

**HB**

**260**



# Alaska State Legislature

**Chairman**  
State Affairs Committee

**Vice-Chairman**  
Economic Development, Trade & Tourism  
Committee

**Member**  
Judiciary Committee  
Joint Armed Services Committee

**Finance Subcommittees**  
Corrections  
Labor and Workforce Development  
Military and Veterans' Affairs  
Public Safety



*A Communication From*  
**REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN**  
**District 31 Anchorage**

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"Bob Lynn's Alaska Blog" RepBobLynnBlog.com

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## FAX

To: Legal Services

Fax #: 2029

From: Nancy Manly x2794  
Alaska State Capitol, room 104  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

# of Pages (including cover): 2

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Fax: 907-465-4316

Re: HB 260 - STATE OFFICERS COMPENSATION COMMISSION

1/19/08

HB 260 passed out of the House State Affairs committee this morning with one amendment.  
Please draft a final CS

Amendment #1 (Roses)  
25-LS0659 M.1 (see attached)

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE

Amendment # 1

To Bill Number HB 260

Sponsor RDSU'S

Date: 1-17-08 Logged By: Nm

**AMENDMENT**

25-LS0659.M.1

Bullard

1/17/08

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HB 260

BY REPRESENTATIVE ROSES

- 1 Page 3, line 18, following "not":
- 2 Insert ", in the four years preceeding that member's appointment,"



# Perspectives on Legislative Compensation

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Alaska House State Affairs  
Committee

January 17, 2008

Karl Kurtz



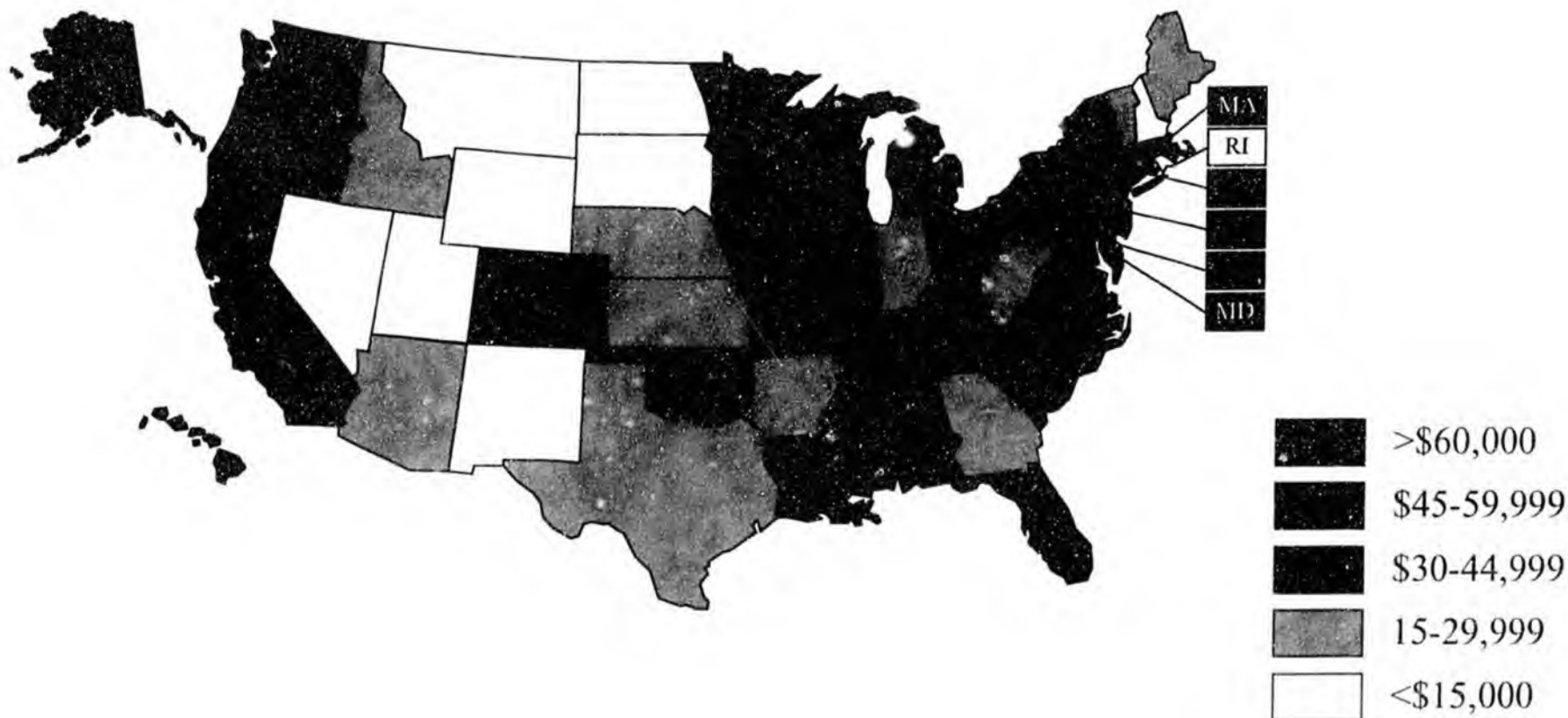
*Distributed by Rep. Logan*

# Estimating Compensation

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- What the IRS counts as compensation
    - Salary
    - Per diem—session and interim
    - Unvouchered expense payments
  - Excludes special leadership or committee chair compensation
-

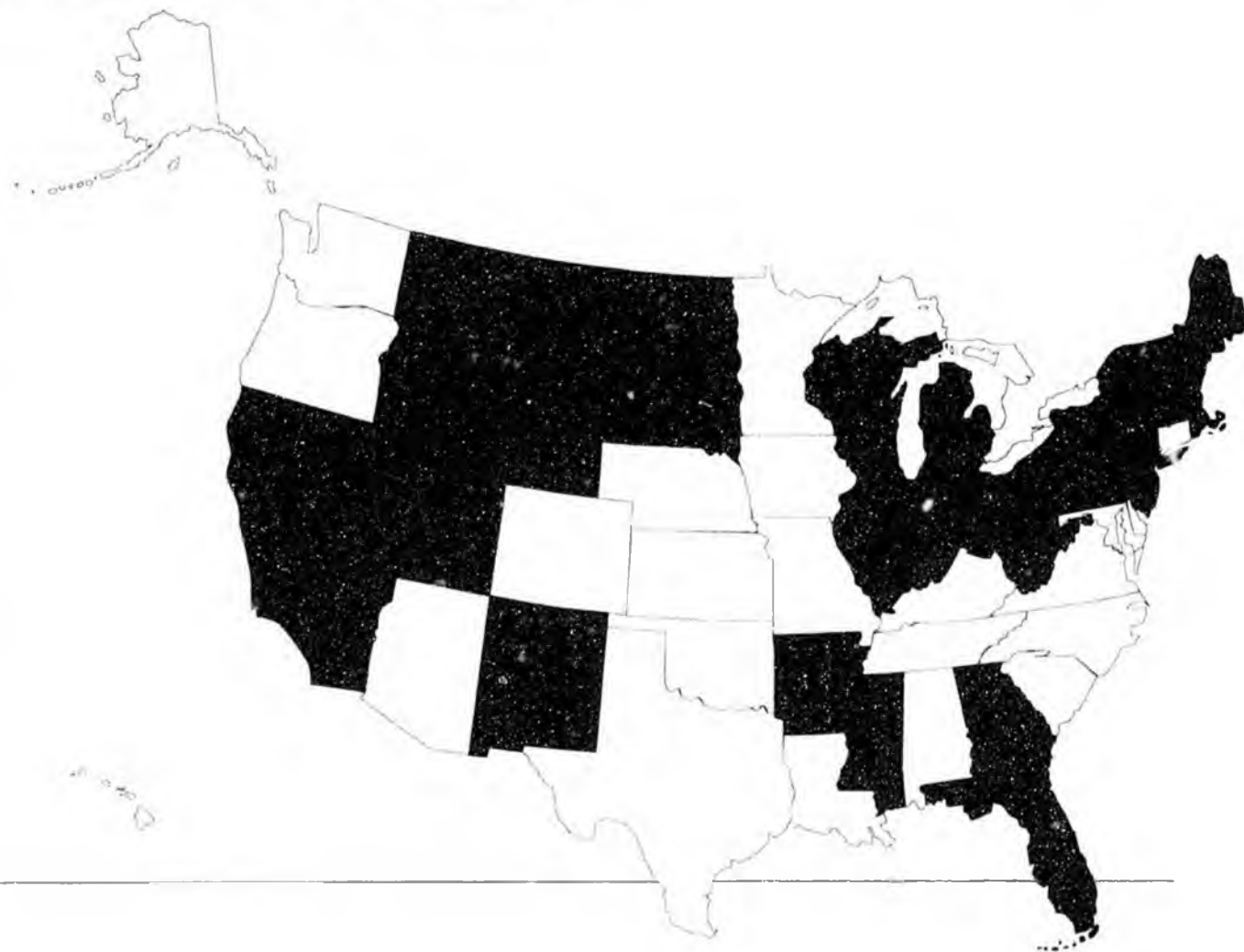
# Estimated Annual Compensation, 2007



# Red, White & Blue Legislatures

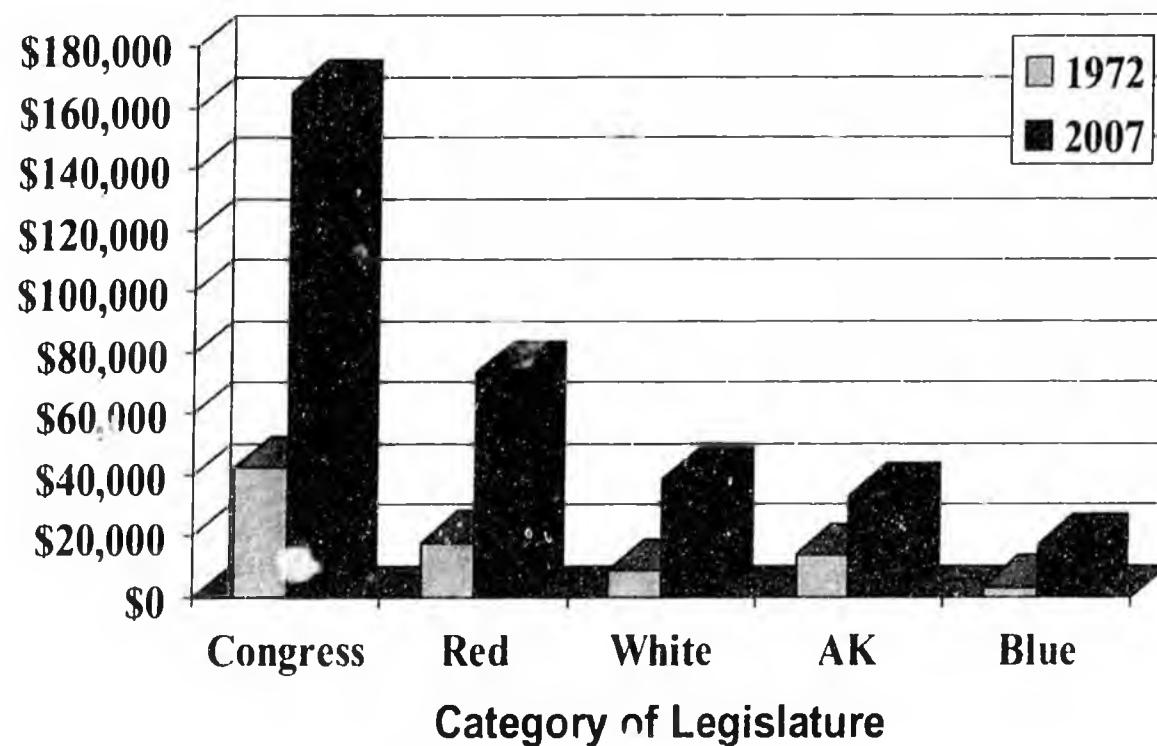
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- Red** Full-time, well paid, large staff
- White** Hybrid
- Blue** Part-time, low pay, small staff



# Compensation of Legislators

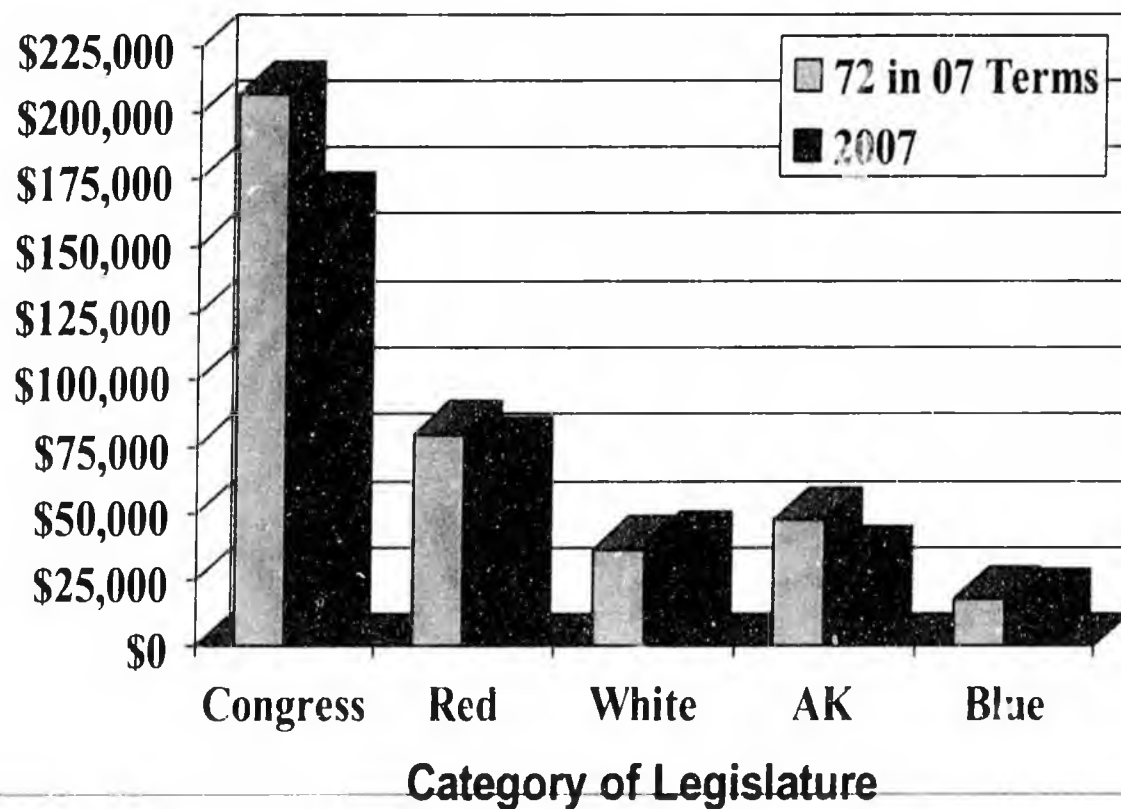
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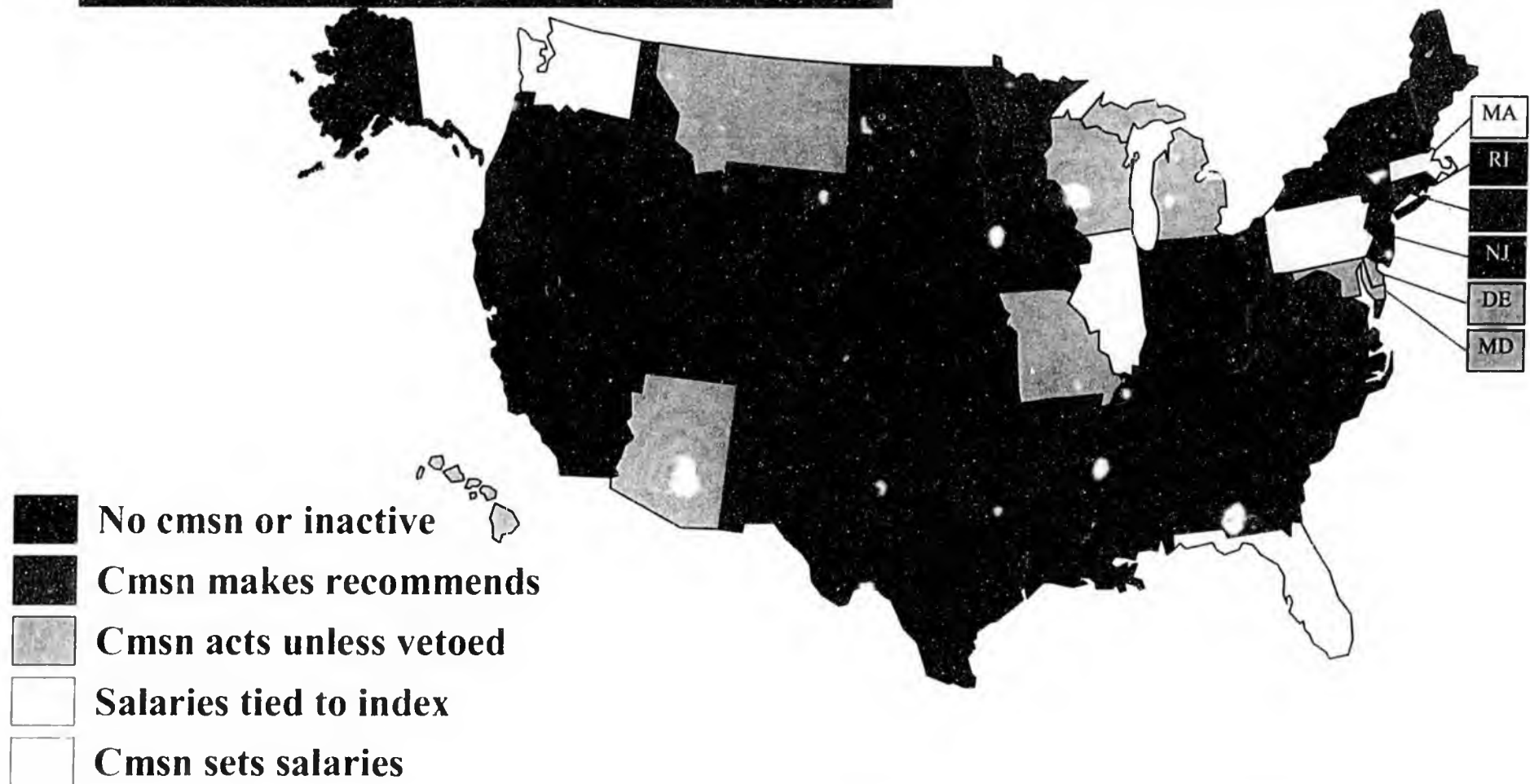
# Real Compensation

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Compensation in Constant Dollars



# Compensation Methods





# Alaska State Legislature

**Mike Doogan**  
Representative  
District 25, Anchorage

## SPONSOR STATEMENT

### HB 260

#### **An Act relating to the State Officers Compensation Commission**

Alaska's only real success in setting fair compensation for public officials came in 1977 and 1979, when the citizen members of the Alaska Salary Commission released reports on how, and how much, certain public officials should be paid.

There has been no impartial review of public officials' compensation since. A 1986 attempt to create a salary commission failed, because it was contingent on passage of a constitutional amendment that never passed. No subsequent attempt has gotten even that far, unless you count a 2006 executive decision that raised the salaries of commissioners.

Twenty eight years is a long time between salary reviews, and in the ensuing years a series of stop-gaps have grown up to meet immediate needs. House Bill 260 is an attempt to take a comprehensive look at the compensation the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, executive department heads, and legislators.

The bill creates a five-member commission appointed by the governor, with one of the members recommended by the presiding officer of each legislative house. The compensation commissioners serve without compensation and are staffed by the Department of Administration.

Under the bill, the commissioners would study state officers' compensation and submit a report at least every two years. The recommendations in the report will take effect unless specifically rejected by legislative action. Any increases in salary and benefits are subject to appropriation.

The unworkable provisions of the 1986 salary commission law, including the eternally delayed effective date, are repealed.

This is not an attempt to increase, reduce, or otherwise drive the direction of legislative and executive pay in Alaska. Significant trust is placed in this commission to come up with an equitable solution. But the problems with legislators establishing a compensation system that includes their own pay and benefits seem obvious – and unsolvable. It is the sponsor's view that the State Officers Compensation Commission is the best way to craft a viable long term solution.



# Alaska State Legislature

**Mike Doogan**  
Representative  
District 25, Anchorage

## SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

### HB 260

#### An Act relating to the State Officers Compensation Commission

- Section 1:** Changes the section describing legislative salaries, from a fixed \$2,001 to an amount determined by the commission.
- Section 2:** Changes legislative moving and per diem from a mandatory to an optional payment. Legislative council policy for these items shall be adopted in accordance with commission recommendations.
- Section 3:** Changes the pay of the governor from a fixed amount to an amount determined by the commission.
- Section 4:** Changes the pay of the lieutenant governor from a fixed amount to an amount determined by the commission.
- Section 5:** Changes the pay of department heads from a limited range of options based on the salary schedule, to an amount determined by the commission.
- Section 6:** Establishes a State Officers Compensation Commission in AS 39.23.
- .500 Commission has five members, state residents, appointed by the governor without confirmation. One member appointed from a list of two or more candidates selected by Senate President, one member appointed from a list of two or more candidates selected by Speaker of the House. Members serve staggered four year terms, two term limit, chair selected by members. Commission established in the Department of Administration.
  - .510 Members may not be state employees or serve on any other board or commission. Members may not have served in an office for which the commission makes a compensation recommendation.
  - .520 Members serve without compensation but may receive travel and per diem.

- .530** Commissioner of Administration shall serve as ex-officio secretary of the commission, and provide staff and administrative services as necessary.
- .540** Commission shall review the salaries, benefits, and allowances of legislators, the governor, lieutenant governor, and commissioners and prepare a report of their findings at least every two years. They may request reports and other information from state departments. Commission prepares findings by November 15, give public notice, and solicit public comments. Commission provides a final report and recommendations by the 10th day of a legislative session. Unless disapproved by law within 60 days, the recommendations take effect at the beginning of the next session (for legislators), or at the beginning of the next fiscal year (for executive branch employees). There is no partial approval, either the entire set of recommendations is accepted, or none. A commissioner who disagrees with the majority may attach written objections to the report and recommendations. Recommendations that increase pay are not effective unless all increases are fully funded by appropriations.
- .545** Recommendations may not reduce the salary or benefits of a governor, lieutenant governor, or department head who took office before the effective date of the recommendations.
- .550** Recommendations are filed with the lieutenant governor. Once effective, the commission shall certify them.
- .560** Legislative policy, that the commission shall recommend an equitable compensation package for legislators.
- .600** Definition, "commission" means "State Officers Compensation Commission."

- Section 7:** Repeals AS 39.23.200-400, the 1986 compensation commission law that was never implemented due to a delayed effective date clause.
- Section 8:** Repeals uncodified portions of the 1986 compensation commission law related to procedure, timing, and effects of commission reports.
- Section 9:** Uncodified section concerning staggered terms of initial appointments and procedure for calling the commission's first meeting.
- Section 10:** Uncodified section making Sections 1 through 5 conditional on the receipt, acceptance, and funding of the recommendations described in Section 6.

**Section 11:** Repeals uncodified portions of the 1986 compensation commission law concerning the delayed effective date contingent on a constitutional amendment.

**Section 12:** Effective date of Sections 1 through 5 is the same as the effective date of the appropriation that would follow acceptance of recommendations.

**Section 13:** Immediate effective date for the rest of bill.

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB260  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Identifier (file name): HB260-DOA-DOP-1-11-08 Dept. Affected: Administration  
 Title: State Officer Compensation Commission RDU: Central Administrative Services  
 Component: Personnel  
 Sponsor: Representative Doogan  
 Requester: (H)State Affairs Component Number: 56

(Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>								
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>								
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FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
1002 Federal Receipts		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF		7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
1005 GF/Program Receipts		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Interagency Receipts		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)  
 This fiscal note assumes two meetings per year and includes associated travel and supply expenses.

Prepared by: Nicki Neal, Director  
 Division: Division of Personnel  
 Approved by: Kevin Brooks, Deputy Commissioner  
Department of Administration

Phone 907-465-4429  
 Date/Time 1/11/08 12:00 AM  
 Date 1/11/2008



## Legislator Compensation 2007

Updated March 2007

State	Salary	Per Diem
Alabama	\$10/day (C)	\$2,280/month plus \$50/day for three days during each week that the legislature actually meets during any session (U).
Alaska	\$24,012/year	\$163 or \$218 /day (depending on the time of year) tied to federal rate. Legislators who reside in the Capitol area receive 75% of the federal rate.
Arizona	\$24,000/year	\$35/day for the first 120 days of regular session and special session. \$10/day thereafter. Members residing outside Maricopa County receive an additional \$25/day for the first 120 days of regular session and special session. An additional \$10/day thereafter (V). Set by statute.
Arkansas	\$14,765/year	\$130/day (V) plus mileage tied to federal rate.
California	\$113,098/year	\$162/day for each day they are in session.
Colorado	\$30,000/year	\$45/day for members living in the Denver metro area. \$99/day for members living outside Denver (V).
Connecticut	\$28,000/year	No per diem is paid.
Delaware	\$42,000/year	No per diem is paid.
Florida	\$30,996/year	\$126/day (V) tied to federal rate. Based on the number of days in session. Travel vouchers are filed substantiate.
Georgia	\$17,342/year	\$173/day (U) set by the Legislative Services Committee.
Hawaii	\$35,900/year	\$120/day for members living outside Oahu. \$10/day for members living on Oahu (V). Set by the legislature.
Idaho	\$16,116/year	\$122/day for members establishing second residence in Boise. \$49/day if no second residence is established and up to \$25/day travel (V) set by Compensation Commission.
Illinois	\$57,619/year	\$125/per session day.
Indiana	\$11,600/year	\$137/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Iowa	\$25,000/year	\$118/day (U). \$88.50/day for Polk County legislators (U) Set by the legislature to coincide with federal rate. State mileage rates apply.
Kansas	\$84.80/day (C)	\$99/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Kentucky	\$180.54/day (C)	\$108.90/day (U) tied to federal rate (110% Federal per diem rate).
Louisiana	\$16,800/year	\$138/day (U) tied to federal rate (26 U.S.C. Section 162(h)(1)(B)(II))
Maine	\$12,713/year	\$38/day housing, or mileage and tolls in lieu of housing (at rate of \$0.36/mile up to \$38/day) plus \$32/day for meals. Per diem limits are set by statute.
Maryland	\$43,500/year	Lodging \$116/day. Meals \$4 day maximum.
Massachusetts	\$58,237.5/year	From \$10/day-\$100/day, depending on distance from State House (V) set by the legislature.
Michigan	\$79,650/year	\$12,000 yearly expense allowance for session and interim (V) set by compensation commission.
Minnesota	\$31,140.90/year	Senators receive \$96/day and Representatives receive \$77/legislative day (U) set by the legislature.
Mississippi	\$10,000/year	\$91/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Missouri	\$31,351/year	\$79.20/day (U) tied to federal rate. Verification of per diem is by roll call.
Montana	\$82.67/day (L)	\$98.75/day (U)
Nebraska	\$12,000/year	\$99/day outside 50-mile radius from Capitol. \$39/day if member resides within 50 miles of Capitol (V) tied to federal rate.
Nevada	\$137.90/day	Federal rate for Capitol area (U). Legislators who live more than 50 miles from the capitol, if require lodging, will be paid HUD single-room rate for Carson City area for each month of session.

## 2007 Legislator Compensation

Page 2 of 2

New Hampshire	\$200/two-year term	No per diem is paid.
New Jersey	\$49,000/year	No per diem is paid.
New Mexico	None	\$142/day (V) tied to federal rate and the constitution.
New York	\$79,500/year	Varies (V) tied to federal rate.
North Carolina	\$13,951/year	\$104/day (U) set by statute. \$559.00/month expense allowance.
North Dakota	\$125/day (session) (C)	Lodging reimbursement up to \$900/month (V).
Ohio	\$58,933.56/year	No per diem is paid.
Oklahoma	\$38,400/year	\$122/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Oregon	\$18,408/yr	\$99/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Pennsylvania	\$73,613/year	\$129/day (V) tied to federal rate. Legislators can receive actual expenses or per diem.
Rhode Island	\$13,089.44/year	No per diem is paid.
South Carolina	\$10,400/year	\$119/day for meals and housing for each session day and committee meeting tied to federal rate.
South Dakota	\$12,000/two year term	\$110/legislative day (U) set by the legislature.
Tennessee	\$18,123/year	\$153/legislative day (U) tied to federal rate.
Texas	\$7,200/year	\$139/day (U) set by Ethics Commission.
Utah	\$130/day (C)	\$90/day (U) lodging for each calendar day. Tied to federal rate. \$54/day meals (U).
Vermont	\$600.78/week (session)	Federal per diem rate for Montpelier is \$88/day for lodging and \$51/day for meals for non-commuters. Commuters receive \$51/day for meals plus mileage.
Virginia	\$18,000/year (Senate) \$17,640/year (House)	House \$135/day (U) tied to federal rate. Senate \$140/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Washington	\$36,311/year	\$90/day
West Virginia	\$15,000/year	\$115/day during session (U) set by compensation commission.
Wisconsin	\$47,413/year	\$88/day maximum (U) set by compensation commission (90% of federal rate).
Wyoming	\$150/day (L)	\$85/day(V) Includes travel days for those outside of Cheyenne.

L = Legislative day

C = Calendar day

(V) Vouchered (U) Unvouchered

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# Washington Citizens' Commission On Salaries for Elected Officials

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*Compensation History  
in Washington State*

The Commission adopted the 2007-08 Salary Schedule. It is listed in [Salary Information](#) or you can click [here](#).

Associated Press reporter Dave Ammons interviews Carol Sayer, Director, Ron Hopkins, Chair, and Alan Doman, Vice-Chair. Visit the [TVW](#) website or click [here](#) to watch the interview.

Please click here to see a [quick overview of the Commission](#).



## Welcome to the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials

Statute requires that we base the salaries of the elected officials in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of state government on realistic standards and pay them according to the duties of their offices. We set the salaries of:

- The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Public Lands, and the Insurance Commissioner
- Members of the Legislature
- Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals and Superior and District courts

### Mission and Mandate from the Public

*To attract citizens of the highest quality to public service by basing the salaries of the state's elected officials on realistic standards and paying them according to the duties of their office.*



**We evaluate the position - Voters evaluate the performance.**

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Please join our [ListServ](#) to be added to our e-mail list.

The January 9-10 and May 15, 2007, meetings were televised by [TVW](#), please check your local listings. Click [here](#) to view the meeting minutes.

Map of the [Capitol Campus](#)

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### Survey Question

Did you find the information you were looking for on our website?

- Yes
- No (Please e-mail [wright@salaries.wa.gov](mailto:wright@salaries.wa.gov) and tell us what you were looking for.)
- I was just browsing.





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Salary Setting Process

**About Us**

Salary Setting Authority

Legal Authority

Please click here to see a [quick overview of the Commission.](#)



The Commission was created by House Joint Resolution 49, an amendment to the state Constitution, that authorized creation of an independent, citizen commission to set the salaries of the state's elected officials. That constitutional amendment was passed by the voters on November 4, 1986.

Prior to the passage of the constitutional amendment, the 1986 Legislature passed a bill (ESHB 1331) to establish the Commission contingent upon passage of the constitutional amendment. That bill also defined how the salary setting work is to be accomplished. The purpose for creating the Commission was to establish proper salaries for the state's elected officials and to remove political considerations from the process.

The first rotation of commissioners were appointed in February 1987 and began the work of setting the elected officials' salaries the same month. The Commission is responsible for setting the salaries of the the elected officials in the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Branches of state government including:

- Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Public Lands, and the Insurance Commissioner.
- Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals, Superior Courts, and District Courts.
- Members of the Legislature

In total, the Commission sets the salaries of 479 elected state officials; the majority are positions in the Judiciary.

Please click on the subjects below for additional information about us.

Salary Setting Process – How the salary setting process works.

Salary Setting Authority – The Commission's salary setting authority.

Legal Authority – A list of the constitutional and statutory authority references that authorize the Commission's work.

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[How and Why the Commission Was Created](#)

[Salary Setting Process](#)

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## How the Salary Setting Process Works

The Commission conducts its salary setting business every two years from January through May of the odd-numbered year. All Commission meetings are conducted in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act and are open to the public.

In the fall, prior to each salary setting session, the Commission meets to adopt its upcoming public meeting schedule. At that time, it also addresses organizational matters for the upcoming salary setting session.

Statute sets out the following process:

- The first step is to adopt a "proposed" two-year salary schedule. The "proposal" is then placed "on the table" for public input and comment. The proposed salary schedule is adopted at a public meeting in January.
- Public hearings are then held to provide citizens an opportunity to present testimony and comment on the proposal. These hearings are held in cities around the state to provide maximum citizen access to the decision-making process. State law requires the Commission to hold no fewer than four public hearings. Individuals that are not able to attend a meeting or hearing are encouraged to send their comments via phone, fax, mail, or email. **The Commission is very interested in hearing from you.** Click [here](#) for information on how to send your comments to the Commission.
- At the last public hearing held in May, a final two-year salary schedule must be adopted. It may or may not be the same as the proposal adopted in January.
- That salary schedule has to be filed with the Secretary of State no later than the first Monday in June.
- The salary schedule automatically becomes law 90 days after filing with the Secretary of State unless a voter referendum petition is filed. Click on [Salary Schedule](#) to view the current salary schedule for the elected officials.

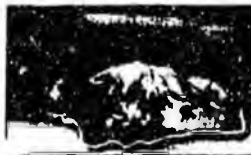
Neither the Governor, the Legislature, nor the Commission itself has the authority to change or amend the salary schedule after it has been legally adopted, filed with the Secretary of State within the prescribed period of time, and the 90 day referendum period has elapsed.

The 2007 Commission will begin its salary setting work in January 2007 and adopt a salary schedule for the state's elected officials that will take effect on September 1, 2007 and September 1, 2008.

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## The Commission's Salary Setting Authority

There have been misconceptions and misunderstandings about the Commission's authority with respect to the people's mandate to set the salaries of the state's elected officials. The law directs the Commission to base salaries on realistic standards in order to pay the elected officials according to the duties of their office and to attract citizens of the highest quality to public service.

### Quick Links

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In setting the salaries of the elected officials, the Commission may:

- Make salary adjustments to individual positions or to a group of positions such as the judges. These adjustments often are for equity or alignment purposes. For example, the 2003 Commission adjusted the salary of the Secretary of State and the Insurance Commissioner to reflect additional duties and to bring them into alignment with the positions of Treasurer and Auditor. The 2005 Commission granted an additional 1% increase in 2005 and 2006 to the position of legislator to bring them closer into alignment with positions in the state's Exempt Management Service. The 2005 Commission also granted an additional 1% increase in 2005 and 2006 to positions in the Judiciary to begin to bring them into alignment with the Federal bench.
- Grant an across the board adjustment such as a general wage adjustment (GWA) or make a flat dollar adjustment to individual positions, a group or groups of positions, or to all positions. The 2005 Commission granted a 2% GWA for all positions in the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches for 2005 and 2006. The 2001 Commission granted a \$5,000 increase in base salary to all members of the Judicial branch to send a message that the work of judges is important and to help reduce the number of good judges that were leaving the bench to work in private mediation and arbitration firms.
- Make no change -- retain current salary levels. The 2003 Commission adopted a small increase for 2003 but made no increase for 2004.

The Constitution expressly prohibits decreasing the salaries of the state's elected officials during their current term of office.

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## Constitutional and Statutory Legal Authority

### Article 28 of the Constitution

Salaries for members of the legislature, elected officials of the executive branch of state government, and judges of the state's supreme court, court of appeals, superior courts, and district courts shall be fixed by an independent commission created and directed by law to that purpose.

### RCW 43.03.300

...declares it to be the policy of this state to base salaries of elected state officials on realistic standards in order that such officials may be paid according to the duties of their offices and so that citizens of the highest quality may be attracted to public service.

### RCW 43.03.305

There is created a commission to be known as the Washington citizens commission on salaries for elected officials, to consist of 16 members...

### RCW 43.03.310

...commission... shall study the relationship of salaries to the duties of members of the legislature, all elected officials of the executive branch of state government, and all judges of the supreme court, court of appeals, superior courts, and district courts, and shall fix the salary for each respective position.

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## Commissioners

The Commission consists of 16 unpaid, citizen members selected by two methods:

Nine members are randomly selected by the Secretary of State from the rolls of registered voters, one from each Congressional District.

Seven members are selected jointly by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; one each from private institutions of higher education, business, professional personnel management, the law, and organized labor. Two members are recommended to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker, one by the chair of the Washington State Personnel Resources Board and the other by the presidents of the state's four-year institutions of higher education.

The Secretary of State and the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate send the names of the 16 individuals to the Governor for formal appointment to a four-year term that begins on July 1 and ends on June 30.

Please click on the subjects below for additional commissioner information.

[Appointment Terms](#) --The current commissioners, their terms, and the area from which they have been selected.

[Appointment Criteria](#)

[Current Members](#)

[Commissioner and Staff Biographies](#) -- Get to know the Commissioners and Commission staff.

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Back: Teri Wright (staff), Don Boggs, Scott Baxter, Dirk Muyskens, Jim Clark, Brian Sadden, Katherine Wade-Easley  
Front: William Denton Hornbeck, Alan Doman (Vice-Chair), John McCallum, Linda Lopez, David Irwin, Carol Sayer (staff), Janet Hays, Dale Carlisle

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# Washington Citizens' Commission On Salaries for Elected Officials

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## Salary Information

**We evaluate the position - Voters evaluate the performance.**

### 2007-08 Salary Schedule

Position	Salary Effective 9/1/2007	Salary Effective 9/1/2008
<b>Executive Branch</b>		
Governor	163,618	166,891
Lieutenant Governor	92,106	93,948
Secretary of State	114,657	116,950
Treasurer	114,657	116,950
Auditor	114,657	116,950
Attorney General	148,744	151,718
Insurance Commissioner	114,657	116,950
Supt. of Public Instruction	119,234	121,618
Commissioner of Public Lands	119,234	121,618
<b>Judicial Branch</b>		
Supreme Court Justices	155,557	164,221
Court of Appeals Judges	148,080	156,328
Superior Court Judges	140,979	148,832
District Court Judges	134,233	141,710
<b>Legislative Branch</b>		
Legislator	41,280	42,106
Speaker of the House	49,280	50,106
Senate Majority Leader	49,280	50,106
House Minority Leader	45,280	46,106
Senate Minority Leader	45,280	46,106

*The salary schedule was adopted at a public meeting on May 15, 2007.*

**Quick Links**

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[Department of Personnel](#) - for information about state employees.

### Components of the Salary Schedule

**All Positions**

- A 3.2% general wage adjustment (GWA) effective September 1, 2007 and 2.0% effective September 1, 2008 for all positions. [This is the same increase state employees will receive.]

**Executive Branch**

- Adjust the salary of the Lieutenant Governor to \$85,000 effective September 1, 2007. This is a catch-up increase to correct a long-time salary inequity.
- 5.0% catch-up adjustment to the positions of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, and Insurance Commissioner effective September 1, 2007. This adjustment brings the salaries of these positions into better alignment with those of the appointed state agency heads.
- 7.0% catch-up adjustment to the positions of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Public Lands effective September 1, 2007. This adjustment brings these salaries into better alignment with those of the appointed state agency heads.

**Judicial Branch**

- 3.5% catch-up adjustment to the salary of all judges effective September 1, 2007 and 3.5% effective September 1, 2008 to continue to bring these positions into alignment with the federal bench.

**Legislative Branch**

- Adjust the base salary of the position of legislator to \$40,000 effective September 1, 2007. This is an equity increase. [Legislator pay is calculated at 70% of a full-time job.]
- Retain the existing leadership stipend of \$8,000 for the positions of Speaker of the House and Senate Majority Leader and \$4,000 for the positions of House and Senate Minority Leaders.
- The Commission may contract with a consultant to perform a Willis Point Factor Evaluation on legislative leadership positions to analyze and define the duties of those positions in the House and Senate and make recommendations for a legislative leadership stipend structure, including a relative stipend pay schedule. The study, if done, would include all positions categorized as leadership including but not limited to: presiding officers, majority and minority leaders, caucus chairs, floor leaders, whips, and standing committee chairs. [The study would be completed prior to the 2009 salary setting session.]

**Definitions:**

**General Wage Adjustment (GWA)** -- Across-the-board salary adjustment; generally granted as a percentage of increase. Cost-of-living or other economic indicators may be factors in determining a GWA.

**Equity Adjustment** -- Made to align a position with an appropriate similar position or positions or to recognize increased job responsibilities.

**Catch-Up Increase** -- To close a gap between the position under consideration and a similar or benchmark position or positions.

**Keep-Up Increase** -- To maintain parity with a similar or benchmark position or positions.

We welcome your comments on the proposal. [Click here](#) for contact information.

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## Alaska State Legislature

**Mike Doogan**

Representative  
District 25, Anchorage

### Alaska Legislators' Compensation

The following information is submitted at the request of the House State Affairs Committee.

#### Salary

Currently, Alaska legislators' salaries are set at \$2,001 per month, or \$24,012 per year. This salary figure, found in AS 24.10.100, was established by the 19<sup>th</sup> legislature in 1996. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate earn an additional \$500 a year in salary. Legislators' salaries are subject to withholdings and income tax.

#### Per Diem

Alaska legislators earn two types of per diem.

The first type is "session per diem," for expenses incurred in Juneau during regular and special legislative sessions. It is tied to a per diem rate calculated for the city of Juneau by the federal government. Currently, that figure is \$163 per day during winter months, and \$218 a day during summer months. Legislators representing Juneau receive three quarters of the session per diem amount, or \$122.25 per day in winter months and \$163.50 in summer months. For non-Juneau legislators, session per diem is not subject to withholdings or income tax. Juneau legislators' session per diem is subject to withholdings and income tax.

The second type is "long term per diem." It is compensation for individual days of service during the interim period. The rate is \$150 per day for all legislators. It is subject to federal withholdings and income tax. A legislator must submit a claim for each day of long term per diem. Consequently, not all legislators receive the same amount of long term per diem on an annual basis.

#### 2006 Alaska Legislators' Compensation

	Session Per Diem	Long Term Per Diem	Salary	Total Compensation
Mean	\$30,918	\$9,608	\$24,029	\$64,554
Median	\$31,468	\$10,275	\$24,012	\$65,414

Sources: 2006 Alaska Legislature Salary & Business Expense Report; Alaska Statutes; Legislative Affairs Agency



## Alaska State Legislature

**Mike Doogan**

Representative  
District 25, Anchorage

### States with compensation commissions

This table contains a list of the other 20 states which possess compensation commissions. It also states whether the compensation commission is established in the state's statutes or constitution, and offers a brief explanation of how the commission works.

State	Statute or Constitution?	How does it work?
Alaska	Statute	Never implemented. Required passage of a constitutional amendment that was never ratified.
Arizona	Constitution	Commission recommendations are put on the ballot for a vote of the people.
California	Constitution	Decision of commission binding; has the effect of law.
Connecticut	Statute	The General Assembly takes independent action pursuant to recommendations of a Compensation Commission.
Delaware	Statute	Are implemented automatically if not rejected by resolution.
Hawaii	Constitution	Commission recommendations take effect unless rejected by concurrent resolution or the governor. Any change in salary that becomes effective does not apply to the legislature to which the recommendation was submitted.
Idaho	Statute	Information not available.
Illinois	Statute	Tied to employment cost index, wages and salaries for state and local government workers.
Kentucky	Statute	The Kentucky committee has not met since 1995. The most recent pay raise was initiated and passed by the General Assembly.

State	Statute or Constitution?	How does it work?
Maine	Constitution	Presented to the Legislature in the form of legislation, the legislature must enact and the Governor must sign into law.
Maryland	Constitution	Commission meets before each four-year term of office and presents recommendations to the General Assembly for action. Recommendations may be reduced or rejected.
Michigan	Constitution	If resolution is offered, it is put to legislative vote; if legislature does not vote recommendations down, the new salaries take effect 1/1 of the new year.
Minnesota	Statute	By May 1 in odd numbered years the Council submits salary recommendations to the presiding officers.
Missouri	Constitution	Recommendations are adjusted by legislature or governor if necessary.
New Jersey	Constitution	Information not available.
North Dakota	Statute	Information not available.
Oklahoma	Statute	Information not available.
Oregon	Statute	Nonbinding recommendation to the legislature.
Utah	Statute	Information not available.
Washington	Constitution	Salary commission sets salaries of legislature and other state officials based on market study and input from citizens.
West Virginia	Statute	Submits by resolution and must be concurred by at least four members of the commission. The Legislature must enact the resolution into law and may reduce, but shall not increase, any item established in such resolution.

*Source: National Conference of State Legislatures*

ALASKA HISTORICAL LIBRARY

ALASKA SALARY COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT

COMMISSION MEMBERS:  
KATHLEEN DIEBELS, CHAIRMAN  
KIM ELTON  
CONNEL MURRAY  
ROBERT HEATH

January 18, 1977

The Honorable John Rader  
President of the Senate of the State of Alaska

The Honorable Hugh Malone  
Speaker of the House of the State of Alaska

In accordance with AS 39.23, the Alaska Salary Commission is submitting this report to you. Copies may be obtained from the Division of Personnel and Labor Relations, Department of Administration.

Sincerely,



Kathleen (Kay) Diebels  
Chairman  
Alaska Salary Commission

KD/kpk

## Purpose of Establishment of Salary Commission

The written policy as expressed in House and Senate committee substitute for Senate Bill #499, "An Act relating to compensation, benefits and classifications of public officers and employees; creating the Alaska Salary Commission; and providing for an effective date" states that the commission is to determine salary and retirement benefits for public officers based upon equitable relationships being maintained among the various positions.

The commission believes that the purpose for this policy is, in general, to remove establishment of salaries from the political arena and therefore to divorce it from one area of potential public criticism. More than two dozen other states have established such commissions, although the powers vested in them vary greatly from state to state. Further, establishment of the salary commission permits setting of salary and other compensation schedules without exposing the system to charges of potential manipulation. If legislative pay were pegged to the salary of a district court judge, for example, and the legislature itself were given the responsibility and/or the authority for establishing the pay scale for district judges, the potential conflict of interest becomes apparent.

## FOREWORD

The Commission first met on September 21, 1976, at which time it was apparent its report would need to be completed under severe time constraints. The Act establishing the Salary Commission called for submission of a preliminary report by November 15, and the necessity for soliciting public comments prior to submission of final recommendations within 10 days of the opening of the 1977 legislature.

Although AS 39.23 specified that the Commission members were to be appointed by July 25, actual appointment did not take place until the final week in August.

As provided in AS 39.23, the Division of Personnel and Labor Relations, Department of Administration, provided staff support, and the commission wishes to thank those men and women for their support. Also, as provided by the enabling legislation, the Commissioner of Administration did provide the commission with an initial recommendation regarding compensation and retirement benefits.

During its organizational meeting, the Commission immediately established:

1. an overall plan for achieving its objective;
2. a timetable consistent with provisions of the Act;
3. staff liaison and support personnel and facilities;
4. a method of gathering data necessary to meet commission requirements;
5. meeting dates and public hearing dates.

Again as provided by the AS 39.23, the commission called upon various state agencies for information, and the information was provided in a prompt manner. The Salary Commission, therefore, wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance of numerous individuals and divisions within state government.

Resource materials utilized in arriving at this final recommendation include Department of Labor Cost of Living Statistics, comparative data from "The Book of the States," comparative data from the Council of State Governments, statistical data from the Department of Administration, and comparative data from the "1975 Citizens' Conference on State Legislators." The "Survey of Salaries and Benefits" compiled and published in December, 1975, by the Division of Personnel and Labor Relations also provided valuable aid for the commission.

During the approximately four months between the commission's initial appointment and submission of this report, the commission met a total of 15 days and conducted public hearings in Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau. One of the hearings was conducted on television to permit maximum public participation.

We have sometimes been asked why, following results of the August 1976 referendum, we were recommending any raises for public officials at all. The results of the referendum only let the commission know that voters were opposed to at least some part of the total package of raises and retirement enacted by the legislators in 1975, and we had to assume voters were not necessarily opposed to the entire package or to more modest increases. Considering the length of time since raises were originally voted on, inflation since 1975, modest recommended increases by the commission in most categories, our charge of recognizing parity, public comment at open hearings, salaries in government in other states, salaries in private sector vs. public sector, etc., we think we are acceding to the wishes of the voters, offering increases that are reasonable and acceptable.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

1) GOVERNOR

The Salary Commission recommends:

- A) A salary of \$52,992 annually for the Governor of Alaska.
- B) The Governor remain in the Public Employees Retirement System.

2) LT. GOVERNOR

The Salary Commission recommends:

- A) A salary of \$47,304 annually for the Lt. Governor of Alaska.
- B) The Lt. Governor remain in the Public Employees Retirement System.

3) DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONERS

The Salary Commission recommends:

- A) A salary of \$47,304 annually for Department Commissioners.
- B) The department commissioners remain in the Public Employees Retirement System.
- C) Longevity pay increases at the discretion of the Governor equal to 3.75 per cent of the annual salary for each two years of continuous service with service accrual beginning January 1, 1977.

4) DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

The Salary Commission recommends:

- A) No change in the annual salary of \$42,372 for beginning Deputy Department Commissioners.
- B) The deputy commissioners remain in the Public Employees Retirement System.
- C) Longevity pay increases at the discretion of the Department Commissioner of 3.75 per cent of the annual salary for each two years of continuous service with service accrual to commence from the date of last step increase or upon date of hire following acceptance of these recommendations.

5) DIRECTORS

The Salary Commission recommends:

- A) No change in the salary level of directors. We do, however, recommend a change in administrative rules establishing the salary entry level of new directors be in the 'A' step of the salary range at which they are hired. We recognize that promotions from Deputy

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Director to Director may sometimes necessitate that those receiving the promotion move into a step other than 'A' in order to be assured a salary increase. In such cases, that person receiving the promotion should enter at the lowest step necessary to insure a salary increase. We recognize some directors are now covered by a negotiated agreement and our recommendations will not apply to them until that agreement expires.

B) Salary progression follow the steps outlined in the State salary schedule as outlined in AS 39.27.011.

C) Directors remain in the Public Employees Retirement System.

6) ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The Salary Commission recommends:

A) That members of the commission be paid \$39,372 annually.

B) The chairman of the commission be paid an additional \$500 annually, prorated as part of the regular salary.

C) Alaska Public Utilities Commission members remain in the Public Employees Retirement System.

D) Longevity pay increases at the discretion of the Governor of 3.75 per cent of the annual salary for each two years of service be given with service accrual beginning January 1, 1977.

7) ALASKA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

The Salary Commission recommends:

A) Members of the commission be paid \$39,372 annually.

B) The chairman of the commission be paid an additional \$500 annually, prorated as part of the regular salary.

C) Alaska Transportation Commission members remain in the Public Employees Retirement System.

D) Longevity pay increases at the discretion of the Governor equal to 3.75 per cent of the annual salary for each two years of service be given with service accrual beginning January 1, 1977.

8) ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

The Salary Commission recommends:

A) A salary of \$39,372 annually for members of the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

B) The chairman of the commission be paid an additional \$500 annually, prorated as part of the regular salary.

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C) Commissioners remain in Public Employees Retirement System.

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D) Longevity pay increases at the discretion of the Governor equal to 3.75 per cent of the annual salary for each two years of service be given with service accrual beginning January 1, 1977.

9) ALASKA PIPELINE COMMISSION

The Salary Commission recommends:

A) A salary of \$39,372 annually for members of the Pipeline Commission.

B) The chairman of the commission be paid an additional \$500 annually, prorated as part of the regular salary.

● C) Commissioners remain in Public Employees Retirement System.

D) Longevity pay increases at the discretion of the Governor equal to 3.75 per cent of the annual salary for each two years of service be given with service accrual beginning January 1, 1977.

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10) SUPREME COURT JUDGES

The Salary Commission recommends:

A) No change in the \$52,992 annual salary of Supreme Court Judges.

B) No change in the retirement benefits now applicable to incumbent Supreme Court Judges.

C) All incumbent judges begin contributing at the rate of 2.5% to the Judicial Retirement System in 1979 and 1980. The step raises we expect to recommend will cover this withholding so that there is no question of their compensation being diminished.

D) All judges appointed after January 1, 1977, become members of the Judicial Retirement System with contribution rate of 7.5%.

11) SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

The Salary Commission recommends:

A) No change in the \$48,576 annual salary of the Superior Court Judges

B) No change in the Retirement benefits now applicable to incumbent Superior Court Judges.

C) All incumbent judges begin contributing at the rate of 2.5% to the Judicial Retirement System in 1979 and 1980. The step raises we expect to recommend will cover this withholding so that there is no question of their compensation being diminished.

D) All judges appointed after January 1, 1977 become members of the Judicial Retirement System with contribution rate of 7.5%.

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12) DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

The Salary Commission recommends:

- A) No change in the \$41,068 annual salary of the District Court Judges.
- B) No change in the retirement benefits now applicable to incumbent District Court Judges.
- C) All incumbent District Court Judges begin contributing at the rate of 2.5% to the Judicial Retirement System in 1979 and 1980. The step raises we expect to recommend will cover this withholding so that there is no question of their compensation being diminished.
- D) All judges appointed after January 1, 1977 become members of the Judicial Retirement System with contribution rate of 7.5%.

13) LEGISLATORS

The Salary Commission recommends:

- A) A salary of \$11,750 annually for State Legislators. Twenty-five per cent of their salary to be paid to each legislator on the opening day of each regular session of the legislature, 25 per cent of their salary to be paid 30 days after the opening of each regular session of the legislature and 25 per cent of their salary 60 days after the opening of each regular session of the legislature. The remaining 25 percent of the legislator's salary to be paid in equal monthly installments through the rest of the year.
- B) The Senate President and House Speaker each receive an additional \$500 per year payable on the opening day of each regular session of the legislature or upon confirmation by the House or Senate after the opening of a regular session of the legislature.
- C) Legislators eligible for automatic pay increases of \$500 for each two years of continuous service. Service accrual begins with the opening of the 1977 regular session.
- D) Legislators receive a vouchered annual allowance of \$2500.
- E) Participation in Public Employee Retirement System be mandatory for legislators, unless they are already contributing to a state retirement fund and will continue to be a contributing member while a legislator. (For instance, teachers who are on leave of absence but continue to have service credited while on that leave.)
- F) Legislators receive per diem at the same rate as State employees, including regional variations where applicable. (See per diem rate schedule for administrative State employees. Appendix V). Those who change city of residence during regular or special legislative sessions will receive per diem at the short term rate for the first 100 days of each session. Per diem will revert to the long term (lower) rate after the first 100 days of each regular or special

session. However, per diem is to be paid at the long-term (lower) rate if a legislator is able to stay in his or her primary home while on legislative business. Interim committee work and special sessions should be paid at the short-term per diem rate, with the "stay in primary home" exception noted above.

No [ G) Recognizing the need for maintaining constituent contact, each legislator shall be reimbursed at cost, and upon presentation of proof, for one round-trip to his home district during each regular session.

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Appendix I

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Some Amplification on the ASC Recommendations

1) GOVERNOR

While we see the advisability of longevity pay increases for the Governor, the constitutional provision against diminishing compensation for the Governor might tie future salary commissions to increases they did not favor. We, therefore, register our intent to grant a longevity pay increase to incumbent governors for every two years of service accrual. Service accrual commences January 1, 1977, or upon date of election.

2) LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

While we see the advisability of longevity pay increases for the Lieutenant Governor, the constitutional provision against diminishing compensation for the Lieutenant Governor might tie future salary commissions to future increases they did not favor. We, therefore, register our intent to grant a longevity pay increase to incumbent lieutenant governors for every two years of service accrual. Service accrual commences January 1, 1977, or upon date of election.

3) JUDICIARY

While we see the advisability of longevity pay increases for members of the judiciary, the constitutional provision against diminishing compensation for the judiciary might tie future salary commissions to future increases they did not favor. We, therefore, register our intent to grant a longevity pay increase to judges and justices for every two years of service accrual. Part of those salary increases will be used to bring the retirement contribution of incumbent judges to a total of 7.5% by 1983.

4) LEGISLATURE

A) It is the position of the commission that undue financial stress may be placed upon legislators through the necessity of maintaining two households during the session itself. This is the reason for our recommendation that 75 per cent of each legislator's salary be paid on a monthly basis during the period of the actual session.

B) Legislators should be encouraged to use service and supplies furnished by the State.

5) ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

A) From testimony at public hearings, from the public as well as APUC commissioners and people dealing with the APUC, it is the consensus that our originally suggested qualifications were unduly restrictive. For that reason we suggest instead that qualifications for the commission be written as follows:

"One member shall be a graduate engineer, or possess equivalent professional experience in Alaska engineering. One member shall be a graduate with a major in finance, accounting or business administration, or possess equivalent experience in Alaska in one of these fields; one member shall be a graduate of an accredited school of law, or possess substantial practical experience in Alaska law; and two members shall be consumers who are registered voters in Alaska, and who have lived in the state for a continuous period of at least five years prior to appointment."

6) ALASKA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

In conjunction with the salary recommendation for members of the commission, we urge that qualifications for the commission be rewritten as follows:

"One member shall be a graduate engineer, or possess equivalent professional experience in Alaska engineering. One member shall be a graduate with a major in finance, accounting or business administration, or possess equivalent experience in Alaska in one of these fields; one member shall be a graduate of an accredited school of law, or possess substantial practical experience in Alaska law; preferably people with the transportation aspects of their respective field will be appointed."

7) ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

We expect to review the duties and responsibilities of these commissioners with the intent of comparing duties with compensation during the life of the Limited Entry Commission. As limited entry is implemented, we would expect duties to decrease allowing compensation to decrease or cease. We would expect the legislature and the administration to also monitor those duties with the intent of making the commission a non-salaried advisory commission as soon as possible.

8) ALASKA PIPELINE COMMISSION

At the conclusion of this commission's current responsibilities regarding the Alaska natural gas pipeline, we recommend transfer of this commission's regulatory functions to the Alaska Transportation Commission, as recommended in the governor's Management and Efficiency Review Report.

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## APPENDIX II

### General philosophical views of the Salary Commission responsibilities

Because the act creating the Salary Commission specifies that the commission shall be responsible for compensation and retirement benefits only for the members of the legislature, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Division Directors of each executive department, members of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, the Alaska Pipeline Commission, the Alaska Transportation Commission, the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission and the Judiciary, specific recommendations will apply only to these positions. However, because of the inseparable relationship between public officers - particularly appointive positions - and the balance of the state employment system, the commission feels it would be derelict in its responsibilities if it did not include additional comments and suggestions relative to establishment of proper parity within its legitimate or designated areas.

A) One practice for establishing salary schedules is to start at the top - presumably the Governor and establish parity steps downward. An alternate method is to build from the lowest entry level in state service up. This lowest point on the pay scale is fairly high because the first five entry levels have been eliminated which increases the salary level of lowest paid employees. The Commission has elected to use a compromise system. Since middle managers are at the top of the classified employee scale and their wages set through negotiated agreements, we have been forced to use this position as our base, instead of lowest level of the state pay scale, working upward from it in our recommendations. Because of the upward thrust this places on all salaries above those of middle managers, we urge that middle managers be removed from the collective bargaining system to prevent inequities in the total salary structure.

B) The present salary schedule abounds with examples of supervisors who receive less than their employees. The intent of the salary commission is to restore parity between Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Directors where possible, recognizing that in some cases, longevity and experience will dictate higher salaries for lower ranking employees.

C) Because relatively high entry levels into state employment have a marked effect on parity thus resulting in inequities in many areas within the system, the commission suggests that the first five entry levels be restored.

D) While recognizing that individual circumstances may require otherwise, the commission wishes to establish its belief that at all levels of state government, entry into service should begin at Step A.

E) It shall be the stated intent of the commission that individuals whose salaries may be affected by commission recommendations receive no diminishment in compensation.

F) It is the belief of the commission that the constitutional prohibition against diminution of compensation in the case of the judiciary does not apply, since we suggest that repeal of Chapter 205 SLA 1975 was indeed a general law pertaining to all salaried public officials. However, in view of the possibilities of lengthy litigation - plus the fact that judicial salaries do not seem excessive when compared to salaries of other state officials and compared to other states - the commission has elected to retain the salaries as proposed in Chapter 205.

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G) Because the state-subsidized retirement system affects so dramatically the financial futures of both its members and the citizens of Alaska, the commission recognizes its grave responsibility in recommending procedures for the common good. Therefore, we recommend the ultimate aim should be to unify and standardize state-subsidized retirement programs (within the Public Employees Retirement System) ultimately even to include teachers and standardizing employer and employee contributions, vesting periods and benefits of judicial, legislative, police and fire programs.

Repeale

\$14,720

4,000

4,800

\$23,520

H) It is the expressed intent of the Salary Commission to recognize experience in office through additional compensation. For this reason, we are recommending longevity increases in all categories covered by the statute with the exception of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the Judiciary. In these latter three cases, while it is the desire of the commission that longevity increases be allocated by future salary commissions, the constitutional prohibition against diminution in compensation forces us to remove these categories from our official recommendation. Since, because of this provision, future commissions may not reduce the salary of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or the Judiciary, we feel it would not be in the best interests of the state to tie them to projected longevity increase past the two year ability of this commission. In all other instances the commission wishes to reward tenure in office with higher compensation, regardless of whether the office is appointive or elective.

I) The very nature of the present system establishes inequities among appointed officials. Some administer large and complex departments and divisions - others very small ones. Some demand a high degree of specialized knowledge, while others are essentially political in nature. In prior years - both in territorial government and early state government - these differences were recognized, and compensation varied depending upon the complexity of the position. These salaries have now been standardized, presumably for efficiency and to prevent charges of manipulation. Future salary commissions may wish to address themselves to re-examining the possibility or feasibility of salaries based upon the worth of the job to be done.

APPENDIX III

Recommended Legislative Salary:

\$11,750 salary  
2,500 annual allowance  
5,000 (per diem, based on 100-day session, \$50/day)  
\$19,250

Repealed:

\$14,720 salary  
4,000 annual allowance  
4,800 (per diem, based on  
100-day session \$48/day)  
\$23,520

Now:

\$ 9,000 salary  
4,000 annual allowance  
3,500 (per diem at \$35/day for 100 days)  
\$16,500

APPENDIX IV  
STATUTORY SALARIES

POSITION	ALASKA STATUTE	ENACTED BY CHAPTER 205	BEFORE CHAPTER 205	AFTER REPEAL OF CHAPTER 205	RECOMMENDED BY SALARY COMMISSION
Governor	39.20.010	No Change	\$50,000	No Change	\$52,992.00
Lt. Governor	39.20.030	No Change	\$44,000	No Change	\$47,304.00
Chief Justice	22.05.140 (a)	\$52,992.00	\$44,000	\$52,992.00(44,000)*	\$52,992.00
Associate Justice	22.05.140 (a)	\$52,992.00	\$44,000	\$52,992.00(44,000)*	\$52,992.00
Superior Court Judge	22.10.190 (a)	\$48,576.00	\$40,000	\$48,576.00(40,000)*	\$48,576.00
District Court Judge	22.15.220 (a)	\$41,068.80	\$33,500	\$41,068.80(33,500)*	\$41,068.80
House Speaker	24.15.020	\$15,220.00	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500.00	\$12,250.00
Senate President	24.15.020	\$15,220.00	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500.00	\$12,250.00
Senator	24.15.020	\$14,720.00	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000.00	\$11,750.00
Representative	24.15.020	\$14,720.00	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000.00	\$11,750.00
Commissioner	39.20.080 (a)	\$48,576.00	\$40,000	\$40,000.00	\$47,304.00
Deputy Commissioner	39.20.080 (b)	\$42,372.00	\$42,372	\$42,372.00	\$42,372.00
Commissioner, AC FEC	16.43.060	\$41,068.80	\$33,500	\$33,500.00	\$39,372.00
Commissioner, APUC	42.05.091	\$41,068.80	\$33,500	\$33,500.00	\$39,372.00
Commissioner, APC	42.06.090	\$41,068.80	\$33,500	\$33,500.00	\$39,372.00
Commissioner, ATC	42.07.071	\$41,068.80	\$33,500	\$33,500.00	\$39,372.00

\* Amounts in parentheses are for Judges beginning new terms. Each incumbent judge and justice receives the higher salary enacted by Chapter 205.

APPENDIX V  
PER DIEM RATES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SHORT-TERM PER DIEM RATE</u>	<u>LONG-TERM PER DIEM RATE</u>
<u>Inside Alaska</u>		
Alaska - Basic Allowance	\$ 45.00	\$ 27.00
Anchorage	50.00	30.00
Barrow	70.00	42.00
Bethel	65.00	39.00
Cordova	58.00	34.80
Fairbanks	58.00	34.80
Haines	54.00	32.40
Homer	54.00	32.40
Juneau	50.00	30.00
Kenai	54.00	32.40
Ketchikan	50.00	30.00
Kodiak	54.00	32.40
Kotzebue	67.00	40.20
Nome	67.00	40.20
Palmer	52.00	31.20
Petersburg	52.00	31.20
Seldovia	54.00	32.40
Seward	54.00	32.40
Sitka	52.00	31.20
Skagway	54.00	32.40
Soldotna	54.00	32.40
Valdez	58.00	34.80
Wrangell	52.00	31.20
Pipeline Corridor *	58.00	34.80
<u>Outside Alaska</u>		
Outside - Basic Allowance	40.00	24.00
New York City	50.00	30.00
Washington, D. C.	50.00	30.00

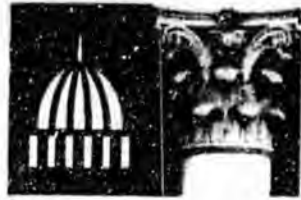
\* In all communities along the pipeline corridor from Valdez to Prudhoe Bay, except the communities of Valdez and Fairbanks, the State will pay either the established per diem or actual costs for lodging and meals. Actual costs must be supported by paid receipts or billings.

Minutes in per diem enacted by Chapter 205.

TABLE 5—LEGISLATOR INCOME IN THE 50 STATE LEGISLATURES, AUGUST, 1975

RANK	TOTAL BIENNIAL INCOME	STATE	SALARY			UNVOUCHERED EXPENSES			VOUCHERED EXPENSES			MILEAGE ALLOWANCE	
			SESSION PLUS INTERIM	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	SESSION PLUS INTERIM	SESSION	INTERIM		SESSION PLUS INTERIM	SESSION	INTERIM		
							OFFICIAL LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS	OTHER			OFFICIAL LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS		OTHER
1	\$12,200	ALABAMA		\$ 800	\$300/month	\$400/term (C)	\$400/term						100 miles for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
2	10,000	ALASKA	\$14,000/yr.	14,000	4,000/year	48/term (C) (135/term for residents of Juneau)	48/term when away from home overnight, 30/term otherwise						15¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
3	18,170	ARIZONA	8,000/yr.	8,000		30/term (C) (115/term for Maricopa County legislators)	30/term, 15/term within county of residence						15¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
4	15,075	ARKANSAS	1,200/yr.	1,200		20/term (C) (8/term during special sessions)	20/term (C) (8/term during special sessions)	\$350/month					1¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
5	17,540	CALIFORNIA	21,120/yr.	21,120	800/month, Assembly only, to augment staff and office allowances	30/term (C) 1 200/month Assembly only, Capital postage allowance	30/term		\$4,556/month Assembly staff allowance, 6,234/month Senate staff allowance, 318,850/month Assembly district office rent allowance, 500/month Senate district office rent allowance				1¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
6	15,200	COLORADO	7,600/yr.	7,600			35/term for 30 days in 1 year or 1,050 maximum				Actual		12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
7	10,140	CONNECTICUT	11,070/yr.	9,400	1,000/year								12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
8	2,426	DELAWARE	2,426/yr.	2,426	1,500/year								14¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
9	12,000	FLORIDA	12,000/yr.	12,000									14¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
10	17,490	GEORGIA	7,200/yr.	7,200		35/term (C)	36/term						12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
11	23,430	HAWAII	12,000/yr.	12,000		20/term (C) (10/term for Oahu residents)	20/term in state and away from island of residence, 10/term on island of residence						12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
12	7,200	IDAHO	10/term (C) (10/term) and (maximum)	600		35/term (C) (25 for Ada County legislators and 20 for others)	25/term (for 20 days of travel as well as special meetings)	350/term			Actual		12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
13	43,070	ILLINOIS	23,000/yr.	20,000		36/term (L)	36/term						12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
14	23,345	INDIANA	6,000/yr.	6,000		25/term (C) plus first 5 days of any recess	25/term	12,500/term (6 days a week) district office allowance					12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
15	21,500	IOWA	8,000/yr.	6,600		20/term (C) (10/term for Polk County legislators)	40/term				Actual		12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
16	10,000	KANSAS	150/term (C)	7,175		20/term (C)	20/term	200/term (maximum) (1,800/term maximum)					12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
17	12,000	KENTUCKY	25/term (C)	925		25/term (L) 50/term for stationery	25/term salary for interim committee meetings	600/month			Actual		12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
18	15,500	KYENTUCKY	50/term	7,750	300/month		50/term salary for interim committee meetings	150/term			Actual		12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
19	2,375	LAHORE	4,350/yr.	2,375	200/year	25/term (L)	25/term				Actual		12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
20	12,500	MAINE	12,500/yr.	12,500									12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
21	2,375	MARYLAND	12,500/yr.	12,500	1,200/year	2,375/term (L), distributed in 12 months for meals, travel and lodging	2,375/term (L)						12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
22	21,000	MICHIGAN	19,000/yr.	19,000									12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
23	22,838	MINNESOTA	16,874/yr.	8,400		33/term (C) (25/term for residents of Minneapolis and St. Paul metropolitan area)	33/term						12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
24	14,000	MISSISSIPPI	5,000/term	5,000			22/term (L) for committee meetings only	100/month					12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
25	10,000	MISSOURI	1,400/yr.	8,400		25/term (L)	25/term		200/year in postage stamps for Senators	600/month "draw" for supplies in House	Actual		12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
26	20,000	MONTANA	20/term (L)	1,200		33/term (C)	20/term salary						12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
27	11,100	NEBRASKA	4,200/yr.	4,200	200/year								12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
28	4,310	NEVADA	17/term (C) (10/term)	1,200		30/term (C), plus one day release of time for office	30/term						12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
29	1,500	NEVADA	20/term (L)	1,200		33/term (C)	20/term salary						12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.
30	13,200	NEVADA	4,800/yr.	4,800	200/year						Actual		12¢ per mile for round-trip travel to and from legislative sessions.





## COMPENSATION COMMISSIONS

By Johanna Donlin

Legislators' pay is one of the more politically charged issues in today's state legislatures. Just the mention of a possible pay raise causes an instant rise in constituent mail and phone calls, not to mention the interest of the media. And a vote for an increase can have serious repercussions when the next election rolls around. Given these factors, legislators clearly recognize the difficulty in raising their own pay.

*Twenty-one states use compensation commissions to provide an objective evaluation of legislators' salary levels.*

In order to remove the issue from the political arena, 21 states currently use a compensation commission to provide an objective evaluation of legislators' salary levels. Members of the commissions are generally appointed by legislative leaders or the governor and represent a cross section of the citizenry. Sometimes, former legislators are included, but current elected officials and state employees generally are not. The commissions are given the charge to evaluate legislators' compensation, and make recommendations to the legislature based on a variety of objective criteria.

As they begin their evaluation process, the commissions collect a wide variety of information that usually includes the state's history on legislators' pay, how the current salaries compare with the executive branch officials, and whether or not salaries have kept pace with the consumer price index. Through public hearings, citizens have the opportunity to voice their opinions. Commissions make other comparisons between citizen and full-time legislatures, legislative session lengths, and salary and per diem levels in other states as reported in an annual survey by NCSL. They may also evaluate other aspects of compensation, such as travel and staff allowances, and supplemental stipends given to leaders or committee chairs. Each state's statutes or rules dictate the scope of the commission's jurisdiction.

*One of the most important aspects of the commissions is their level of authority.*

One of the most important aspects of the commissions is their level of authority. In California, Oklahoma and Washington, the commission has complete control over legislators' salaries. Their decisions cannot be overruled by the legislature. In Delaware and Utah, the recommendations take effect unless the Legislature votes against them. In many states, the commissions play a purely advisory role. The recommendations are presented to the legislature and the legislators are put in the position of voting on their own pay. Arizona is the only state that places the commission's recommendation on the ballot for a vote of the people.

### States with Compensation Commissions

Alabama  
Alaska  
Arizona  
California  
Connecticut  
Delaware  
Hawaii  
Idaho  
Illinois  
Iowa  
Kentucky  
Maine  
Maryland  
Michigan  
Minnesota  
New Jersey  
North Dakota  
Oklahoma  
Utah  
Washington  
West Virginia

Source: NCSL, 1999

Generally, compensation commissions assess legislators' salaries and offer recommendations to their respective legislatures. The challenge comes when the recommendations are thrown back into the political arena and the members must once again address the question of raising their own pay. The legislators must find a salary level that will attract a diverse group of candidates and still be acceptable to the public. If the salary is too low, many smaller states fear that public office will only be an option for the affluent who can afford to take time off from their permanent jobs. If the salary is too high, the public will react negatively and voice their opinions through the ballot box. Depending on the current political climate, a pay raise may not be passed, despite a commission's strong recommendation to do so.

*Compensation commissions assess legislators' salaries and submit recommendations.*

In some states, the commissions are dormant. Colorado passed its recent pay raise through the legislative process, despite the presence of a commission in its statutes. Kentucky and Massachusetts both have commissions, but they have not met in several years. In fact, Massachusetts voters passed a measure in 1998 that gives legislators an automatic increase or decrease according to the median household income for the preceding two-year period.

Still, other states continue to explore the compensation commission option or refine their current commission's structure. Maine established their commission in 1998 and New Jersey passed legislation in 1999 to create its commission.

In 1999, Utah legislators changed the authority level of the compensation commission. Before 1999, the commission's recommendations were only advisory and the commission met every year. Now, the commission's recommendations will take effect unless the Utah Legislature votes against them and the commission will meet every two years. As in most states, any change in Utah legislators' salaries cannot go into effect until after the next election.

#### **Selected Reference**

Legislative Management Program. *1999 Legislators' Compensation and Benefits Survey*.  
Denver: National Conference of State Legislatures, 1999.

#### **Contact for More Information**

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jo.donlin@ncsl.org

**Legislator Annual Salaries by Region: 1975-2005\* (CPI adjusted)**

State	1975	1985	1995	2005	Percent change (%) 1975-2005
<b>Eastern</b>					
Connecticut	\$20,364.30	\$24,063.00	\$21,906.66	\$28,000.00	37.50%
Delaware	33,323.40	37,020.00	33,984.08	39,785.00	19.39
Maine	14,255.01	13,882.50	13,038.12	11,384.00	-20.14
Massachusetts	46,978.59	55,530.00	60,661.58	55,569.39	18.29
New Hampshire	370.26	185.10	130.71	100.00	-72.99
New Jersey	37,026.00	46,275.00	45,747.80	49,000.00	32.34
New York	87,011.10	79,593.00	75,157.10	79,500.00	-8.63
Pennsylvania	57,760.56	64,785.00	61,432.76	69,647.00	20.58
Rhode Island	1,314.42	777.42	6,333.10	12,646.00	862.10
Vermont	7,942.08	9,193.92	11,291.86	12,705.00	59.97
Puerto Rico	54,452.00	36,301.00	51,260.00	73,775.00	35.49
<b>Average (w/o PR)</b>	<b>30,634.57</b>	<b>33,130.49</b>	<b>32,968.38</b>	<b>35,833.64</b>	<b>16.97</b>
w/o NH (a)	33,997.27	36,791.09	36,617.01	39,804.04	17.08
<b>Median</b>	<b>26,843.85</b>	<b>30,541.50</b>	<b>27,945.37</b>	<b>33,892.50</b>	<b>26.26</b>
w/o NH (a)	33,323.40	37,020.00	33,984.08	39,785.00	19.39
<b>Midwestern</b>					
Illinois	\$74,052.00	\$60,157.50	\$55,243.74	\$57,619.00	-22.19%
Indiana	22,215.60	21,471.60	15,162.13	11,600.00	-47.78
Iowa	29,620.80	27,024.60	24,573.10	21,380.54	-27.82
Kansas	12,051.96	8,525.71	7,246.45	6,651.00	-44.81
Michigan	70,349.40	67,598.52	64,249.52	79,650.00	13.22
Minnesota	31,101.84	41,369.85	38,787.60	31,140.90	0.13
Nebraska	17,772.48	8,884.80	15,684.96	12,000.00	-32.48
North Dakota	740.52	7,496.55	5,646.59	7,000.00	845.28
Ohio	64,775.50	58,600.81	55,454.18	56,260.62	-13.17
South Dakota	9,256.50	5,923.20	5,577.31	6,000.00	-35.18
Wisconsin	58,049.36	50,350.90	49,742.24	45,569.00	-21.50
<b>Average</b>	<b>35,455.09</b>	<b>32,491.28</b>	<b>30,669.80</b>	<b>30,442.82</b>	<b>-14.14</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>29,620.80</b>	<b>27,024.60</b>	<b>24,573.10</b>	<b>21,380.54</b>	<b>-27.82</b>
<b>Southern</b>					
Alabama	\$ 3,887.73	\$ 1,943.55	\$ 1,372.43	\$ 1,050.00	72.99%
Arkansas	4,443.12	13,882.50	16,338.50	14,067.00	216.60
Florida	44,431.20	33,318.00	30,381.77	29,916.00	-32.67
Georgia	26,658.72	13,327.20	14,187.05	16,524.00	-38.02
Kentucky	7,776.95	5,553.00	3,921.24	7,657.65	175.76
Louisiana	11,107.80	31,096.80	21,958.94	16,800.00	51.25

See Alaska next page



## Legislator Annual Salaries by Region: 1975–2005\* (CPI adjusted)

State	1975	1985	1995	2005	Percent change (%) 1975–2005
<b>Southern</b> continued					
Maryland	\$46,282.50	\$38,871.00	\$37,670.05	\$40,500.00	-12.49%
Mississippi	29,991.06	18,510.00	13,070.80	10,000.00	-66.66
Missouri	31,101.84	36,138.92	31,779.45	31,351.00	0.80
North Carolina	17,772.48	15,548.40	18,235.07	13,951.00	-21.50
Oklahoma	36,877.90	37,020.00	41,826.56	38,400.00	4.13
South Carolina	62,851.64	18,510.00	13,593.63	10,400.00	-83.45
Tennessee	23,106.08	23,137.50	21,566.82	16,500.00	-28.59
Texas	26,658.72	13,327.20	9,410.98	7,200.00	-72.99
Virginia	20,271.74	20,361.00	23,527.44	18,000.00	-11.21
West Virginia	17,772.48	12,031.50	19,606.20	15,000.00	-15.60
<b>Average</b>	25,374.50	20,786.04	19,902.93	17,957.29	-29.23
<b>Median</b>	24,882.40	18,510.00	18,920.64	15,750.00	-36.70
<b>Western</b>					
Alaska	\$54,502.27	\$40,981.14	\$31,385.60	\$24,012.00	-55.94%
Arizona	22,215.60	27,765.00	19,606.20	24,000.00	8.03
California	78,198.91	62,437.93	94,109.76	110,880.00	41.79
Colorado	28,139.76	32,392.50	22,873.90	30,000.00	6.61
Hawaii	44,431.20	28,875.60	41,826.56	34,200.00	-23.03
Idaho	1,851.30	2,832.03	16,155.51	15,646.00	745.14
Montana	3,221.26	4,601.59	3,169.67	3,379.00	4.90
Nevada	6,664.68	5,775.12	5,097.61	3,900.00	-41.48
New Mexico	8,886.24	8,329.50	5,881.86	8,460.00	-4.80
Oregon	19,549.73	17,214.30	17,127.98	16,284.00	-16.70
Utah	5,553.90	5,414.18	4,999.58	5,400.00	-2.77
Washington	14,069.88	25,358.70	33,853.37	34,227.00	143.26
Wyoming	1,666.17	4,164.75	4,901.55	4,500.00	170.08
<b>Average</b>	22,226.99	20,472.49	23,130.01	24,222.15	8.98
w/o CA (b)	17,562.67	16,975.37	17,239.95	17,000.67	-3.20
<b>Median</b>	14,069.88	17,214.30	17,127.98	16,284.00	15.74
w/o CA (b)	11,478.06	12,771.90	16,641.74	15,965.00	39.09

Sources: Various editions of *The Book of the States* and surveys by The Council of State Governments, 2006.

### Notes

\*State legislators' annual salaries in this table include annual or per diem salaries paid during regular sessions. These figures do not include pay for special sessions, committee meetings, additional compensation for legislative leaders or per diem expense allowances (lodging, meals, travel, etc.). Biennial salaries are divided to calculate estimated salaries for one year. Per diem rates are multiplied by the number of calendar or legislative days during irregular sessions to calculate annual salaries, as in Arkansas, North Dakota, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Texas. Kentucky's General Assembly met biennially and paid per diem salaries in 1975, 1985 and 1995.

(a) New Hampshire is excluded from the averages and medians because it has a constant compensation of \$100 per year.

(b) California is excluded from the averages and medians because it is the state with the highest legislator compensation.

Chart from *State Legislator Compensation: A Trend Analysis*.



# Alaska State Legislature

**Mike Doogan**  
Representative  
District 25, Anchorage

## Legislative pay and comparably compensated state jobs

**Job Title:** Alaska State Legislator (Alaska State Legislature)

**Pay:** \$12.51/hr.  
\$2,001.00/mo. (\$24,012/yr.)

**Description:** Writes and passes laws, makes appropriations, provides oversight of and check on executive and judicial branches.

**Job Title:** Administrative Clerk II (Clerical/Administrative)

**Pay:** \$12.81/hr.  
\$2,082/mo. (\$24,984/yr.)

**Description:** Perform office clerical assignments and services. Type and produce reports, perform complex data entry assignments, receive and review or compare documents, receive, receipt, and account for money.

**Job Title:** Environmental Services, Journey II (Labor/Trades)

**Pay:** \$13.32/hr.  
\$2,131/mo. (\$25,574/yr.)

**Description:** Maintain and clean State facilities, institutions and hospitals. Work includes laundry service, furniture and carpet cleaning, and minor equipment maintenance and building repairs.

**Job Title:** Accounting Clerk I (Clerical/Administrative)

**Pay:** \$14.42/hr.  
\$2,344/mo. (\$28,128/yr.)

**Description:** Perform clerical accounting work involving financial documents.

**Job Title:** PFD Technician I (Clerical/Administrative)

**Pay:** \$14.42/hr.  
\$2,344/mo. (\$28,128/yr.)

**Description:** Examine applications and supportive documents submitted by individuals applying for the Permanent Fund Dividend.

*Source: State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Personnel website  
<http://dop.state.ak.us/>*



## Legislator Compensation 2005

Updated November 1, 2005

State	Salary	Per Diem (Allowance for Daily Expenses)
Alabama	\$10/day (C)	\$2,280/month plus \$50/day for three days during each week that the legislature actually meets during any session (U).
Alaska	\$24,012/year	\$200/day effective June 1, 2005 until 10/1/05 then \$156/day until 5/1/06 then \$200/day (U) tied to federal rate. Legislators who reside in the Capitol area receive 75% of the federal rate.
Arizona	\$24,000/year	\$35/day for the 1st 120 days of regular session and for special session and \$10/day thereafter. Members residing outside Maricopa County receive an additional \$25/day for the 1st 120 days of reg. session and for special session and an additional \$10/day thereafter (V). Set by statute.
Arkansas	\$14,067/year	\$110.00/day (V) plus mileage tied to federal rate.
California	\$110,880/year	\$138.00 per day for each day they are in session.
Colorado	\$30,000/year	\$45/day for members living in the Denver metro area. \$99/day for members living outside Denver (V). Per diem is determined by the legislature.
Connecticut	\$28,000/year	No per diem is paid.
Delaware	\$39,785/year	No per diem is paid.
District of Columbia	\$92,500/year	No per diem is paid.
Florida	\$29,916/year	\$117/day (V) tied to federal rate. Earned based on the number of days in session. Travel vouchers are filed to substantiate.
Georgia	\$16,524/year	\$128/day (U) set by the legislature.
Guam	N/R	N/R
Hawaii	\$34,200/year (\$35,000/year effective 2006)	\$80/day for members living outside Oahu; \$10/day for members living on Oahu (V) set by the legislature. *NOTE: The per diem for legislators will be adjusted for the 2006 session. The specific amount is to be determined by the Speaker and the President.
Idaho	\$15,646/year	\$99/day for members establishing second residence in Boise; \$38/day if no second residence is established and up to \$25/day travel (V) set by Compensation Commission.
Illinois	\$57,619.00/year	\$102/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Indiana	\$11,600/year	\$134/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Iowa	\$21,380.54/year	\$86/day (U). \$65/day for Polk County legislators (U) set by the legislature. State mileage rates apply.
Kansas	\$82.12/day (C) (\$83.14 effective 12/4/05)	\$91/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Kentucky	\$170.17/day (C)	\$100.10/day (U) tied to federal rate (110% Federal per diem rate).
Louisiana	\$16,800/year	\$113/day (U) tied to federal rate. Additional \$6,000/yr (U) expense allowance.
Maine	\$11,384/year for first regular session; \$8,655/year for second regular session. Annual COLAs apply. In addition, legislators receive a constituent service allowance (\$2,000/year for Senators and \$1,500/year for Representatives)	\$38/day housing, or mileage and tolls in lieu of housing (at rate of 0.34/mile up to \$38/day). \$32/day for meals. Per diem limits set by statute.
Maryland	\$40,500/year	Lodging \$96/day; meals \$32/day (V) tied to federal rate and compensation commission.

		\$225.00/day for out of state travel. Includes meals and lodging.
Massachusetts	\$55,569.39/year	From \$10/day-\$100/day, depending on distance from State House (V) set by the legislature.
Michigan	\$79,650 /year	\$12,000 yearly expense allowance for session and interim (V) set by compensation commission.
Minnesota	\$31,140.90/year	Senators receive \$66/day and Representatives receive \$66/legislative day (U) set by the legislature.
Mississippi	\$10,000/year	\$91/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Missouri	\$31,351/year	\$76.80/day (U) tied to federal rate. Verification of per diem is by roll call. \$76.80/day (U) tied to federal rate. Verification of per diem is by roll call.
Montana	\$76.80/day (L)	\$90.31/day (U).
Nebraska	\$12,000/year	\$91/day outside 50-mile radius from Capitol; \$31/day if member resides within 50 miles of Capitol (V) tied to federal rate.
Nevada	\$130/day maximum of 60 days of session	Federal rate for Capitol area (V). Legislators who live more than 50 miles from the capitol, if require lodging, will be paid " + single-room rate for Carson City area for each month of session.
New Hampshire	\$200/two-year term	No per diem is paid.
New Jersey	\$49,000/year	No per diem is paid.
New Mexico	None	\$146/day (V) tied to federal rate & the constitution.
New York	\$79,500/year	Varies (V) tied to federal rate.
North Carolina	\$13,951/year	\$104/day (U) set by statute. \$559.00/month expense allowance.
North Dakota	\$125/day during legislative sessions (C)	Lodging reimbursement up to \$900/month (V).
Ohio	\$56,260.62/year	No per diem is paid.
Oklahoma	\$38,400/year	\$116/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Oregon	\$16,284/year	\$91/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Pennsylvania	\$69,647/year	\$128/day (V) tied to federal rate. Can receive actual expenses or per diem.
Puerto Rico	\$60,000/year	\$122/day within 50 Km. of Capitol; \$132/day if outside the 50 Km.
Rhode Island	\$12,646 /year	No per diem is paid.
South Carolina	\$10,400/year	\$95/day for meals and housing, for each statewide session day and cmte meeting (V) tied to federal rate.
South Dakota	\$12,000/two-yr term	\$110/legislative day (U) set by the legislature.
Tennessee	\$16,500/year	\$141/legislative day (U) tied to federal rate.
Texas	\$7,200/year	\$128/day (U) set by Ethics Commission.
Utah	\$120/day (C)	\$79/day (U) lodging allotment for each calendar day, tied to federal rate, \$39/day meals (U).
Vermont	\$589/week during session \$118 per day for special sessions or interim committee meetings	Federal per diem rate for Montpelier \$69/day for lodging and \$35/day for meals for non-commuters; commuters receive \$35/day for meals plus mileage.
Virgin Islands	\$65,000	\$30/day (U) set by the legislature.
Virginia	\$18,000/year Senate \$17,640/year House	\$130/day (U) tied to federal rate.
Washington	\$34,227/year	\$90/day. Tied to federal rate (80% Olympia area).
West Virginia	\$15,000/year	\$115/day during session (U) set by compensation commission.
Wisconsin	\$45,569/year	\$88/day maximum (U) set by compensation commission (90% of federal rate).
Wyoming	\$150/day (L)	\$85/day (V) set by the legislature, includes travel days for those outside of Cheyenne.

L = Legislative day

C = Calendar day

(V) Vouchered (U) Unvouchered

N/R = No Response

NCSL 2005

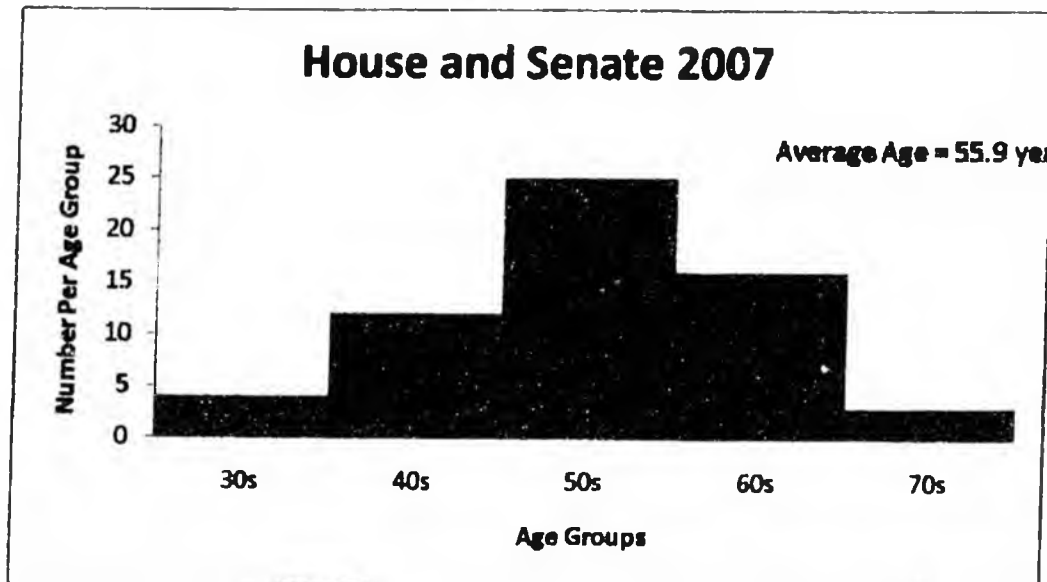
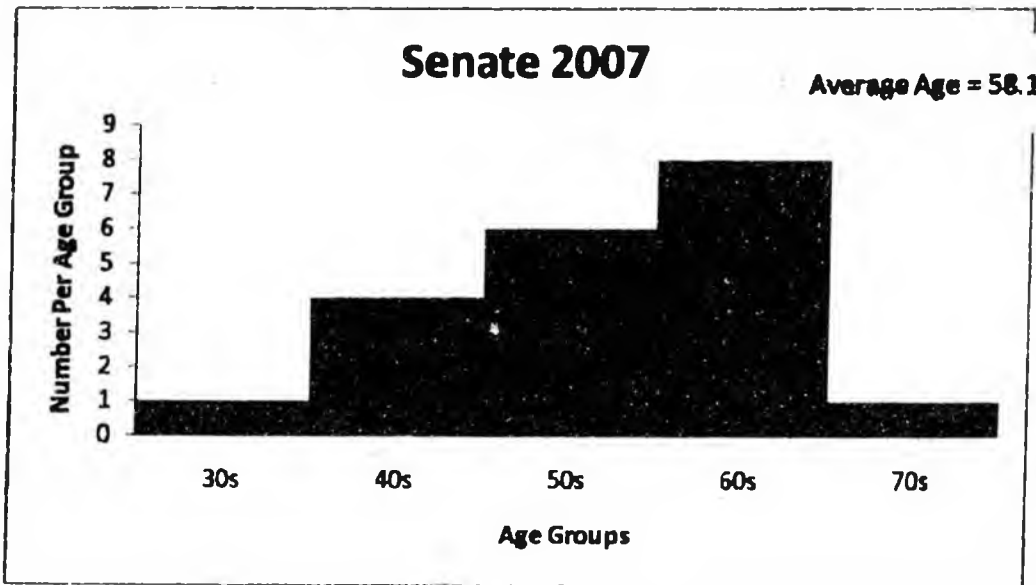
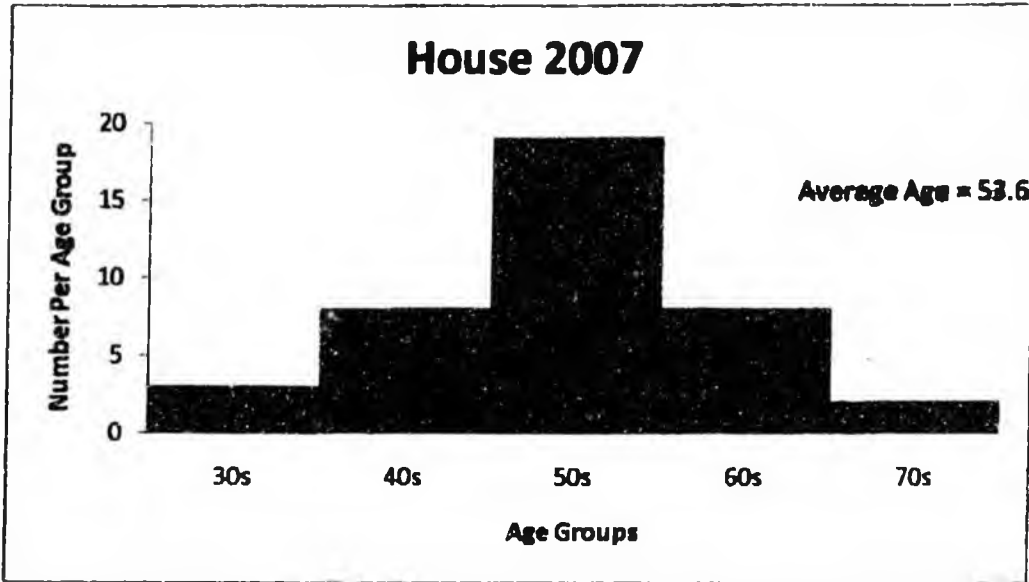
**Age Comparison: Alaska State Legislators  
vs. Statewide Population Ages 30+**

Age Group	Alaskans 30+	%	Legislators	%
30-39	92,975	25.4%	4	6.7%
40-49	108,638	29.6%	12	20.0%
50-59	92,770	25.5%	25	41.7%
60-69	42,632	11.6%	16	26.7%
70+	28,902	7.9%	3	5.0%
	366,617	100.0%	60	100.0%

Compiled and distributed by Rep. Mike Doogan  
(907) 465-4998  
5/15/2007

*House & Senate*

Age Group	Total Per Age Group (House and Senate)
30s	4
40s	12
50s	25
60s	16
70s	3



# Alaska State Legislature

**Chairman**  
State Affairs Committee

**Vice-Chairman**  
Economic Development, Trade & Tourism  
Committee

**Member**  
Judiciary Committee  
Joint Armed Services Committee

**Finance Subcommittees**  
Corrections  
Labor and Workforce Development  
Military and Veterans' Affairs  
Public Safety



*A Communication From*  
**REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN**  
**District 31 Anchorage**

**E-Mail:** Representative\_Bob\_Lynn@legis.state.ak.us  
"Bob Lynn's Alaska Blog" RepBobLynnBlog.com

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## FAX

To: Legal Services

Fax #: 2029

From: Nancy Manly x2794  
Alaska State Capitol, room 104  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

# of Pages (including cover): 1

Phone: 907-465-4931  
Fax: 907-465-4316

Re: HB 260 – Amendment #1 – House State Affairs Committee - (Roses)

1/17/08

Representative Roses offered a verbal Amendment #1 to HB 260 during committee today as follows:

On Page 3 Line 18 after the word "served", insert: "in the four (4) years prior to their appointment"

Representative Coghill wanted to see this amendment in writing so please draft one in time for our Committee meeting on Saturday. Thanks.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* TRANSACTION REPORT \*  
\* JAN-16-2008 10:39 PM \*  
\* FOR: REP LYNN 4654316 \*  
\*-----\*  
\* SEND \*  
\*-----\*  
\* DATE START RECEIVER PAGES TIME NOTE \*  
\*-----\*  
\* JAN-16 10:39 PM 2029 1 35" OK \*  
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## Alaska State Legislature

**Mike Doogan**

Representative  
District 25, Anchorage

### MEMORANDUM

**To:** Representative Bob Lynn, Chairman  
House State Affairs Committee

**From:** Representative Mike Doogan *MD*

**Date:** May 15, 2007

**Re:** Hearing request for HB 260: State Officers Compensation Commission

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I respectfully request that House Bill 260, an act relating to the State Officers Compensation Commission, be scheduled for a hearing in the House State Affairs Committee.

Attached you will find a current version of the bill, a sponsor's statement, a sectional analysis and pertinent background information.

Please feel free to contact me, or my aide Ryan Jage, with questions or thoughts at 465-4998.

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