

SCOMM

#49:46



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Larson
ATTN: Linda Firestone
FROM: David Teal, Director *Teal*
RE: Legislative Salaries
Research Request 86-024

You asked us to assist the Legislative Salary Commission gather information for hearings concerning legislative salaries. Commission staff suggested the following four topics for research:

- comparable salaries in the government and private sector;
- cost of retirement benefits for the current legislative salaries and for salaries in effect before 1983;
- the effect of the salary increase on total State costs and on legislators' income; and
- a brief history of the Alaska Salary Commission, which existed from 1976 through 1980.

Salary Comparison

Work on a government/private sector salary comparison was halted at the direction of staff after preliminary research showed that relevant information for experienced personnel was not readily available. Commission staff will continue salary research, but will focus on other state legislatures and on state positions that pay salaries comparable to legislators' salaries. In discussing this subject with staff, I noted that legislators' salaries are fixed while most State workers receive annual merit pay increases. It became clear during the discussions that the center of any legislative salary controversy will be whether being a State legislator is a part-time or a full-time occupation.

Retirement Benefits/Cost to the State

The attached computations prepared by the Legislative Affairs Agency show that retirement benefits are directly related to individuals' highest salary; when legislative salaries increased by 133 percent (\$1,673 per month to \$3,900 per month), potential retirement benefits increased by the same percentage. However, because per diem was eliminated when the salary increase became effective, the net effect of the salary increase on legislators' current income was substantially less than 133 percent. As the table below shows, the salary increase raised State costs for legislators' compensation and expenses (other than retirement) by about 58 percent (from \$41,009 to \$64,840). Legislators' annual taxable income increased by about 60 percent, plus an additional amount of untaxed income for those whose cost of maintaining a household in Juneau is less than \$109 per day. The following table compares cost to the State (gross compensation) and taxable income under the current system and the system in effect prior to 1983.

	<u>Pre-1983 System</u>	<u>Current System</u>
Salary	\$21,084	\$46,800
Benefits	6,325	14,040
Expense Allowance	4,000	4,000
Per Diem	9,600	0
Gross Compensation	41,009	64,840
Deductions for Living Expenses	0	13,080
Taxable Income	21,084	33,720

Assumptions

120 day session
 no payments during interim
 1985 salary schedule in effect [\$1,757/month (10A) vs. \$3,900/month (22A)]
 benefits are 30 percent of salary
 per diem is \$80 and is included in compensation
 cost of maintaining a second household is \$80 per day
 allowable deduction for living expenses is \$109 per day

46,800
 30,684

For a person who serves as a legislator for five years and then collects State contributions to his retirement account for 10 years, the cost of changing to the current system is \$119,155 in annual compensation (\$23,831 per year) plus \$25,716 in retirement benefits (\$2,572 per year). Reverting to the old system will reduce costs of compensation, but will not reduce retirement benefits to the same degree. The factors mentioned below influence the cost of retirement benefits.

- For current legislators, repeal of the salary increase will not reduce benefits to the level that would have been received under the old salary schedule. Retirement benefits are based on the average income received during the three years of highest pay; if the current salaries are maintained throughout FY 86, retirement benefits for legislators with three years of service at the current salary level will be unaffected by a change to a lower salary. (This analysis ignores future cost-of-living increases.)
- The State pays no retirement benefits to those with less than five years of service to the State. Considering the high turnover of legislators in Alaska--55 percent (highest in the country) and 30 percent for State Representatives and Senators, respectively--this can be an important consideration.

In summary, the current system effectively allows legislators to collect retirement benefits on payments for living expenses. However, savings in retirement outlays resulting from a change to a lower salary schedule may be substantially less than appearances may indicate. Any estimate of savings would be dependent upon assumptions of years of service and years of retirement by individual legislators; I have made no attempt to determine actual savings that would result from a reduction in legislators' pay.

The Alaska Salary Commission

The following discussion of the Alaska Salary Commission is based on material obtained from the legislative reference library and from a conversation with Kay Diebels, who chaired the commission. Library materials are attached to this memorandum.

The commission was created by statute in 1976, after public outcry in response to legislators adopting a salary increase for themselves. As Kay Diebels recalls events, there was an initiative to roll back the increases; legislators reacted by lowering salaries (except for judicial branch employees) and creating the commission. The 1978 recommendations of the commission were adopted with no apparent problems, but suggestions outside the direct responsibility of the commission--specifically a reduction in per diem after the 100th day of the session--were dismissed.

Representative Larson
September 6, 1985
Page Four

The commission's second report (in 1980) resulted in no discussions between legislators and commissioners, but several senators introduced a bill to eliminate the commission and set salaries by statute soon after the report was issued. There were several versions of the bill. Original salary proposals were lower than those recommended by the commission; the final version raised salaries above the commission's recommendations.

According to Senator Colletta, the bill's prime sponsor, the reason for the bill was that "in the political arena salaries should be left up to political bodies." Additional detail is contained in the attachments to this memorandum.

* * *

If we can be of further service on this or another project, please contact me.

DT

Attachments

8/29/85
96-024

MEMORANDUM

January 18, 1985

TO: The Honorable Katie Hurley
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Pam Calhoun, Manager
Division of Administrative Services

SUBJECT: Legislators Pay Increase


I have been asked by your committee to make an analysis of the legislators pay raise that went into effect 7/21/83 and a bill that is before your committee repealing the pay raise.

Prior to the pay increase legislators were earning \$1,757 a month (range 10A), \$80 a day per diem while in session and an annual \$4,000 allowance.

The pay raise that went into effect 7/21/83 raised the legislators monthly salary to \$3900 (Range 22A) and eliminated the per diem. The annual salary is \$46,800, plus an annual \$4,000 allowance.

The increase in salary helped the legislators retirement-wise but hurt themselves tax-wise. W-2's use to be reflected in the high teens. The W-2's are now reflected in the low forties.

On the next page is a chart showing the difference in monthly retirement benefits with the two pay scales. I have also included two retirement systems, the Public Employees' Retirement System; and the Elected Public Officials' Retirement System. There are ten legislators in the Elected Public Officials Retirement System and with new legislators still signing up approximately forty-three in the Public Employees' Retirement System.



Memorandum to: The Honorable Katie Hurley
January 18, 1985
Page 2

15 Years of service	527.10	1170.00	1567.75	3175.00
20 Years of service (EPORS 75% max)	702.80	1560.00	1567.75	3175.00

Legislators are realizing a decrease in their net amount received during session with the pay increase. Before the pay increase and during session, legislators would net approximately \$3400 month. With the pay raise and no per diem during session legislators net approximately \$2600 month.

I hope the above information is helpful to you. If you have any questions, please give me a call at 465-3850.

Thank you.

PC:gsp

Copy to: Don Fisher, Deputy Executive Director
Legislative Affairs Agency

SB 294

COLUMNS WRITE

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Assuming statutory
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Assuming all legislative
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20 years of service
 (EPERS 159. max)

15 years of service

10 years of service

5 years of service

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EPORS

STATE OF ALASKA
~~JUDICIAL~~ RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Pouch CR Juneau, Alaska 99811
AS 22.25

NAME: LAST, FIRST, M.I. PRO or TEO NUMBER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

RETIREMENT PAY CALCULATION CONTINUATION		10A $(1673.00 \times 12) + 4000 \div 12 = \2006.33 PLUS ALLOWANCE			
AGE AT RETIREMENT	<u>60 yr. 0 mo.</u>	OLD			
EFFECTIVE DATE:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
PREPARED BY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
CREDITED SERVICE	<u>20.000</u>	<u>15.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>	<u>5.000</u>	
PERCENTAGE:	X <u>.05</u>	X <u>.05</u>	X <u>.05</u>	X <u>.05</u>	
BENEFIT FORMULA:	<u>75% MAX</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	
MONTHLY SALARY:	X <u>2006.33</u>	X <u>2006.33</u>	X <u>2006.33</u>	X <u>2006.33</u>	
SUBTOTAL:	<u>1504.75</u>	<u>1504.75</u>	<u>1003.17</u>	<u>501.58</u>	
EARLY RETIREMENT FACTOR	X _____	X _____	X _____	✓ _____	
SURVIVOR BENEFIT FACTOR	X _____	X _____	X _____	X _____	
NET PAY:	<u>\$ 1504.75</u>	<u>\$ 1504.75</u>	<u>\$ 1003.17</u>	<u>\$ 501.58</u>	

RETIREMENT PAY CALCULATION CONTINUATION		NEW 22A $(3900.00 \times 12) + 4000.00 \div 12 = \4233.33 PLUS ALLOWANCE			
AGE AT RETIREMENT	<u>60 yr. mo.</u>				
EFFECTIVE DATE:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
PREPARED BY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
CREDITED SERVICE	<u>20.000</u>	<u>15.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>	<u>5.000</u>	
PERCENTAGE:	X <u>.05</u>	X <u>.05</u>	X <u>.05</u>	X <u>.05</u>	
BENEFIT FORMULA:	<u>75% MAX</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>25%</u>	
MONTHLY SALARY:	X <u>4233.33</u>	X <u>4233.33</u>	X <u>4233.33</u>	X <u>4233.33</u>	
SUBTOTAL:	<u>3175.00</u>	<u>3175.00</u>	<u>2116.67</u>	<u>1058.33</u>	
EARLY RETIREMENT FACTOR	X _____	X _____	X _____	X _____	
SURVIVOR BENEFIT FACTOR	X _____	X _____	X _____	X _____	
NET PAY:	<u>\$ 3175.00</u>	<u>\$ 3175.00</u>	<u>\$ 2116.67</u>	<u>\$ 1058.33</u>	

5/EPORS/K1

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES STATE OF ALASKA
~~JUNIOR~~ RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 Pouch CR Juneau, Alaska 99811
 AS 22.25

PERS

NAME: LAST, FIRST, M.I.	PRO or TEU NUMBER	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
-------------------------	-------------------	------------------------

RETIREMENT PAY CALCULATION CONTINUATION

OLD 10.1 \$1673.00 mo

AGE AT RETIREMENT	<u>55 yr. 0 mo.</u>			
EFFECTIVE DATE:	_____	_____	_____	_____
PREPARED BY:	_____	_____	_____	_____
CREDITED SERVICE	<u>20.000</u>	<u>15.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>	<u>5.000</u>
PERCENTAGE:	X <u>.02</u>	X <u>.02</u>	X <u>.02</u>	X <u>.02</u>
BENEFIT FORMULA:	<u>40%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>10%</u>
AVG. MONTHLY SALARY:	X <u>1673.00</u>	X <u>1673.00</u>	X <u>1673.00</u>	X <u>1673.00</u>
SUBTOTAL:	<u>669.20</u> ✓	<u>501.90</u> ✓	<u>334.60</u>	<u>167.30</u> ✓
EARLY RETIREMENT FACTOR	X _____	X _____	X _____	✓ _____
SURVIVOR BENEFIT FACTOR	X _____	X _____	X _____	X _____
NET PAY:	<u>\$ 669.20</u>	<u>\$ 501.90</u>	<u>\$ 334.60</u>	<u>\$ 167.30</u>

RETIREMENT PAY CALCULATION CONTINUATION

NEW 22A \$3900.00 mo

AGE AT RETIREMENT	<u>56 yr. 0 mo.</u>			
EFFECTIVE DATE:	_____	_____	_____	_____
PREPARED BY:	_____	_____	_____	_____
CREDITED SERVICE	<u>20.000</u>	<u>15.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>	<u>5.000</u>
PERCENTAGE:	X <u>.02</u>	X <u>.02</u>	X <u>.02</u>	X <u>.02</u>
BENEFIT FORMULA:	<u>40%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>10%</u>
MONTHLY SALARY:	X <u>3900.00</u>	X <u>3900.00</u>	X <u>3900.00</u>	X <u>3900.00</u>
SUBTOTAL:	<u>1560.00</u> ✓	<u>1170.00</u> ✓	<u>780.00</u> ✓	<u>390.00</u> ✓
EARLY RETIREMENT FACTOR	X _____	X _____	X _____	X _____
SURVIVOR BENEFIT FACTOR	X _____	X _____	X _____	X _____
NET PAY:	<u>\$ 1560.00</u>	<u>\$ 1170.00</u>	<u>\$ 780.00</u>	<u>\$ 390.00</u>
5/EPORS/K1				

ALASKA SALARY COMMISSION (Under Department of Administration)

Created in 1976 by statute, the Alaska Salary Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor and serve four year staggered terms (one member serves one year and is replaced, one serves 2 years and is replaced, one member serves three years and is replaced, etc.) Public officers or employees cannot serve on the Salary Commission.

Members of the Commission are compensated with per diem and travel only.

It is the duty of the Commission to conduct on-going review of compensation and retirement benefits for:

Members of the legislature
Governor
Lt. governor
Commissioners
Deputy Commissioners
Division Directors
Alaska Public Utilities Commission
Alaska Pipeline Commission
Commercial Fisheries Limited Entry Commission
Judiciary (Chief Justice, Supreme court justices,
superior and district court judges.)

Before 11/15/76 and every two years after that, the Commission shall submit its findings and recommendations to the presiding officers of each house of the legislature and to the chief justice of the supreme court..

ALASKA SALARY COMMISSION

KATHLEEN DIEBELS, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM FELL
CLIFFORD HARTMAN
KARL JOHNSTADT

Determine salary & retirement benefits for public officers based upon equitable relationships being maintained among various occupations.

SB 182

An act relating to compensation of public officers and employees; and providing for an effective date.

Coletta
Hackney
Hohman
Sturgulewski
Sumner

SUMMARY

This bill abolishes the Salary Commission and redefines the annual salaries of the Governor, Lt. Governor, legislators, chief justices and associate justices, superior and district court judges, executive department heads and deputy heads, and members of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, Alaska Public Utilities Commission and the Alaska Pipeline Commission. It also redefines the additional annual allowance to legislators for postage, stationery, stenographic services and other related expenses.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SB 182 returns the statutory sections pertaining to salaries of certain public officers and employees to pre-1976 status. There is one difference between the pre-1976 language of the statutes and SB 182. In 1975 salaries were set in accordance with Step E, Range 28 as established in AS 39.27.016 (Session Laws of Alaska, 1975.)

Step E, Range 24 is implemented in SB 182 rather than Step E, Range 28, because Range 28 would have substantially raised salaries which was not the sponsor's intent. However, Step E, Range 24 still increases salaries except for the Governor and the Lt. Governor. Range 24 was used because the State Constitution restricts reduction of judicial salaries (Art. IV, Sec. 10). The sponsor feels this bill is still not satisfactory and he is submitting a Committee Substitute which will be received before the meeting. The redraft ties salaries to the old pre-1976 salary schedule, giving specific

Under both SB 182 and CS for SB 182 commission chairmen will not receive the additional \$500.00 for acting in that capacity. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House will still receive an additional \$500.00 on top of their set salaries.

FISCAL NOTE

See attached.

RELATED LEGISLATION

HB 220, Rules, Compensation for certain state officers and employees. HCR 2, State Affairs approving recommendations of the Salary Commission.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

ROBERTA STATE CANTON
FEDERAL HEADQUARTERS
607 453 2810

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

January 31, 1979

SUBJECT: Salary Commission
(Work Order No. 6156)

TO: Senator Mike Colletta

FROM: Kenneth E. Vassar, Legislative Counsel *KEV*

Enclosed is the bill you requested repealing the salary commission statutes, and returning the statutory sections pertaining to salaries of certain public officers and employees to their pre-1976 status. There is, however, one difference between the pre-1976 language of these sections and the language I have used in the enclosed bill. Before 1976, the salaries of the top ranking state officials were tied to the salary schedule established in AS 39.27.010; specifically, they were typically tied to Step E, Range 28 of the salary schedule. As a result of a reorganization of the salary schedule, however, continuation of the reference to Step E, Range 28 would lead to a substantial boost in salary for these state officials. As an example, I would note the following changes in judicial salaries which would ensue from continuing the reference to Step E, Range 28:

- (1) The salary commission's recommendation of 1977 (approved by Legislative Resolve 94) set salaries of supreme court justices at \$52,992; a reference to Step E, Range 28 analogous to that before 1976 would result in a salary of \$64,958.40;
- (2) The salary commission's recommendation of 1977 set salaries of superior court judges at \$48,576; a reference to Step E, Range 28 analogous to that before 1976 would result in a salary of \$59,545.20;
- (3) The salary commission's recommendation of 1977 set salaries of district court judges at \$41,068; a reference to Step E, Range 28 analogous to that before 1976 would result in a salary of \$50,342.76.

2
January 31, 1979

Since I did not believe these large salary increases were intended and since the state constitution restricts reductions in judicial salaries (see Article IV, sec. 13), I have taken the liberty of changing the reference to Step E, Range 24. This would result in salaries of \$54,028.80 for supreme court justices, \$49,526.40 for superior court justices, and \$41,872.32 for district court justices. Please let me know if you would prefer the original reference to Range 28 or if you would like to discuss any other aspect of this bill with me.

KEV:nem

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

PRINTED AT THE STATE
OF ALASKA
1974

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 13, 1979

SUBJECT: Salaries of public officials and employees:
(Work Order No. 6482)

TO: Senator Mike Colletta

FROM: Kenneth E. Vassar, Legislative Counsel *KEV*

You have requested a comparison of the salaries which would be established for certain public officials and employees under work order 6156 with the salaries of those public officials and employees established under recommendations of the Alaska Salary Commission.

In the following table, the column "ASC" indicates the salary recommended by the Alaska Salary Commission and approved by the Legislature in 1977; the column headed "6126" indicates the salary which would be established under work order 6126, subject to future amendments to the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011.

	<u>ASC</u>	<u>6126</u> <i>507500</i>
Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Members	41,068	41,872
Supreme Court Justices	52,992	54,029
Superior Court Judges	48,576	49,526
District Court Judges	41,068	41,872
Members of the Legislature	11,750	14,858
Governor	52,992	50,000
Lieutenant Governor	47,304	44,000
Executive Department Heads	47,304	49,526
Deputy Department Heads	42,372	38,868 - 45,000

Senator Mike Colletta
Page 2
February 13, 1979

	<u>ASC</u>	<u>6126</u>
Alaska Public Utilities Commission	39,372	41,872
Alaska Pipeline Commission	39,372	41,872

The figures in the table above have been rounded to the nearest dollar. The listed salaries do not include any allowances for per diem, longevity pay increases, bonuses or other emoluments which may have been added to the base salary by recommendation of the salary commission or by work order 6126.

KEV:nem

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. SB 182
 Title Relating to compensation of public officers and employees
 Requested by _____ Date 2/15/79

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Executive and Judicial Branches
 Program Category Affected all catagories
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Office of the Governor
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		246.1	246.1	246.1	246.1	246.1
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		246.1	246.1	246.1	246.1	246.1

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		246.1	246.1	246.1	246.1	246.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)
 This fiscal note shows the funds needed to add to the FY 80 budget for the impact of SB 182 on executive and judicial branches only. Impact on the legislature would be prepared by the legislative affairs agencies. Funds in this fiscal note would be appropriated to the Governor's Office for further distribution.

By contrast, the FY 80 impact of HCR 2 on the executive and judicial branches, fully implementing Salary Commission recommendations, is \$509,100. The salary schedule used in calculating the figures herein is the schedule proposed in HB 220. The fiscal note for HCR 2 assumed a 7.0% COLA adjustment effective 1/1/80. If a similar assumption is made for SB 182, so that all salaries expressed as a percentage of range 24 & are increased by 7% on 1/1/80, then this fiscal note would be increased by \$166,100 to a total of \$675,200 for FY 80 and subsequent years.

<u>Positions affected</u>	<u>Current Salary</u>	<u>SB 182 Salary***</u>	<u>Differences</u>
Governor	52,992	50,000	(2,992)
Lt. Governor	47,304	44,000	(3,304)
Commissioners	47,304	51,018	51,996
Deputy Commissioners	varies*	46,380	20,563*
APUC Commissioners	39,372	43,133	18,805
APC Commissioners	39,372	43,133	11,283
CFEC Commissioners	39,372	43,133	11,283
		Sub-total	107,634
		17.25% benefits	18,566
		Total Executive Branch	126,200
5 Supreme Court Justices	52,992	55,656	13,320
Pay differential impact**			400
20 Superior Court Judges	48,576	51,018	48,840
Pay differential impact**			2,600
17 District Court Judges	41,068	43,133	35,105
Pay differential impact**			2,000
		Sub-total	102,285
		17.25% benefits	17,644
		Total Judicial Branch	119,929

Total executive and judicial: \$232,900

* Calculations for Deputy Commissioners made on individual basis because several positions currently exceed maximum.

** SLA 78, CH 80 allowed up to 5 pay steps of 3.5% each for judge and justices pay differential. Only positions located outside Anchorage, Ketchikan, and Juneau receive this differential.

*** All salaries (except Governor and Lt. Governor) are expressed in SB 182 as a percentage of Range 24E. The schedule used in preparation of this fiscal note is the one included in HB 220. If HB 220 fails to pass, all salaries expressed as a percentage of Range 24E would be reduced to an amount based on the current schedule in AS 39.27.011, and the fiscal note would be reduced accordingly by \$109,000 to a total of \$137,100.

Dated 2/27/79

Replaces Fiscal Note dated 2/21/79

AL 2M a1 a1 LSI 3) b' c' .

SALARY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION COMPARISON

Page 2.

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SALARIES EFFECTIVE January 1, 1977</u>	<u>SALARIES RECOMMENDED for January 1, 1979 FIRST RECOMMENDATION</u>	<u>SALARIES RECOMMENDED for January 1, 1979 SECOND RECOMMENDATION</u>	<u>SENATE BILL 182 July 1, 1979</u>
Commissioner, APUC	\$39,372.00	\$49,000.00	\$44,353.00	\$33,500.00
Chairman, APC	39,872.00	49,500.00	44,853.00	33,500.00
Commissioner, APC	39,372.00	49,000.00	44,353.00	33,500.00
Division Director	37,020.00 (min)	55,000.00 (max)*	50,000.00 (max)*	

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SALARIES EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1977</u>	<u>SALARIES UNDER SB 182</u>	<u>SALARIES REDRAFT SB 182</u>	<u>SALARY COMM. RECOMMENDATION JAN 1, 1979</u>
Governor	\$52,9 ⁹ 22.00	\$50,000.00	\$	\$57,231.00
Lieut. Governor	47,304.00	44,000.00		51,088.00
Chief Justice	52,992.00	54,029.00	44,000.00	57,231.00
Associate Justice	52,992.00	54,029.00	44,000.00	57,231.00
Superior Ct. Judge	48,576.00	49,526.00	33,000.00	52,462.00
Dist. Ct. Judge	41,068.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,353.00
House Speaker	12,250.00	14,858.00	9,500.00	13,190.00
Representative	11,750.00	14,858.00	9,000.00	12,690.00
Senate President	12,250.00	14,858.00	9,500.00	13,190.00
Senator Commissioner	11,750.00 47,304.00	14,858.00 49,526.00	9,000.00 40,000.00	12,690.00 51,088.00
Deputy Comm.	42,372.00	38,868.00- 45,020.00	32,328.00- 37,452.00	45,762.00
Chairman, ACFEC	39,872.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,853.00
Commissioner, AFEC	39,372.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,353.00
Chairman, APUC	39,872.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,853.00
Commissioner APUC	39,372.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,353.00
Chairman, APC	39,872.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,853.00
Commissioner APC	39,372.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,353.00

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SALARY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION COMPARISON

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SALARIES EFFECTIVE January 1, 1977</u>	<u>SALARIES RECOMMENDED for January 1, 1979 FIRST RECOMMENDATION</u>	<u>SALARIES RECOMMENDED for January 1, 1979 SECOND RECOMMENDATION</u>	<u>SENATE BILL 182 July 1, 1979</u>
Governor	\$52,992.00	\$62,000.00	\$57,231.00	\$50,000.00
Lieut. Governor	47,304.00	52,500.00	51,088.00	44,000.00
Chief Justice	52,992.00	62,000.00	57,231.00	52,992.00
Associate Justice	52,992.00	62,000.00	57,231.00	52,992.00
Superior Court Judge	48,576.00	57,500.00	52,462.00	48,576.00
District Court Judge	41,068.00	49,000.00	44,353.00	41,068.00
House Speaker	12,250.00	16,000.00	13,190.00	9,500.00
Representative	11,750.00	15,500.00	12,690.00	9,000.00
Senate President	12,250.00	16,000.00	13,190.00	9,500.00
Senator	11,750.00	15,500.00	12,690.00	9,000.00
Commissioner	47,304.00	56,500.00	51,088.00	40,000.00
Deputy Commissioner	42,372.00	52,500.00	45,762.00	32,328.00
Chairman, ACFEC	39,372.00	49,500.00	44,853.00	33,500.00
Commissioner, ACFEC	39,372.00	49,000.00	44,353.00	33,500.00
Chairman, APUC	39,872.00	49,500.00	44,853.00	33,500.00

STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

February 28, 1979

The meeting was called to order by Senator Tim Kelly.

The first bill on the agenda was CSHB 102 pertaining to works of fine art.

Bill author, Dick Eliason said that early in January a Sitka artist contacted him saying that if a work of art were in a gallery and the gallery went bankrupt, even though the work was on consignment it would be subject to seizure.

This bill would prevent the art from being seized. At present the best the artist can do to recover art under these circumstances is to litigate which is very costly, at worst to lose the art.

There were no questions. Senator Bradley recommended the bill "do pass".

SB 182 was introduced - a committee substitute by the sponsor had been distributed to each member. Bradely recommended for purposes of discussion that the substitute be used as the working draft for the meeting. There were no objections.

Senator Colletta explained the the original bill picked up and suggested inactment of what the people had voted to repeal a couple of years ago. The substitute corrected that but it still needed work. He explained the comparative list that was attached to each members bill.

Colletta said in essence the reason for the bill was that in the political arena salaries should be left up to political bodies.

The bill suggested that legislator's salaries be cut back to \$9,000. This was a substantial reduction. Adjustments could be made with the committee substitute, however, not to reduce but to increase only when warranted. This would merely do away with an automatic blanket increase.

Ziegler said he'd always voted against an increase for his own salary but it would be difficult to favor a bill that would give him a decrease even though he agreed with the bill.

Colleta said the substitute would keep the same rate that "we're" on but would affect future pay increases.

Kelly recommended a work session.

Kay Diebels, chairman of the Salary Commission said she didn't care if they abolished the salary commission but she did have some concerns with the bill.

She pointed out that salaries reducing pay increases for the Governor and Lt. Governor could not take place constitutionally until there was a new Governor. She also questioned the fact that the bill would pay justices more than the Governor and said that all members of the committee felt the Governor should be the highest salaried person on the state payroll - even if that meant giving him \$75,000 so he could make more than Alaska Ferry Engineers. She noted the bill addressed salaries of deputies but not directors and that these would have to be addressed at some point. She also noted that while other commissions were included in the legislation the Alaska Transportation Commission was not included.

She said the definition of the bill would make it hard to follow for someone who was interested in the bill - that since it was abolishing the Salary Commission it should state so in the title.

She also was concerned about legislative salaries - at the time the commission was formed it was done so because the public was upset with the large increase that the legislature had voted for itself.

Ziegler recalled that the Commission had made recommendations for salaries last fall and that the report had changed from the time it was written and the time it was introduced for public comments.

The chairman said that was true - an initial report had been drawn up in September and by the time it was released for public input in November had been altered.

Diebels said that new Presidential guidelines would not allow as much of an increase as they had originally thought - 7% per year average and 7% per multiple contracts - one may assume an 8% cost of living increase.

Kelly said from the preliminary to the final had every figure been increased by 8%.

Diebels said yes, with the exception of the Regulatory Commission that was increased by 12.6% because they were behind the other commissions.

Kelly apologized for having the figures so late. He said there would be a working session and the committee would like the commissions suggestions. He said he didn't feel the Commission had done a poor job but since the legislature was taking the heat for setting salaries they might as well do the work also.

Diebels said no problem but the legislature was given an opportunity to reject the commission's final report.

Kelly put the bill aside until a work session could take place - he tentatively set a new hearing for Wednesday, March 7.

SB 191 was introduced by Kelly. This pertained to the appropriation for the Eagle River Road North. Kelly said that Parks and Recreation had set aside \$220,000 to purchase Paradise Haven.

SB182

AN ACT RELATING TO THE COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, TO THE COMPENSATION AND ALLOWANCES OF LEGISLATORS, AND REPEALING THE ALASKA SALARY COMMISSION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

BRIEF TITLE: 1983 *

PRINCIPAL SPONSOR: COLLETTA

CO-SPONSORS: HACKNEY HORMAN STURGULEWS SUMNER

DATE	SEQ. NO.	JOURNAL PAGE	SENATE ACTION	DATE	SEQ. NO.	JOURNAL PAGE	HOUSE ACTION
			FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS	04/03/79	13	0825	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
				05/06/79	14	5510	MOVED FROM S.A. TO FIN BY UNAN CONSENT
				08/06/79	15	5511	FIN -- DHP01, CS09 TAKEN UP IMMEDIATELY
				08/06/79	16	5513	SECOND READING
				08/06/79	17	5513	FIN CS ADOPTED BY UNAN CONSENT
				08/06/79	18	5513	ADVANCED TO 3RD READING BY UNAN CONSENT
04/02/79	06	0702	SECOND READING	08/06/79	19	5514	THIRD READING
04/02/79	07	0702	FIN CS ADOPTED BY VOICE VOTE	08/06/79	20	5514	PASSED BY DIV 22-17-01
04/02/79	08	0702	ADVANCED TO 3RD READING BY UNAN CONSENT	08/06/79	21	5514	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 34-05-01
04/02/79	09	0702	THIRD READING	02/12/80	29	0308	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 28-11-01
04/02/79	10	0702	PASSED BY DIV 13-07-00				
04/02/79	11	0703	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 20-00-00				
04/02/80	27	0137	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 19-00-01	01/28/80	23	0135	FAILED TO RECEDE FRM AMS BY DIV 00-32-08
				01/28/80	25	0136	FCC -- DUNCAN FREEMAN BETTISWORT
				02/12/80	28	0308	FCC REPORT ADOPTED BY DIV 25-14-01
04/02/79	12	0703	EXPLN PAPER-SEN SUPPL #16				
01/28/80	22	0103	FIELD TO CONC IN (H) AMS BY DIV 03-16-01				
04/08/80	24	0103	FCC -- SACKETT RAY COLLETTA ←				
02/01/80	26	0137	FCC REPORT ADOPTED BY DIV 13-06-01				
04/13/80	30	0266	TRANSMITTED TO GOVERNOR				
04/18/80	31	0288	SIGNED BY GOVERNOR-CH0003, EFF 00/00/00				

1/29/80 tape / tape log
Becky - Senate Fin

David Teal et 3991

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Legislative Finance Division
Pouch WF
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: (907) 465-3795

TO: David Teal
House Research Agency

DATE: 8/30/85

FROM: Gina Spartz
Legislative Finance Div.

SUBJECT: Bill Request:
SB 143
SB 182

David:

This is the tape and these are the log notes. You can listen to the tape and look at the files at Archives. Virginia Newton in Archives has the files, just give her a call at 2270 and tell her who you are and what it is you need. If you want copies of the tape you can take it to the film library in the SOB and they will duplicate it to cassette, you need to reimburse them for the tapes. You can keep these copies of the log notes but we need the original reel to reel tape back. Also, you can copy whatever you need from the files at Archives.

Tape #: FCC-00 Pay Bills

RECORDER LOG

Date: 1/27/00

Bcg. #: 000

Time: 8:40 a.m.

End #: 096

Page: 1

General Subject: Free Conference Committee on CSSB 143, HCS for CSSB 143, and CSSB 182, and HCS for CSSB 182 - State Employee Pay Bills

Present: SENATE

HOUSE

Sen. John Sackett, Chairman

Rep. Jim Duncan, Chairman

Sen. Ray

Rep. Freeman

Sen. Colletta

Rep. Bettisworth

Others Present: Commissioner Bill Hudson, Rick Barrier, Alison Elgee, Senators Hohman, Hackney, Kerttula, and Stimson; Representative Mike Miller; Admin. Assistants, Garrey Peska and John Crandahl; and representatives from the press including Joe LaRocca

Log #	Description
000	8:40 a.m. Call to order
	SB 143 and 182 vehicles for pay package
003	Rick Barrier, Alaska Court System
007	Judges salaries held level since July, 1975, 30% cost of living increase
010	1970 Supreme Court pay vs. cost of living no raises in actual disposable income. Alaska is the only state which has not effected pay raises in last 4 years.
016	Anchorage cost of living scale, 46 and 47 position in country in terms of Superior and Supreme Court pay
020	Most state employees have kept up with cost of living
022	Bill proposes 30% increase in judicial salaries since 1975
025	Superior Ct. Judges & Commissioners were initially at higher level; Supreme Court and Governor were above that.
029	Need to continue to attract qualified judicial people from the private sector.

General Subject: State Employee Pay Bills

q #	Description
34	Facts and figures stand for themselves
	Bill will provide parity w/rest of the system.
38	Bill Ray question re: acquisition of judges & retirement plan
	Barrier - excellent retirement plan
42	Wm. Hudson (Commissioner of Administration) Salary adjustment
	all state employees
44	Governor's package fair and equitable - some recommendations for
	four-year catchup.
48	Governor not the highest paid official in State of Alaska
	Negotiations conducted within parameters set by Legislature
	No increases exceed cost of living increase
52	Non-represented are covered w/represented
54	State now comparable w/middle management in private sector.
	7% increase in productivity w/2% cost factor
59	Desire to get state back to 40 hr. work week.
60	Ray - question re: Legislative increase 47%
	Hudson - 1976 last legislative salary increase
63	Ray - question re: legislative retroactive pay. Is this the position
	of the Administration?
	Hudson - Absolutely
70	Freeman - question re: bills before us and Gov.'s bill
	Elgee - Governor recommended use of these bills to accomplish
	his wishes.
75	Ray - Governor's recommendation deals only with SB 182

General Subject: FCC on CSSB 143, HCS for CSSB 143, and CSSB 182, HCS for CSSB 182
 (Alaska State Employee Pay Bills)

Ag #	Description						
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">SENATE</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">HOUSE</td> </tr> </table>	SENATE	HOUSE				
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	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Senator John Sackett, Chairman</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Rep. Jim Duncan, Chairman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senator Bill Ray</td> <td>Rep. Oral Freeman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senator Mike Colletta</td> <td>Rep. Robert Bettisworth</td> </tr> </table>	Senator John Sackett, Chairman	Rep. Jim Duncan, Chairman	Senator Bill Ray	Rep. Oral Freeman	Senator Mike Colletta	Rep. Robert Bettisworth
Senator John Sackett, Chairman	Rep. Jim Duncan, Chairman						
Senator Bill Ray	Rep. Oral Freeman						
Senator Mike Colletta	Rep. Robert Bettisworth						
	OTHERS: Pat Murphy and Cheri Shelley (representing APEA) Garrey Peska, Admin. Asst., Senate Finance; Alison Elgee, Fiscal Analyst; Bill Hudson, Commissioner of Administration; Ken Spray representing the craft unions.						
096	Call to order 4:20 p.m. Pat Murphy APEA - testifying in favor of pay bills on behalf of those covered by collective bargaining (approx. 7,000 employees).						
104	7.7% negotiated wage for 1981 10.6% for lowest paid 5.9% for highest paid						
107	Guidelines for across-the-board effect Three-year contract period, stable labor relations						
110	Members are in favor of funding increases for Legislators, judges and commissioners.						
113	Duncan question - do you agree with figures? Murphy - accurate for General Government & Supervisors.						
116	Hudson - statement in support of public employee pay package.						
120	Sackett - status of confidential unit Hudson - negotiations have had setback. Request that such funding be						



**** FREE ****
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: January 31, 1980

Mr. President:
Mr. Speaker:

The FREE Conference Committee which has had

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 182 (Finance) (abolishing the Alaska Salary Commission and providing compensation of public officers and employees; eff. date) and HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 182 (compensation of judicial officers, public officers, and legislators, and the payment of legislative travel and per diem and allowances; eff. date)

under consideration, recommends that

The Free Conference Committee Substitute for SB 182

An Act relating to the compensation of public officers and employees, to the compensation and allowances of legislators, and repealing the Alaska Salary Commission; and providing for an effective date

be adopted.

Senate Members:

John C. Sackett
Senator Sackett, Chairman

Gil Ray
Senator Ray

Mike Colletta
Senator Colletta

House Members:

Jim Duncan
Representative Duncan, Chairman

Paul Freeman
Representative Freeman

Robert H. Bettisworth
Representative Bettisworth

WO 6156
Chenoweth

Original sponsors: Colietta, Hackney,
Hohman, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
2 FREE CONFERENCE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 182
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the compensation of public officers
7 and employees, to the compensation and allowances of
8 legislators, and repealing the Alaska Salary Commis-
9 sion; and providing for an effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. AS 39.27.011(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

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

17 Range	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step
18 No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
19 05	944	972	1,004	1,034	1,065	1,095
20 06	1,004	1,034	1,065	1,095	1,129	1,164
21 07	1,065	1,095	1,129	1,164	1,201	1,240
22 08	1,129	1,164	1,201	1,240	1,278	1,321
23 09	1,201	1,240	1,278	1,321	1,364	1,405
24 10	1,278	1,321	1,364	1,405	1,453	1,499
25 11	1,364	1,405	1,453	1,499	1,548	1,600
26 12	1,453	1,499	1,548	1,600	1,660	1,722
27 13	1,548	1,600	1,660	1,722	1,785	1,854
28 14	1,660	1,722	1,785	1,854	1,924	1,997
29 15	1,785	1,854	1,924	1,997	2,069	2,149

1	16	1,924	1,997	2,069	2,149	2,228	2,312
2	17	2,069	2,149	2,228	2,312	2,400	2,488
3	18	2,228	2,312	2,400	2,488	2,580	2,679
4	19	2,400	2,488	2,580	2,679	2,780	2,884
5	20	2,580	2,679	2,780	2,884	2,990	3,103
6	21	2,780	2,884	2,990	3,103	3,221	3,341
7	22	2,990	3,103	3,221	3,341	3,466	3,595
8	23	3,221	3,341	3,466	3,595	3,729	3,870
9	24	3,466	3,595	3,729	3,870	4,015	4,166
10	25	3,729	3,870	4,015	4,166	4,322	4,485
11	26	3,870	4,015	4,166	4,322	4,485	4,650
12	27	4,015	4,166	4,322	4,485	4,650	4,827
13	28	4,166	4,322	4,485	4,650	4,827	5,008
14	29	4,322	4,485	4,650	4,827	5,008	5,194
15	30	4,485	4,650	4,827	5,008	5,194	5,390

16 * Sec. 2. AS 16.43.060 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

17 Sec. 16.43.060. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission are in
18 the exempt service and are entitled to an annual salary of \$49,000,
19 payable monthly in 12 equal installments.

20 * Sec. 3. AS 22.05.140(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

21 (a) The annual salary of the chief justice and of each associate
22 justice is \$65,000, payable monthly in 12 equal installments.

23 * Sec. 4. AS 22.10.190(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

24 (a) The annual salary for each superior court judge is \$57,500,
25 payable monthly in 12 equal installments.

26 * Sec. 5. AS 22.15.220(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

27 (a) The annual salary for each district judge is \$49,000, payable
28 monthly in 12 equal installments.

29 * Sec. 6. AS 39.20.010 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

1 Sec. 39.20.010. ANNUAL SALARY OF GOVERNOR. The annual salary of
2 the governor is \$65,000, payable monthly in 12 equal installments.

3 * Sec. 7. AS 39.20.030 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

4 Sec. 39.20.030. ANNUAL SALARY OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. The annual
5 salary of the lieutenant governor is \$58,500, payable monthly in 12
6 equal installments.

7 * Sec. 8. AS 39.20.080(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

8 (a) The annual salary of the head of each principal executive de-
9 partment of the state is \$57,500, payable monthly in 12 equal install-
10 ments.

11 * Sec. 9. AS 39.20.080(b) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

12 (b) The annual salary of a deputy head of a principal executive
13 department of the state is \$52,500, payable monthly in 12 equal install-
14 ments.

15 * Sec. 10. AS 42.05.091 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

16 Sec. 42.05.091. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission are in
17 the exempt service and are entitled to an annual salary of \$49,000,
18 payable monthly in 12 equal installments.

19 * Sec. 11. AS 42.06.090 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

20 Sec. 42.06.090. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission are in
21 the exempt service and are entitled to an annual salary of \$49,000,
22 payable monthly in 12 equal installments.

23 * Sec. 12. AS 42.07.071 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

24 Sec. 42.07.071. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission are in
25 the exempt service and are entitled to an annual salary of \$49,000,
26 payable monthly in 12 equal installments.

27 * Sec. 13. AS 24.15.010 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

28 Sec. 24.15.010. LEGISLATIVE PER DIEM. (a) Each member of the
29 legislature is entitled to receive per diem at the same rate allowed for

1 a state employee under AS 39.20.110 and 39.20.160, including regional
2 variations in the rate where applicable.

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

5 (1) during a legislative session if he does not live in his
6 place of permanent residence during the session; and

7 (2) while he is on committee business for an interim com-
8 mittee of the legislature in a place which is not his place of permanent
9 residence.

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

12 (1) during a legislative session if he lives in his place of
13 permanent residence during the session; and

14 (2) while he is engaged in committee business for an interim
15 committee of the legislature at his place of permanent residence.

16 (d) In this section

17 (1) "long-term rate" means the long-term per diem rate estab-
18 lished in regulations adopted by the commissioner of administration
19 under AS 39.20.160;

20 (2) "short-term rate" means the short-term per diem rate
21 established in regulations adopted by the commissioner of administration
22 under AS 39.20.160.

23 * Sec. 14. AS 24.15.020 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

24 Sec. 24.15.020. ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION. (a) The annual
25 salary for each member of the legislature is \$15,500, payable monthly in
26 12 equal installments. The president of the senate and speaker of the
27 house of representatives are each entitled to an additional \$500 a year
28 during tenure of office.

29 (b) Except as provided by a general law applicable to all officers

1 of the state, the compensation of a member of the legislature may not
2 be reduced during his term of office.

3 * Sec. 15. AS 39.20.080 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

4 (c) Except as provided by a general law applicable to all officers
5 of the state, the compensation of the head of each principal executive
6 department of the state may not be reduced during his tenure in office.

7 * Sec. 16. AS 39.27.011(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

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

13	Range	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step
14	No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
15	05	1,075	1,106	1,140	1,173	1,207	1,240
16	06	1,140	1,173	1,207	1,240	1,277	1,315
17	07	1,207	1,240	1,277	1,315	1,355	1,399
18	08	1,277	1,315	1,355	1,399	1,440	1,487
19	09	1,355	1,399	1,440	1,487	1,533	1,577
20	10	1,440	1,487	1,533	1,577	1,628	1,678
21	11	1,533	1,577	1,628	1,678	1,731	1,787
22	12	1,628	1,678	1,731	1,787	1,850	1,915
23	13	1,731	1,787	1,850	1,915	1,984	2,058
24	14	1,850	1,915	1,984	2,058	2,132	2,215
25	15	1,984	2,058	2,132	2,215	2,289	2,377
26	16	2,132	2,215	2,289	2,377	2,465	2,556
27	17	2,289	2,377	2,465	2,556	2,652	2,746
28	18	2,465	2,556	2,652	2,746	2,845	2,953
29	19	2,652	2,746	2,845	2,953	3,055	3,171

1	20	2,845	2,953	3,055	3,171	3,278	3,401
2	21	3,055	3,171	3,278	3,401	3,518	3,648
3	22	3,278	3,401	3,518	3,648	3,781	3,922
4	23	3,518	3,648	3,781	3,922	4,066	4,220
5	24	3,781	3,922	4,066	4,220	4,377	4,540
6	25	4,066	4,220	4,377	4,540	4,709	4,888
7	26	4,220	4,377	4,540	4,709	4,888	5,066
8	27	4,377	4,540	4,709	4,888	5,066	5,260
9	28	4,540	4,709	4,888	5,066	5,260	5,446
10	29	4,709	4,888	5,066	5,260	5,446	5,638
11	30	4,888	5,066	5,260	5,446	5,638	5,839

12 * Sec. 17. AS 16.43.060 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

13 Sec. 16.43.060. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission are in
14 the exempt service and are entitled to a monthly salary equal to Step C,
15 Range 26 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

16 * Sec. 18. AS 22.05.140(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

17 (a) The monthly salary of the chief justice and of each associate
18 justice is equal to Step F, Range 30 of the salary schedule in AS 39.-
19 27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

20 * Sec. 19. AS 22.10.190(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

21 (a) The monthly salary for each superior court judge is equal to
22 Step E, Range 28 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau,
23 Alaska.

24 * Sec. 20. AS 22.15.220(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

25 (a) The monthly salary for each district judge is equal to Step C,
26 Range 26 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

27 * Sec. 21. AS 39.20.010 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

28 Sec. 39.20.010. MONTHLY SALARY OF GOVERNOR. The monthly salary of
29 the governor is equal to Step F, Range 30 of the salary schedule in

1 AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

2 * Sec. 22. AS 39.20.030 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

3 Sec. 39.20.030. MONTHLY SALARY OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. The
4 monthly salary of the lieutenant governor is equal to Step F, Range 28
5 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

6 * Sec. 23. AS 39.20.080(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

7 (a) The monthly salary of the head of each principal executive
8 department of the state is equal to Step E, Range 28 of the salary
9 schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

10 * Sec. 24. AS 39.20.080(b) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

11 (b) The monthly salary of a deputy head of a principal executive
12 department of the state is not less than Step A nor more than Step F,
13 Range 28 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

14 * Sec. 25. AS 42.05.091 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

15 Sec. 42.05.091. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission are in
16 the exempt service and are entitled to a monthly salary equal to Step C,
17 Range 26 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

18 * Sec. 26. AS 42.06.090 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

19 Sec. 42.06.090. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission are in
20 the exempt service and are entitled to a monthly salary equal to Step C,
21 Range 26 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

22 * Sec. 27. AS 42.07.071 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

23 Sec. 42.07.071. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission are in
24 the exempt service and are entitled to a monthly salary equal to Step C,
25 Range 26 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

26 * Sec. 28. AS 24.15.020 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

27 Sec. 24.15.020. The monthly salary for each member of the legis-
28 lature is equal to Step A, Range 10 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.-
29 011(a) for Juneau, Alaska. The president of the senate and the speaker

1 of the house of representatives are each entitled to an additional \$500
2 a year during tenure of office.

3 * Sec. 29. AS 24.15.050 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

4 Sec. 24.15.050. LEGISLATIVE TRANSPORTATION. A member of the
5 legislature is entitled to reimbursement for the expense of moving
6 between his place of residence and the capital city for the purpose of
7 attending a regular session of the legislature. Reimbursement shall be
8 as provided by regulations covering state employees adopted by the
9 commissioner of administration under AS 39.20.160.

10 * Sec. 30. AS 39.27.011(a) is repealed and re-enacted to read:

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

16	Range	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step
17	No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
18	05	1,181	1,213	1,249	1,284	1,319	1,354
19	06	1,249	1,284	1,319	1,354	1,393	1,433
20	07	1,319	1,354	1,393	1,433	1,475	1,521
21	08	1,393	1,433	1,475	1,521	1,564	1,613
22	09	1,475	1,521	1,564	1,613	1,662	1,708
23	10	1,564	1,613	1,662	1,708	1,761	1,814
24	11	1,662	1,708	1,761	1,814	1,870	1,928
25	12	1,761	1,814	1,870	1,928	1,995	2,063
26	13	1,870	1,928	1,995	2,063	2,135	2,213
27	14	1,995	2,063	2,135	2,213	2,291	2,378
28	15	2,135	2,213	2,291	2,378	2,455	2,548
29	16	2,291	2,378	2,455	2,548	2,640	2,736

1	17	2, 55	2,548	2,640	2,736	2,837	2,935
2	18	2,640	2,736	2,837	2,935	3,039	3,153
3	19	2,837	2,935	3,039	3,153	3,260	3,382
4	20	3,039	3,153	3,260	3,382	3,494	3,623
5	21	3,260	3,382	3,494	3,623	3,746	3,882
6	22	3,494	3,623	3,746	3,882	4,022	4,170
7	23	3,746	3,882	4,022	4,170	4,321	4,483
8	24	4,022	4,170	4,321	4,483	4,648	4,819
9	25	4,321	4,483	4,648	4,819	4,996	5,184
10	26	4,483	4,648	4,819	4,996	5,184	5,371
11	27	4,648	4,819	4,996	5,184	5,371	5,575
12	28	4,819	4,996	5,184	5,371	5,575	5,770
13	29	4,996	5,184	5,371	5,575	5,770	5,972
14	30	5,184	5,371	5,575	5,770	5,972	6,183

15 * Sec. 31. AS 39.27.011 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

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

23 * Sec. 32. AS 39.27.020(a) is amended to read:

24 Sec. 39.27.020. PAY STEP DIFFERENTIALS BY ELECTION DISTRICT AND IN OTHER STATES [OUTSIDE THE STATE]. (a) The following pay step differentials are approved as an amendment to the basic salary schedules provided in [AS 39.27.010 AND] AS 39.27.011:

28		Pay Steps Above Basic
29	Election District	Salary Schedule

1	1	0
2	2	1
3	3	1
4	4	0
5	5	2
6	6a (excluding Valdez Duty Station)	4
7	6b (Valdez Duty Station)	5
8	7	1
9	8	0
10	9	2
11	10	2
12	11	2
13	12	7
14	13	7
15	14	8
16	15a (excluding Nenana Duty Station)	9
17	15b (Nenana Duty Station)	8
18	16a (south of Arctic Circle)	4
19	16b (north of Arctic Circle)	9
20	17	9
21	18	9
22	19	8
23	<u>In other states [OUTSIDE THE STATE]</u> minus	6

* Sec. 33. AS 39.27.020 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(c) The director shall establish salary differentials for positions in foreign countries. The differentials shall be adjusted annually, effective July 1, to maintain equitable relationships between salaries for positions in foreign countries and salaries for positions in Alaska.

1 * Sec. 34. EMPLOYEES OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES. It is the
2 intent of the legislature that the permanent and temporary employees of the
3 judicial branch (other than justices and judges) and the permanent employees
4 of the legislative branch receive salary adjustments comparable to those
5 received by the classified and partially exempt employees of the executive
6 branch under AS 39.27.011(a) as that section is re-enacted in secs. 1, 16 and
7 30 of this Act.

8 * Sec. 35. EMPLOYEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. In determining compen-
9 sation for employees of the University of Alaska under AS 14.40.170(2), it is
10 the intent of the legislature that the Board of Regents amend the salary
11 schedules for employees of the university who are not covered by collective
12 bargaining agreements

13 (1) to increase salaries by approximately seven percent, retro-
14 active to January 1, 1979; and

15 (2) to increase salaries by an average of an additional 10 per-
16 cent, effective January 1, 1980.

17 * Sec. 36. This Act may not be applied to reduce the compensation of a
18 person during his tenure in the office or position he holds on the effective
19 date of this Act.

20 * Sec. 37. AS 39.23 and AS 39.50.200(9)(LL) are repealed.

21 * Sec. 38. AS 39.27.011(b) is repealed.

22 * Sec. 39. Sections 1 - 15 and 36 of this Act are retroactive to
23 January 1, 1979. Sections 16 - 29 and 38 of this Act are retroactive to
24 January 1, 1980.

25 * Sec. 40. Section 30 of this Act takes effect January 1, 1981.

26 * Sec. 41. Sections 1 - 29 and 31 - 41 of this Act take effect immedi-
27 ately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

28
29

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

for

FCCS for SENATE BILL NO. 182

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Effect</u>
1-15 (effective 1/1/79)	1. Noncovered employee pay plan Provides 7% increase top to bottom Effective date 1/1/79
	2. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission \$32,372 to \$49,000 effective 1/1/79
	3. Supreme Court Justices \$52,992 to \$65,000 effective 1/1/79
	4. Superior Court Judges (Ombudsman) \$48,576 to \$57,500 effective 1.1/79
	5. District Court Judges \$41,068 to \$49,000 effective 1/1/79
	6. Governor \$52,992 to \$65,000 effective 1/1/79
	7. Lt. Governor \$47,304 to \$58,500 effective 1/1/79
	8. Department Commissioners \$47,304 to \$57,500 effective 1/1/79
	9. Deputy Commissioners \$42,372 to \$52,500 effective 1/1/79
	10. Public Utilities Commission \$39,372 to \$49,000 effective 1/1/79
	11. Pipeline Commission \$39,372 to \$49,000 effective 1/1/79
	12. Transportation Commission \$48,468 to \$49,000 effective 1/1/79
	13. Puts in statute legislative per diem language per Alaska Salary Commission recommendations
	14. Legislators \$11,750 to \$15,500 effective 1/1/79

Section No.

Effect

15. Provides that the compensation of department heads may not be reduced unless reduction is applicable to all officers of the state.
16. Noncovered employee pay plan
Same as that negotiated for General Government employees--effective 1/1/80
17. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
\$49,000 to \$54,480 (Range 26, Step C)
Effective 1/1/80
18. Supreme Court Justices
\$65,000 to \$70,068 (Range 30, Step F)
Effective 1/1/80
19. Superior Court Judges (Ombudsman)
\$57,500 to \$63,120 (Range 28, Step E)
Effective 1/1/80
20. District Court Judges
\$49,000 to \$54,480 (Range 26, Step C)
Effective 1/1/80
21. Governor
\$65,000 to \$70,068 (Range 30, Step F)
22. Lt. Governor
\$58,500 to \$65,352 (Range 28, Step F)
23. Department Commissioners
\$57,500 to \$63,120 (Range 28, Step E)
24. Deputy Commissioners
\$52,500 to \$54,480--\$65,352 (Range 28, Steps A-F)
25. Public Utilities Commission
\$49,000 to \$54,480 (Range 26, Step C)
Effective 1/1/80
26. Pipeline Commission
\$49,000 to \$54,480 (Range 26, Step C)
Effective 1/1/80
27. Transportation Commission
\$49,000 to \$54,480 (Range 26, Step C)
Effective 1/1/80

sect. 16-29
effective 1/1/80

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Effect</u>
28.	Legislators \$15,500 to \$17,280 (Range 10, Step A) Effective 1/1/80
29.	Provides for reimbursement of moving expenses to and from sessions (same as state employees) Effective 1/1/80
30.	Noncovered employees pay plan Same as negotiated for General Government employees Effective 1/1/81
31.	Insures no loss of pay for accepting promotion or demotion to Deputy Commissioner or Division Director..
32.	Substitutes "in other States" for "Outside the State"
33.	Allows Director of Personnel to set pay rates for employees in foreign countries to reflect differences in currencies.
34.	Intent statement of legislature that judicial and legislative employees receive salary adjustments per the non-covered pay plan.
35.	Intent of the legislature that University of Alaska employees receive salary adjustments similar to those outlined by noncovered pay plan.
36.	Provides no elected or appointed official shall be required to take a cut in pay as a result of adopting this act. A "just in case" savings clause.
37.	Repeals Alaska Salary Commission and reference to it as a "State Commission or Board."

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Effect</u>
38.	Repeals section excluding those people formerly under the Alaska Salary Commission purview from the salary schedule for noncovered employees.
39.	Sections 1-15 and 36 Effective 1/1/79 Sections 16-29 and 38 Effective 1/1/80
40.	Section 30 Effective 1/1/81
41.	Sections 1-29 and 31-41 take effect immediately.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

January 25, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Katie Hurley
FROM: Gretchen Keiser, Legislative Analyst
RE: Legislative Compensation Commissions
Research Request 85-113

Patty Macklin of your staff requested information regarding commissions established in other states to address the issue of compensation for legislators. She indicated a particular interest in the mechanisms created for determining legislators' pay. In addition, we were asked to review previous bills addressing this issue which have been introduced in the Alaska Legislature.

Legislative Compensation Commissions

According to The Book of the States 1984-1985 (Council of State Governments), legislative compensation provisions have gradually become more flexible, as many states have made compensation a statutory provision rather than rigid constitutional definition. The advent of compensation commissions and the practice of matching salaries of legislators to those of other state employees have led to more frequent adjustments of legislators' salaries in many states.

Table 1 summarizes the methods of setting legislative compensation employed by the 50 states, based on a 1983 survey of state statutes by the Oregon Legislative Research Agency. Legislative salaries are established by constitution in nine states, whereas the legislatures in 22 states, including Alaska, are solely responsible for setting their pay.

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A compensation commission, board or committee makes recommendations to the legislature on salaries in 19 states. According to the Oregon Legislative Research report, commissions in 12 states act only in an advisory capacity to the legislature or governor; the legislature has final authority in establishing salaries and benefits. On the other hand, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland and Michigan compensation commissions' recommendations become effective unless the legislature passes a resolution to the contrary. If the legislative resolution overrules the commission's recommendations, the existing salary levels are continued. The Oklahoma Commission recommendations are final and not subject to legislative review. In order for the West Virginia commission's recommendations to become effective, they must be enacted into law. Finally, Arizona submits its commission's recommendations to the voters for approval.

According to The Book of the States 1982-1983, new legislative salaries in many states do not become effective immediately. Twelve states postpone the salary changes enacted by law until the next legislature; another two adopt the changes during the subsequent session. Under laws enacted in ten other states, salary changes do not become effective during current members' terms. Only ten states, including Alaska, have no restrictions on the effective date of legislative compensation adjustments enacted by law.

Table 2, taken from the Oregon Legislative Research report, summarizes major organizational aspects of the compensation commissions in the 19 states which had them as of January 1983.¹ The number of members on a commission varies between 5 and 19, although 5 and 7 are the most common. The governor appears to be the most common appointing authority (of at least some of the commission members) in the 19 states. Legislative leaders appoint some members in 12 of these states, but do not appear to have sole authority in any state. As indicated in Table 2, the scope of commission recommendations varies among the states. In addition, these salary commissions most commonly meet every two years.

According to Jan Carpenter of the National Conference of State Legislatures, Maine has a state compensation commission which is comprised of citizens who set salaries for the governor, legislators and their staff and the judiciary. According to NCSL, the commissions in Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland and Oklahoma, in addition to Maine, are citizen boards. Unfortunately, Table 2 does not indicate the representation of commission members.

¹We were unable to locate a more recent survey of legislative compensation procedures through the Council of State Governments or the National Conference of State Legislatures.

TABLE 2

State Compensation Commissions

<u>Name of Commission</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Appointing Authority</u>	<u>Scope of Recommendations</u>	<u>Frequency of Recommendations</u>
Arizona Commission on Salaries for State Elective Officers	5	2 by Governor, 1 by Senate President, 1 by House Speaker, and 1 by Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Salaries of legislators and elected state officials (Changes in legislative salaries must be approved by the voters.)	At direction of legislature
Colorado State Officials' Compensation Commission	9	3 by Governor, 2 by Senate President, 2 by House Speaker, and 2 by Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Salaries, allowances, and benefits of legislators, state judges, district attorneys, and elected and appointed officials (advisory only)	Biennially
Connecticut Compensation Commission	11	3 by Governor, 2 by House Speaker, 2 by House Minority Leader, 2 by Senate President Pro Tempore, and 2 by Senate Minority Leader	Salary, expenses, and benefits of legislators, elected officials, and judges (advisory only)	Biennially
Florida Officers' Compensation Commission	9	2 by Governor, 2 by Senate President, 2 by House Speaker, and 2 by Chief Justice of Supreme Court. The 8 members appoint the ninth member.	Salary and expenses of legislators, specified state officials, judges, state attorneys, public defenders, public service commissioners, and county officers (advisory only)	Annually
Georgia Commission on Compensation	12	4 by Governor, 4 by Supreme Court, 2 by Senate President (Lieutenant Governor), and 2 by House Speaker	Compensation of legislators, state officers, and heads of state agencies (Legislature required to introduce commission recommendation as a bill)	Biennially
Hawaii Commission on Legislative Salary	11	Governor	Salary of legislators (Recommendations effective unless rejected by Legislature or Governor. If rejected, existing rates are continued)	Every 8 years
Idaho Legislative Compensation Commission	6	3 by Governor and 3 by Supreme Court	Salary and expenses of legislators (Legislature may reject or reduce recommended rates. If rejected, existing rates are continued.)	Biennially

TABLE 2--Continued

State Compensation Commissions

<u>Name of Commission</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Appointing Authority</u>	<u>Scope of Recommendations</u>	<u>Frequency of Recommendations</u>
Montana Salary Commission	8	2 by Governor, 2 by Supreme Court, 1 by Senate Majority Leader, 1 by Senate Minority Leader, 1 by House Speaker, and 1 by House Minority Leader	Compensation of legislators, elected officials, and Judges (advisory only)	Biennially
Oklahoma Board on Legislative Compensation	11	5 by Governor, 2 by the Senate President Pro Tempore, and 2 by House Speaker (Chairman of Tax Commission and Director of State Finance are non-voting ex-officio members.)	Salary of legislators (Board recommendations are final)	Biennially
South Dakota Commission on Salaries for Elective State Officials	5	2 by Governor, 1 by Senate President Pro Tempore, 1 by House Speaker, and 1 by Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Salaries of legislators, elected officials, and Judges (advisory only)	Biennially
Washington Committee on Salaries	7	President of University of Puget Sound, President of Washington State University, Chairman of State Personnel Board, President of Association of Washington Business, President of Pacific Northwest Personnel Managers' Association, and President of Washington State Labor Council	Salaries of legislators, state elective and executive officials, and judges (advisory only)	Biennially
West Virginia Citizens Legislative Compensation Commission	7	Governor	Compensation and expenses of legislators (Legislature may accept or decrease recommended rates)	Quadrennially

TABLE 2--Continued

State Compensation Commissions

<u>Name of Commission</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Appointing Authority</u>	<u>Scope of Recommendations</u>	<u>Frequency of Recommendations</u>
Illinois Advisory Committee on Compensation of General Assembly Members	7	3 by Governor, 2 by President of Senate, and 2 by House Speaker	Compensation of legislators (advisory only)	Biennially
Iowa Commission on Compensation, Expenses and Salaries for Elected State Officials	15	5 by Governor, 5 by Senate President (Lieutenant Governor), and 5 by House Speaker	Salary, compensation, and expenses of legislators, elected state officials, and judges (advisory only)	Biennially
Kentucky Public Officials Compensation Commission	5	1 by Governor, 1 by Lieutenant Governor, 1 by House Speaker, 1 by Senate President Pro Tempore, and 1 by Supreme Court	Salaries, benefits, and allowances of legislators and certain elected officials and judges (advisory only)	Biennially
Louisiana Compensation Review Commission	19	5 appointed by Governor, 1 by Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 1 by Chairman of Conferences of Courts of Appeal Judges, 1 by District Judges' Association, and 1 by City Judges' Association (5 Senators and 5 Representatives are also members)	Salary and benefits of legislators, elected officials, judges, and unclassified state employees (advisory only)	Annually
Maryland General Assembly Compensation Commission	9	5 by Governor, 2 by Senate Senate President, and 2 by House Speaker	Salary and allowances of legislators (Legislature may reject or reduce recommended rates. If rejected, existing rates are continued.)	Quadrennially
Massachusetts Advisory Board on Legislative, Judicial and Constitutional Officers' Compensation	5	Governor	Salaries and expenses of legislators, constitutional officers, and judges (advisory only)	Biennially
Michigan State Officers' Compensation Commission	7	Governor	Salaries and expenses of legislators, Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, and Justices of Supreme Court (Recommendations effective unless rejected by 2/3 vote of legislature. If rejected, existing rates are continued.)	Biennially

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Previous Legislation

Bills introduced in the Alaska Legislature beginning with the 1979 session were reviewed and no legislation which addressed the issue of a legislative compensation commission was identified. Numerous bills were introduced, particularly during the 13th Legislature, which sought to establish various salaries or per diem rates or to limit legislators' pay to a certain number of days in session. Senate Bill 359, introduced by Senators Pettyjohn, Kelly, Halford, Sturgulewski, P. Fischer and Gilman in January 1984, addresses legislators' salaries in essentially the same manner as recently introduced HB 48.

I hope this information is useful to you. I have also attached a recent summary of legislators' compensation in the 50 states obtained from The Book of the States 1984-1985. Please contact us if we can provide further assistance.

GK

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A. LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION

Source: The Book of the States 1984-1985
The Council of State Governments

Table 6
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

State	Regular sessions		Special sessions		Travel allowance			Per diem living expenses
	Per diem salary	Limit on days	Annual salaries	Per diem salary	Limit on days	Cents per mile	Round trips home to capitol during session	
Alabama			\$4,800	....	....	20	One	\$65 for 105C of regular session and 30C of special session
Alaska			\$48,000	....	....	0	One(a)	None
Arizona			\$15,000	....	....	20.5	Unlimited	\$40 (\$20 for those living inside Maricopa County) for first 120C of regular and all of special session; \$20 (\$10 for those living inside county, after 120C of regular session. (U)
Arkansas	(b)	(d)	\$7,500(b)	....	....	23	Weekly	Up to \$300/w. (V)
California			\$28,110	....	....	(c)	One(d)	\$62
Colorado			\$14,000	....	....	20 (24/4 wheel drive)	Weekly(e)	\$40 for those who do not live in Denver metro area. (U)
Connecticut			\$10,500	....	....	20	Unlimited	None
Delaware			\$12,255	....	....	15	Unlimited	None
Florida			\$12,000	....	....	20	Weekly	\$50 for 60C of regular session and all of special session. (U)
Georgia			\$7,200	....	....	20	Weekly	\$59, limited to 40L of regular session and 40L of special session(f)
Hawaii			\$13,650	....	....	(g)	Unlimited	\$20 for neighbor island legislators. (U)
Idaho			\$4,200(h)	....	....	18	Five	\$44 out-of-town members, \$25 Boise members. (U)
Illinois			\$28,000	....	....	20	Weekly	\$36 (U)
Indiana			\$9,600	....	....	24	Weekly	\$65 (U)
Iowa			\$13,700(i)	(i)	(i)	22	Weekly	\$30 for 120C in odd numbered years and 100C in even-numbered years
Kansas	\$47	None		\$47	None	22	Weekly	\$50 (U)
Kentucky(j)	\$100	(k)		\$100	(l)	20.5	Weekly	\$75/C (U)
Louisiana	\$75(m)	85C	(n)	\$75(m)	None	21 or coach air fare if lives more than 100 miles away from capitol.	Weekly	(m)
Maine			(o)	\$35	None	22	One(o)	\$45 for meals and lodging or \$21 for meals only. (U)
Maryland			\$21,000	....	....	19	One per diem if no lodging expense was incurred that day	\$68 for lodging and meals. (V)
Massachusetts			\$30,000	....	....	Included in living expense allowance	See living expense allowance	Amount covering mileage, meals and lodging ranges from \$5 to \$50, depending on distance legislator's district is from Boston
Michigan			\$33,200	....	....	29.5	Unlimited	\$6,700/y. (V)
Minnesota			\$18,500	....	....	26(p)	Weekly	\$16 outstate; \$23 metro. (U)
Mississippi			\$8,100	\$50	None	20	Weekly	\$44 actual daily attendance. (U)
Missouri			\$15,000	....	....	17	Weekly	\$35
Montana	\$49.21	90l		\$49.21	None	20.5	Four	\$45 (U)
Nebraska			\$4,800	....	....	21	One	None
Nevada	\$104	(q)		\$104	(q)	20	(r)	\$56 (V)
New Hampshire			\$100(s)	(s)	(s)	38/first 45 miles; 19 thereafter	Unlimited	None

LEGISLATURES

New Jersey			\$25,000	....	....	0	....	None
New Mexico	\$75	60C (odd) 80C (even)		\$75	30C	25	....	None

							Weekly	\$/d
Montana	\$49 21	90L		\$49 21	None	20 5	Four	\$45 (U)
Nebraska			\$4,800			21	One	None
Nevada	\$104	(q)		\$104	(q)	20	(r)	\$56 (V)
New Hampshire			\$100(x)	(s)	(s)	38 first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	Unlimited	None

New Jersey			\$25,000			0		None
New Mexico	\$75	60C (odd) 30C (even)		\$75	30C	25	One	None
New York			\$32,960			0	Weekly	\$55 (V)
North Carolina			\$6,936(t)			25	Weekly	\$50/C (U)
North Dakota	(u)	(v)		(u)	None	20	Weekly	(u)
Ohio			\$22,500			20	Weekly	None
Oklahoma			\$20,000			22	Weekly(w)	\$35 for each night away from home on state business during regular and special sessions. Legislators are only compensated for 90L during regular session, and as per governor's call order for special session (w)
Oregon			\$8,400			0		\$44/C (U)
Pennsylvania			\$35,000(x)			20	Weekly	Up to \$75/d (U)
Rhode Island	\$5	60L				8	Unlimited	None
South Carolina			\$10,000(y)			23	Weekly	\$50/L (V)
South Dakota			\$3,200/odd(z) \$2,800/even(z)			21	Each weekend legislature is in session	\$50 (U) for up to 35L in even-numbered years and up to 40L in odd-numbered years. After Jan. 1, 1985, \$75 for the same
Tennessee			\$8,308 08			19 96	Weekly	\$66 47 (U)
Texas	(aa)	(aa)	\$7,200(aa)	(aa)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	None
Utah 1984	\$25	60C (odd) 20C (even)		\$25	30C	23	One	\$25 subsistence. Everyone who lives outside of Salt Lake or Davis receives \$35 or mileage but not both.
1985	\$65	60C (odd) 20C (even)		\$65	25(d,d)			
Vermont	\$55/L(cc)	(cc)		\$55/L (cc)	(cc)	20 5	Weekly if room rented in Montpelier or vicinity; otherwise per diem	\$27 50 for room and \$22 50 for meals if renting room in Montpelier or vicinity; \$18 75 if living in Montpelier or vicinity (U)
Virginia			\$11,000			20 5	Weekly	\$75/C (U)
Washington			\$13,750			10	One	\$44 (U)
West Virginia			\$5,136(ff)	(ff)	(ff)	17	Weekly	\$20/d for meals (U); \$30/d lodging (V)
Wisconsin			\$22,631 04			21 5(gg)	Weekly	\$41 63/L when legislator must establish temporary residence at state capital. Otherwise, \$20 (U)
Wyoming	\$30	40L (odd) 20L (even)		\$30	None	20	One	\$60 (U)

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

Key:

— Not applicable
 C—Calendar day
 L—Legislative day
 U—Unvouchered
 V—Vouchered
 d—day
 m—month
 y—year
 w—week

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS—Continued

- (a) Legislators are reimbursed for whatever expenses are incurred in coming to and from the capital one time. This includes any moving expenses. (V)
- (b) In addition to the annual salary of \$7,500, legislators receive per diem salary of \$20/d.
- (c) Legislators are provided a leased state car up to \$265/m and gasoline credit card.
- (d) Legislators are compensated for one round trip per two-year session if using other than leased car. (V)
- (e) Paid only to those who do not live in the Denver metro area.
- (f) Unless special session is extended by 1/3 vote of each house and approved by governor.
- (g) Travel allowance to neighbor islands during a session on official legislative business, (excluding attendance at a legislative session for neighbor island legislators) to be equal to the maximum allowance for such expenses payable to any public officer or employee. Presently, this equals \$45/d inter island, \$60/d out-of-state. (U)
- (h) Legislators are paid \$80/m for January, February and March; \$30/m for April through December, plus \$35/d for interim business.
- (i) In addition, legislators receive \$40/d during special sessions.
- (j) Member's organizational session per diem and expense allowance are identical to such compensation for regular or extraordinary sessions, except payment is based on meeting days rather than calendar days. An organizational session may continue for not more than 10 legislative, or meeting, days.
- (k) While regular sessions are limited to 60d, every other year, per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session.
- (l) Per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session, which is unlimited in duration.
- (m) In addition, the legislators receive a monthly expense allowance totaling \$16,800/y.
- (n) \$6,500 first year of biennial session, \$3,500 second year.
- (o) Legislators automatically receive one round trip mileage per week. They may claim additional trips (to a maximum of one per day) in lieu of lodging for each session day.
- (p) The travel allowance is available only to outstate legislators who must move to St. Paul.
- (q) While there is no limitation on the number of days the legislature may be in session, the constitution limits the number of days for which legislators may receive compensation. Beyond the 60th day of the regular session and the 20th day of the special session, salaries cease and legislators may only draw upon their expense allowance.
- (r) Legislators have a supplemental travel allowance of up to \$3,500 for a regular session and \$1,000 for

- a special session. (V)
- (s) In addition to the annual salary of \$100, a legislator receives \$3/d for up to 15 legislative days of the special session.
- (t) Plus \$2,064/y expense allowance.
- (u) Legislators whose tax home is in Bismarck receive \$90/d and no expenses. Others receive \$40/d plus \$50 expenses. (U)
- (v) There is a constitutional limit on legislative sessions of 80 natural days during a biennium. The per diem is payable each calendar day during a session.
- (w) Legislators may elect mileage in lieu of per diem, limited to four round trips per week and the per diem amount.
- (x) Effective December 1, 1964.
- (y) Legislators are also paid \$35/d on a non-session day for a committee meeting.
- (z) When the legislator is unable to attend a session, his salary is reduced accordingly.
- (aa) In addition to an annual salary of \$7,200/y, the legislators receive a per diem salary of \$30 for 140C of the regular session and 30C of the special session.
- (bb) Travel mileage reimbursement is 23 cents per mile in personally-owned automobiles, 40 cents per highway mile when traveling in a personally-owned or leased single engine aircraft, and 65 cents per highway mile when traveling in a personally-owned or leased twin engine aircraft. Reimbursement for commercial air transportation may not exceed the next lowest airline fare below first class unless such is not available.
- (cc) Senators are reimbursed for all round trips home to capital during session from funds appropriated for that purpose. Representatives are reimbursed for their first four trips per month from funds appropriated for that purpose; thereafter, reimbursement for round trips is taken from the member's operating account.
- (dd) The 25-day limit includes each day the legislator attends veto-override and special sessions and authorized legislative meetings.
- (ee) Legislators may receive a maximum of \$9,500 during the regular session, and \$2,000 during the special session.
- (ff) In addition to the annual salary of \$5,136, legislators receive \$35/d in special sessions.
- (gg) As an alternative, any legislator may use any public transportation and be reimbursed for no more than one round trip weekly.

State
Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania

LEGISLATURES

Table 7
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS

State	President	President pro tem	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
Alabama	\$2/d(a)	0	0	0	
Alaska	\$500/y	0	0	0	
Arizona	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	(a)	\$2,500/y(b)	0	0	
California	(a)	0	0	0	
Colorado	\$50/d to max. \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max. \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max. \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max. \$5,000/y	
Connecticut	(a)	\$5,000/y	\$4,000/y	\$4,000/y	Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$3,000/y; Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: \$2,000/y; Cmte. Chmn.: \$1,000/y
Delaware	(a)	\$193.50/m	\$161.30/m	\$161.30/m	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$129/m; Chmn., Joint Finance Cmte.: \$161.30/m(c); Mbrs. Joint Finance Cmte.: \$64.60/m
Florida	\$13,000/y	0	0	0	
Georgia	(a)	\$2,800/y	\$2,400/y(d)	\$2,400/y(d)	Admin. Flr. Ldr.: \$2,400/y(d); Asst. Admin. Flr. Ldr.: \$1,200/y(d)
Hawaii	(a)	0(e)	0	0	
Idaho	(a)	0	0	0	
Illinois	\$10,000/y(f)	0	(f)	\$10,000/y	Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: \$6,000/y; Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn.: \$5,000/y
Indiana	(a)	\$3,000/y	\$1,500/y	\$2,000/y	Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn., Finance Cmte. Chmn., Min. Asst. Flr. Ldr.: \$1,500/y
Iowa	\$6,800/y(a)	0	\$2,300/y	\$2,300/y	
Kansas	\$4,200/y	\$1,800/y(e)	\$3,240/y	\$3,240/y	Ways & Means Cmte. Chmn.: \$3,240/y
Kentucky	\$25/d(a)	\$25/d	\$20/d	\$20/d	Asst. Pres. Pro Tem, Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn., Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15/d; Standing and Interim Cmte. Chmn.: \$10/meeting chaired; LRC Mbrs.: same as per diem in session per meeting attended, plus necessary expenses.
Louisiana	(g)	0	0	0	
Maine	(h)	0	(h)	(h)	Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: (h)
Maryland	\$5,000/y(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	Major Cmte. Chmn.: (i)
Massachusetts	\$35,000/y	0	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	Asst. Maj. Flr. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldrs.: \$15,000/y
Michigan	(a)	0	\$16,000/y	\$8,600/y	Chmn. Appropriations Cmte.: \$2,000/y
Minnesota	\$7,400/y	0	\$7,400/y	\$7,400/y	Tax Cmte. Chmn., Finance Cmte. Chmn.: \$3,700/y
Mississippi	(a)	0	0	0	
Missouri	(a)	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	0	0	
Nebraska	(a)	0(j)	0	0	
Nevada	(a)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)
New Hampshire	\$50/b	0	0	0	
New Jersey	\$8,333.33/y(l)	0	0	0	
New Mexico	(a)	0	0	0	
New York	(a)	\$30,000/y(f)	(f)	\$25,000/y	Dep. Maj. Ldr.: \$24,500/y; Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$15,000/y; Maj. Whip: \$13,000/y; Min. Whip: \$3,000/y; Maj. Conf. Chmn.: \$18,000/y; Min. Conf. Chmn.: \$10,500/y; Maj. Conf. Secy.: \$7,000/y; Min. Conf. Secy.: \$3,000/y; Cmte. Chmn. & Ranking Min. Mbrs.: Finance: \$24,500/y & \$15,000/y; Education, Judiciary, Codes: \$13,000/y & \$8,000/y; Banks, Health, Cities, Corp.: \$11,000/y & \$7,000/y; All other cmtes.: \$9,000/y & \$6,500/y
North Carolina	(a)	\$1,728/y(m)	\$1,728/y(m)	\$1,728/y(m)	
North Dakota	(a)	0	\$5/d	\$5/d	Chmn., Standing & Interim Cmtes.: \$3/d; Chmn., Legislative Council: \$5/d during interim
Ohio	\$12,500/y(f)	\$9,500/y	(f)	\$8,500/y	Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$6,500/y; Asst. Pres. Pro Tem: \$7,500/y; Min. Whip: \$4,500/y; Chmn., Standing Cmtes.: \$1,500/y; Chmn., Standing Sub-Cmtes.: \$750/y
Oklahoma	(a)	\$9,330/y	\$6,440/y	\$6,440/y	
Oregon	\$700/m	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	(a)	\$19,600/y	\$15,680/y	\$15,680/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$11,900/y; Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn.: \$7,420/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy., Maj. Policy Chmn., Min. Policy Chmn., Maj. Caucus Admin., Min. Caucus Admin.: \$4,900/y

LEGISLATURES

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS—Continued

State	President	President pro tem	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
Rhode Island	(a)	0	0	0	
South Carolina	\$1,575/y(a)	\$3,600/y			
South Dakota	(a)	0	0	0	
Tennessee	(a)		0	0	
Texas	(a)	0			
Utah	(o)		(o)	(o)	
Vermont	(a)	(p)	0	0	
Virginia	(a)	0	0	0	
Washington	(a)	0	0	0	
West Virginia	\$35/d	0	\$15/d	\$15/d	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	\$3/d	0(e)	0	0	

Note: This table reflects the amount paid the leadership in addition to their regular legislative compensation.

App.

d—day

y—year

b—biennium

m—month

...—Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis

(a) Lieutenant governor is president of the Senate. Additional compensation noted is that which the lieutenant governor receives for services as president of the Senate. In Georgia, receives extra \$20/d for expenses. In Mississippi, constitution states that the salary of the lieutenant governor must be the same as that of the speaker of the House (\$34,000), and that the lieutenant governor also receive the same per diem and expenses as members while in session. In Tennessee, lieutenant governor is a statutory title only, and person holding position receives \$5,700/y allowance for office in home district, \$4,154.01/y allowance for services as speaker, and \$750/y for ex-officio services as speaker. In Texas, lieutenant governor is furnished postage, telegraph, telephone, express, and all other expenses incident to the office. In Virginia, lieutenant governor also receives additional expense allowance.

(b) Receives a special public relations expense allowance of \$6,450/y.

(c) The positions of chairman and vice-chairman of the Joint Finance Committee alternate between the House and Senate every other year. The vice-chairman also receives \$161.30/m.

(d) This amount is provided by resolution of the Senate and cannot be greater than the additional amount provided by law for the speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives.

(e) Official title is vice-president.

(f) In Illinois and Ohio, president also serves as majority leader. In New York, president pro tempore also serves as majority leader.

(g) Receives \$32,000 annual salary and up to \$10,000/y in reimbursement for actual expenses, which replaces all per diems and allowances paid to other legislators.

(h) Additional compensation for Senate leaders is calculated according to the following percentages of the base salaries during sessions: president, 50 percent; majority and minority leaders, 25 percent; and assistant majority and minority leaders, 12.5 percent. No additional compensation is given during interim.

(i) Each receives an additional \$600/y for district office expenses.

(j) Official title is speaker of the Senate.

(k) Supplemental allowance for postage and telephone not to exceed \$300 during regular session or \$40 for special session. Chairmen of standing committees also eligible to receive allowance.

(l) Equal to one-third of regular annual salary.

(m) Each receives additional \$648/y expense allowance.

(n) Compensation shown effective December 1, 1984.

(o) Beginning January 1, 1985, president of the Senate will receive additional compensation of \$1,000/y, and the majority and minority leaders will each receive \$500/y.

(p) Receives \$125/week during regular and adjourned sessions, \$65/d during special sessions and \$65/d during interim (when engaged in official duties).

State
Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania

**Table 8
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS**

State	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
Alabama	\$2/d	0	0	0	
Alaska	\$500/y	0	0	0	
Arizona	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	\$2,500/y(a)	0	0	0	
California	0	0	0	0	
Colorado	\$50/d to max \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max \$5,000/y	
Connecticut	\$5,000/y	\$3,000/y(b)	\$4,000/y	\$4,000/y	Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$3,000/y; Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: \$2,000/y; Cmte. Chmn.: \$1,000/y
Delaware	\$193.50/m	---	\$161.30/m	\$161.30/m	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$129/m; Joint Finance Cmte. Mbrs.: \$64.40/m; V-Chmn., Joint Finance Committee: \$161.30/m(c)
Florida	\$13,000/y	0	0	0	
Georgia	(d)	\$2,800/y	\$2,400/y(e)	\$2,400/y(e)	Admin. Flr. Ldr.: \$2,400/y(e)
Hawaii	0	0(f)	0	0	
Idaho	0	---	0	0	
Illinois	\$10,000/y	---	\$7,500/y	\$10,000/y	Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: \$6,000/y; Maj. Whips, Min. Whips, Maj. Conf. Chmn., Min. Conf. Chmn.: \$5,000/y
Indiana	\$3,000/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$2,000/y	Maj. Whip, Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn., Ways & Means Cmte. Chmn., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldr.: \$1,500/y
Iowa	\$6,800/y(g)	0	\$2,300/y	\$2,300/y	
Kansas	\$4,200/y	\$1,800/y	\$1,240/y	\$3,240/y	Ways & Means Cmte. Chmn.: \$3,240/y
Kentucky	\$25/d	\$15/d	\$20/d	\$20/d	Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn., Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15/d; Standing & Interim Cmte. Chmn.: \$10/meeting chaired; Mbrs., LRS, same as per diem in-session per meeting attended, plus necessary expenses.
Louisiana	(h)	0	---	---	
Maine	(i)	---	(j)	(i)	Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: (i)
Maryland	\$5,000/y(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	Major Cmte. Chmn.: (j); Major Delegations Chmn.: (j)
Massachusetts	\$35,000/y	---	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	Asst. Maj. Flr. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldrs.: \$15,000/y
Michigan	\$18,000/y	0	0	\$8,600/y(k)	Appropriations Cmte. Chmn.: \$2,000/y
Minnesota	\$7,400/y	---	\$7,400/y	\$7,400/y	
Mississippi	\$25,900/y(l)	---	---	---	
Missouri	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	0	0	
Nebraska	---	---	---	---	Unicameral Legislature--
Nevada	\$2/d(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)
New Hampshire	\$50/b	0	0	0	
New Jersey	\$8,333.33/y(n)	0	0	0	
New Mexico	0	---	---	---	
New York	\$30,000/y	\$18,000/y	\$25,000/y	\$25,000/y	Dep. Spkr.: \$18,000/y; Min. Ldr. Pro Tem.: \$15,000/y; Chmn., Cmte. on Cmtes.: \$18,000/y; Dep. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Maj. Ldr.: \$14,000/y; Asst. Min. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr., Ranking Min. Mbr., Cmte. on Cmtes., Maj. Whip: \$13,000/y; Min. Whip, Maj. Conf. Chmn.: \$12,000/y; Min. Conf. Chmn.: \$11,000/y; Maj. Conf. V-Chmn.: \$9,000/y; Min. Conf. V-Chmn.: \$8,000/y; Cmte. Chmn. & Ranking Min. Mbrs. Ways & Means: \$24,500/y & \$15,000/y; Education, Judiciary, Codes: \$13,000/y & \$8,000/y; Banks, Cities, Health, Local Gov., Corp.: \$11,000/y & \$7,000/y; Labor: \$10,000/y & \$6,500/y; All other cmtes.: \$9,000/y & \$6,500/y
North Carolina	\$6,924/v(o)	\$1,728/y(o,p)	(p)	\$1,728/v(o)	
North Dakota	\$5/d	---	\$5/d	\$5/d	Chmn., Standing & Interim Cmtes.: \$3/d; Chmn., Legislative Council: \$5/d during interim
Ohio	\$12,500/y	\$9,500/y	\$7,500/y	\$8,500/y	Asst. Maj. Flr. Ldr.: \$4,500/y; Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$2,500/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$6,500/y; Chmn., Standing Cmtes.: \$1,500/yr; Chmn., Standing Sub-Cmtes.: \$750/y
Oklahoma	\$9,330/y	0	\$6,440/y	\$6,440/y	
Oregon	\$700/m	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania(q)	\$19,600/y	---	\$15,680/y	\$15,680/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$11,900/y; Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn.: \$7,420/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy., Maj. Policy Chmn., Min. Policy Chmn., Maj. Caucus Admin., Min. Caucus Admin.: \$4,900/y

LEGISLATURES

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS—Continued

State	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
Rhode Island	\$5/d	0	0	0	
South Carolina	\$11,000/y	\$3,600/y	0	0	Speaker Emeritus: \$1,500/y
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee	(r)	0	0	0	
Texas	0	0	0	0	
Utah	0(s)	0	0(s)	0(s)	
Vermont	(t)	0	0	0	
Virginia	\$17,000/y(tu)	0	0	0	
Washington	0	0	0	0	
West Virginia	\$35/d	0	\$15/d	\$15/d	
Wisconsin	\$25/m	0	0	0	
Wyoming	\$3/d	0	0	0	

Note: This table reflects the amount paid the leadership in addition to their regular legislative compensation.

Key:

d—day

y—year

b—biennium

m—month

...—Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis

(a) Receives a special public relations expense allowance of \$6,450/y.

(b) Official title is deputy speaker.

(c) The positions of chairman and vice-chairman of the Joint Finance Committee alternate between the House and Senate every other year. The chairman also receives \$161.30/m.

(d) Receives an annual salary of \$22,800 plus a sum equal to the amount of salary over \$30,000 per annum which is received by the lieutenant governor.

(e) This amount is provided by resolution of the House and cannot be greater than the additional amount provided by law for the speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives.

(f) Official title is vice speaker.

(g) Receives additional \$20/d for expenses.

(h) Receives \$32,000 annual salary and up to \$10,000/y in reimbursement for actual expenses, which replaces all per diems and allowances paid to other legislators.

(i) Additional compensation for House leaders is calculated according to the following percentages of the base salaries during sessions: speaker, 50 percent; majority and minority leaders, 25 percent; and assistant majority and minority leaders, 12.5 percent. No additional compensation is given during interim.

(j) Speaker, speaker pro tempore, majority leader, minority leader and major committee chairmen receive an additional \$1,150/y for district office expenses. Chairmen of major delegations receive an additional \$700/y for district office expenses.

(k) Compensation indicated is for minority leaders. The minority floor leader receives no additional compensation.

(l) Total salary is \$34,000/y.

(m) Supplemental allowance for postage and telephone, not to exceed \$300 during a regular session or \$40 during a special session. Chairmen of standing committees also eligible to receive allowance.

(n) Equal to one-third of regular annual salary.

(o) Speaker receives \$2,028/y additional expense allowance; speaker pro tempore and minority leader each receive additional \$648/y expense allowance.

(p) Speaker pro tempore is also majority leader.

(q) Compensation shown is effective December 1, 1984.

(r) Receives \$5,700/y allowance for office in home district, \$4,154.01/y allowance for services as speaker, and \$750/y for ex-officio services as speaker.

(s) Beginning January 1, 1985, the speaker of the House will receive an additional \$1,000/y, and the majority and minority leaders will each receive an additional \$500/y.

(t) Receives compensation of \$5,850/y, \$325/week during regular and adjourned sessions, \$65/d during special sessions, plus actual expenses.

(u) Speaker's office is allotted additional \$28,500 for one or two aides and \$17,500 for one or two clerical staff persons.

Table 9
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS

State	Compensation for committee or official business during interim			
	Per diem compensation for committee or official business	Travel allowance (cents per mile)	Per diem living expenses	Other direct payments or services to legislators
Alabama		20	\$65 per meeting day	
Alaska		0	Actual expenses if legislator travels. (V)	
Arizona	\$200	20.5		
Arkansas	\$50	23		
California		(a)	\$62	Max. \$420/m for "home office" expenses during interim (V)
Colorado	\$50/d to max \$2,500	20 (24 4-wheel drive)	Actual and necessary (V)	
Connecticut		20		\$2,500/y expense allowance (U)
Delaware		15		\$2,500/y expense allotment (U)
Florida		20	\$50 (V)	\$1,000/m for district office expenses
Georgia		20	\$59	\$4,000/y expense allowance limited to the following purposes: rents, district offices, office supplies and materials, office equipment, secretarial assistance, utilities, postage (which shall not be for a political newsletter), communications, stationery, lodging, meals, travel and per diem differential. (V)
Hawaii		0	\$10 on island of residence; \$45 inter-island travel; \$60 out-of-state	\$2,500/y allowance for incidental expenses (U)
Idaho	\$15	0	Actual expenses (V)	
Illinois		20	(b)	
Indiana		24	\$65 (V)	\$15/d, six days a week, for postage and miscellaneous items year-round (U)
Iowa	\$40	22	Actual expenses (V)	
Kansas	\$47	22	\$50 (U)	\$400/m April through December to defray expenses
Kentucky	\$75	20.5	Actual (V)	\$50/session stationery allowance; \$950/m interim expense allowance
Louisiana	\$75	21 or coach airfare if lives more than 100 miles from capital		Allowance for reimbursement of travel expenses for attendance at conferences, seminars and other official business approved by the presiding officer, including \$40/d, reimbursement of lodging at single occupancy rate, reimbursement for airline ticket at coach fare, and reimbursement for registration fees (V). \$325/m allowance to cover rent, utilities and/or expenses for a district office (V). Also, \$1,000 initial furniture allowance, plus an additional \$250 for each four-year term (title to furniture remains with state).

rent, utilities and/or expenses for a district office (V). Also, \$1,000 initial furniture allowance, plus an additional \$250 for each four-year term (title to furniture remains with state)

Compensation for committee or official business during interim

State	Per diem compensation for committee or official business	Travel allowance (cents per mile)	Per diem living expenses	Other direct payments or services to legislators
Maine	\$35	22	\$45 for meals and lodging or \$21 for meals only (V)	
Maryland		19	\$68 for lodging and meals (V)	Senators receive \$7,050/y, delegates \$10,850/y as district office expense account for maintaining offices in legislative districts
Massachusetts		Included in living expense allowance	Amount for mileage, meals and lodging, ranging from \$5 to \$50 depending on distance legislator's district is from Boston	\$2,400/y general expense allowance
Michigan		0		
Minnesota	\$48	26	Max. \$45/night for lodging, and actual single rates out-of-state	Interim district travel allowance, based on size of district: mileage reimbursement is \$.15/sq mile, with a \$45/m base rate and \$250/m maximum (V)
Mississippi	\$40	20	Actual expenses: room, registration fee must be vouchered; meals, tips, etc. unvouchered(c)	\$210/m for months when legislature is not in session over 15 days
Missouri		17	Lodging and meals (V)	
Montana	\$49.21	20.5	\$38.50 (V)	
Nebraska		21	Actual and necessary expenses (V)	
Nevada	\$104	24	\$47.50 in-state; \$21 plus "reasonable room rate" out-of-state (V)	\$1,000 telephone allowance/regular session, \$200/special session (U); postage allowance of \$60/regular session (U)
New Hampshire		38 first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	Actual and necessary (V)	
New Jersey		0		
New Mexico	\$75	25		Stationery, postage, telephone and telegraph (U)
New York		0		
North Carolina		25	\$50 (U)	\$2,064/y expense allowance. Use of telephone in state legislative office for local calls
North Dakota	\$62.50	20	\$30 lodging (V); \$17 meals (U)	\$180/m for uncompensated expenses, paid every six months (U)
Ohio		(d)	\$11 in-state and \$18 out-of-state meal allowance (U); other actual and necessary traveling expenses (V)(d)	
Oklahoma	\$25	22(e)		\$600 telephone credit card allowance; five rolls of 1st class postage stamps
Oregon		20	\$44. Actual and necessary out-of-state expenses (V)	\$300/m interim expenses (U); where technically possible, state centrex line—rental not to exceed \$70/m; \$10/m for toll charge calls to max. \$180 (V). Where centrex would cost more than \$70 m, receives a phone credit card and may charge up to \$75/m (V).
Pennsylvania		20		\$10,000/y expense allowance (V) and district office allowance
Rhode Island		0		
South Carolina	\$35	23	\$50 for committee subsistence (V)	Data and word processing; \$400/y postage allowance (V)
South Dakota	\$50	21	\$18 night for room (V); \$14.50/d for meals	
Tennessee		19.96	\$66.47 (U)	\$250/m home office allowance (U)

Compensation for committee or official business during interim

State	Per diem compensation for committee or official business	Travel allowance (cents per mile)	Per diem living expenses	Other direct payments or services to legislators
Maine	\$35	22	\$45 for meals and lodging or \$21 for meals only (V)	
Maryland		19	\$68 for lodging and meals (V)	Senators receive \$7,050/y, delegates \$10,850/y as district office expense account for maintaining offices in legislative districts
Massachusetts		Included in living expense allowance	Amount for mileage, meals and lodging, ranging from \$5 to \$50 depending on distance legislator's district is from Boston	\$2,400/y general expense allowance
Michigan		0		
Minnesota	\$48	26	Max. \$45/night for lodging, and actual single rates out-of-state	Interim district travel allowance, based on size of district: mileage reimbursement is \$.15/sq mile, with a \$45/m base rate and \$250/m maximum (V)
Mississippi	\$40	20	Actual expenses: room, registration fee must be vouchered; meals, tips, etc. unvouchered(c)	\$210/m for months when legislature is not in session over 15 days
Missouri		17	Lodging and meals (V)	
Montana	\$49.21	20.5	\$38.50 (V)	
Nebraska		21	Actual and necessary expenses (V)	
Nevada	\$104	24	\$47.50 in-state; \$21 plus "reasonable room rate" out-of-state (V)	\$1,000 telephone allowance/regular session, \$200/special session (U); postage allowance of \$60/regular session (U)
New Hampshire		38 first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	Actual and necessary (V)	
New Jersey		0		
New Mexico	\$75	25		Stationery, postage, telephone and telegraph (U)
New York		0		
North Carolina		25	\$50 (U)	\$2,064/y expense allowance. Use of telephone in state legislative office for local calls
North Dakota	\$62.50	20	\$30 lodging (V); \$17 meals (U)	\$180/m for uncompensated expenses, paid every six months (U)
Ohio		(d)	\$11 in-state and \$18 out-of-state meal allowance (U); other actual and necessary traveling expenses (V)(d)	
Oklahoma	\$25	22(e)		\$600 telephone credit card allowance; five rolls of 1st class postage stamps
Oregon		20	\$44. Actual and necessary out-of-state expenses (V)	\$300/m interim expenses (U); where technically possible, state centrex line—rental not to exceed \$70/m; \$10/m for toll charge calls to max. \$180 (V). Where centrex would cost more than \$70/m, receives a phone credit card and may charge up to \$75/m (V)
Pennsylvania		20	Max. \$75 (U)	\$10,000/y expense allowance (V) and district office allowance
Rhode Island		0		
South Carolina	\$35	23	\$50 for committee subsistence (V)	Data and word processing; \$400/y postage allowance (V)
South Dakota	\$50	21	\$18/night for room (V); \$14.50/d for meals	
Tennessee		19.96	\$66.47 (U)	\$250/m home office allowance (U)



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Juneau, State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

October 3, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Ron Larson

ATTN: Linda Firestone

FROM: David Teal, Director

RE: Legislative Salaries
Research Request 86-031, Supplemental Information

You provided a set of numbers on legislative and top executive salaries in various states and asked us to graph them. The graph is attached. You also asked me to briefly explain my comment on the impact of dedicated revenues on the fiscal responsibility of legislators. I was referring to Alaska's constitutional prohibition of many of the dedicated funds that are common in other states.

Unfortunately, we do not have readily available data on the amount of dedicated revenue in each state so I am unable to verify this line of reasoning within your time frame.

DT

Attachment



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

October 2, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Ron Larson

ATTN: Linda Firestone

FROM: Brad Pierce *BP*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Legislative Salaries
Research Request 86-031

Your staff requested this office to do some follow-up research comparing legislative salaries to those received by Alaska teachers, University of Alaska employees, Alaska Railroad employees, and other State employees. In addition, we were asked to compare Alaska legislative salaries to those received by legislators in other states.

Alaska Teachers' Salaries

According to the FY 85 Association of Alaska School Boards survey of Alaska Teacher Salary and Benefits, the average teacher's salary is \$38,266 per year, or \$44,350 when all benefits are included. The state-wide average base salary is \$26,770 and the average top salary is \$48,789. Of the total of 7,039 full-time equivalent positions reported in the survey, 654 (about 9 percent) earn salaries greater than \$49,500 per year.

University of Alaska Salaries

We contacted Brian Rogers, Director of the University Statewide Budget Office for information on salaries. According to Mr. Rogers, most university employees are not paid on a full-time basis. Many teachers work part-time and others are on 9-month contracts. The average annual salary for the 3,873 employees with permanent positions in the University system is \$33,374. There are 544 employees (about 14 percent of the total staff) who make over \$50,000 a year.

Alaska Railroad Salaries

The Alaska Railroad Corporation has 541 employees. Between 189 and 195 (about 35 percent) earn more than \$50,000 per year.

Representative Larson
October 2, 1985
Page Two

Alaska State Employees

During 1984, the 19,304 State employees in Alaska earned an average salary of \$32,403. There are 1,531 (about 8 percent of the total) who earn salaries greater than \$50,000 per year.

Alaska Legislative Salaries Compared to Other States

Differences in session length, interim responsibilities and in the philosophy of compensation for public service make it difficult to compare between legislative salaries in various states. Some states, including Alaska, pay their legislators on a straight salary basis. Other states pay salaries and per diem (often prorated to reflect the amount of travel time from an individual's district) and some states pay on a strictly per diem basis. When session length and potential per diem is factored into a ranking of legislative salaries in the various states, Alaska ranks sixth.

We caution that the 1982 data used to compile these tables is for a particular legislative session and may not accurately reflect an average legislative year for any given state. For example, the Alaska legislature is now limited to a 120-day session which would raise their salary to \$400 per day and move it up to fourth in rank. In addition, the expenses used for states with per diem allowances are probably uniformly overestimated. Many states have some sort of voucher reimbursement policy. The per diem calculations used in these tables should be considered the maximum amount possible for each state.

Another method of ranking the Alaska Legislature pay scale with that in other states is to look at the ratio of total legislative salaries to the average teacher's salary in each state. In an attempt to correct for salary differences between states, we have also compared legislators salaries with the average salaries of teachers and state employees in each state. The attached table shows that Alaska legislators are paid 1.4 times the average teacher's salary in the state. Alaska ranks sixth in this regard. Alaska ranks fifth when legislative salaries are compared to state employee wages.

The printouts attached to this memorandum give a fair description of how Alaska legislative salaries compare to those in other states. We hope we have provided sufficient information for your purposes. Please feel free to call us if you have any questions

BP

Attachments

A RANKING OF STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES

RANK	STATE	1982		SESSION LENGTH	SPECIAL SESSION	1982	
		LEGISLATORS' SALARIES PER DIEM				TOTAL SALARY	SALARY PER DAY
1	Pennsylvania	35,000	75	64	0	39,800	622
2	New York	32,960	55	73	5	37,250	478
3	Illinois	28,000	36	65	0	30,340	467
4	Indiana	9,600	65	30	0	11,550	385
5	Minnesota	18,500	36	34	23	20,552	361
6	Alaska	48,000	0	144	0	48,000	333
7	Tennessee	8,308	66	32	0	10,420	326
8	New Jersey	25,000	0	76	1	25,000	325
9	Maryland	21,000	68	90	1	27,188	299
10	Oklahoma	20,000	35	86	0	23,010	268
11	Virginia	11,000	75	61	1	15,650	252
12	Georgia	7,200	59	40	6	9,914	216
13	Ohio	22,500	0	108	0	22,500	208
14	Missouri	15,000	35	70	19	18,115	204
15	Florida	12,000	50	67	19	16,300	190
16	Washington	13,750	44	90	7	18,018	186
17	Wisconsin	22,631	42	130	43	29,897	173
18	Iowa	13,700	30	104	0	16,820	162
19	South Carolina	10,000	50	90	0	14,500	161
20	Arkansas	7,500	44	66	0	10,404	158
21	Hawaii	13,650	20	99	2	15,670	155
22	California	28,110	62	257	56	47,516	152
23	South Dakota	3,200	50	35	0	4,950	141
24	Colorado	14,000	40	139	0	19,560	141
25	West Virginia	5,136	50	60	2	8,236	133
26	Massachusetts	30,000	50	364	0	48,200	132
27	Connecticut	10,500	0	63	27	10,500	117
28	Mississippi	8,100	44	96	16	13,028	116
29	North Carolina	6,936	50	127	5	13,536	103
30	Idaho	4,200	44	73	0	7,412	102
31	Alabama	4,800	65	105	29	13,510	101
32	Michigan	33,200		351	0	33,200	95
33	Arizona	15,000	40	103	177	26,200	94
34	Oregon	8,400	44	203	39	19,048	79
35	Louisiana		75	60	0	4,500	75
36	Kentucky		75	60	0	4,500	75
37	Delaware	12,255	0	170	1	12,255	72
38	Nebraska	4,800	0	60	7	4,800	72
39	Wyoming		60	20	0	1,200	60
40	Nevada		56	101	0	5,656	56
41	Kansas		50	68	0	3,400	50
42	Texas	7,200	0	140	8	7,200	49
43	Maine		45	50	3	2,385	45
44	Montana		45	90	6	4,320	45
45	Vermont		28	66	0	1,848	28
46	Utah		25	20	5	625	25
47	New Mexico		0	30	19	0	0
48	New Hampshire		0	49	13	0	0
49	Rhode Island		0	66	3	0	0
50	North Dakota			60	0	0	0

Average

15,570

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985.

A RANKING OF LEGISLATORS' SALARIES TO STATE EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

RANK	STATE	1982			1982		1982		TOTAL
		LEGISLATORS' SALARIES PER DIEM	SESSION LENGTH	SPECIAL SESSION	TOTAL SALARY	SALARY PER DAY	STATE EMPLOYEE SALARY	LEGISLATOR SALARY/STATE SALARY	
1	Massachusetts	30,000	50	364	0	48,200	132	17,980	2.68
2	Pennsylvania	35,000	75	64	0	39,800	622	18,840	2.11
3	California	28,110	62	257	56	47,516	152	24,756	1.92
4	New York	32,960	55	73	5	37,250	478	20,940	1.78
5	Alaska	48,000	0	144	0	48,000	333	28,884	1.66
6	Maryland	21,000	68	90	1	27,188	299	17,856	1.52
7	Illinois	28,000	36	65	0	30,340	467	20,808	1.46
8	Michigan	33,200		351	0	33,200	95	22,836	1.45
9	Wisconsin	22,631	42	130	43	29,897	173	20,592	1.45
10	Oklahoma	20,000	35	86	0	23,010	268	18,060	1.27
11	Arizona	15,000	40	103	177	26,200	94	21,360	1.23
12	New Jersey	25,000	0	76	1	25,000	325	20,568	1.22
13	Missouri	15,000	35	70	19	18,115	204	15,612	1.16
14	Ohio	22,500	0	108	0	22,500	208	20,040	1.12
15	Oregon	8,400	44	203	39	19,048	79	19,764	0.96
16	Colorado	14,000	40	139	0	19,560	141	20,760	0.94
17	Florida	12,000	50	67	19	16,300	190	17,628	0.92
18	Mississippi	8,100	44	96	16	13,028	116	14,292	0.91
19	Minnesota	18,500	36	34	23	20,552	361	22,944	0.90
20	Washington	13,750	44	90	7	18,018	186	20,856	0.86
21	Virginia	11,000	75	61	1	15,650	252	18,240	0.86
22	South Carolina	10,000	50	90	0	14,500	161	16,944	0.86
23	Iowa	13,700	30	104	0	16,820	162	19,860	0.85
24	North Carolina	6,936	50	127	5	13,536	103	16,800	0.81
25	Hawaii	13,650	20	99	2	15,670	155	19,740	0.79
26	Alabama	4,800	65	105	29	13,510	101	18,240	0.74
27	Delaware	12,255	0	170	1	12,255	72	17,172	0.71
28	Arkansas	7,500	44	66	0	10,404	158	16,332	0.64
29	Tennessee	6,308	66	32	0	10,420	326	17,712	0.59
30	Georgia	7,200	59	40	6	9,914	216	17,232	0.58
31	Connecticut	10,500	0	63	27	10,500	117	18,252	0.58
32	Indiana	9,600	65	30	0	11,550	385	20,664	0.56
33	West Virginia	5,136	50	60	2	8,236	133	15,264	0.54
34	Idaho	4,200	44	73	0	7,412	102	19,140	0.39
35	Texas	7,200	0	140	8	7,200	49	19,728	0.36
36	Nebraska	4,800	0	60	7	4,800	72	15,516	0.31
37	South Dakota	3,200	50	35	0	4,950	141	17,184	0.29
38	Louisiana	0	75	60	0	4,500	75	16,728	0.27
39	Kentucky	0	75	60	0	4,500	75	17,004	0.26
40	Nevada	0	56	101	0	5,656	56	22,404	0.25
41	Montana	0	45	90	6	4,320	45	20,388	0.21
42	Kansas	0	50	68	0	3,400	50	17,736	0.19
43	Maine	0	45	50	3	2,385	45	17,540	0.14
44	Vermont	0	28	66	0	1,848	28	18,036	0.10
45	Wyoming	0	60	20	0	1,200	60	22,500	0.05
46	Utah	0	25	20	5	625	25	18,936	0.03
47	New Mexico	0	0	30	19	0	0	17,676	0.00
48	New Hampshire	0	0	49	13	0	0	15,540	0.00
49	Rhode Island	0	0	66	3	0	0	19,140	0.00
50	North Dakota	0	0	60	0	0	0	19,392	0.00
	Average					15,570		19,050	0.82

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985.

A RANKING OF STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES TO TEACHERS' SALARIES

RANK	STATE	1982			1982		1982/83	TOTAL	
		LEGISLATORS' SALARIES PER DIEM	SESSION LENGTH	SPECIAL SESSION	TOTAL SALARY	SALARY PER DAY	AVERAGE TEACHERS' SALARIES	LEGISLATOR SALARY/TEACHER SALARY	
1	Massachusetts	30,000	50	364	0	48,200	132	19,000	2.54
2	California	28,110	62	257	56	47,516	152	23,555	2.02
3	Pennsylvania	35,000	75	64	0	39,800	622	21,000	1.90
4	New York	32,960	55	73	5	37,250	478	25,100	1.48
5	Wisconsin	22,631	42	130	43	29,897	173	20,940	1.43
6	Alaska	48,000	0	144	0	48,000	333	33,953	1.41
7	Arizona	15,000	40	103	177	26,200	94	18,849	1.39
8	Michigan	33,200		351	0	33,200	95	23,965	1.39
9	Illinois	28,000	36	65	0	30,340	467	22,618	1.34
10	Oklahoma	20,000	35	86	0	23,010	268	18,110	1.27
11	Maryland	21,000	68	90	1	27,188	299	22,786	1.19
12	New Jersey	25,000	0	76	1	25,000	325	21,642	1.16
13	Ohio	22,500	0	108	0	22,500	208	20,360	1.11
14	Missouri	15,000	35	70	19	18,115	204	17,726	1.02
15	Minnesota	18,500	36	34	23	20,552	361	22,296	0.92
16	Mississippi	8,100	44	96	16	13,028	116	14,285	0.91
17	Colorado	14,000	40	139	0	19,560	141	21,500	0.91
18	Iowa	13,700	30	104	0	16,820	162	18,709	0.90
19	South Carolina	10,000	50	90	0	14,500	161	16,380	0.89
20	Florida	12,000	50	67	19	16,300	190	18,538	0.88
21	Oregon	8,400	44	203	39	19,048	79	22,334	0.85
22	Virginia	11,000	75	61	1	15,650	252	18,707	0.84
23	Washington	13,750	44	90	7	18,018	186	23,413	0.77
24	North Carolina	6,936	50	127	5	13,536	103	17,836	0.76
25	Alabama	4,800	65	105	29	13,510	101	17,850	0.76
26	Arkansas	7,500	44	66	0	10,404	158	15,156	0.69
27	Hawaii	13,650	20	99	2	15,670	155	24,796	0.63
28	Tennessee	8,308	66	32	0	10,420	326	17,425	0.60
29	Delaware	12,255	0	170	1	12,255	72	20,665	0.59
30	Indiana	9,600	65	30	0	11,550	385	20,067	0.58
31	Georgia	7,200	59	40	6	9,914	216	17,412	0.57
32	Connecticut	10,500	0	63	27	10,500	117	20,300	0.52
33	West Virginia	5,136	50	60	2	8,236	133	17,370	0.47
34	Idaho	4,200	44	73	0	7,412	102	17,549	0.42
35	Texas	7,200	0	140	8	7,200	49	19,500	0.37
36	South Dakota	3,200	50	35	0	4,950	141	15,595	0.32
37	Nebraska	4,800	0	60	7	4,800	72	17,412	0.28
38	Nevada		56	101	0	5,656	56	20,944	0.27
39	Kentucky		75	60	0	4,500	75	18,400	0.24
40	Louisiana		75	60	0	4,500	75	19,265	0.23
41	Montana		45	90	6	4,320	45	19,465	0.22
42	Kansas		50	68	0	3,400	50	18,299	0.19
43	Maine		45	50	3	2,385	45	15,722	0.15
44	Vermont		28	66	0	1,848	28	15,338	0.12
45	Wyoming		60	20	0	1,200	60	24,000	0.05
46	Utah		25	20	5	625	25	19,677	0.03
47	New Mexico		0	30	19	0	0	20,600	0.00
48	New Hampshire		0	49	13	0	0	15,353	0.00
49	Rhode Island		0	66	3	0	0	23,175	0.00
50	North Dakota			60	0	0	0	18,390	0.00
	Average					15,570		19,867	0.78

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3591

October 2, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Ron Larson

ATTN: Linda Firestone

FROM: Brad Pierce *BP*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Legislative Salaries
Research Request 86-031

Your staff requested this office to do some follow-up [REDACTED]

In addition, we were asked to compare Alaska legislative salaries to those received by legislators in other states.

Alaska [REDACTED]

According to the FY 85 Association of Alaska School Boards survey of Alaska Teacher Salary and Benefits, the average teacher's salary is \$38,266 per year, or \$44,350 when all benefits are included. The state-wide average base salary is \$26,770 and the average top salary is \$48,789. Of the total of 7,039 full-time equivalent positions reported in the survey, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of Alaska Salaries

We contacted Brian Rogers, Director of the University Statewide Budget Office for information on salaries. According to Mr. Rogers, most university employees are not paid on a full-time basis. Many teachers work part-time and others are on 9-month contracts. The average annual salary for the 3,873 employees with permanent positions in the University system is \$33,374. There are [REDACTED]

Alaska [REDACTED] Salaries

The Alaska Railroad Corporation has 541 employees. [REDACTED]

Representative Larson
October 2, 1985
Page Two

Alaska State Employees

During 1984, the 19,304 State employees in Alaska earned an average salary of \$32,403. There are [REDACTED] who [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Differences in session length, interim responsibilities and in the philosophy of compensation for public service make it difficult to compare between legislative salaries in various states. Some states, including Alaska, pay their legislators on a straight salary basis. Other states pay salaries and per diem (often prorated to reflect the amount of travel time from an individual's district) and some states pay on a strictly per diem basis. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

We caution that the 1982 data used to compile these tables is for a particular legislative session and may not accurately reflect an average legislative year for any given state. For example, the Alaska legislature is now limited to a 120-day session which would raise their salary to \$400 per day and move it up to fourth in rank. In addition, the expenses used for states with per diem allowances are probably uniformly overestimated. Many states have some sort of voucher reimbursement policy. The per diem calculations used in these tables should be considered the maximum amount possible for each state.

Another method of ranking the Alaska Legislature pay scale with that in other states is to look at the ratio of total legislative salaries to the average teacher's salary in each state. In an attempt to correct for salary differences between states, we have also compared legislators salaries with the average salaries of teachers and state employees in each state. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Alaska ranks fifth when legislative salaries are compared to state employee wages.

The printouts attached to this memorandum give a fair description of how Alaska legislative salaries compare to those in other states. We hope we have provided sufficient information for your purposes. Please feel free to call us if you have any questions

BP

Attachments

RANK	STATE	1962		SESSION LENGTH	SPECIAL SESSION	1962	
		LEGISLATORS	SALARIES PER DIEM			TOTAL	SALARY
1	Connecticut	35,000	75	64	0	39,800	
2	New York	32,960	55	73	5	37,250	
3	Illinois	28,000	36	65	0	30,340	
4	Indiana	9,600	65	30	0	11,550	
5	Minnesota	18,500	36	34	23	20,552	
6			0	144	0	46,000	
7	Tennessee	8,308	66	32	0	10,420	326
8	New Jersey	25,000	0	76	1	25,000	325
9	Maryland	21,000	68	90	1	27,186	299
10	Oklahoma	20,000	35	86	0	23,010	268
11	Virginia	11,000	75	61	1	15,650	252
12	Georgia	7,200	59	40	6	9,914	216
13	Ohio	22,500	0	108	0	22,500	208
14	Missouri	15,000	35	70	19	18,115	204
15	Florida	12,000	50	67	19	16,300	190
16	Washington	13,750	44	90	7	18,018	186
17	Wisconsin	22,631	42	130	43	29,897	173
18	Iowa	13,700	30	104	0	16,820	162
19	South Carolina	10,000	50	90	0	14,500	161
20	Arkansas	7,500	44	66	0	10,404	158
21	Hawaii	13,650	20	99	2	15,670	155
22	California	28,110	62	257	56	47,516	152
23	South Dakota	3,200	50	35	0	4,900	141
24	Colorado	14,000	40	139	0	19,560	141
25	West Virginia	5,136	50	60	2	8,236	133
26	Massachusetts	30,000	30	364	0	48,200	132
27	Connecticut	10,500	0	63	27	10,500	117
28	Mississippi	8,100	44	96	16	13,028	116
29	North Carolina	6,936	50	127	5	13,536	103
30	Idaho	4,200	44	73	0	7,412	102
31	Alabama	4,800	65	105	29	13,510	101
32	Michigan	33,200		351	0	33,200	95
33	Arizona	15,000	40	103	177	26,200	94
34	Oregon	8,400	44	203	39	19,048	79
35	Louisiana		75	60	0	4,500	75
36	Kentucky		75	60	0	4,500	75
37	Delaware	12,255	0	170	1	12,255	72
38	Nebraska	4,800	0	60	7	4,800	72
39	Wyoming		60	20	0	1,200	60
40	Nevada		56	101	0	5,656	56
41	Kansas		50	68	0	5,400	50
42	Texas	7,200	0	140	8	7,200	49
43	Maine		45	50	3	2,385	45
44	Montana		45	90	6	4,320	45
45	Vermont		26	66	0	1,646	26
46	Utah		25	20	5	625	25
47	New Mexico		0	30	19	0	0
48	New Hampshire		0	49	13	0	0
49	Rhode Island		0	66	3	0	0
50	North Dakota			60	0	0	0

Average

15,570

Source 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985

A RANKING OF LEGISLATORS' SALARIES TO STATE EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

RANK	STATE	1982		SESSION LENGTH	SPECIAL SESSION	1982		1982	TOTAL
		LEGISLATORS' SALARIES PER DIEM				TOTAL SALARY	SALARY PER DAY	AVERAGE STATE EMPLOYEE SALARY	SALARY/
1		30,000	50	364	0	48,200	132	17,900	2.68
2		35,000	75	64	0	39,800	622	18,840	2.11
3		28,110	62	257	56	47,516	152	24,756	1.92
4		32,960	55	73	5	37,250	478	20,940	1.78
5		48,000	0	144	0	48,000	333	28,884	
6	Maryland	21,000	68	90	1	27,188	299	17,856	1.52
7	Illinois	28,000	36	65	0	30,340	467	20,808	1.46
8	Michigan	33,200		351	0	33,200	95	22,836	1.45
9	Wisconsin	22,631	42	130	43	29,897	173	20,592	1.45
10	Oklahoma	20,000	35	86	0	23,010	268	18,060	1.27
11	Arizona	15,000	40	103	177	26,200	94	21,360	1.23
12	New Jersey	25,000	0	76	1	25,000	325	20,568	1.22
13	Missouri	15,000	35	70	19	18,115	204	15,612	1.16
14	Ohio	22,500	0	108	0	22,500	208	20,040	1.12
15	Oregon	8,400	44	203	39	19,048	79	19,764	0.96
16	Colorado	14,000	40	139	0	19,560	141	20,760	0.94
17	Florida	12,000	50	67	19	16,300	190	17,628	0.92
18	Mississippi	8,100	44	96	16	13,028	116	14,292	0.91
19	Minnesota	18,500	36	34	23	20,552	361	22,944	0.90
20	Washington	13,750	44	90	7	18,018	186	20,856	0.86
21	Virginia	11,000	75	61	1	15,650	252	18,240	0.86
22	South Carolina	10,000	50	90	0	14,500	161	16,944	0.86
23	Iowa	13,700	30	104	0	16,820	162	19,860	0.85
24	North Carolina	6,936	50	127	5	13,536	103	16,800	0.81
25	Hawaii	13,650	20	99	2	15,670	155	19,740	0.79
26	Alabama	4,800	65	105	29	13,510	101	18,240	0.74
27	Delaware	12,255	0	170	1	12,255	72	17,172	0.71
28	Arkansas	7,500	44	66	0	10,404	158	16,332	0.64
29	Tennessee	8,308	66	32	0	10,420	326	17,712	0.59
30	Georgia	7,200	59	40	6	9,914	216	17,232	0.58
31	Connecticut	10,500	0	63	27	10,500	117	18,252	0.58
32	Indiana	9,600	65	30	0	11,550	385	20,664	0.56
33	West Virginia	5,136	50	60	2	8,236	133	15,264	0.54
34	Idaho	4,200	44	73	0	7,412	102	19,140	0.39
35	Texas	7,200	0	140	8	7,200	49	19,728	0.36
36	Nebraska	4,800	0	60	7	4,800	72	15,516	0.31
37	South Dakota	3,200	50	35	0	4,950	141	17,184	0.29
38	Louisiana	0	75	60	0	4,500	75	16,728	0.27
39	Kentucky	0	75	60	0	4,500	75	17,004	0.26
40	Nevada	0	56	101	0	5,656	56	22,404	0.25
41	Montana	0	45	90	6	4,320	45	20,388	0.21
42	Kansas	0	50	68	0	3,400	50	17,736	0.19
43	Maine	0	45	50	3	2,385	45	17,640	0.14
44	Vermont	0	28	66	0	1,848	28	18,036	0.10
45	Wyoming	0	60	20	0	1,200	60	22,500	0.05
46	Utah	0	25	20	5	625	25	18,936	0.03
47	New Mexico	0	0	30	19	0	0	17,676	0.00
48	New Hampshire	0	0	49	13	0	0	15,540	0.00
49	Rhode Island	0	0	66	3	0	0	19,140	0.00
50	North Dakota	0	0	60	0	0	0	19,392	0.00
	Average					15,570		19,050	0.82

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985

A RANKING OF STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES TO TEACHERS' SALARIES

RANK	STATE	1982				1982		1982/83	TOTAL
		LEGISLATORS' SALARIES PER DIEM	SESSION LENGTH	SPECIAL SESSION	TOTAL SALARY	SALARY PER DAY	TEACHERS' SALARIES	AVERAGE SALARY/	SALARY
1		30,000	50	364	0	48,200	132	19,000	2.54
2		28,110	62	257	56	47,516	152	23,555	2.02
3		35,000	75	64	0	39,800	622	21,000	1.90
4		32,960	55	73	5	37,250	478	25,100	1.48
5		22,631	42	130	43	29,897	173	20,940	1.43
6		48,000	0	144	0	48,000	333	33,953	
7	Arizona	15,000	40	103	177	26,200	94	18,849	1.39
8	Michigan	33,200		351	0	33,200	95	23,965	1.39
9	Illinois	28,000	36	65	0	30,340	467	22,618	1.34
10	Oklahoma	20,000	35	86	0	23,010	268	18,110	1.27
11	Maryland	21,000	68	90	1	27,188	299	22,786	1.19
12	New Jersey	25,000	0	76	1	25,000	325	21,642	1.16
13	Ohio	22,500	0	108	0	22,500	208	20,360	1.11
14	Missouri	15,000	35	70	19	18,115	204	17,726	1.02
15	Minnesota	18,500	36	34	23	20,552	361	22,296	0.92
16	Mississippi	8,100	44	96	16	13,028	116	14,285	0.91
17	Colorado	14,000	40	139	0	19,560	141	21,500	0.91
18	Iowa	13,700	30	104	0	16,820	162	18,709	0.90
19	South Carolina	10,000	50	90	0	14,500	161	16,380	0.89
20	Florida	12,000	50	67	19	16,300	190	18,538	0.88
21	Oregon	8,400	44	203	39	19,048	79	22,334	0.85
22	Virginia	11,000	75	61	1	15,650	252	18,707	0.84
23	Washington	13,750	44	90	7	18,018	186	23,413	0.77
24	North Carolina	6,936	50	127	5	13,536	103	17,836	0.76
25	Alabama	4,800	65	105	29	13,510	101	17,850	0.76
26	Arkansas	7,500	44	66	0	10,404	158	15,156	0.69
27	Hawaii	13,650	20	99	2	15,670	155	24,796	0.63
28	Tennessee	8,308	66	32	0	10,420	326	17,425	0.60
29	Delaware	12,255	0	170	1	12,255	72	20,665	0.59
30	Indiana	9,600	65	30	0	11,550	385	20,067	0.58
31	Georgia	7,200	59	40	6	9,914	216	17,412	0.57
32	Connecticut	10,500	0	63	27	10,500	117	20,300	0.52
33	West Virginia	5,136	50	60	2	8,236	133	17,370	0.47
34	Idaho	4,200	44	73	0	7,412	102	17,549	0.42
35	Texas	7,200	0	140	8	7,200	49	19,500	0.37
36	South Dakota	3,200	50	35	0	4,950	141	15,595	0.32
37	Nebraska	4,800	0	60	7	4,800	72	17,412	0.28
38	Nevada		56	101	0	5,656	56	20,944	0.27
39	Kentucky		75	60	0	4,500	75	18,400	0.24
40	Louisiana		75	60	0	4,500	75	19,265	0.23
41	Montana		45	90	6	4,320	45	19,463	0.22
42	Kansas		50	60	0	3,400	50	18,299	0.19
43	Maine		45	50	3	2,385	45	15,722	0.15
44	Vermont		28	66	0	1,848	28	15,338	0.12
45	Wyoming		60	20	0	1,200	60	24,000	0.05
46	Utah		25	20	5	625	25	19,677	0.03
47	New Mexico		0	30	19	0	0	20,600	0.00
48	New Hampshire		0	49	13	0	0	15,353	0.00
49	Rhode Island		0	66	3	0	0	23,175	0.00
50	North Dakota			60	0	0	0	18,390	0.00
	Average					15,570		19,867	0.78

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

January 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Tony Vaska

FROM: Jonathan Sherwood
Research Staff

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

You requested that our office investigate comparative State and federal cost-of-living differences for agencies around the state. We are responding to your request with a memorandum in two parts. The first part will provide information regarding the cost-of-living differentials in the salary schedules for State and federal employees. In the second part, which we hope to complete in the next week, we will provide information regarding cost-of-living differentials other than those used in salary schedules, such as instructional unit allotments, child support enforcement, and day care assistance. If you desire information pertaining to salaries only, please let us know before we commit too much time to the second phase of the research.

SALARY DIFFERENTIALS

The federal government only has two cost of living differentials for Alaska. Federal employees in Anchorage receive a cost-of-living allowance equal to 17.5% of the full yearly amount of their base salary. All other federal employees in Alaska receive 25% of their full yearly base salary as a cost-of-living allowance.

Under ASL 39.27.020, the State of Alaska, with the exception of the University of Alaska, pays its employees pay step differentials based on the election district in which they are employed. An employee in a particular election district receives a salary that is a specified number of pay steps above the basic salary schedule. Attached is the list of pay step differentials and a copy of the current state salary schedule. State employees in the districts which include the communities of Tanana, Ft. Yukon, Barrow, Kotzebue, and Nome would all receive the maximum differential of nine pay steps. Employees in Bethel receive an eight step differential. State of Alaska employees working in other states receive a minus-six differential.

Representative Vaska
January 15, 1982
Page Two

According to Bruce Carr of the Division of Personnel, the basis for the initial differentials was salary and cost-of-living surveys conducted in the early 1970s. Twenty four communities, including Bethel, were surveyed, with every election district represented by at least one community. Some adjustments have been made since that time based upon the Division of Personnel's annual salary survey.

The Board of Regents of the University of Alaska recently implemented a new set of cost-of-living differentials. The new differentials provide all employees of the University system at any one geographic location with the same cost-of-living allowance. Previously, community college faculty had one set of differentials; community college rural education administrative, professional, and technical staff had another, and the University central faculty and administrative, professional and technical staff had a third. Under the new differentials, University employees in Bethel will receive 140% of their base salaries. This is an 8% decrease for community college faculty, but an 11% increase for CCREE administrative, professional, and technical staff, and a 26% increase for University central faculty and administrative, professional, and technical staff.

According to F. Stephan Malott, Director of Compensation for the University of Alaska, the new differentials are based on the recommendations of a 1981 study of community college area differentials by the consulting firm of Homan-McDowell. The differentials are based on the results of cost-of-living studies done over the past sixteen years and on Homan-McDowell's own index of community amenities. I have enclosed an attachment from the meeting at which the new differentials were recommended to the Board of Regents, which shows the previous sets of differentials as well as the new differentials.

The motion passed by the Board of Regents included a provision which protects employees not represented by collective bargaining from a pay cut should the schedule reduce the amount of their differential. Employees represented by the Alaska Community College Federation of Teachers will receive pay cuts if their area differentials are reduced. ACCFT members in Bethel and Juneau had their differential cut by 8% and 7.1% of their base salary respectively. The ACCFT is challenging the Board's action in court.

We will begin compiling information on other cost-of-living allowances used by the State. We hope to have this information to you very soon. If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Attachments
ASL 39.27.020-.040
University of Alaska Geographic Salary Differentials

§ 39.27.011

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

§ 39.27.011

Range No.	Step A	Step B	Step C	Step D	Step E	Step F
19	2,652	2,746	2,845	2,953	3,055	3,171
20	2,845	2,953	3,055	3,171	3,278	3,401
21	3,055	3,171	3,278	3,401	3,518	3,648
22	3,278	3,401	3,518	3,648	3,781	3,922
23	3,518	3,648	3,781	3,922	4,066	4,220
24	3,781	3,922	4,066	4,220	4,377	4,540
25	4,066	4,220	4,377	4,540	4,709	4,888
26	4,220	4,377	4,540	4,709	4,888	5,066
27	4,377	4,540	4,709	4,888	5,066	5,260
28	4,540	4,709	4,888	5,066	5,260	5,446
29	4,709	4,888	5,066	5,260	5,446	5,638
30	4,888	5,066	5,260	5,446	5,638	5,839

[Effective January 1, 1981] The following monthly basic salary schedule is approved as the pay plan for classified and partially exempt employees in the executive branch of the state government who are not members of a collective bargaining unit established under the authority of the Public Employment Relations Act:

Range No.	Step A	Step B	Step C	Step D	Step E	Step F
05	1,181	1,213	1,249	1,284	1,319	1,354
06	1,249	1,284	1,319	1,354	1,393	1,433
07	1,319	1,354	1,393	1,433	1,475	1,521
08	1,393	1,433	1,475	1,521	1,564	1,613
09	1,475	1,521	1,564	1,613	1,662	1,708
10	1,564	1,613	1,662	1,708	1,761	1,814
11	1,662	1,708	1,761	1,814	1,870	1,928
12	1,761	1,814	1,870	1,928	1,985	2,063
13	1,870	1,928	1,995	2,063	2,135	2,213
14	1,995	2,063	2,135	2,213	2,291	2,378
15	2,135	2,213	2,291	2,378	2,455	2,548
16	2,291	2,378	2,455	2,548	2,640	2,736
17	2,455	2,548	2,640	2,736	2,837	2,935
18	2,640	2,736	2,837	2,935	3,039	3,153
19	2,837	2,935	3,039	3,153	3,260	3,382
20	3,039	3,153	3,260	3,382	3,494	3,623
21	3,260	3,382	3,494	3,623	3,746	3,882
22	3,494	3,623	3,746	3,882	4,022	4,170
23	3,746	3,882	4,022	4,170	4,321	4,483
24	4,022	4,170	4,321	4,483	4,648	4,819
25	4,321	4,483	4,648	4,819	4,996	5,184
26	4,483	4,648	4,819	4,996	5,184	5,371
27	4,648	4,819	4,996	5,184	5,371	5,575
28	4,819	4,996	5,184	5,371	5,575	5,770

§ 39.27.015 PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES § 39.27.020

Revisor's note. — Section 6, ch. 138, ELA 1975, provides: "This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(a), and terminates upon the effective date of the pay schedule established by the State Personnel Board under AS 39.25.070(7) (as enacted by a version of SB 318, "An Act relating to public employment; and providing for an effective date"). AS 39.25.070(7) was never enacted by a version of SB 318, so no pay schedule was adopted under it.

Sec. 39.27.015. Cost-of-living adjustments.

Repealed by § 12 ch 80 SLA 1978.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 39.27.035. Preparation and submission of pay schedules.

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

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

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Chap

Article 1. Old A 2. Group 3. Spec: 4. Suppl

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

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

Chapter 30. Insurance and Supplemental Employee Benefits.

Article

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

Article 1. Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

Section

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

Section

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

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

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT

Geographic Salary Differentials

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

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

Current Differentials

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

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

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

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

D. Geographic Salary Differentials

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

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



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

January 27, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Anthony Vaska

FROM: Jonathan Sherwood *JMS*
Research Staff

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

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

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

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

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

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

Representative Vaska
January 27, 1982
Page Two

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JS/bf
Attachments

AS 14.17.051
7 ACC 44.080
Maximums for Energy Assistance Grants

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

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

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

The 1978 amendment added subsection (g).

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

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

The 1981 amendment, effective August 2, 1981, rewrote subsection (f).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisor's notes. — The Copper River School District was added to AS 14.17.051(8) by Chapter 119, SLA 1981. As a result of a drafting error, the Copper River School District was not removed from AS 14.17.051(5).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisor's notes. drafting error section 5, inadvertent instructional unit June 30, 19 Effect of amendment prior to the "July 1, 197 \$25,000" for 30, 1976 is substituted "July 1, 1977

The 1977 it existed pre substituted " 30, 1978 is ending June end of subse

Sec. 14 Repeale

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Article

Section 81. Minimum 82. Fund b operat

Sec. 14. district sh school ope: component (b) The comply wit by the statu payments for the seco board of the section.

(c) The c for complia If he deterr commissioner late the pe that percen year, begin determinat Education

APPENDIX A TO 7 AAC 44

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 45. AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

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

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

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

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

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

(4) ordinary household and personal effects;

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

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

MAXIMUMS FOR ENERGY ASSISTANCE GRANTS BY COMMUNITY CODE

Community Code

Grant Maximum

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



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

April 11, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM: Eric Laschever
Legislative Analyst

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

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

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

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

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

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Page Two

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

Table 1

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

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

Source: Office of Boards and Commission

April 11, 1985
Page Three

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

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

Please contact us if we can provide further information.

EL

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Composition of Boards and Commissions

COMPOSITION OF ALASKA'S BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ATTACHMENT B
Number of Meetings

Number of Meetings for
Boards and Commissions

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

Number of Meetings for
Boards and Commissions

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

Number of Meetings for
Boards and Commissions

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

Number of Meetings for
Boards and Commissions

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

Number of Meetings for
Boards and Commissions

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

Number of Meetings for
Boards and Commissions

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

Number of Meetings for
Boards and Commissions

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

ATTACHMENT C

FY 84 Budgets

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

KEY	NAME	P/S	TRAVEL	CONT	CONN	EQUIP	GRANTS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	LOANS	OTHER
1	ADMIN OF JUSTIC	NOT FUNDED									
2	AG ACTION COUNC	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
3	AG REVOLV LN FD	\$355,300	\$47,000	\$60,100	\$7,000			\$469,400	\$10,000,000		
4	ALCOHOL BEV RD	\$516,000	\$40,100	\$107,200	\$7,200			\$671,300			
5	ALCOHOLISM, REV		\$15,000					\$15,000			
6	ARCH, ENGR, SURVE	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
7	ARTS, ST COUNCI	\$256,300	\$44,000	\$344,900	\$19,000	\$29,200	\$4,304,600	\$5,070,000			
8	ASSESSMENT REV		\$700	\$5,000				\$5,700			
9	ATHLETIC COMM	NOT FUNDED									
10	BALD EAGLE PRES	\$6,500	\$6,000	\$600	\$100			\$13,200			
11	BAR, BOD OF GOV	UNSPECIFIED TRAVEL & PERDIEN									
12	BARBER & HAIRDR		\$10,000					\$10,000			
13	BLOCK GRANTS	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
14	CATASTROPHIC IL		\$5,500					\$5,500			
15	CHIROPRACTIC EX		\$5,500					\$5,500			
16	COASTAL POLICY		\$60,000					\$60,000			
17	CODE REVISION	\$111,250	\$37,539	\$91,345	\$5,400			\$245,630			
18	CONN FISH ENTRY	\$1,750,600	\$56,500	\$193,600	\$21,000	\$11,400		\$2,047,100			
19	CFAB	DOES NOT OPERATE FROM STATE APPROPRIATIONS									
20	CONTROL SUBST	NOT FUNDED									
21	CORRECTIONAL IN		\$23,100					\$23,100			
22	CULTURAL FACILI	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
23	DENTAL EXAMINER		\$12,200					\$12,200			
24	DISPENSING OPTI		\$3,000					\$3,000			
25	DOM VIOL & SEX	\$169,500	\$15,100	\$22,000	\$3,300		\$3,926,200	\$4,136,100			
26	DRUG ABUSE		\$30,000					\$30,000			
27	EDUCATION COMM	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
28	EDUCATION, BRD		\$60,000	\$42,700	\$7,400			\$110,100			
29	ELECTRICAL EXAM	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
30	EMERG MED SERVI		\$12,200	\$1,900				\$14,100			
31	EMPLOY HANDICAP	\$130,200	\$40,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$500		\$177,700			
32	EMPLOY SECURITY	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
33	ENERGY ASSIST	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
34	ENVIRONMENTAL AD	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
35	FEDERAL AREAS	\$176,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$8,200	\$1,000		\$311,000			
36	FISHERIES BOARD	\$514,600	\$617,500	\$160,200	\$47,300	\$1,500		\$1,341,100			
37	FISHERMENS FUND	\$81,600	\$12,500	\$33,400	\$1,700		\$1,153,000	\$1,283,000			
38	FORESTRY BOARD		\$20,000	\$000	\$000			\$21,000			
39	GEM BOARD	\$514,600	\$617,500	\$160,200	\$47,300	\$1,500		\$1,341,100			
40	GEOGRAPHIC BRD	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
41	GUIDE LICENSING		\$10,200					\$10,200			

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42	HANDICAPPED	\$142,300	\$45,500	\$47,300	\$1,500			\$236,600	
43	HAZARDOUS WASTE	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
44	HISTORIC SITES	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
45	HISTORICAL COMM	\$147,700	\$10,100	\$141,300	\$2,000		\$336,400	\$630,300	
46	HISTORICAL RECD	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
47	HOUSING AUTHORI	\$4,300,379	\$74,750		\$10,039,093	\$175,000		\$14,590,022	
48	HOUSING FINANCE	\$1,019,000	\$183,300	\$871,500	\$70,600			\$2,944,400	\$49,051,000
49	HUMAN RIGHTS	\$1,066,600	\$64,300	\$363,500	\$12,900	\$3,000		\$1,510,300	
50	HUMANITIES FORU	UNCLER RESPONSE							
51	INDUSTRIAL DEVE	\$937,000	\$81,100	\$650,900	\$19,300	\$20,000		\$1,717,100	\$100,000
52	INT'L TRADE COM	NOT FUNDED							
53	JOB TRAINING		\$35,000					\$35,000	
54	JUDICIAL CONDUK		\$9,500	\$50,000				\$59,500	
55	JUDICIAL COUNCI	\$135,000	\$59,000	\$21,000	\$4,700			\$219,700	
56	JUVENILE JUSTIC		\$11,300				\$213,700	\$225,000	
57	LABOR RELATIONS	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
58	LAND USE COUNCI		\$13,400					\$13,400	
59	LAW OF THE SEA	NOT FUNDED							
60	LIBRARIES	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
61	LITTER CONTROL		\$2,500	\$2,000				\$4,500	\$150,000
62	LOCAL BOUNDARY	\$75,100	\$27,000					\$102,100	
63	MARINE PILOTS		\$6,000	\$13,000	\$1,700			\$22,300	
64	MEDICAID RATE	\$150,200	\$31,000	\$7,000	\$1,100	\$6,000		\$204,900	
65	MEDICAL BOARD		\$11,100					\$11,100	
66	MEDICAL CARE AD			\$39,600				\$39,600	
67	MEDICAL FACILIT	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
68	MEDICAL INDEMI	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
69	MENTAL HEALTH		\$0,900					\$0,900	
70	MUNICIPAL BOND	\$120,700	\$17,000	\$235,400	\$5,000	\$500		\$379,400	\$1,000,000
71	NURSING HOME AD		\$3,300					\$3,300	
72	NURSING BOARD		\$15,000					\$15,000	
73	OCCUPATIONAL S		\$14,000	\$15,000	\$200			\$29,200	
74	OIL & GAS CONS	\$1,411,600	\$102,100	\$665,100	\$21,700	\$3,000		\$2,203,500	
75	OLDER ALASKANS	\$971,700	\$90,500	\$1,003,000	\$11,700		\$6,601,000	\$8,750,700	
76	OPTOMETRY		\$3,400					\$3,400	
77	PACIFIC FISHER								\$29,000
78	PARK & MONUMEN	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
79	PAROLE BOARD	\$164,000	\$113,500	\$14,100	\$2,100		\$36,400	\$330,900	
80	PERMANENT FUND	\$551,000	\$160,500	\$1,500,500	\$6,000	\$20,000		\$2,318,000	
81	PERSONNEL BRD		\$1,600					\$1,600	
82	PHARMACY BOARD		\$10,600					\$10,600	
83	PHYSICAL THERA			\$5,200				\$5,200	
84	PIONEER'S HOME	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED							
85	POLICE STANDARD	\$152,300	\$34,600	\$159,900	\$1,600	\$900		\$349,300	
86	POSESECONDARD E	\$2,067,300	\$81,900	\$536,300	\$24,000	\$74,500	\$2,079,500	\$4,864,300	\$60,850,000
87	POWER AUTHORITY	\$2,306,600	\$193,900	\$2,454,400	\$34,300	\$20,000	\$7,060,100	\$12,950,100	
88	PRIVATE INDUSTR		\$55,000	\$0,250	\$2,000			\$65,250	
89	PRO TEACH PRAC	\$60,300	\$19,900	\$9,100	\$900			\$98,200	
90	PSYCHOLOGISTS		\$7,000					\$7,000	

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91	PUB ACCOUNTANTS		\$12,700						\$12,700		
92	PUBLIC BROADCAST	\$296,400	\$68,900	\$207,900	\$10,100	\$3,700	\$6,855,200	\$7,442,200	\$492,000		
93	PUB ENPL/TCRMS		\$10,000					\$10,000			
94	PUB EMP RETIREM		\$10,000	\$10,600				\$20,600			
95	PUB OFFICE COMM	\$310,000	\$35,600	\$101,200	\$8,700	\$300		\$463,000			
96	PUB UTIL COMM	\$2,305,300	\$80,200	\$742,100	\$16,500	\$0,000		\$3,152,900			
97	RAILROAD TRAMS	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
98	REAL ESTATE	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
99	REGENTS, U/A		\$46,000					\$46,000	\$12,000		
100	RESOURCES CORP	\$411,000	\$103,100	\$614,200	\$15,000			\$1,144,900			
101	ROYALTY OIL&GAS	NOT FUNDED									
102	RURAL RM TV		\$16,000					\$16,000			
103	RURAL DEVELOPME	NOT FUNDED									
104	SAFETY ADVISORY		\$11,100	\$5,100	\$400			\$16,600			
105	SCIENCE & TECHN	NOT FUNDED									
106	SEAFOOD MARKETI	\$309,100	\$87,600	\$3,442,200	\$21,500			\$3,860,400	\$109,500		
107	SILVER ANNIVERS	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
108	SOIL CONSERVATI	\$40,000	\$16,000	\$12,000	\$1,000			\$77,000			
109	STATEWIDE HLTH		\$9,000	\$5,000				\$14,000			
110	SURFACE MINING	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
111	TCRMS RETIREM		\$10,000	\$10,600				\$20,600			
112	TOURISM ADVISOR	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
113	TRANSP COMM	\$1,330,300	\$51,900	\$169,900	\$15,900			\$1,576,000			
114	TRANSP PLANNING	INFORMATION NOT RECEIVED									
115	TRANSP SAFETY	NOT FUNDED									
116	VETERINARY EXAM		\$6,400					\$6,400			
117	VIOLENT CRIMES	\$100,500	\$12,300	\$10,600	\$300		\$254,900	\$378,600			
118	VOC & CAREER	\$53,850	\$29,427	\$9,700	\$15,100		\$4,000	\$112,077	\$13,000		
119	WATER & WASTEWA	NOT FUNDED									
120	WATER RESOURCE	NOT FUNDED									
121	W. COMM HIGH ED		\$1,700	\$53,200			\$1,592,500	\$1,647,400			
122	WOMEN'S COMMSI	\$104,000	\$34,000	\$105,900	\$2,000			\$326,700			
123	WOOD-TIKCHIK	\$40,000	\$4,000	\$6,000				\$50,000			
124	WORKER'S COMP	\$1,650,000	\$141,400	\$545,600	\$33,600	\$600		\$2,371,200			
TOTALS		\$20,340,407	\$4,250,016	\$16,345,495	\$10,583,481	\$382,200	\$35,290,300	\$95,200,779	\$61,443,000	\$60,050,000	\$313,500

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BOARD AND COMMISSION TRAVEL IN FISCAL YEAR 1983

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

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

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

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

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

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

February 8, 1985

MEMORANDUM

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

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

JF

Attachments

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

(1957, P.A. 664, S. 2; 1959, P.A. 2, S. 1; 28, S. 163; 197, S. 1; 1963, P.A. 284; February, 1965, P.A. 574, S. 1; 1967, P.A. 60, 1969, P.A. 544; 562, S. 2; P.A. 73-679, S. 4, 43; P.A. 75-337, S. 14, 55; P.A. 77-614, S. 19, 610; P.A. 80-232.)

See Sec. 27-134.

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

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

CHAPTER 18

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

(1949 Rev., S. 54-62; 1953, 1955, S. 1963d; 1955, S. 19d; 1957, P.A. 493, S. 1; 655, S. 1; 1959, P.A. 561, S. 1; 1967, P.A. 60, S. 6; 705, S. 1; 1969, P.A. 749, S. 20.)

CHAPTER 18a

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

Sec. 2-71c. (director and director and state agencies legislative office

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

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

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The majority leader
designated by the
president of the
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and all actions

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

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

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

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

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

RS 6.211.

Finance and administra-

(1) In addition to members of the general member of the legislature... fifty dollars (\$950) ... other reports or governmental activity, ... performance of

not be payable during ... during a part of

treasury out of the finance and admin- ... of the legislative ... 1968, ch. 197, § 5; ... ch. 83, § 10, effective ... 1978; 1982, ch. 449,

enate and speaker of ... and expenses. — Be- ... be maintained in the ... resident pro tempore of ... Except when the ... of the senate and ... receive an amount per ... receive during sessions ... in the duties of their ... expenses. (Enact. ... § 3, effective July

Creation — Mem- ... sation commission

ouse; ... tempore of the senate;

tempore and the ... assembly. (Enact.

Except for the initial ... later than thirty ... shall be appointed ... session of the

two (2) years, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compiler's Notes. The name "executive department for finance and administration" has been changed to "finance and administration cabinet."

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

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

Historical Note

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

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

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

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

Cross References

Compensation of members of the general court,

Generally, see c. 3, § 9.

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

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

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

Library References

States 45.

C.J.S. States §§ 52, 60.

MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING TASK FORCE BOARD

Caption editorially supplied

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

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

§ 41-1843

STATE GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

1978 Reviser's Note:

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

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

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

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

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

See, now, § 36-2214.

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

See, now, § 36-2215.

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

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

See, now, § 36-2204.

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

§ 41-1848. First responder course

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

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

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

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

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

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

See, now, § 36-2210.

CHAPTER 13.—COMMISSION ON SALARIES FOR ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS

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

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ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

"Section 1. Purpose

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

"Sec. 8. Conditional enactment

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

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

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

§ 41-1901. Establishment of commission

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

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

Notes of Decisions

1. In general

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

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

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

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

2. One by the president of the senate.

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

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

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

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

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

Amended by Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 3.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Commission

corporation commission
e XV, Constitution of

43 by Laws 1982, Ch. 130,

s inserted preceding "cor-

it regarding regulation of
preceding § 36-2231.

it regarding termination of
ended by Laws 1982, Ch.
g § 36-2231.

was repealed by Laws 1982,

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g § 36-2201.

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STATE OFFICERS

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

Laws 1980, ch. 3, section 1 provides:

"Establishment of commission in 1980

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

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

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

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

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

Laws 1980, ch. 3, section 2 provides:

"Expiration date

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

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

Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 6 provides:

"Sec. 6. Biennial commission

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

Cross References

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

§ 41-1903. Function

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

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

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

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

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

Notes of Decisions

Validity 1/4

1/4. Validity

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

1. In general

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

§ 41-1904. Recommendations

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

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

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the current legislative salary amount recommended as the proposed salary.

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

Section 2 provides:

Expires on the first Tuesday of the month of November of 1980."

Assigned an Arizona Revised Statutes, section 41-1304.02, as temporary law.

Section 6 provides:

Legislative Commission

By § 41-1902, Arizona Revised Statutes, section 3 of this act, the first salary for elective state officers appointed in 1985."

of commission in 1980, see

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

On or before October 1 a report of the review of the offices and positions shall be submitted to the commission.

2. Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 4.

of justices of the peace could be taken, and legislative action to deal with the problem. Op. Atty. Gen. 83-083.

salaries for elective state officers. The \$5,000 appropriated to it in Laws 1977, Ch. 150 up to time it submitted its report to the secretary of state or December 31, 1977, whichever occurred first. Op. Atty. Gen. 77-141.

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

Recommendations of the governor transmitted to the legislature shall become effective on the first day following the transmittal of his recommendations, or the date of transmittal of such

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amended by Laws 1983, Ch. 131, § 5.

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

Laws 1982, Ch. 57, § 8 provides:

"Sec. 8. Salaries for elective state officers

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cross References

Commission established in 1980, see § 41-1905.

Notes of Decisions

In general 1

Pensions 2

1. In general

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

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

2. Pensions

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

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For a section which was added by Laws 1980, Ch. 3, § 1, and which expires by its own terms on November 4, 1980, see Reviser's Note following § 41-1902.

CHAPTER 14.—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 41-1959. Confidential information; permissible disclosure; rules; violation; classification. 41-1963. Prosecution authority.

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

Termination under Sunset Law

The department of economic security shall terminate on July 1, 1994, unless continued. See §§ 41-2368 and 41-2377.

Chapter 14 relating to the Arizona department of economic security is repealed on January 1, 1995. See § 41-2376.

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

For termination under Sunset Law, see italic note, ante.

Executive Order No. 83-7, dated September 30, 1983, provides:

"WHEREAS, the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), P.L. 9300, has created a program to provide a new job training program for youth, recipients of public assistance, the economically disadvantaged and the dislocated because of our changing economy; and

"WHEREAS, the JTPA has designated the Governor of the State of Arizona as the recipient of funds for the administration of JTPA; and

"WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the Governor of the State of Arizona to administer the JTPA and to provide assistance to the various entities within the State charged with responsibilities for the development and implementation of employment and training programs under the Act; and

"WHEREAS, it is necessary that specific functions and responsibilities be assigned to a specific agency familiar with the administration of employment and training programs; and

§ 41-1951. Definitions

Executive Order: Executive Order No. 77-5, dated August 3, 1977, provides:

"Designating the Department of Economic Security as the State Agency responsible for pre-

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

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

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

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

paring official population estimates and projections for Arizona.

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

mates and purposes other than for the purposes of the Census; and

"WHEREAS, the Department of Economic Security, through the Governor's Office in Arizona in a Federal Office of Population and Family Planning of the Census;

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

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

"1. The Department of Economic Security shall carry out the official population projections for the State of Arizona in cooperation with the Federal Office of Population and Family Planning of the Census.

"2. The Department of Economic Security shall prepare a report on the State and its population for each decennial year thereafter.

"3(A). The Department of Economic Security shall annually report to the State and the United States the number of persons aged 16 and over who are employed in the State and the number of persons aged 16 and over who are unemployed in the State during the period with significant changes in the labor force for each decennial year thereafter.

"3(B). The Federal Office of Population and Family Planning may provide periodic reports on the succeeding years.

§ 41-1952. Employment;

Source: Laws 1936, 1941, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 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2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 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3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 36



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

December 28, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fred Zharoff

FROM: Jonathan Sherwood *JMS*
Research Staff

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

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

FOOD COSTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSING

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE III
Fair Market Rents For New Construction
1980

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

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

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

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

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

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



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

February 2, 1983

TO: Representative John Cowdery
FROM: Leslie Longenbaugh, ^{LL} Research Staff
RE: Class Size and Teachers' Salaries in Other States
Research Request Number 83-7

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

Class Size

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teachers' Salaries

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

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

Table 1
Teachers' Salaries
1980-1981 School Year

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

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

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

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

³National Institute of Education, U. S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics 1982, page 56.

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

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

Source: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services

* * *

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

LL

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

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

by Leonard S. Cohen and Nibala N. Filby

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

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

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

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

The remainder of this article will detail

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

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

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

Glass and Smith first obtained and read some 300 reports, publications, theses, etc., that reported findings on class size and achievement. The search was made through ERIC, dissertation abstracts, research reports and reviews,³ and from nominations and suggestions from other researchers. Glass and Smith found current reviews by Doris Ryan and T. Burr Greenfield⁴ and C. D. Laffeur, R. J. Sumner, and E. Witton⁵ very helpful. Only 77 of the 300 documents could be used. They yielded 725 comparisons of achievement in different class sizes. Many studies yielded multiple sets of data. For example, one might report achievement data for reading, mathematics, and science for three grade levels, thus yielding nine comparisons. The studies provided a data set based on nearly 900,000 pupils and

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

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

Glass and Smith define class size as the pupil-to-instructor ratio (P/I). One teacher with 30 pupils gives a P/I of 30, two with 30 a P/I of 15. One teacher doing supplementary math instruction with four pupils gives a P/I of four. The search for an appropriate descriptive ratio has a long history in the research on class size.⁶ Any ratio is, at best, a crude indicator of how much teacher attention any pupil receives. One hopes that as the total number of pupils in a class decreases, the teacher will be able to provide more appropriate, personal instruction for every pupil. How Greenfield⁴ and C. D. Laffeur, R. J. Sumner, and E. Witton⁵ very helpful. Only 77 of the 300 documents could be used. They yielded 725 comparisons of achievement in different class sizes. Many studies yielded multiple sets of data. For example, one might report achievement data for reading, mathematics, and science for three grade levels, thus yielding nine comparisons. The studies provided a data set based on nearly 900,000 pupils and

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

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

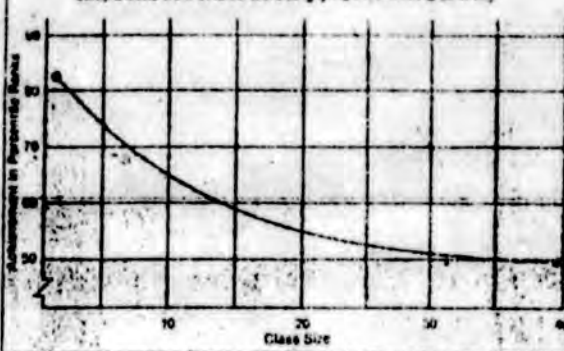
The calculation of delta is straightforward when means and standard deviations are given and when the standard deviations are equal, but these conditions are not always met. Glass worked out formulas for estimating delta from other common statistics, such as a correlation coefficient. Problems can arise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

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

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

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

Figure 1 The Glass-Smith Curve of Achievement and Class Size
(Data synthesized using regression for best comparisons from studies meeting good experimental criteria)



would be expected to score at the 9th, 55th, 58th, 65th, and 75th percentiles respectively. The predicted outcome difference can be described in grade equivalent units over one school year: 1.90 years of growth for class size 40, 1.45 years for size 20, 1.24 years for size 15, 1.45 years for size 10, and 1.72 for size five. These data show an impressively large advantage for smaller classes.

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

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

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

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

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

How do you judge the importance of the differences shown in Figure 1? Is the percentile advantage in achievement between class sizes of 15 and 20 big enough to make it worthwhile to reduce size by this much? Policy makers will have to decide. As researchers, we struggle the concept of utility. We regard the delta difference between class size 20 and 25 as relatively trivial. But the difference between class size 20 and 15 has utility. Though pupils should profit to varying degrees, we do not believe the benefits of putting the judgment into teachers' hands are outweighed by the gains of reduced instructional group size for part of the school day. Move on this issue.

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

It is also important to point out that the Glass-Smith meta-analysis shows the relationship of class size and achievement without any attempt to see how the relationship is conditioned by a set of variables we did not qualify or measure. It would be useful to find out whether, and how, good and poor teaching or learning styles might moderate the curve.

The Field Studies

While class size research is still in its infancy, we are beginning to see some

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

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

P. J. Perrelli and others have concluded that many qualities of classroom instruction, such as increased instructional time, are improved when class size is reduced.⁷ Glass and Smith are now doing a meta-analysis of studies relating class size to classroom process, student attitude, and teacher satisfaction. Teacher satisfaction is an important outcome to consider in its own right.⁸ It appears from the literature search that relatively few studies have systematically examined the question of how class size influences student achievement. The field studies undertaken by the Class Size and Instruction Project address this question.

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

An important aspect of the field studies is the role of the classroom teacher. We hope to make them collaborators in the investigation of an important educational question. As a research team, we shall have hypotheses about what might be different in a smaller class, and we shall collect evidence about what actually changes. The teachers are encouraged to "talk" (i.e., by any means possible). This means that the field studies are not a "black box" experimental design of class size but are instead a collaboration of class size experiment and laboratory training for teachers. It is exactly this combination that we consider it important to study. Many people have suggested that reducing class size will have no effect if teachers do nothing to improve it. It is important to help teachers take advantage of the opportunity of a small class. In the field studies we work with the teachers to find out what it is possible to do in a small class. If we could successfully improve the quality of instruction as we reduce class size, then the increase in achievement should be even greater than

those shown in the Glass-Smith curve.

A major source of our perspective in describing classroom instruction is our previous work on the Beginning Teacher Evaluation Study (BTES).⁹ In our current work we hope to elaborate and extend the BTES model of instruction, thus building a cumulative research program. BTES began by working with second- and third-grade classes, looked at a series of questions about pupil learning in mathematics and reading and how this learning was related to teaching behaviors and characteristics of classroom learning environments. The BTES study convinced us that the teacher-learner learning conditions that are positively associated with pupil learning. For example, for pupil achievement gains were associated with teacher monitoring of pupil behavior, the teacher's ability to diagnose pupil error and provide the appropriate educational tasks (quantity and quality), and teacher feedback. Classes with larger gains were typically monitored more; teachers who held consistent goals for their pupils and provided relatively large amounts of direct instruction. It was also observed that the teaching/learning environments in these classes were supportive. Teachers did not have to be punitive in order to have children learn. As we begin to design our plan for the Class Size and Instruction Project, we wondered how the learning environments in classes could be changed if we reduced the number of pupils for whom the teacher had responsibility. If class size could be reduced by one-third or one-fourth, would the teacher be able to provide a more individualized form of instruction? Would the teacher be able to diagnose pupil needs better, assign more appropriate work, and monitor homework more frequently? Would pupils "work more" (working for teacher direction or help) be reduced? Would pupil/pupil and pupil/teacher interactions change?

How would teachers feel about teaching and their pupils when class size was reduced? Would there be more time for informal discussions with pupils? Would there be changes in the perception of learning activities such as more and longer opportunities for group work? Would pupils ever be allowed to talk to each other on their own?

The following categories of questions provide a framework for our inquiry into instruction, pupil/pupil interactions, pupil/teacher interactions, teacher planning, classroom environment, role writing, interactivity and discussion, diagnosis, assessment and pupil evaluation, teacher feedback, reward systems, teacher eval-

uations prior to splitting, and teacher evaluation of conditions before and after splitting.¹⁰

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

The second school is located in Oakland, California. Both second-grade classes prior to splitting were composed of 34 students, so the drop to approximately 23 students per class after splitting in February, 1979. Classroom sizes are used. There is no assigned reading schedule, meaning that half the students in a class come for an hour in the morning and the other half remain at the end of the day for their smaller group instruction in reading. Nikola Filip, one of the teachers, teaches the class created by the split.

Methods of Data Collection

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

Reporting the Findings

The research results will be reported in a number of ways. We will publish them in a journal, we will make them available to the public, and we will make them available to the teachers who are participating in the study. We hope to share our findings with the public and the teachers who are participating in the study. We hope to share our findings with the public and the teachers who are participating in the study. We hope to share our findings with the public and the teachers who are participating in the study.

struction that should be understood regardless of class size.

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

Issues and Practice

To date, major reviews of the literature on class size have reported conflicting findings in the research.¹¹ Some studies supported smaller class sizes; others did not. Reviewers generally found the literature complex and inconclusive. Some reviewers became pessimistic about the value of smaller classes.¹² The Glass-Smith meta-analysis is unique because it represents a statistical synthesis that reveals general trends. Previous reviews and the conclusions drawn from them were primarily reached from an "arbitrary" synthesis of the literature. Studies were classified as supportive of smaller class size, larger class size, or inconclusive. The classifications were guided by the statistical significance reported. No evaluation was given in the counting or classification procedure to studies meeting conventional levels of significance. For example, studies showing probability levels greater than .05 would typically be classified as nonsignificant and thus be placed in the inconclusive category. In contrast, Glass and Smith used all the available data to develop a continuous distribution of effects and therefore move their analysis beyond the nominal classification of supportive (favoring smaller class), disupportive (favoring larger class), and inconclusive (failure to reject the null hypothesis). We feel that the new findings by Glass and Smith present a convincing case that average achievement increases as class size decreases, especially when class size is below 20 pupils per class. Earlier arguments that smaller classes cannot be justified on the basis of test scores must be reexamined in light of the Glass-Smith findings.

We must point out, however, that there are many problems to the general trend. Smaller is not always better. Previous reviews of the literature have done a commendable job of describing the limitations of past studies of class size and outlining how research in the area may define the problem in instructive — a number of pupil characteristics, student and quality of teaching, subject matter taught, etc. Their reviews have also pointed out the need for understanding the complexities listed above and their interaction, with different outcomes (teacher effectiveness, classroom process, teacher morale, and pupil affect).¹³ The

No surplus, only underutilized teachers.

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

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

From discussions of class size in the literature, it is clear that better designs are needed if we are to understand the complexities of instruction and how these complexities are influenced by the sometimes poorly defined global term "class size." Donald Pidgeon has described other characteristics of students and classrooms that influence the size of the job facing a teacher.¹⁴ He mentions heterogeneity of pupils, classroom space available, and ancillary assistance available in the classroom. The concept of teacher load is discussed in the literature. While the term is usually used to describe the teaching responsibilities of secondary teachers, it applies to the elementary school as well. A teacher who has responsibility for grading essays probably has a different out-of-school workload than a shop teacher. The teacher who has many students learning English as their second language has additional teaching burdens. The problems created by disruptive students must be reckoned with in assessing teaching load/responsibilities. The Class Size Committee of the Los Angeles Education Association has attempted to weight factors in the classroom (i.e., number of slow learners, disruptive pupils, bilingual pupils, etc.) in adjusting class size to that it better reflects the range of teaching responsibilities.¹⁵ All of these things create complications in simplified models such as class size.

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

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

We would hope that in discussions of class size many different alternatives will be considered. The data suggest that there is relatively little pay-off for small overall reductions (e.g., 20 to 25). Attention should be given to ways to make larger reductions in more limited situations. Flexible arrangements within a school might allow the creation of smaller instructional groups for part of the school day or for those students most in need of closer supervision or individual attention. Some school districts use a staggered schedule so that students spend part of the day in a smaller class. Paraprofessionals can help. The use of nonprofessional instructional staff (aides, parent volunteers, and pupil tutors) deserves careful attention. R. G. Stenert, A. L. Nyer and Robert M. McClure, and Beatrice A. Ward and William J. Thurnoff have discussed issues relating to the use of noncertificated personnel in classroom instruction.¹⁶ We would also hope that schools examine ways to relieve some of the many talented teachers who have lost their positions or cannot find teaching positions. We share the position of John Corbally¹⁷ and Herbert Walberg and Sue Finzer Rucker¹⁸ that the large number of unemployed teachers should be viewed as an underutilization of talent, not as a surplus. It is interesting to ponder what instruction in schools could be with two professional teachers teaching 30 pupils, or even for reading and mathematics in the primary grades.

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

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

(Continued on page 314)

THE KAPPAN COUNSELOR

Dear Counselor:

Having taught in the public schools for the last 13 years, I am amazed that so few teachers have of their rights and responsibilities by law to teach "religion, morals, civics, Americanism, and patriotism, or to provide proper instruction relating to religious literature, music, and art according to the California State Education Code" (EC 13336.1 and EC 9014).

The students of today, perhaps more than any, need to have these included in all courses of study to help them to become productive, well-rounded members of society.

Due to the action of people like Madeline Mays (Murray) O'Neil in securing the removal of prayer from all public schools a few years ago, many teachers have been hesitant to sponsor certain programs in their schools — even Christian programs.

What can be done to inform teachers, principals, superintendents, and the public of this right by law to teach lessons in this vital area? — **READY TO OBEY**

Dear Reader:

The local district governing board is responsible for providing the school's curriculum. The board should be aware of the state-mandated course of study found in Education Code Section 51200 et seq.

Why don't you present your regulations to the board?

Very right! All the attention of administrators, teachers, the school board, and the public to a handbook prepared by the Moral Conditions Implementation Committee and adopted by the State Board of Education in 1973. This booklet can be purchased for 35 cents plus tax from the State Department of Education, Children's Office, 721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814. Titled *Handbook on the Legal Rights and Responsibilities of Parents, Personnel and Students in the Areas of Moral and Civic Education and Teaching About Religion*, it would seem to answer the areas dealt with in your letter.

Dear Counselor:

I am a relatively new member of the faculty of a small liberal arts college where I have many upper and potential upper-middle-class faculty and staff. As a teacher, I feel I have a special responsibility to teach my students that I feel myself frequently overlooking. These priorities and their importance are beginning to grow more and more in my mind and I would like to know if you have any suggestions. — **TWO MANY WOMEN**

Dear Reader:

Talk with the student and explain your position carefully. This is to be done by the rules, drop him from your class. If the parents complain, make available health services (available outside the school) a counselor for his return. Arrange for your principal's support.

Dear Counselor:

I consider the elementary principal in my school grossly inefficient. She

Dear Teacher:

Ignore the reasons. With problems the years, what needs solutions?

Dear Counselor:

I am becoming increasingly concerned about what I consider the misconceptions of some college students about grades. They seem to believe that rote memory and regurgitation of lectures should yield good grades. I have tried to discourage this notion among my freshmen students, but with little success. Do you have any suggestions as to how I might go on the idea that grades are only symbols of rote academic attainment, not a kind of "payment" for surface or "rote" learning? — **INQUIRY-MINDED**

Dear Reader:

In the real world with which your students must cope, I'm afraid that they are right and you are wrong. While grades are symbols, regurgitation still pays off. They are the key to graduate school, job placement, and other rewards.

If you have other bases for the grades you give, make sure your students understand them. Don't expect for "real academic statements."

Dear Counselor:

I am an applied music teacher. I have a student who has a great talent but is completely undisciplined. He is abusive, rude, and uncooperative. He often deliberately disturbs my class. I think the student needs professional counseling. What is the best way to go about this? The last time I suggested counseling to a parent, I lost the student.

I have discussed this situation with my chairman. He is well aware of the situation, and remains in a showdown with the student. He recommended my immediate compliance. Yet, although I have urged him to recommend counseling for this student, he refuses to do so. What should I do? — **NO SLEEPY**

Dear Reader:

I have recently appointed by my principal to serve on a faculty committee responsible for the preparation of a teacher evaluation instrument. The faculty has been told that if he approves the instrument, it will be used immediately.

Dear P. ed:

I do evaluate instrument is legitimately required, the fact that it serves the principal's academic objectives is irrelevant.

is qualified and capable but extremely busy. She manages most of her major responsibilities that require my effort to teachers in one of the three K-6 centers of which she is a supervisor.

On numerous occasions she has revealed her inefficiency to most of the 33 teachers. If one were to question them confidentially, I'm sure the majority of these teachers would eagerly let their feelings be known. The last three superintendents, however, have been unwilling to conduct such an inquiry.

In a community of 3,500 people, the principal is well known, since she grew up in the area, taught for many years prior to becoming principal, and is active in politics. For these reasons, and no doubt many that are unknown to the teachers, she has been carried along by superintendents who do not wish to make waves in the community.

My question: Since we have a new superintendent, should he be told of the teachers' observations regarding this woman, or should he be allowed to make his own judgment? — **MISERABLE IN MISSOURI**

Dear Counselor:

What makes you think telling the new superintendent will interfere with his ability to "make his own judgment"? If you believe the principal is incompetent, write the superintendent a letter stating your position and give a copy to the principal. If you are too insecure in your own position to do this, keep your opinion to yourself.

Dear Counselor:

I was recently appointed by my principal to serve on a faculty committee responsible for the preparation of a teacher evaluation instrument. The faculty has been told that if he approves the instrument, it will be used immediately.

Before the creation of this committee, the principal told the faculty that the specialist's degree thesis he is currently writing deals specifically with teacher evaluations.

Some of the committee members believe that we are being forced to assist the principal in a personal goal — his thesis — and coincidentally a school goal — the evaluation instrument.

Do we have a legitimate grievance? If so, what approach should we take to resolve the problem? — **PAINED IN PA**

Dear P. ed:

I do evaluate instrument is legitimately required, the fact that it serves the principal's academic objectives is irrelevant.

...I think teachers do not consider their compensation to be adequate for what they do. Most of them (70%) want full employment their income — although many write to say that this was accomplished because a husband or wife worked.

The main purpose of this opinionnaire was to begin to gather some data about the teaching characteristics of older teachers. All of us have some prejudices about 50+ year old teachers in our profession. Many of these prejudices may be negative — especially among those that are not over 50. Because our beliefs about older teachers influence them as well as ourselves, it might be good to question these beliefs, compare them, and reconstruct our attitudes.

Class Size/Achievement

(Continued from page 10)

...the relationship of class size to educational processes, teacher morale, and self-esteem. The studies will include data on research that previously have not been integrated into most of the literature review. This review is scheduled for publication later this spring. We also anticipate that this further analysis and the data will give a clearer picture of the results of smaller classes. Currently, only one study and development of the small class study (NIA) provided the data for the small class study and class size and primary school classes in 1970-71. In October, 1970, half of the Project, California, public school teachers struck in a strike over class size. The school board of regional the Project Teachers Association proposed to add an aide in elementary level classes with more than 25 students.

We need to consider a broad range of factors — the relationship between class size and the quality and effectiveness of the teacher. These studies may make even more changes in class size and may increase the number of studies to create even smaller classes. I encourage observers and the public to ask seriously about what we want our schools to be and how smaller classes can help make that happen a reality.

...V. G. ... Educational Research ... 176, pp. 1-4.

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

April 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Milo Fritz
Attention: David Schade

FROM: Christine Johnson, Research Staff

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

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

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

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

Teacher Salaries

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

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

Table 1
Teacher Salaries
1980-81 School Year

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

Source: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services

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

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

Table 2
 Annual Budget for an Intermediate Income Family
 Fall 1980

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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Salary Increase Schedules

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

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

Representative Fritz
April 4, 1983
Page No. 4

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

CJ/sj

Attachments

Table 3
 Teacher Salary Schedules in Six Alaska School Districts
 and Six Out-of-State Districts¹

Alaska

Teacher Salaries
 Anchorage School District
 1980-81 School Year

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

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

*Bachelors degree plus 90 semester hours with
 masters degree.

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

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

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

*Bachelors degree plus 72 semester hours with
 masters degree.

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

Alaska (continued)

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

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

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

Teacher Salaries
 Fairbanks North Star Borough
 1980-81 School Year

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

*Masters degree plus 36 semester hours.

Alaska (continued)

Teacher Salaries
 Lower Kuskokwim REAA
 1980-81 School Year

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

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

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

Teacher Salaries
 Yukon-Koyukuk REAA
 1980-81 School Year

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

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

*Masters degree plus 36 semester hours.

Los Angeles, California

Teacher Salaries
 Contract Period 9/80-8/82

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

	BA	MA	Maximum
Step 0	\$13,700	\$16,320	\$18,060
Step 5 (% increase)	16,630 (21%)	19,390 (19%)	21,850 (21%)
Highest Step	19,380	23,510	28,800

Washington, D.C.

Teacher Salaries
 Contract Period 1981-1982

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

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

Chicago, Illinois

Teacher Salaries
 Contract Period 1981-1982

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

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

St. Louis, Missouri

Teacher Salaries
 Contract Period 7/81-6/83

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

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

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Teacher Salaries
 Contract Period 1980-1982

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

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

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Teacher Salaries
 Contract Period 9/80-8/82

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

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLASSROOM PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS
1980-81

JUL 27 1981

RANK AND STATE	\$0	\$50	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$300	\$350	\$400	\$450	\$500
ALL STATES										\$334.88	\$557.69
1. ALASKA	[Patterned bar]										
2. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	[Patterned bar]										
3. MICHIGAN	[Patterned bar]										
4. HAWAII	[Patterned bar]										
5. WASHINGTON	[Patterned bar]										
6. WYOMING	[Patterned bar]										
7. NEW YORK	[Patterned bar]										
8. WISCONSIN ^b	[Patterned bar]										
9. RHODE ISLAND	[Patterned bar]										
10. CALIFORNIA	[Patterned bar]										
11. ILLINOIS	[Patterned bar]										
12. MARYLAND	[Patterned bar]										
13. OREGON	[Patterned bar]										
14. NEW JERSEY	[Patterned bar]										
15. MASSACHUSETTS	[Patterned bar]										
16. DELAWARE	[Patterned bar]										
17. COLORADO	[Patterned bar]										
18. NEVADA	[Patterned bar]										
19. PENNSYLVANIA	[Patterned bar]										
20. CONNECTICUT	[Patterned bar]										
21. MINNESOTA	[Patterned bar]										
22. INDIANA	[Patterned bar]										
23. UTAH	[Patterned bar]										
24. OHIO	[Patterned bar]									311.54	
25. IOWA	[Patterned bar]										
26. MONTANA	[Patterned bar]										
27. NORTH CAROLINA	[Patterned bar]										
28. TEXAS	[Patterned bar]										
29. KENTUCKY	[Patterned bar]										
30. FLORIDA	[Patterned bar]										
31. GEORGIA	[Patterned bar]										
32. MISSOURI	[Patterned bar]										
33. KANSAS	[Patterned bar]										
34. IDAHO	[Patterned bar]										
35. WEST VIRGINIA	[Patterned bar]										
36. LOUISIANA	[Patterned bar]										
37. NORTH DAKOTA	[Patterned bar]										
38. NEBRASKA	[Patterned bar]										
39. VIRGINIA	[Patterned bar]										
40. OKLAHOMA	[Patterned bar]										
41. SOUTH CAROLINA	[Patterned bar]										
42. TENNESSEE	[Patterned bar]										
43. MAINE	[Patterned bar]										
44. SOUTH DAKOTA	[Patterned bar]										
45. ARKANSAS	[Patterned bar]										
46. VERMONT	[Patterned bar]										
47. MISSISSIPPI ^c	[Patterned bar]										
48. ALABAMA ^c	[Patterned bar]										
49. ARIZONA ^c	[Patterned bar]										
50. NEW HAMPSHIRE ^c	[Patterned bar]										
51. NEW MEXICO ^c	[Patterned bar]										

^aAverage annual salaries divided by 52. Derived from estimates of National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

^bIncludes fringe benefit payments.

^cData not available.

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

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

^a The minimum salary is earned by beginning teachers who have a bachelors degree and no previous teaching experience.

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

^c 1979-80 school year

^d Salaries effective 1/81

Source: House Research Agency (4/83)



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

March 15, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Andre Marrou

FROM: Jeanne Fortier, Legislative Analyst *Jm*

RE: Salaries of Governors and Heads of State University Systems
Research Request 85-203

This memorandum provides:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^aSalary is for 1983-84.

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

* * * *

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

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

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

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

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

Representative Marrou
 March 15, 1985
 Page Five

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

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

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

Source: University of Alaska.

* * * *

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

JF



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

March 4, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative

FROM: Jeanne Fortier, Legislative Analyst

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

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

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

Table 1 provides information regarding the salaries of University of Alaska (UA) administrators, corresponding national median salaries, the national salaries adjusted for Alaska cost-of-living differentials, and the percentage difference between those salaries and the actual salaries earned by UA administrators. Salary figures are based on 1983-84 earnings; higher education administrators received an average pay increase of 3.7 percent in 1984.² Information regarding professors' median salaries in the UA system is being researched by the University payroll office, and should be available early next week. An addendum will be provided regarding that information.

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

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

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

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

Source: Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, March 1985.

* * * * *

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

JF



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

June 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Mike Davis
FROM: Nancy Pease, ^{CP}Legislative Analyst
RE: Legislative Staffing in Other States
Research Request 84-115

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2 presents information on the salaries of legislative staffs during the 1983 legislative session. Of the seven states surveyed, Washington spent the most (\$11.1 million) to staff its legislative session in 1983.¹ The other states each spent less than \$4 million on staff salaries during the session, with Wyoming spending the least at \$377,044. Alaska spent far more per constituent (\$7.00) and more per legislator (nearly \$56,000) than most other states. Alaska's daily staff cost of \$379 per legislator is comparable to Nevada's cost of \$368 and far less than Washington's staff cost of over \$559 per legislator per day. On the low end of the cost scale, Idaho operates the least expensive general session, spending only \$62 per legislator per day in 1983. The staff salaries for the Idaho session averaged about \$5,000 per legislator (11 percent of Alaska's cost per legislator) and 56¢ per constituent (7 percent of the cost to each Alaskan).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alaska

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

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

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

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

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

legislative aides	115
researchers	45
secretaries	54

In 1984, legislative researchers were paid \$2,800-3,100 per month. Legislative aides who served as administrative assistants earned \$3,200-3,500 per month and those serving as professional assistants earned \$3,600-4,000. Secretaries hired for the session earned between \$2,300 and \$2,700 per month. Information on the salaries of permanent staff and session floor staff is summarized in Table 3.

Washington

Most Washington senators may employ one personal secretary or aide year-round.³ The majority and minority leaders may employ two personal aides throughout the year. During the session, all senators may hire one additional secretary or aide, though not all choose to do so. The salary of these assistants depends upon experience rather than job title. The average salary of personal staff is about \$1,360 per month, with a range of \$1,140 per month to \$1,781 per month.

Legislators may also be assisted by college and graduate students who serve as research or legal interns. The 40 interns receive a \$100/week stipend in addition to college credit.

Shared staff includes the Senate Research Center, comprised of approximately 50 research analysts, budget analysts, attorneys and secretaries. These staff members work year-round for the Senate's standing committees. Each caucus has a similarly composed staff of 20-35 persons. Finally, 13 secretaries, clerks, and operators staff the Secretary of the Senate office, the accounting office, and the printing shop. The salary ranges of selected legislative staff are presented in Table 3.

Washington's House of Representatives staff consists of large interim caucuses in place of year-round personal staff. The majority caucus is staffed by 55 researchers, analysts, communications personnel, and clerical workers. The minority caucus employs a similar staff of 35 persons. Representatives generally do hire one personal aide--either a secretary or a legislative assistant during the session.

Oregon

Permanent staff are employed by the Oregon Legislative Assembly in the following capacities:

³Since 1973, legislative committees have operated year-round. A senator may opt to hire one or two half-time assistants during the interim, rather than one full-time assistant. A legislator may station this assistant in his home district if he pays his own district office expenses.

Legislative Administration Council	100
Legislative Council - Legal Division	20
Legislative Fiscal Office	10
Legislative Revenue Office	6
Leadership offices staff	24
Other	35
<hr/>	
permanent employees	195

While individual legislators employ personal staff only during the session, they are supported year-round by the staff of six leadership offices.⁴ The leadership offices employ a total of 24 year-round aides, including executive aides who earn \$3,000 to \$3,800 per month and the Senate Secretary and Chief Clerk who earn between \$2,700 and \$3,500 per month. Clerical/secretarial aides in these offices earn \$1,200 to \$1,500 per month.

The largest permanent support agency of the legislature is the 100-person Legislative Administration Commission, whose workers generally earn \$2,000 to \$2,500 per month. Attorneys with the Legislative Council, a 20 to 35-person legal agency, earn \$2,700 to \$3,500 per month. Oregon's salaries for session employees and clerical employees rank lower among the states than its salaries for professionals. Legislative assistants are paid \$1,200 per month; session secretaries start at \$1,000 per month; and guides and other non-professional staff are paid \$950 to \$1,150 per month. In addition, all employees during the legislative session receive substantial benefits. Session employees include the following:

personal aides to legislators	180
committee staff	65
additional Legislative Admin. Council Staff	20
additional Council attorneys and legal staff	40
additional Legislative Review staff	2
floor staff and others	2
<hr/>	
temporary session staff	379

Idaho

Idaho's legislature is served by 55 permanent staff and 46 temporary workers. The ratio of staff to legislators is slightly less than 1 to 1. In addition to employing far fewer legislative staffers than other

⁴There are three leadership offices in each chamber; Democratic, Republican and the House Speaker's or Senate President's office.

states, Idaho pays lower salaries for many positions. Thus, Idaho's total session costs are low in comparison with the other states; the costs for Idaho's legislative staff are equal to five percent of Washington's costs and 16 percent of Alaska's costs. Idaho legislators have no personal staff and limited committee staff.⁵

The 55 members of the permanent staff receive salaries averaging \$20,000 to \$22,000 per year. Permanent staff are organized into the following divisions:

legislative audit division	26
finance committee	10
bill preparation and printing	8
drafting and research	8
office of Speaker of the House	2
<u>office of Secretary Pro Tem</u>	<u>1</u>
permanent employees	55

The maximum rate of pay for session staff is \$39 per day, with an average rate of \$32 per day. Session staff are hired for the following positions:

Committees:	secretaries	24
House:	cooks	3
	secretaries (pool)	5
	floor staff	2
	sergeant-at-arms	1
	assistant sergeant-at-arms	1
	doorkeeper	1
Senate:	cooks	2
	secretaries (pool)	3
	floor staff	2
	<u>sargeant-at-arms/doorkeepers</u>	<u>2</u>
	part-time, temporary staff	46

⁵Only the finance committee receives permanent staff.

Nevada

Nevada legislators have no personal staff, although legislators have access to a pool of 20 college interns who assist with legislators' personal work, or they may fund their own personal staffs. Most legislators rely on the Legislative Council Bureau (LCB), a central, nonpartisan staff shared among legislators, the leadership, and committees. Divisions of the LCB are as follows:

- legal
- administrative
- audit
- research
- fiscal
- security
- accounting
- study subcommittees
- legislative commission

Employees in the research division earn \$29,000 to \$39,000 per year. Clerks, stenographers, and secretaries earn from \$16,000 to \$25,000 per year.⁶ Salaries for Nevada's legislative staff are mid-range compared to other states, as shown in Table 3.

During the session, the Nevada legislature employs over 300 temporary personnel, both within the Legislative Council Bureau, and as floor staff and attaches to the Senate and Assembly.

Wyoming

Wyoming has the smallest year-round legislative staff of the six states surveyed. The 20 year-round employees are supplemented by approximately 90 temporary workers during the session. In addition, a few legislators arrange for interns to serve as personal aides. Though daily wages for temporary staff are low, temporary staff are paid for every calendar day of the legislative session, whether or not they are on active duty. Thus, while the legislature convened on only 40 days during the 1983 general session, temporary staff were paid for the 51 days over which the session stretched.

The Legislative Service Office, which is responsible for all interim work and all bill drafting, employs 20 persons year-round in the following capacities and annual salary ranges:

⁶Under the Nevada bookkeeping system, the salaries and expenses of permanent staff are not charged as session expenses, except for overtime.

1 director/attorney	\$57,280
1 ass't director/attorney	\$52,209
2 attorneys	\$32,220
4 auditors	
head	\$35,700
other	\$21,420 - \$30,095
3 budget analysts	
head	\$49,116
other	\$19,980 - \$25,000
2 researchers	\$28,351 - \$45,147
7 clerical/computer technicians	\$14,280 - \$22,185

In addition to the above personnel, the Legislative Services Office employees six persons part-time during the session. Temporary staff positions and wages are as follows:

chief clerk	\$129 per day
assistant chief clerk	\$ 90 per day
House attorney	\$129 per day
clerical supervisor	\$106 per day
secretaries	\$ 58 per day
computer technician	\$ 64 per day
secretary of leadership	\$ 76 per day
sergeant-at-arms	\$ 45 per day
messenger/page	\$ 50 per day
janitor	\$ 39 per day

Montana

In 1983, in addition to the 90-day session held from January to mid-April, the Montana legislature met for a six-day special session in December. However, the costs of staffing listed below are tallied for only the regular session.

In 1983, the Montana legislature was served by 128 permanent staff, 164 temporary staff (called attaches) and 277 student pages.⁷ Montana's cost accounting procedure does not prorate the portion of the permanent legislative staffs' salaries which represents work time during the session.

⁷The pages worked for the legislature for two-week periods, for a work contribution equivalent to 32 full-time positions.

Representative Davis
June 19, 1984
Page 9

Of the Montana legislators, only the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House have personal staff (each has a secretary). Committees receive the assistance of temporary secretaries during the session. Though secretarial help is temporary and shared, each of the 20 legislative committees has the services of a year-round researcher and attorney, whose annual salaries range from \$17,000 (entry-level) to \$30,500 for researchers, and \$20,000 (entry level) to \$34,700 for attorneys.⁸

Temporary staff were paid at the following hourly rates in 1983:⁹

Chief clerk	\$17.45
Secretary of the Senate	\$17.10
House Sergeant-at-arms	\$14.51
Senate Sergeant-at-arms	\$11.61
Committee secretary	\$ 7.15 - \$8.98
Data technician	\$ 6.24

* * *

We hope this information is helpful. Please let us know how we can be of further assistance.

NP

Attachments

⁸There are 10 standing committees in each chamber.

⁹The wage rates were based on a 40-hour work week; there is no compensation for overtime.

Table
LEGISLATIVE STAFFS IN SELECTED STATES--1983 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

State	Population (1982)	No. of legislators	Length of session	Personal Staff	Number of Staff			Staff Per Legislator	Constituents per Staff
					permanent	temporary	total		
ALASKA	461,000	60	average 147 days in past 5 years	yes; session only	223 ^a	153	376	6.3	1,200
WASHINGTON	4,425,000	147	60 & 105 days in alternate years In 1983 w/special session; 135 days	yes; year-round for Senate	334	374	708 ^b	4.8	6,300
OREGON	2,649,000	90	biennial; 6-7 months	yes; year-round for House	195	379	574	5	4,600
IDAHO	965,000	105	83 days ^c	no	55	46	101	1	9,600
NEVADA	881,000	60	90 days ^{d,e} in 1983; 126 calen- dar days	no; pool of interns	103	328	431	6.7	2,000
WYOMING	502,000	92	20 & 40 ^d working days in alternate years: 1983 = 51 calen- dar days 1984 = 25 calen- dar days	no; private interns	20	97	117	1.25	4,300
MONTANA	801,000	150	biennial; 90 days	no; pool of interns	136.5	166 32 fte pages	334.5	2.2	2,400

^aExcludes 95 part-time workers in the Public Services department. Many of these workers are village teleconference operators who work less than 10 hours per week.

^bExcludes House pages, who serve for two-week stints, in waves of 45-50. May include Senate pages.

^cThe Idaho constitution limits legislative sessions to 60 days in length but this limit is not observed.

^dTemporary and permanent staff costs were based on the number of calendar days in the sessions.

^eLegislators are paid for only 60 days of service but may continue the session without pay. Legislative staff receives pay for every calendar day, whether or not the legislators are being paid.

Prepared by: House Research Agency, June 1984.

Table 2
COSTS OF LEGISLATIVE STAFF IN SELECTED STATES--1983 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

State	SESSION TOTAL	Cost Per Constituent	Cost Per Day	Cost Per Legislator	Cost Per Legislator Per Day	Cost Per Staff ^a	Cost Per Staff Per Day
ALASKA	3,345,276	7.00	22,757	55,754	379	13,777	94
WASHINGTON	11,097,000	2.51	82,200	75,489	559	22,304	165
OREGON	3,388,426	1.28	17,377	37,649	193	7,013	36
IDAHO	540,036	0.56	6,506	5,143	62	9,230	111
NEVADA	2,780,976	3.15	22,071	46,345	368	7,649	61
WYOMING ^b	276,417	0.55	7,274	3,005	79	2,770	54
MONTANA	1,481,821	1.85	16,465	9,879	110	7,421	82

^aA prorated permanent staff plus temporary staff.

^b Figures derived by combining general session and budget session.

Prepared by: House Research Agency, June 1984.

Table 3
MONTHLY^a SALARIES OF LEGISLATIVE STAFF (AVERAGE or RANGE) IN SELECTED STATES--1984

State	Chief Clerk	Sargeant- At-Arms	Personal Aide	Attorney	Fiscal Analyst	Researcher	Secretary	Computer Operator
ALASKA	4,500	3,193	3,200-5,000	3,889	3,889	2,300-3,900	2,252-2,684	2,043
WASHINGTON	3,752-5,790 ^b	2,173-3,308	1,360	3,000-4,820 ^c	1,695-3,556	1,695 ^d -3,800	1,200-2,116	1,200-2,517 ^e
OREGON	2,700-3,500	1,300-1,700	2,700-3,800	2,700-3,500	3,000-3,800	1,900 ^d -2,400	1,000-1,500	965-1,200
IDAHO	1,500 ^f	840- 882	No Aides	1,761 ^d -2,361	1,454 ^d -3,026	2,248-3,015	693- 756 ^g	1,135-1,520
NEVADA	1,680-2,400	1,365-1,950	No Aides	2,257-3,380	2,467-3,386	2,416-3,250	1,203-1,816	1,816-2,467
WYOMING	3,870	1,350	No Aides	2,683-4,818 ^h	1,665-4,093 ⁱ	2,362-3,762	1,740-2,280	1,190-1,920
MONTANA	2,989	1,989-2,468	No Aides	1,667 ^d -2,892	1,456-4,227 ⁱ	1,416 ^d -2,541	1,225 ^g -1,538	1,069

^aSome employees are paid a daily rate for either a 7-day or 5-day work week; monthly salaries have been calculated for either 30 or 21 days, respectively.

^bChief Clerk receiving the maximum tenure bonus.

^cAttorneys hired for the session are paid \$90/day, or \$2,700/month.

^dEntry level employees.

^eThis salary range includes systems analysts, which is a more skilled position than computer operator (data entry).

^fChief Clerk is paid to work seven days per week. Most temporary legislative staff are paid for a five-day week.

^gCommittee secretary.

^hAttorney also serving as director of Legislative Services.

ⁱBudget analyst also serving as director of budget staff.

Prepared by: House Research Agency, June 1984.

Table 5
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

State or other political unit	Regular sessions		Special sessions		Travel allowance		Living expenses per day
	Amount per day	Limit on days	Amount per day	Limit on days	Per mile	Number of regular sessions	
Alabama	\$10	105C	\$18.76d	\$10	NIL	10	One
Alaska			\$15,000			22.5	Unlimited
Arkansas	\$20	None	\$7,300	\$20	None	23	Weekly
California			\$28,110			156d	One
Colorado			\$14,000			20 (24/4-wheel drive)	Weekly
Connecticut			\$9,300(b) \$7,500(c)			13	Unlimited
Delaware			\$11,400			13	Unlimited
Florida			\$12,000			20	Weekly
Georgia			\$7,200			18	Weekly
Hawaii			\$13,650			20	Unlimited
Idaho			\$6,200			18	Five
Illinois			\$28,000			20	Weekly
Indiana			\$9,600		NIL	22	Weekly
Iowa			\$12,700	\$40	None	20	Weekly
Kansas	\$42	None (odd) NIL (even)		\$42	None	22	Weekly
Kentucky	\$50 \$100(e)	NIL (d)		\$50	None	22.5	Eleven
Louisiana	\$75	NIL (f)	\$16,800	\$75	30C	21(g)	Weekly
Maine			\$4,500(b) \$1,500(c)	\$25		20	Weekly
Maryland			\$18,500 \$21,000(b)			18	Daily if non-lodging; weekly if lodging
Massachusetts			\$19,125			Varies	Unlimited
Michigan			\$31,000			26.5	Weekly
Minnesota			\$19,500			24	Weekly
Mississippi			\$8,700	\$50		20	Weekly
Missouri			\$15,000			17	Weekly
Montana	\$43 (a)(b)	NIL		\$43 (a)(b)	None	20(h)	Two (U) Two (V)
Nebraska			\$4,800			21	One
Nevada	\$104	NIL		\$104	30C	20	Unlimited(h)

New Hampshire			\$100	\$3	15L	18 (or 45 mi. \$19/in excess of 45 miles \$50 max.)	Unlimited
New Jersey			\$18,000			Intra-state railroad pass	
New Mexico	\$6	NIL (odd) NIL (even)		\$40	30C	10	One
New York			\$31,800			23	Weekly
North Carolina			\$6,950			15	Weekly
North Dakota	\$5	NIL	\$22,500	\$5	None	10	Weekly
Ohio			\$22,500			20	Weekly
Oklahoma			\$18,000			22	Weekly
Oregon			\$8,400				
Pennsylvania			\$25,000			17	Weekly
Rhode Island	\$7	NIL				8	Each day of attendance
South Carolina	\$20	NIL	\$10,000	\$20	None	23	Weekly
South Dakota			\$1,200(b) \$2,800(c)	\$90	None	21	Weekly
Tennessee			\$8,308			\$19.96(i)	Weekly
Texas			\$7,320			23/car; 30/single-engine aircraft; 40/twin-engine aircraft	Weekly
Utah	\$22	60C (odd) 30C (even)		\$25	30C	23	Unlimited
Vermont			\$7,500(j) \$2,000(j)			22	Daily for commuters; weekly for boarders
Virginia			\$8,000			20	Weekly
Washington			\$11,200 \$9,800(k)			10	One
West Virginia			\$5,136	\$23	None	17	Weekly
Wisconsin			\$22,638 \$19,767(l)			20.5	Weekly
Wyoming	\$30(d)	40L (odd) 20L (even)		\$30	None	12	One
American Samoa			\$12,000			(l)	(l)
Puerto Rico			\$20,000			30/km. & no less than \$20	Weekly

A— Calendar day
 L— Legislative day
 U— Unvouchered
 V— Vouchered
 (a) Members are furnished a leased car up to \$265 month including gasoline and maintenance. Actual and necessary for commercial air fare.
 (b) 1981 Maryland amount reduced or rejected by General Assembly.
 (c) 1982
 (d) Paid on calendar day basis
 (e) 1984
 (f) Within an 85C period; paid for 85C.
 (g) For travel exceeding 100 miles air travel may be paid in lieu of 21 cents per mile.
 (h) Allowance up to \$1,500 maximum per regular session and \$1,000 per special session.
 (i) Actual commercial travel expenses on out-of-state travel; however, not to exceed amount which would have been allowed for travel in a personal vehicle.
 (j) Up to this amount during the biennium, to be paid at a rate of \$250 weekly during regular sessions and \$50 for each day of special session.
 (k) For holdover senators only.
 (l) Same as all other government employees.

Table 5
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

State	Regular sessions		Special sessions		Travel allowance		Living expenses per day
	Amount per day	Limit on days	Amount per day	Limit on days	Per mile	Kind of trip	
Alabama	\$11	104	\$10	None	10	One	\$63 up to 104 (U)
Alaska					25	One	(Depending on residence \$50 to \$67 (U))
Arizona	\$20	None	\$30	None	21	Unlimited	\$40 (\$20 for legislators from Maricopa County) for first 120 days of regular session; after that, legislators receive \$30 and \$10 respectively (V)
Arkansas					15(1a)	Weekly	\$30/wk. (V)
California					20	One	\$50/7-day week except when in recess four or more days (U)
Colorado					30 (24/4-wheel drive)	Weekly	\$40 (\$20 for legislators from Denver metro area) (U)
Connecticut					15	Unlimited	...
Delaware					15	Unlimited	...
Florida					20	Weekly	\$50/7-day week (U)
Georgia					18	Weekly	\$46/7-day week (U)
Hawaii					20	Unlimited	\$20 for legislators from outside Oahu (U)
Idaho					18	Five	\$44 each calendar day of session if residence in capital (\$25 if lives at home) (U)
Illinois					20	Weekly	\$36/L (U)
Indiana					20L	Weekly	\$30/7-day week (U)
Iowa					20	Weekly	\$30/7-day week for 120 days in odd years and 100 days in even years (U)
Kansas	\$42	None (odd) 200 (even)	\$42	None	22	Weekly	\$30/7-day week (U)
Kentucky	\$50 (\$100)	None (odd) 200 (even)	\$50	None	22.5	Eleven	\$73/7-day week (U)
Louisiana	\$75	None (odd) 200 (even)	\$75	None	21(1a)	Weekly	...
Maine					20	Weekly	\$35/day before and each day of session, or \$17/day meal; mileage up to \$20/day (V)
Maryland					18	Daily if not lodging; weekly if lodging	\$30 max. meals & lodging (\$20 max. for meals); out of state: \$75/diem max. meals & lodging actual & necessary for travel (V)
Massachusetts					Varies	Unlimited	Each member depending on residence receives a per diem allowance for mileage, meals and lodging from \$5 to \$45/L (U)
Michigan					26.5	Weekly	\$6,200 max. (V)
Minnesota					24	Weekly	Up to \$23 metro; up to \$36 out of state (U)
Mississippi					20	Weekly	\$44 actual daily attendance (U)
Missouri					17	Weekly	\$33 actual daily attendance (U)
Montana	\$43 (24hr)	None	\$43 (24hr)	None	20(h)	Two (U) Two (V)	\$45/7-day week (U)
Nebraska					21	One	...
Nevada	\$104	None	\$104	20C	20	Unlimited(h)	\$44/C (U)

New Hampshire			\$100	\$3	15L	30/1st 45 mi. \$19/in excess of 45 miles \$30 max.	Unlimited	...
New Jersey			\$18,000			Intra-state railroad pass	...	...
New Mexico	\$40	60C (odd) 30C (even)		\$40	30C	10	One	...
New York			\$30,804			23	Weekly	\$55/day for actual & necessary expenses (V)
North Carolina			\$6,934			25	Weekly	\$50/7-day week (U); plus addl. expense allowance of \$172/mo.
North Dakota	\$5	None	\$22,500		10	10	Weekly	\$83/7-calendar days (U)
Ohio			\$22,500			20	Weekly	...
Oklahoma			\$18,000			22	Weekly	\$35/4-day week paid only to legislators spending the night (U)
Oregon			\$6,400			...	Weekly	\$46/7-day week (U)
Pennsylvania			\$25,000			17	Weekly	\$10,000 max. (V)
Rhode Island	\$5	None			8	8	Each day of attendance	...
South Carolina	\$250	None	\$10,000		23	23	Weekly	\$30 (V)
South Dakota			\$3,200(b) \$2,800(c)		21	21	Weekly	\$50/5-day week (U)
Tennessee			\$8,308			\$19.96(i)	Weekly	\$66.47/90L plus up to 15 org. days (U)
Texas			\$7,200			23/car; 30/single-engine aircraft; 40/twin-engine aircraft	Weekly	\$30/7-day week (U)
Utah	\$23	60C (odd) 30C (even)		\$23	30C	23	Unlimited	\$15/7-day week (U)
Vermont			\$7,500(j) \$2,000(k)			22	Daily for commuters, weekly for boarders	\$17.50 for food if commuting; \$25 for room and \$20 for meals if boarding in capital (U)
Virginia			\$8,000			20	Weekly	Up to \$30 but no more than is allowed as a non-vouchered expense by the Federal Internal Revenue Service (U)
Washington			\$11,200 \$9,800(h)			10	One	\$44/L (U)
West Virginia			\$5,134		None	17	Weekly	\$20/7-day week lodging, or up to \$30 travel expenses if commuting (V); legislators living in Charleston, \$20 meals but may not receive travel & lodging expenses (U)
Wisconsin			\$22,638 \$19,767(k)			20.5	Weekly	\$30 outside Madison, \$15 inside Madison (U)
Wyoming	\$30(d)	40L (odd) 30L (even)		\$30	None	12	One	\$44/7-day week (U)
American Samoa			\$12,000			(l)	...	(l)
Puerto Rico			\$20,000			30/km. & no less than \$20	Weekly	\$35 if in residence within 30 km. of capital, \$45 if over 30 km. (U)

Key:
C—Calendar day
L—Legislative day
U—Unvouchered
V—Vouchered

(a) Members are furnished a leased car up to \$265/month including gasoline and maintenance. Actual and necessary for commercial air fare.
(b) 1983 Maryland, unless reduced or rejected by General Assembly.
(c) 1982.
(d) Paid on calendar day basis.
(e) 1984.
(f) Within an ESC period; paid for ESC.
(g) For travel exceeding 100 miles air travel may be paid in lieu of 21 cents per mile.
(h) Allowance up to \$3,500 maximum per regular session and \$1,000 per special session.
(i) Actual commercial travel expenses on out-of-state travel; however, not to exceed amount which would have been allowed for travel in a personal vehicle.
(j) Up to this amount during the biennium, to be paid at a rate of \$230 weekly during regular sessions and \$50 for each day of special session.
(k) For holdover senators only.
(l) Same as all other government employees.

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Table 5
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

State or territory	Regular sessions		Special sessions		Per mile	Travel expenses	Living expenses per day
	Amount per day	Days	Amount per day	Days			
Alabama	\$10	100	\$10	30C	10	One	\$65 up to 100C (U) Depending on residence \$30 to \$67 (U)
Alaska			\$10	30C	25	One	
Arizona			\$10	30C	22.5	Unlimited	\$40 (\$20 for legislators from Maricopa County) for first 20 days of regular session; after that, legislators receive \$20 and \$10 respectively (V)
Arkansas	\$20	None	\$7	None	25	Weekly	\$38/wk. (V)
California			\$28	110	15(1a)	One	\$30/7-day week except when in recess four or more days (U)
Colorado			\$14	100	20 (24/4-wheel drive)	Weekly	\$40 (\$20 for legislators from Denver metro area) (U)
Connecticut			\$9, \$20(h) \$7, \$20(h)		15	Unlimited	
Delaware			\$11	100	15	Unlimited	
Florida			\$12	100	20	Weekly	\$30/7-day week (U)
Georgia			\$7	200	18	Weekly	\$46/7-day week (U)
Hawaii			\$13, \$50		20	Unlimited	\$20 for legislators from outside Oahu (U)
Idaho			\$4	300	18	Five	\$46 each calendar day of session if residence in capital (\$25 if lives at home) (U)
Illinois			\$26	100	20	Weekly	\$36/L (U)
Indiana			\$9	30L	22	Weekly	\$30/7-day week (U)
Iowa			\$13	300	20	Weekly	\$30/7-day week for 120 days in odd years and 100 days in even years (U)
Kansas	\$42	None (odd) NR (even)	\$42	None	22	Weekly	\$30/7-day week (U)
Kentucky	\$50 \$100(h)	NR (d)	\$50	None	22.5	Eleven	\$75/7-day week (U)
Louisiana	\$75	NR (f)	\$16	30C	21(g)	Weekly	
Maine			\$4, \$40(h) \$2, \$40(h)	\$25	20	Weekly	\$35/day before and each day of session, or \$17/day meals; mileage up to \$20/day (V)
Maryland			\$18	30C	18	Daily if not lodging; weekly if lodging	\$20 max. meals & lodging (\$20 max. for meals); out of state: \$75/diem max. meals & lodging actual & necessary for travel (V)
Massachusetts			\$19	125	Varies	Unlimited	Each member depending on residence receives a per diem allowance for mileage, meals and lodging from \$5 to \$45/L (U)
Michigan			\$11	100	26.5	Weekly	\$4,200 max. (V)
Minnesota			\$18	50	24	Weekly	Up to \$23 metro; up to \$36 out of state (U)
Mississippi			\$8	100	20	Weekly	\$44 actual daily attendance (U)
Missouri			\$15	100	17	Weekly	\$35 actual daily attendance (U)
Montana	\$43.74(h)	NR	\$43.74(h)	None	20(h)	Two (U) Two (V)	\$45/7-day week (U)
Nebraska			\$4	300	21	One	
Nevada	\$104	NR	\$104	30C	20	Unlimited(h)	\$44/C (U)

New Hampshire			\$100	\$3	15L	30/1a 45 mi. 19/1a excess of 45 miles \$30 max.	Unlimited	
New Jersey			\$18			Intrastate railroad pass		
New Mexico	\$40	30C (odd) 30C (even)		\$40	30C	10	One	
New York			\$30, \$84			23	Weekly	\$55/day for actual & necessary expenses (V)
North Carolina			\$6	95	None	25	Weekly	\$50/7-day week (U); plus addit. expense allowance of \$172/mo.
North Dakota	\$5	30L	\$22	300		10	Weekly	\$65/7-calendar days (U)
Ohio			\$22	300		20	Weekly	
Oklahoma			\$18	100		22	Weekly	\$35/4-day week paid only to legislators spending the night (U)
Oregon			\$8	400		17	Weekly	\$44/7-day week (U)
Pennsylvania			\$25	100		17	Weekly	\$10,000 max. (V)
Rhode Island	\$5	NR				8	Each day of attendance	
South Carolina	\$250	40L	\$10	100	None	23	Weekly	\$50 (V)
South Dakota			\$3,200(h) \$2,800(h)	\$90	None	21	Weekly	\$50/5-day week (U)
Tennessee			\$8	300		19 96(i)	Weekly	\$66.47/30L plus up to 15 org. days (U)
Texas			\$7	200		23/car; 30/single-engine aircraft; 40/twin-engine aircraft	Weekly	\$30/7-day week (U)
Utah	\$25	30C (odd) 30C (even)		\$25	30C	23	Unlimited	\$15/7-day week (U)
Vermont			\$7,500(U) \$2,000(U)			22	Daily for commuters, weekly for boarders	\$17.50 for food if commuting; \$25 for room and \$20 for meals if boarding in capital (U)
Virginia			\$8	100		20	Weekly	Up to \$50 but no more than is allowed as a non-vouchered expense by the Federal Internal Revenue Service (U)
Washington			\$11,200 \$9,800(h)			10	One	\$44/L (U)
West Virginia			\$5	136		17	Weekly	\$30/7-day week lodging, or up to \$30 travel expenses if commuting (V); legislators living in Charleston, \$20 meals but may not receive travel & lodging expenses (U)
Wisconsin			\$22,638 \$19,767(h)			20.5	Weekly	\$30 outside Madison, \$15 inside Madison (U)
Wyoming	\$30(d)	40L (odd) 30L (even)		\$30	None	12	One	\$44/7-day week (U)
American Samoa			\$12	100		(f)		(f)
Porto Rico			\$20	100		30/km. & no less than \$20	Weekly	\$35 if in residence within 50 km. of capital; \$45 if over 50 km. (U)

Key:
C—Calendar day
L—Legislative day
U—Unvouchered
V—Vouchered
(a) Members are furnished a leased car, up to \$265/month including gasoline and maintenance. Actual and necessary for commercial air fare.
(b) 1983. Maryland: unless reduced or rejected by General Assembly.
(c) 1982.
(d) Paid on calendar day basis.

(e) 1984.
(f) Within an 83C period; paid for 83C.
(g) For travel exceeding 100 miles air travel may be paid in lieu of 21 cents per mile.
(h) Allowance up to \$3,500 maximum per regular session and \$1,000 per special session.
(i) Actual commercial travel expenses on out-of-state travel; however, not to exceed amount which would have been allowed for travel in a personal vehicle.
(j) Up to this amount during the biennium, to be paid at a rate of \$250 weekly during regular sessions and \$50 for each day of special session.
(k) For holdover senators only.
(l) Same as all other government employees.