

Original sponsor: Rules Committee

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

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

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

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

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Legislature
Program Category Affected: _____

Sponsor: House Rules

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

Requestor: House Finance Committee

Date of Request: 4/22/85

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL		0				
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REVENUE		0				
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0				
FEDERAL FUNDS		0				
OTHER		0				
TOTAL		0				

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

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

Prepared By: Al Adams, Chair
Division: House Finance

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

Approved by Commissioner: _____
Agency: _____

Date: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

7/1/84

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

KEY

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

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

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IN THE HOUSE

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and findings on the first day of the Second Session of the Fourteenth
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Fourteenth Legislature.

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL, ANCHORAGE TIMES,
JANUARY 28, 1985

Delaying tactics

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

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

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

Early breakup

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

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

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

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

matter.

No more talk is necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pay raise repeal needed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAIRBANKS
Daily News - Miner

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An Independent Newspaper



Established in 1903

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C. W. SNEDDEN
Board Chairman and Publisher

Editorials

Robert B. Atwood
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood
Assistant Publisher

William J. Hofer
General Manager

T.A. Durr
Managing Editor

Prudence in Juneau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALASKA FEVER



Editorial

MARCH 22, 1985
ANCHORAGE TIMES

Pensions at stake

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

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

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

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

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

the state's oil bonanza.

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

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

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

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

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

APRIL 15, 1985 ANCHORAGE TIMES

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

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

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

How to save a million

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

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

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

EACH OF THESE options is serious business.

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

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

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

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

What others say

From The Fairbanks News-Miner

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

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

From The Peninsula Clarion, Kenai

Mario Cuomo

By William A. Rua

4/15/85
Anchorage Times

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Benchley



Opinion

JUNEAU EMPIRE

WILLIAM S. MORRIS III
PUBLISHER

JEFFREY A. WILSON
GENERAL MANAGER

CARL SAMPSON
Managing Editor

THOMAS BLUMENSHINE
Production Manager

FRED HOWARD
Circulation Manager

ROBIN HERDMAN PAUL
Advertising Manager

DONNA GRUNOW
Office Manager

Stockman

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

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

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

"Can't anybody take a joke?"

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

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

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

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

Saving money everyone's job

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

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

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

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

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

Letters

Subsistence and wolf control

Dear Editor:

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

ials

Robert B. Atwood
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood
Assistant Publisher

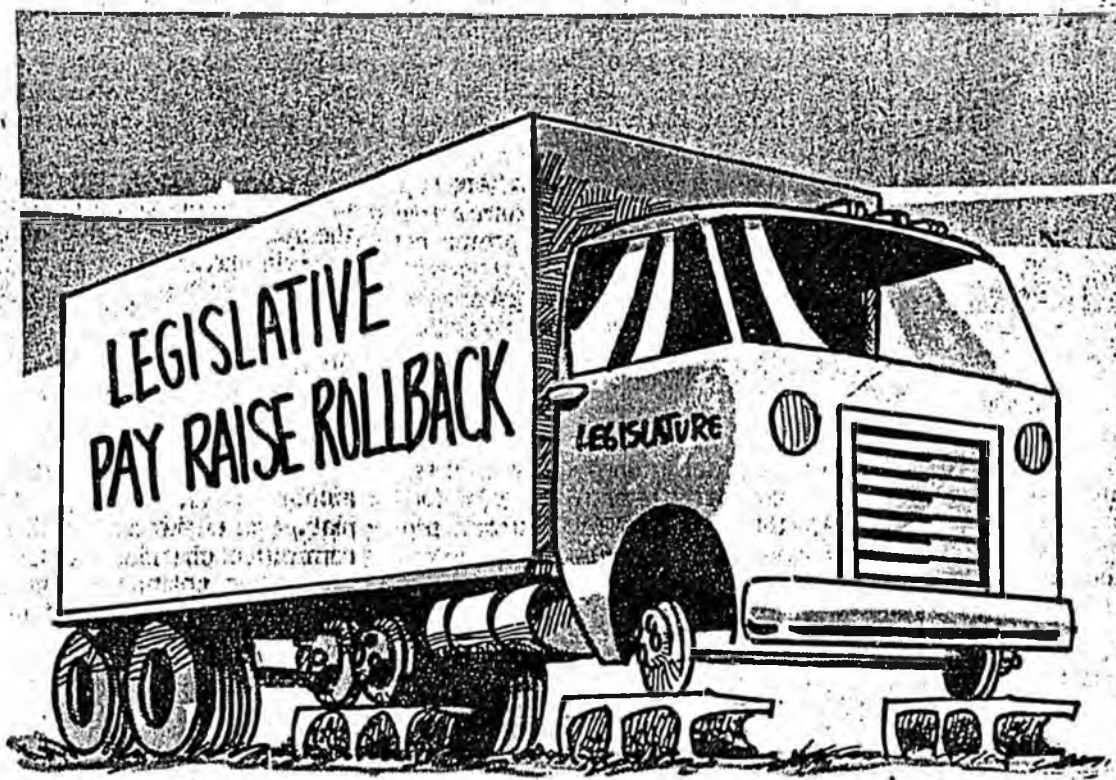
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Vice Presi

William J. Hofer
General Manager

T.A. Durr
Managing Editor

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ALASKA FEVER



JERRY FLU
THE ANCHORAGE TIMES 4-13

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POLITICS TODAY



A valuable catch for the Republicans

By Jack W. Germond and Jules Witcover

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

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

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

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

As a practical matter, however, Kirkpatrick's

TV: contrasts and causes

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OPINION

JUNEAU EMPIRE

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APRIL 12, 1985
JUNEAU EMPIRE

What others say

Legislative pay should be cut

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

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

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

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

Each of these options is serious business.

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

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Editorials

Robert B. Atwood
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ALASKA FE

Politicians' paychecks

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

And the same to legislators.

And to the lieutenant governor.

And to himself.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goodness. How inconvenient.

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

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

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

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

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

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



POLITICS TO

Reaga through

By Jack W



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

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

Lessons from the Vietnam conflict

By Don Graff

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

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

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS—Continued

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

LEGISLATURES

Table 21
STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS

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

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

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

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

Table 19
STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES

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

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

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

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

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

FISCAL DETAIL

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

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

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

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

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

7/1/84

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

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 28

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to establishing a Joint Special

6 Committee on Legislative Salaries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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