initiated operation.

## COMPARISON OF TOTAL COST TO RETIRE A \$10 MILLION LOAN AT VARIOUS INTEREST RATES



\* assumes a 20 year amortization period

**PRIORITY LIST PROCEDURES  
ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND  
FEDERAL LOAN PROGRAM**

The Alaska Clean Water Fund program offers low interest loans to communities for the planning, design, and construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities. During the next three years, the program will receive federal grant monies to capitalize the Fund. The following procedures outline the processes the program uses to determine which projects will receive limited loan monies.

**CRITERIA SYSTEM:** During each funding cycle, a loan priority list is developed to determine the relative ranking of projects based on: (a) project type, (b) readiness to proceed, (c) the current use of receiving water, (d) the ratio of loan amount to population benefitted, (e) the effect of the project on water quality, and (f) the community's ability to repay a loan. The criteria system for ranking Alaska Clean Water Fund projects is detailed on the following page.

**BYPASS OF PROJECTS:** Eighty-three percent of the Alaska Clean Water Fund is capitalized by the federal government. If the State does not enter into loan agreements equal to each year's grant within a specified time, we lose the grant. Therefore, if it appears a community will not be ready to enter into a loan agreement within the time frame necessary to ensure the fund does not lose federal capitalization monies, their project will be bypassed. The next project on the list which is ready to proceed in a timely manner will be offered a loan.

If available funds are insufficient to meet a community's project financing needs, and the lack of funding will keep the project from proceeding in a timely manner, the project will be bypassed. The next project on the list which will be ready to proceed using the limited available funds will be offered a loan.

**TIE SCORES:** If two projects are equal in scoring, the following sequence will be used to differentiate between them:

1. If one project requires an earlier construction date as a result of a compliance agreement or other legal order from EPA or ADEC, that project will be placed ahead of the other.
2. The project with an earlier anticipated date for submitting a completed application will be placed ahead of the other.
3. If one project is already under construction and has already undergone the required environmental review, that project will be placed ahead of the other.
4. If both projects are from the same community, the community may decide which project should be placed ahead of the other.
5. The individual scores from each criteria category will be compared, beginning with category 1 and continuing until a difference is found. The project with the highest score in the individual category will be placed first.

The criteria system and priority list are subject to public review and comment. Public review is announced through individual mailings to communities and public notices in the newspapers of appropriate cities.

March 9, 1990

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST POLLUTION PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER**  
1218 Third Avenue Suite 1207  
Seattle, Washington 98101

**CHARTER**

**Background**

Controlling pollution is rapidly becoming one of the most complex and important challenges business and government face. Increasingly complex laws and regulations, escalating costs and liabilities, and more public scrutiny are coalescing to increase interest in evaluating the overall effectiveness of traditional environmental management and pollution control strategies.

Until recently, efforts to control pollution in the Pacific Northwest, as well as across the country, have focused on managing pollution after it has already been generated. Efforts have relied primarily on strategies that are "reactive" in nature (i.e. setting and enforcing pollution emissions standards) and that involve management of pollution which has already been created, but not yet released into the environment. These strategies often entail engineering-oriented pollution control devices which provide "end-of-pipe" solutions with a single medium (air, land, or water) approach. Experience with "end-of-pipe" controls, however, shows that a single medium focus sometimes can inadvertently shift pollution from one medium (air, land, or water) to another. Thus, continuing to focus solely on coping with pollution already generated may impose avoidable costs and impacts on society, and may be unable to reduce current as well as future environmental risks to an environmentally and socially acceptable level.

With the realization that a reactive approach to pollution control is not by itself a satisfactory way to manage pollution, it is becoming clear that further environmental improvement must also be achieved by reducing or eliminating environmental pollution at the source. Pollution prevention - the prevention or reduction of the creation of pollution - shifts the focus of pollution control from control after the fact to prevention before pollutants or exposure are created. By doing so, pollution prevention can produce a number of tangible benefits. A preventative approach to environmental pollution can:

- (1) reduce the pollution generated, thus lowering the potential for negative environmental impacts (especially by eliminating the transfer of pollution from one medium to another);
- (2) save money through more efficient use of resources and through reduced treatment and disposal costs;

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- (3) reduce the polluter/generator's pollution-related financial liabilities and regulatory burden;
  - (4) create safer work-place conditions by reducing the amount of toxics and/or wastes to which workers are exposed;
  - (5) reduce the need for pollution control facilities such as solid waste and hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities; and
  - (6) prevent or reduce exposure from products with hazardous constituents during use or after disposal.

Industries, civic activists, and governments across the country are beginning to make progress toward reducing the amount of pollution we, as a society, generate but more must be done. The results of these efforts to date are largely anecdotal and do not yet give a clear picture of how widespread pollution prevention efforts are, nor how much environmental benefit can be expected through pollution prevention. To help industry, and all environmental managers, move from the traditional focus on pollution control and the single medium approach that dominates it to a more preventative, multi-media approach, the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center was formed.

The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center, a non-profit public-private partnership built with the support of industry, environmental, civic, and labor organizations; the media; academia; and federal, state, and local governmental agencies, is dedicated to the goal of furthering pollution prevention in the Pacific Northwest. The Center recognizes that:

- pollution prevention efforts must encompass all types of pollution, no matter how they are emitted into the environment, and efforts should investigate all methods of preventing pollution and preventing exposure to humans and the environment, including substituting non-toxic for toxic substances in manufacturing processes;
- pollution prevention efforts must involve and have the support of the industrial sector, the environmental community, the public sector, academia, and the media in order to help build the broad base of support necessary to institutionalize pollution prevention;
- pollution prevention efforts which focus on those pollutants that cause the greatest risk to human health and the environment are likely to provide the most benefit; and
- it is important to measure and document pollution prevention successes, and to publicize and disseminate information on the effectiveness of these efforts.

## Objectives of the Center

Bringing together the skills, knowledge, and resources of government, industry, educational institutions, and environmental, civic, and labor organizations, and working in close cooperation with the states of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, the Province of British Columbia, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other interested governmental entities, the Center will:

1. Identify where important pollution prevention research gaps exist.
  - a. In order to minimize duplication of research efforts, the Center will stay abreast of what pollution prevention research has been performed to date by research institutions, industry, and government in the Pacific Northwest, as well as throughout the nation and the world.
  - b. In cooperation with industry, environmental, civic, and labor organizations, academia, and government, the Center will identify where important pollution prevention research is lacking.
2. Set priorities based on the identification of research needs.
  - a. The Center will develop criteria for prioritizing the research. Criteria can include: 1) the risk the pollution or toxic use poses to public health and the environment; 2) the applicability of the research to the needs of the Pacific Northwest; 3) the estimated cost of the research; 4) the potential economic benefits of the research; and 5) the potential costs of the pollution to society as a whole.
  - b. The Center will determine which research to support and in what priority order it should be supported.
3. Support, sponsor, and/or conduct pollution prevention research.
  - a. The Center will help focus public and private resources on furthering pollution prevention research efforts in those areas where important information is lacking. The Center will sponsor and support a comprehensive range of research projects, potentially encompassing all media (air, land, and water) and all pollution sources. The specific projects supported by the Center, however, will concentrate on source-specific pollution problems and will focus on providing specific pollution prevention-related solutions in the Pacific Northwest. For the most part, the research will be practical, hand-on research which will attempt to provide concrete methods to solve specific problems.
  - b. If sufficient funds are available to the Center, the Center will provide resources to the research institutions/organizations best able to perform the necessary research.

- c. If appropriate and if funds are available, the Center itself may perform some portion of the designated research.
4. Disseminate the results of pollution prevention research performed at the direction of the Center (or which furthers the purpose of the Center).
  - a. The Center may publicize the results of research performed at the direction of the Center in trade journals and industry publications, government publications, environmental news letters, conferences, training sessions and symposia, etc., in order to broaden the knowledge of and applicability of the research to specific pollution problems in the Pacific Northwest.
5. Foster ways to evaluate the effectiveness of pollution prevention efforts resulting from the Center's research.
  - a. The Center will work with appropriate government agencies in the Northwest to explore the proper means of measuring the effectiveness of pollution prevention strategies developed and implemented as a result of the Center's efforts.
  - b. The Center will track the progress of its pollution prevention techniques and strategies, and publicize information on successful pollution prevention efforts in journals, newspapers, periodicals, and at conferences and symposia, giving visibility to the Pacific Northwest's efforts to prevent pollution.

The Center will coordinate its efforts with other groups researching pollution prevention, so that resources will be effectively targeted and the institutional base in the Pacific Northwest devoted to pollution prevention will continue to grow and mature.

### **Funding**

Funding for the Center will be broadly-based and will derive from those individuals and organizations who believe that pollution prevention is part of the solution to the Pacific Northwest's pollution and toxics exposure problems. Sources of funding can include the following: industry; trade associations; labor organizations; environmental and civic organizations; non-profit foundations; and local, state, and federal governments.


Contributions made to the Center will fall into one of three categories: (1) an account which funds day-to-day operations of the Center; (2) a general account which funds research to be chosen by the Center in accord with its priorities; and (3) an account to fund specific research projects at the request of the donor.

### Conclusion

The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center recognizes that preventing the generation of pollution is an emerging force to help address the Pacific Northwest's pollution problems. The Center is based upon the belief that cooperative partners with a common interest in pollution prevention can effectively identify the primary pollution prevention research gaps in the Pacific Northwest, help to set the priorities for pollution prevention research efforts and support research in these areas, implement a suitable means to measure and track the effectiveness of these pollution prevention research efforts, and disseminate information on the effectiveness of those efforts in the Pacific Northwest. In this way, the Center is designed to help all interested parties move from the traditional focus of managing pollution to one of preventing it.

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Pollution Prevention Research Center Working Group Members, Subcommittee Members, and Supporters**  
(see attached distribution list)

FROM:  Bill Ross

DATE: August 15, 1990

RE: **Center Announcement and Update**

Many thanks to all of you who attended EPA Administrator William Reilly's announcement of the opening of the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center. His visit was successful and I believe the Center was launched in a spirit of positive cooperation.

Attached for your information are a copy of a thank you letter that we sent to Administrator Reilly on behalf of all who attended and three newspaper articles about the Center announcement. National Public Radio and a few local television stations also covered the event.

Efforts to get the Center established and up and running are continuing to move forward. The Center is now legally incorporated, and we expect to get the bylaws signed within the next week. In addition, the paperwork is complete for applications for non-profit 501(c)(3) status and for an employer ID number. The interim members of the board (Frank Deaver, Kirk Thomson, and Bill Hutchison) will also be signing these this week, at which point we will submit them. Once they are submitted and we receive an employee ID number, we will set up a bank account for the Center and will begin collecting some of the funds that were contributed.

Ross & Associates participated in a board meeting with the interim board of directors on August 2nd, at which these activities were discussed. In addition, the board discussed three other major topics.

- First, the board members decided to retain Ross & Associates to continue its efforts in the establishment of the Center until the Executive Director is hired. Ross & Associates will continue to work on getting the Center legally established and will also assist in the search for the executive director and the board of directors.
- Second, the board members discussed the executive directors search. They requested that we draft a list of qualifications for the executive director and a strategy for

soliciting applicants. The interim board also considered its level of involvement in this effort and resolved that it should be involved in the initial search but that the formal board should make the final appointment to this position. Copies of the list of qualifications and media strategy will be provided to you when they become available. If you have any thoughts on this, please get in touch.

Finally, the interim board discussed the board of directors search. The interim board will be using the following rule of thumb in soliciting permanent members of the board: approximately fifteen members on the board, one-third from industry, one-third from the public interest/environmentalist area, and one-third of academic or non-partisan affiliation. The distribution among the states would be five from Washington, four from Oregon, two from Idaho, two from Alaska, one from British Columbia, and the chair, who would be selected specifically for the job. Again, we are interested in your thoughts on this distribution and on any potential board nominations you may have.

We are hoping to get a board of directors established and an executive director hired within the next two to three months.

Again, thanks to those who were able to attend the Reilly announcement. Please feel free to call us with any questions or comments.

attachment

**ROSS  
& ASSOCIATES**

Seattle Tower  
Suite 1207  
1218 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101  
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Fax (206) 447-0956

(u) (206) 322-9013

August 2, 1990

Mr. William Reilly  
Administrator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street SW  
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly:

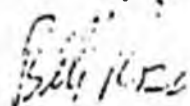
On behalf of the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center and its many supporters, I want to express our collective gratitude to you for taking the time and effort to come to Seattle and announce the establishment of the Center.

Your visit was in itself a great contribution to the Center and a real boost to all of those who have supported the establishment of the Center over the past year. Your personal interest and involvement continue to demonstrate EPA's commitment to the concept of pollution prevention, and to the efforts of this public/private partnership in particular.

All of us involved with the Center are very excited about its future. We feel strongly that this cooperative effort among industry, academia, the environmental community, and state, provincial, and federal governments will be a tremendous asset in aiding pollution prevention efforts in the Northwest. We will keep you apprised of our progress in the coming months.

Again, many thanks for your personal time and commitment.

Cordially,



Bill Ross  
Principal

cc: ✓ Tom Dunne, Acting Regional Administration, EPA Region 10  
✓ Frank Deaver, Center Chairman, Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center

Jim Stratton  
Esther Wunnicke

## SUMMARY OF THE 1988 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT (SWMA)

The SWMA is a broad law which revised nearly all aspects of Florida's solid waste management program. The SWMA was the result of nearly two years of work by the Florida Legislature, state agencies, local government and private sector interests. The following are key elements of the law:

1. County government has primary responsibility for solid waste management in Florida. Solid waste services must provide full cost accounting, the so-called "truth in garbage" provision. Escrow accounts, or other proof of financial responsibility, must be established for landfill closure. Counties are required to initiate recycling programs.
2. Over a dozen state agencies are given responsibilities under the act. The Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) is the lead agency for developing the state program, adopting regulations and standards, permitting facilities, and managing a series of grant programs.
3. The SWMA required all counties to initiate (or have in the planning process) a recycling program by July 1, 1989, and to separate and offer for recycling a majority of aluminum, glass, newspaper, and plastic bottles. They must achieve a 50% plus recycling rate of these four categories of items by the end of 1994. In addition, counties must achieve an overall 30% volume reduction goal of MSW through recycling by 1994. No more than half of the goal may be attained through recycling construction and demolition debris, yard trash, tires, and white goods.
4. An exemption from the state tax is provided for purchasing equipment "integral to recycling." State government may allow up to a 10% preference in price for products purchased containing recycled materials. State agencies must establish recycling programs. DER and the Department of Commerce must prepare an annual survey and directory of the recycling industry. The Department of Commerce must also conduct market research and work with firms to locate plants in Florida which recycle or use recycled materials.
5. Six grant and two award programs were established by the SWMA. Thirty million dollars was appropriated for the fiscal year 1988-89, \$19 million of which was for recycling-related public information and education grants to counties.
6. New management programs for biohazardous waste, waste tires and used motor oil were established. The SWMA prohibits the disposal of used motor oil, lead acid batteries, white goods, yard trash or whole tires in newly permitted landfills.
7. The SWMA requires that all operators of solid waste facilities be trained.
8. A Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management was formed within the State University System (housed at the University of Florida) to coordinate applied research.
9. Detachable pop-tops and packaging made from fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) was banned by the SWMA. The law also set certain degradability requirements for packaging, including styrofoam and plastic-coated paper. (Note: the concept of degradability is controversial and educators are encouraged to research the issue. See the Resource section.)
10. The recycling of yard trash and other mechanically-treated solid waste into compost which can be used for agricultural and other acceptable purposes is encouraged by the SWMA. DER has promulgated standards for the production and use of compost made from solid waste. All state agencies and local governments are required to procure these compost products when they can be substituted for, and cost no more than, regular soil amendments.

11. The Clean Florida Commission was established and a non-profit corporation, Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc., was partially funded. These two groups are to work together on litter control and awareness projects. In addition, Florida's Litter Law was strengthened.

12. If a greater than 50% recycling rate is not achieved for all containers made from plastic, aluminum, and glass by 1992, a one cent per container advanced disposal fee (ADF) will be imposed. The ADF will increase to two cents per container if the 50% plus rate is not achieved by 1995.

13. The major sources of funding for the SWMA were from the Stripper Well Settlement/Oil Overcharge Settlement Agreement (first year only; \$18.5 million) and several new fees including one of \$.50/tire purchased during 1989 increasing to \$1.00/tire in 1990 and a \$.10/ton fee on newsprint with credits allowed for recycling.

*Readers should understand that the above synopsis is condensed from a nearly 100 page law. The statutes should be consulted for exact details.*

## Part 2 ASSIGNED ROLES OF STATE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ROLE
1. Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER)	Responsible for rulemaking and implementation of the solid waste legislation.
2. Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS)	Responsible for implementing safe practices related to the segregation, handling, labeling, storage, treatment, and disposal of biohazardous waste.
3. Clean Florida Commission (CFC)	Must coordinate with Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc. in reducing litter throughout the state through education and broad-based citizen and governmental involvement.
4. Florida Department of Commerce (FDC)	Responsible for assisting and encouraging the recycling industry in the state.
5. Florida Department of Education (DOE)	Responsible for developing, distributing, and encouraging the use of guidelines for collection of recyclables and reduction of solid waste in the state system of education. Also responsible for the development, dissemination, and implementation of a statewide solid waste and recycling awareness curriculum for grades preK-12.
6. Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE)	Responsible for examining the feasibility of establishing and operating statewide collection and processing facilities for used oil, waste tires, and plastics.
7. Florida Public Service Commission (PSC)	Authorized to provide mechanisms to increase the amount of money paid by electric utilities for electricity generated by waste-to-energy incineration facilities owned by local governments.
8. Florida Department of Transportation (DOT)	Mandated to expand its use of recyclable materials, such as recycled oil products, ground rubber tires, glass and glass aggregates, recycled steel, and recycled mixed plastic, in highway construction programs.
9. Florida Department of Revenue (DOR)	Responsible for accounting and collection of revenue and funds for the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund.
10. Florida Department of General Services (DGS)	Required to revise procurement procedures and specifications to eliminate discrimination against products containing recycled materials and oversee recycling programs in all state agencies.
11. Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services (DACS)	Responsible for investigating potential markets and developing marketing plans for composted materials.
12. Florida Board of Regents (BOR)	Responsible for establishment of a research center for technology development and transfer and information dissemination (Florida Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Research Management)
13. Florida Institute of Food Agriculture Sciences (IFAS)	Assigned to develop a yard trash composting demonstration and project and an anaerobic bioconversion demonstration project.
14. Florida High Technology Council	Assigned to develop research programs to resolve problems associated with the recycling and reuse of materials such as plastics, rubber, metal, and glass.

# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT



MAJOR PROVISIONS	
<p><b>A. RECYCLING</b></p>	<p>1. Counties have primary responsibility for solid waste management in Florida. Each county and each state agency must initiate a recycling program by July 1, 1989. County recycling programs must separate construction and demolition debris (CDD) and must separate a majority of newspaper, aluminum cans, glass, and plastic bottles from the waste and offer them for recycling.</p> <p>2. A goal of 30% reduction in volume of solid waste through recycling is required for each county by 1994. One half of this goal may be met with yard trash, CDD, white goods (large appliances such as refrigerators and stoves) and tires.</p> <p>3. Grants are available to cities and counties for recycling education, development and operation of recycling projects, and/or development of markets for recycled materials.</p> <p>4. By the end of 1994, more than 50% of newspaper, aluminum cans, glass, and plastic bottles in the state's waste stream must be offered for recycling.</p>
<p><b>B. HAZARDOUS WASTE</b></p>	<p>5. After January 1, 1989, lead-acid batteries are prohibited in landfills and at waste-to-energy incineration facilities. Retailers must accept batteries as trade-ins.</p> <p>6. After October 1, 1988, used oil is prohibited in landfills.</p>
<p><b>C. RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION</b></p>	<p>7. A Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management is established in the state university system (located at the University of Florida) to coordinate applied research.</p> <p>8. Specific demonstration projects are funded for seafood waste disposal, yard trash composting, and anaerobic digestion of solid waste.</p>



<b>MAJOR PROVISIONS</b>	
<b>D. PACKAGING</b>	<p>9. Detachable beverage container pull-tabs are banned after January 1, 1989.</p> <p>10. Packaging material containing fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons is banned after October 1, 1990.</p> <p>11. After July 1, 1989, six-pack rings for beverages must be degradable within 120 days.</p> <p>12. After January 1, 1990, plastic bags at retail outlets must be degradable within 120 days.</p> <p>13. After July 1, 1990, all plastic containers must include labels designating the type of plastic used.</p> <p>14. Degradable polystyrene or plastic-coated paper food packages are required within 1 year of availability.</p>
<b>E. LITTER</b>	<p>15. A Clean Florida Commission comprised of heads of selected state agencies and a non-profit corporation called Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc. are established. These two groups are to work together on litter control and awareness projects.</p> <p>16. A provision is made for major strengthening of the Florida Litter Law, including penalty points on driver licenses and confiscation of vehicles used in illegal dumping.</p>
<b>F. ADVANCED DISPOSAL FEES (ADF)</b>	<p>17. A 50 cent advance disposal fee is set for each new tire sold in 1989 and a \$1 per tire fee is set for subsequent years.</p> <p>18. Until 51% of the newsprint sold in the state is being recycled, a minimum 10 cent per ton is set for newsprint. Newspaper publishers must accept newsprint for recycling.</p> <p>19. By 1992, if a 50% or more recycling rate of all containers made from glass, plastic, aluminum, plastic coated paper, or other metals is not achieved, a one cent per container fee per container type will be imposed. If the 50% plus rate is not achieved by 1995, the fee will increase to two cents per container. ADFs for containers will be refundable at recycling centers.</p>

# FOCUS ON FLORIDA

Part 1 Refer to the SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT summary sheet.

For each major provision, indicate WHO is responsible and/or affected by the provision, HOW they are responsible and/or affected, and the desired RESULT of the provision.

MAJOR PROVISION	WHO	HOW	RESULT
Recycling			
Hazardous Waste			
Research and Demonstration			
Packaging			
Litter			
Advanced Disposal Fees (ADF)			

Part 2 ASSIGNED ROLES OF STATE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ROLE
1. Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER)	Responsible for rulemaking and implementation of the solid waste legislation.
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**FACT SHEET ON THE  
PACIFIC NORTHWEST POLLUTION PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER**  
July 24, 1990

### The Center

The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center (the Center) is a non-profit public-private partnership dedicated to the goal of furthering pollution prevention in the Pacific Northwest. The Center is being built on the support of industry, environmental and civic organizations, federal and state governments, and academia.

### Background

In 1987, the Pacific Northwest Hazardous Waste Advisory Council was formed by EPA Region X and the states of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and the Province of British Columbia to examine the hazardous waste management issues facing the Pacific Northwest. One of the Council's primary areas of focus was to review efforts to develop waste reduction techniques. It was out of this effort that the idea for a Pollution Prevention Research Center was born.

### The Center's Mission

The Center will focus on the prevention, not control, of pollution from all media. Specifically, the center will:

1. Identify where pollution prevention research gaps exist.
2. Set priorities for research.
3. Support, sponsor, and/or conduct research.
4. Communicate research results.
5. Foster ways to evaluate the effectiveness of the research.
6. Disseminate and educate the public on the progress the Pacific Northwest is making in pollution prevention.

### Structure and Funding

The Center will be governed by a board of directors composed of one or more representatives from industry, academia, the environmental community, and public interest groups, with a total of between nine and thirteen individuals. The board will hire a full-time executive director and there will be a small full-time support staff of between two and five.

Funding will be comprised of contributions from government, industry, and non-profit and private organizations/foundations.

- 1990.....\$150,000 (start-up funds)
- 1991.....\$750,000
- 1992.....\$750,000+

### Current Status

The Center is currently involved in fund-raising activities. To date, the Center has raised over \$100,000 in cash and in-kind contributions for 1990; and over \$900,000 for 1991 and 1992 (including contributions from industry and state and federal governments). In addition, a number of firms representing a diversity of industries have pledge requests under active consideration.

The Center will be incorporated in the state of Washington this month, and it is anticipated that

it will officially become a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization within the next three months. The search for an executive director will commence in early August and the board of directors will be established over the next two months. The Center expects to begin performing pollution prevention research in January 1991.

# EPA announces pollution prevention research center

By Luis Cabrera  
Associated Press Writer

SEATTLE — A new non-profit research center will use the expertise of government, private industry and environmental groups to reduce the pollution entering the environment, the Environmental Protection Agency chief said Tuesday.

The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Center "can prove to be a cockpit of new ideas, of research, of imaginative projects that can inspire all the rest of the country," EPA administrator William Reilly told a news conference.

"Traditionally, efforts to protect our environment have centered on controlling pollution," Reilly said. "Now we must take new steps to prevent pollution from being generated in the first place."

The center, which will try to prevent pollution throughout the Northwest and Alaska, will identify pollution research needs, sponsor the research and distribute results, he said.

"American business spends billions of dollars annually to comply with pollution control laws," he said. "Industry is learning that some of these costs can be avoided if wastes are not created in the first instance."

Supporters of the research center include representatives of Northwest industry, environmental and civic organizations, academia and governments at the federal, state and local levels. Supporters have pledged cash and in-kind contributions totaling \$125,000 for start-up funds and more than \$1 million for operating expenses in 1991 and 1992, Reilly said.

Companies promising financial support to the center include Boeing,

Weyerhaeuser, Conoco, British Petroleum and Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratory.

Art Ponti, Boeing vice president for safety, health and the environment, said pollution prevention will be the key to solving hazardous waste and other environmental problems.

He said the center "brings the parties together, striking an essential balance for the region and its constituents, and forging valuable new alliances."

He also predicted Boeing, which produces more hazardous waste in Washington than any other entity, would be able to cut its waste output in half by 1995.

Reilly said alliances such as the one with Boeing and other big industrial concerns would not mean slackened enforcement against violators.

"We are in the position every day of working collaboratively on some problems while we protect the distinct integrity of our enforcement effort," he said.

"All of us increasingly are capable of recognizing when our interests coincide and when they diverge. And when they diverge we will be aggressive, vigorous enforcers of the law," Reilly said.

Joel Ario of Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group said his group hasn't always been satisfied with EPA regulation efforts but commended the agency on the new center.

"We must focus on reducing the use of toxic chemicals at the front end of the process," he said. "The only way to prevent ozone depletion is to prevent the production of chlorofluorocarbons."

# Regional center seeks ways to prevent pollution

By Sandi Doughton  
The News Tribune

The best way to cope with pollution is not to produce it in the first place, the nation's top environmental official said Tuesday, announcing the creation of a regional research center to study pollution prevention.

With money from government and industry, the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center will explore ways to eliminate toxic chemicals from industry, and reduce air, water and solid waste pollution at the source, said William Reilly, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"Traditionally, efforts to protect our environment have centered on controlling pollution," Reilly said in a Seattle news conference, flanked by industrial leaders and environmentalists.

"American business spends billions of dollars annually to comply with pollution control laws . . . but when you prevent pollution, you don't have to pay to clean it up."

The traditional approach of setting limits on the amounts of pollutants that industries can pump into the nation's air and waterways has helped correct many environmental abuses of the past, but even more effective measures will be needed to continue making headway, he said.

Excessive use of toxic chemicals is the root of much of the nation's pollution problems, and prevention is the only real solution, said Joel Ario, executive director of the Oregon State Public Interest Research Group, which supports the center.

"We must concentrate on reducing the use of toxic pollutants at the front end of

the industrial process," he said.

For example, automobile manufacturers continue to use chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, as refrigerants in air conditioners — though CFCs have been linked to destruction of the planet's protective ozone layer.

Programs to drain CFCs and recycle them are not enough, Ario said. "The only way to eliminate ozone depletion is to eliminate the use of CFCs."

That's the type of problem the center will tackle, searching for alternative chemicals that can do the job without the nasty side effects, Ario said.

The center, which will be incorporated in Washington, is set to open in January. Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Idaho and the Canadian province of British Columbia will all contribute to the center, said Alaska Democratic state Rep. Kay Brown, who also entertained the media at the news conference with a rap song extolling pollution prevention.

Several regional corporations have pledged financial support, including Boeing, Arco, Intel, Rabanco, Weyerhaeuser and Hewlett-Packard. The EPA has promised \$400,000 for the first two years, with the balance of the center's \$1.3 million annual budget coming from the private sector.

Boeing, the state's top generator of hazardous waste, is already spending millions of dollars to find less-toxic processes, with the goal of halving the company's waste output by 1995, said Art Ponti, vice president for safety, health and environmental affairs.

The EPA is beginning to incorporate pollution prevention into a variety of programs, focusing mainly on incentives to tempt industry, rather than regulations to threaten them, Reilly said.

Proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act include an acid rain program that would allow industries to trade or sell air pollution credits if they reduce certain emissions by 50 percent.

The measure could save about \$1 billion in pollution controls, and slow the greenhouse effect that some researchers believe threatens to raise the planet's temperature, Reilly said.

Incentives are better than regulatory sticks, because they can be more cost-effective for businesses, he added.

"We don't think you can get the same bang for the buck, the same kick, the same pollution prevention by operating under traditional end-of-the-pipe programs."

