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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. Fr. Ldr.: \$2,400/y(d); Asst. Admin. Fr. 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. Fr. 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. Fr. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Fr. 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)	0	(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.: \$34,500/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 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(n)	(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

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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/ya)	\$3,600/y	0	0	
South Dakota	(a)	0	0	0	
Tennessee	(a)	0	0	0	
Texas	(a)	0	0	0	
Utah	(a)	0	(a)	(a)	
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.

Key:

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 in 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, \$4,134.01/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, 30 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 \$600/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 \$325/week during regular and adjourned sessions, \$65/d during special sessions and \$65/d during interim (when engaged in official duties).

**Table 8
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS**

State	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
Alabama	\$2/d	0	0	0	
Alaska	\$900/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	Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$3,000/y; Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: \$2,000/y; Cmte. Chmn.: \$1,000/y
Connecticut	\$5,000/y	\$3,000/y(b)	\$4,000/y	\$4,000/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$120/m; Joint Finance Cmte. Mbrs.: \$64.40/m; V-Chmn., Joint Finance Committee: \$161.30/m(c)
Delaware	\$193.50/m	0	\$161.30/m	\$161.30/m	Admin. Fr. Ldr.: \$2,400/y(e)
Florida	\$13,000/y	0	0	0	
Georgia	(d)	\$2,800/y	\$2,400/y(e)	\$2,400/y(e)	
Hawaii	0	0(f)	0	0	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	
Illinois	\$10,000/y	0	\$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. Fr. 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	\$1,240/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., I.R.S. same as per diem in-session per meeting attended, plus necessary expenses
Louisiana	(h)	0	0	0	
Maine	(i)	0	0	0	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	0	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	Asst. Maj. Fr. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Fr. Ldrs.: \$15,000/y
Michigan	\$18,000/y	0	0	\$8,600/y(k)	Appropriations Cmte. Chmn.: \$2,000/y
Minnesota	\$7,400/y	0	\$7,400/y	\$7,400/y	
Mississippi	\$25,900/y(l)	0	0	0	
Missouri	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	0	0	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	Unicameral Legislature
Nevada	\$2/d(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	
New Hampshire	\$50/b	0	0	0	
New Jersey	\$8,333.33/y(n)	0	0	0	
New Mexico	0	0	0	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 Govt., 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/y(o)	\$1,728/y(o,p)	(p)	\$1,728/y(o)	
North Dakota	\$5/d	0	\$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. Fr. Ldr.: \$4,500/y; Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$2,500/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$6,500/y; Chmn., Standing Cmtes.: \$1,500/y; 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	0	\$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

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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(u)	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, 90 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 \$5,890/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

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
Alabama		20	\$65 per meeting day	
Alaska		0	Actual expenses if legislator travels (V)	
Arizona	\$20	20.5		Max. \$420/m for "home office" expenses during interim (V)
Arkansas	\$30	23		
California		(a)	\$62	
Colorado	\$90/d to max. \$2,900	20 (24/4-wheel drive)	Actual and necessary (V)	\$2,500/y expense allowance (U) \$2,500/y expense allotment (U) \$1,000/m for district office expenses \$4,800/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)
Connecticut		20		
Delaware		15	\$90 (V)	
Florida		20	\$59	
Georgia		20		
Hawaii		0	\$10 on island of residence; \$45 inter-island travel; \$60 out-of-state	\$2,500/y allowance for incidental expenses (U)
Idaho	\$35	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/wagon stationery allowance; \$990/m interim expense allowance
Louisiana	\$75	21 or coach airfare if lives more than 100 miles from capitol		Allowance for reimbursement of travel expenses for attendance at conferences, seminars and other official business approved by the presiding officer, including \$60/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).

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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)	Senators receive \$7,050/y, delegates \$10,850/y as district office expense account for maintaining offices in legislative districts
Maryland		19	\$68 for lodging and meals (V)	\$2,400/y general expense allowance
Massachusetts		Included in living expense allowance	Amount for mileage, meals and lodging, ranging from \$5 to \$30 depending on distance legislator's district is from Boston	
Michigan		0	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)
Minnesota	\$48	26		\$210/m for months when legislature is not in session over 15 days
Mississippi	\$40	20	Actual expenses: room, registration fee must be vouchered; meals, tips, etc. unvouchered(c); Lodging and meals (V)	
Missouri		17		
Montana	\$49.21	20.5	\$38.50 (V)	\$1,000 telephone allowance/regular session, \$200/special session (U);
Nebraska		21	Actual and necessary expenses (V)	postage allowance of \$60/regular session (U)
Nevada	\$104	24	\$47.50 in-state, \$21 plus "reasonable room rate" out-of-state (V)	
New Hampshire		38 first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	Actual and necessary (V)	
New Jersey		0		Stationery, postage, telephone and telegraph (U)
New Mexico	\$75	25		\$2,064/y expense allowance: Use of telephone in state legislative office for local calls
New York		0	\$50 (U)	\$180/m for uncompensated expenses, paid every six months (U)
North Carolina		25		
North Dakota	\$62.50	20	\$30 lodging (V); \$17 meals (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 center line—rental not to exceed \$70/m; \$10/m for toll charge calls to max. \$180 (V). Where centers 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	\$30 for committee subsistence (V)	Data and word processing; \$400/y postage allowance (V)
South Carolina	\$35	23		
South Dakota	\$50	21	\$18/night for room (V); \$14.50/d for meals	\$250/m home office allowance (U)
Tennessee		19.96	\$66.47 (U)	

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LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS—Continued

<i>Compensation for committee or official business during interim</i>				
State	<i>Per diem compensation for committee or official business</i>	<i>Travel allowance (cents per mile)</i>	<i>Per diem living expenses</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators</i>
Texas		(f)	Max. \$55 lodging and actual cost of meals (V)	Senatic: all reasonable and necessary office expenses during interim; \$13,500/m max. staff payroll in session, \$12,500/m max. staff payroll during interim. House: \$6,500/m operating account in session, \$5,500/m during interim
Utah	\$65(g)	23	\$25 subsistence. Everyone who lives outside of Salt Lake or Davis receives \$35 lodging allowance or mileage but not both	
Vermont	\$55	20.5	\$27.50 for lodging, \$22.50 for meals if renting room in Montpelier or vicinity; \$18.75 for meals otherwise (U)	
Virginia	\$100	20.5	Actual expenses	\$3,000/y for office supplies and expenses; \$9,000/y for aides
Washington		20.5	\$50 (V)	\$200/m for actual expenses, travel, subsistence, use of private materials, facilities and personnel, in performance of duties not otherwise entitled to reimbursement during interim (V)
West Virginia	\$35	17	\$20 meals (U); \$30 lodging (V)	\$25 (for representatives), \$75 (for senators) for interim postage and clerical expenses for full calendar months in which legislature is in actual session 3 days or less
Wisconsin		20.5(h)	\$41.63 when legislator must establish temporary residence at state capitol	Telephone credit cards, stationery
Wyoming	\$30	20	\$60 (U) or actual expenses for out-of-state travel (V)	

Note: For more information on legislative compensation, see Legislative Compensation: Regular and Special Sessions.

Key:

U—Unvouchered

V—Vouchered

d—day

m—month

y—year

(a) Legislators are provided a leased state car up to \$265 per month and gasoline credit card.

(b) When not in session (i.e., not any day in a calendar week) legislators are permitted two round trips a month with one \$36/d allowance for each trip (V).

(c) Legislative Management Committee has authority to set limits.

(d) Business trips must be approved by the speaker of the House or the president of the Senate. To be reimbursed for expenses other than meals, the legislators must fill out an expense report and provide receipts.

(e) Reimbursement limited to 20 round trips during interim.

(f) Travel mileage reimbursement is: 23 cents per mile in personally-owned automobiles, 40 cents per highway mile in a personally-owned or leased single engine aircraft, and 65 cents per 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.

(g) Legislators receive this amount each day they attend veto-override and special sessions and authorized legislative interim meetings, not to exceed 25 days per calendar year.

(h) Legislators are entitled to a transportation allowance of one round trip weekly to the capitol.

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Table 6
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

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

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New Jersey			\$25,000			0		None
New Mexico	\$75	60C (odd) 30C (even)		\$75	30C	25	One	None
New York			\$32,960			0		\$55 (V)
North Carolina			\$6,936(t)			25	Weekly	\$30/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.
Utah 1985	\$65	60C(odd) 20C(even)		\$65	25(dd)			
Vermont	\$55/L(ee)	(ee)		\$55/L	(ee)	20.5	Weekly if room rented in Montpelier or vicinity; otherwise per diem	\$27.50 for room and \$22.50 for meals if renting room in Montpelier or vicinity; \$18.75 if living in Montpelier or vicinity. (U)
Virginia			\$11,000			20.5	Weekly	\$75/C (U)
Washington			\$13,750			10	One	\$44 (U)
West Virginia			\$5,136(ff)	(ff)	(ff)	17	Weekly	\$20/d for meals. (U); \$30/d lodging. (V)
Wisconsin			\$22,631.04			21.5(gg)	Weekly	\$41.63/L when legislator must establish temporary residence at state capital. Otherwise, \$20.81. (U)
Wyoming	\$30	40L(odd) 20L(even)		\$30	None	20	One	\$60 (U)

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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

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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(u)	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 \$3,700/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

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
Alabama		20	\$65 per meeting day	
Alaska		0	Actual expenses if legislator travels. (V)	
Arizona	\$20	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	\$4,800/y expense allowance limited to the following purposes: rents, district office(s), 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	\$35	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 capitol		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).

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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
Vermont	\$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	\$11	21	\$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)

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LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS—Continued

(Tal)

Legislators are reimbursed for whatever expenses are incurred in coming to and from the capital one. This includes any moving expenses. (V)
 In addition to the annual salary of \$7,500, legislators receive per diem salary of \$20/L.
 Legislators are provided a leased state car up to \$265/m and gasoline credit card.
 Legislators are compensated for one round trip per two-year session if using other than leased car.

Paid only to those who do not live in the Denver metro area.
 Unless special session is extended by 1/3 vote of each house and approved by governor.
 Travel allowance to neighbor islands during a session on official legislative business, (excluding a session at a legislative session for neighbor island legislators) to be equal to the maximum allowance for expenses payable to any public officer or employee. Presently, this equals \$45/d inter-island, \$60/d if-state. (U)

Legislators are paid \$800/m for January, February and March; \$200/m for April through member; plus \$35/d for interim business.
 In addition, legislators receive \$40/L during special sessions.

Member's organizational session per diem and expense allowance are identical to such compensation regular or extraordinary sessions, except payment is based on meeting days rather than calendar days. Organizational session may continue for not more than 10 legislative, or meeting, days.

While regular sessions are limited to 60L every other year, per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session.

Per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session, which is unlimited in duration.
 In addition, the legislators receive a monthly expense allowance totaling \$16,800/y.
 \$6,500 first year of biennial session, \$3,500 second year.

Legislators automatically receive one round trip mileage per week. They may claim additional trips maximum of one per day) in lieu of lodging for each session day.

The travel allowance is available only to outstate legislators who must move to St. Paul.

While there is no limitation on the number of days the legislature may be in session, the constitution the number of days for which legislators may receive compensation. Beyond the 60th day of the session and the 20th day of the special session, salaries cease and legislators may only draw upon expense allowance.

Legislators have a supplemental travel allowance of up to \$3,500 for a regular session and \$1,000 for

a special session. (V)

(a) In addition to the annual salary of \$100, a legislator receives \$3/d for up to 15 legislative days of the special session.

(i) Plus \$2,064/y expense allowance.

(a) Legislators whose tax home is in Bismarck receive \$90/d and no expenses. Others receive \$40/d plus \$30 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.

(a) Effective December 1, 1984.

(y) Legislators are also paid \$35/d on a non-session day for a committee meeting.

(z) When the legislator is unable to attend a session, his salary is reduced accordingly.

(aa) In addition to an annual salary of \$7,200/y, the legislators receive a per diem salary of \$30 for 140C of the regular session and 30C of the special session.

(bb) Travel mileage reimbursement is 23 cents per mile in personally-owned automobiles, 40 cents per highway mile when traveling in a personally-owned or leased single engine aircraft, and 65 cents per highway mile when traveling in a personally-owned or leased twin engine aircraft. Reimbursement for commercial air transportation may not exceed the next lowest airline fare below first class unless such is not available.

(cc) Senators are reimbursed for all round trips home to capital during session from funds appropriated for that purpose. Representatives are reimbursed for their first four trips per month from funds appropriated for that purpose; thereafter, reimbursement for round trips is taken from the member's operating account.

(dd) The 25-day limit includes each day the legislator attends veto-override and special sessions and authorized legislative meetings.

(ee) Legislators may receive a maximum of \$9,500 during the regular session, and \$2,000 during the special session.

(ff) In addition to the annual salary of \$5,136, legislators receive \$35/d in special sessions.

(gg) As an alternative, any legislator may use any public transportation and be reimbursed for no more than one round trip weekly.

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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	\$2,500/y(b)	0	0	
Arkansas	(a)	0	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	Dep. Maj. Ldr.: \$3,300/y; Asst. Maj. Ldr.: \$2,200/y; Chief Clerk: \$1,000/y; Finance Comm.: \$84,600/m
Connecticut	(a)	\$5,000/y	\$4,000/y	\$4,000/y	
Delaware	(a)	\$193.50/m	\$161.30/m	\$161.30/m	
Florida	\$13,000/y	0	\$2,400/y(c)	0	Asst. Maj. Ldr.: \$2,400/y(d); Asst. Admin. Fr. Ldr.: \$1,200/y(d)
Georgia	(a)	\$2,800/y	0	\$2,400/y(d)	
Hawaii	(a)	0(e)	0	0	
Idaho	(a)	0	(f)	\$10,000/y	
Illinois	(a)	\$3,000/y	\$1,500/y	\$2,000/y	
Iowa	\$6,800/y(a)	0	\$2,300/y	\$2,300/y	
Kansas	\$4,200/y	\$1,800/y(e)	\$3,200/y	\$3,200/y	
Kentucky	\$25/d(a)	\$25/d	\$20/d	\$20/d	
Louisiana	(a)	0	(h)	(h)	
Maine	(b)	(i)	(i)	(i)	
Maryland	\$5,000/y(i)	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	\$35,000/y	0	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	
Michigan	\$7,400/y	0	\$16,000/y	\$8,600/y	
Minnesota	(a)	0	\$7,400/y	\$7,400/y	
Mississippi	(a)	0	\$1,200/y	\$1,200/y	
Missouri	(a)	\$2,500/y	0	0	
Montana	\$5/d	0	0	0	
Nebraska	(a)	0(j)	0	0	
Nevada	(a)	0	(k)	(k)	
New Hampshire	\$50/b	0	0	0	
New Jersey	\$8,333.33/y(i)	0	0	0	
New Mexico	(a)	\$30,000/y(i)	0	0	
New York	(a)	0	(l)	0	
North Carolina	(a)	\$1,728/y(m)	\$1,728/y(m)	\$1,728/y(m)	
North Dakota	(a)	0	\$5/d	\$5/d	
Ohio	\$12,500/y(i)	\$9,500/y	(f)	\$8,500/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	

Wrs & Means Com.: \$13,200/y
 Asst. Pres. Pro Tem, Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair, Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15/d.
 Standing and Interim Com.: \$10/m.
 Reg. Chair: LRC Chair: same as per diem in session per meeting attended, plus necessary expenses.
 Asst. Maj. Ldr.: Asst. Min. Ldr.: (h)
 Major Com.: Chair: (i)
 Asst. Maj. Fr. Ldr.: Asst. Min. Fr. Ldr.:
 \$15,000/y
 Chair, Appropriations Com.: \$2,000/y
 Tax Com.: Chair, Finance Com.: Chair:
 \$3,700/y

Dep. Maj. Ldr.: \$24,500/y; Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$15,000/y; Maj. Whip: \$13,000/y; Min. Whip: \$10,000/y; Conf. Chair: \$10,500/y; Maj. Conf. Secy.: \$7,000/y; Min. Conf. Secy.: \$3,000/y; Chair, & Ranking Mem. Comm.: 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 comm.: \$9,000/y & \$6,500/y
 Chair, Standing & Interim Com.: \$3/d; Chair, Legislative Council: \$5/d during session
 Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$6,500/y; Asst. Pres. Pro Tem: \$7,500/y; Min. Whip: \$6,500/y; Chair, Standing Com.: \$1,500/y; Chair, Standing Sub-Com.: \$750/y
 Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$11,500/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$7,430/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy.: \$4,500/y; Policy Chair, Min. Policy Chair: \$4,500/y; Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$4,500/y

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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	0	
Texas	(a)	0	0	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.

Key:

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 \$325/week during regular and adjourned sessions, \$65/d during special sessions and \$65/d during interim (when engaged in official duties).

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Table 8
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS

State	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
Alabama	\$2/d	0	...	...
Alaska	\$500/y	...	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	\$3,240/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)	...	(i)	(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	...	0	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 Govt., 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/y(o)	\$1,728/y(o,p)	(p)	\$1,728/y(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	\$8,300/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



LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS—Continued

<i>Compensation for committee or official business during interim</i>				
State	<i>Per diem compensation for committee or official business</i>	<i>Travel allowance (cents per mile)</i>	<i>Per diem living expenses</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators</i>
Texas		(f)	Max. \$55 lodging and actual cost of meals (V)	Senate: all reasonable and necessary office expenses during interim; \$13,500/m max. staff payroll in session, \$12,500/m max. staff payroll during interim. House: \$6,500/m operating account in session, \$5,500/m during interim
Utah	\$65(g)	23	\$25 subsistence. Everyone who lives outside of Salt Lake or Davis receives \$35 lodging allowance or mileage; out not both	
Vermont	\$55	20.5	\$27.50 for lodging; \$22.50 for meals if renting room in Montpelier or vicinity; \$18.75 for meals otherwise (U)	
Virginia	\$100	20.5	Actual expenses	\$3,000/y for office supplies and expenses; \$9,000/y for aides
Washington		20.5	\$50 (V)	\$200/m for actual expenses, travel, subsistence, use of private materials, facilities and personnel, in performance of duties not otherwise entitled to reimbursement during interim (V)
West Virginia	\$35	17	\$20 meals (U); \$30 lodging (V)	
Wisconsin		20.5(h)	\$41.63 when legislator must establish temporary residence at state capitol	\$25 (for representatives), \$75 (for senators) for interim postage and clerical expenses for full calendar months in which legislature is in actual session 3 days or less
Wyoming	\$30	20	\$60 (U) or actual expenses for out-of-state travel (V)	Telephone credit cards, stationery

Note: For more information on legislative compensation, see Legislative Compensation: Regular and Special Sessions.

Key:

U—Unvouchered

V—Vouchered

d—day

m—month

y—year

(a) Legislators are provided a leased state car up to \$265 per month and gasoline credit card.

(b) When not in session (i.e. not any day in a calendar week) legislators are permitted two round trips a month with one \$36/d allowance for each trip (V).

(c) Legislative Management Committee has authority to set limits.

(d) Business trips must be approved by the speaker of the House or the president of the Senate. To be reimbursed for expenses other than meals, the legislators must fill out an expense report and provide receipts.

(e) Reimbursement limited to 20 round trips during interim.

(f) Travel mileage reimbursement is 23 cents per mile in personally-owned automobiles, 40 cents per highway mile in a personally-owned or leased single engine aircraft, and 65 cents per 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.

(g) Legislators receive this amount each day they attend veto-override and special sessions and authorized legislative interim meetings, not to exceed 25 days per calendar year.

(h) Legislators are entitled to a transportation allowance of one round trip weekly to the capitol.

LEGISLATURES

Table 10
MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 1982

State	Senate			House		
	Total number of members	Number of membership changes	Percentage change of total	Total number of members	Number of membership changes	Percentage change of total
Alabama	35	16	46	105	43	41
Alaska	20(a)	6	30	40	22	55
Arizona	30	9	30	60	20	33
Arkansas	35	11	31	100	18	18
California	40(a)	9	22	80	25	31
Colorado	35(a)	11	31	65	27	42
Connecticut	36	10	28	151	42	28
Delaware	21	2	10	41	13	32
Florida	40(a)	14	35	120	46	38
Georgia	56	12	21	180	48	27
Hawaii	25(a)	7	28	51	18	35
Idaho	35	10	28	70	22	31
Illinois	59	18	30	118(b)		
Indiana	50(a)	9	18	100	26	26
Iowa	50(a)	12	24	100	42	42
Kansas	40(c)			125	33	26
Kentucky	38(c)			100(c)		
Louisiana	39(c)			105(c)		
Maine	33	9	27	151	38	25
Maryland	47	19	40	141	50	35
Massachusetts	40	6	15	160	23	14
Michigan	38	16	42	110	46	42
Minnesota	67	22	33	134	43	32
Mississippi	52(c)	7	20	122(c)		
Missouri	34(a)			163	47	29
Montana	50(a)	12	24	100	34	34
Nebraska	49(a)	10	20		Unicameral	
Nevada	21(d)			42(d)		
New Hampshire	24	7	29	400	161	40
New Jersey	40(c)			80(c)		
New Mexico	42(a)	1	2	70	23	33
New York	61(d)			150	41	27
North Carolina	50	18	36	120	35	29
North Dakota	53(d)			106(d)		
Ohio	33(a)	8	24	99	33	33
Oklahoma	48(a)	8	17	101	24	24
Oregon	30(a)	9	30	60	15	25
Pennsylvania	50(a)	6	12	203	39	19
Rhode Island	50(c)			100	22	22
South Carolina	46(c)			124	25	20
South Dakota	35	10	28	70	19	27
Tennessee	33(a)	6	18	99	16	16
Texas	31(a)	10	32	150	46	31
Utah	29(a)	6	21	75	30	40
Vermont	30	11	37	150	55	37
Virginia	40(c)			100	34	34
Washington	49(a)	8	16	98	45	46
West Virginia	34(a)	14	41	100	40	40
Wisconsin	33(a)	9	27	99	36	36
Wyoming	30(a)	8	27	64(d)		

Note: Turnover calculated after 1982 legislative elections. Data was obtained by comparing the 1981-82 and 1983-84 editions of *State Elective Officials and the Legislatures*, published by The Council of State Governments.

(a) Entire Senate membership not up for reelection in 1982.

(b) Voters approved a constitutional amendment in 1980 to reduce the size of the House from 177 to 118. Turnover cannot be determined using method employed here.

(c) No election held in 1982. In Rhode Island, Senate elections were held in 1983 instead of 1982 as a result of court-ordered redistricting.

(d) Total number of seats changed due to redistricting. Turnover cannot be determined using method employed here.

total operating
budget - 6

Method of Setting Salaries

Table II shows the method of setting compensation in each state. In ~~some~~ ²¹ states salaries are set by the constitution. In ~~22~~ ²¹ states, including Oregon, setting salaries is solely the responsibility of the legislature. In ~~29~~ ²¹ states a compensation commission advises the legislature on salary matters.

TABLE II
Method of Setting
Legislative Compensation

<u>State</u>	<u>Constitution</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Legislature and Compensation Commission</u>
Alabama	X		
Alaska		X	
Arizona			X
Arkansas	X		
California		X	
Colorado			X
Connecticut			X
Delaware		X	X
Florida			X
Georgia			X
Hawaii			X
Idaho			X
Illinois			X
Indiana		X	
Iowa			X
Kansas		X	
Kentucky			X
Louisiana			X
Maine		X	
Maryland			X
Massachusetts			X
Michigan			X
Minnesota		X	
Mississippi		X	
Missouri		X	

TABLE II--continued

Method of Setting
Legislative Compensation

<u>State</u>	<u>Constitution</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Legislature and Compensation Commission</u>
Montana			X
Nebraska	X		
Nevada		X	
New Hampshire	X		
New Jersey		X	
New Mexico	X		
New York		X	
North Carolina		X	
North Dakota	X		
Ohio		X	
Oklahoma			X
Oregon		X	
Pennsylvania		X	
Rhode Island	X		
South Carolina		X	
South Dakota			X
Tennessee		X	
Texas	X		
Utah	X		X
Vermont		X	
Virginia		X	
Washington			X
West Virginia			X
Wisconsin		X	
Wyoming		X	
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 21

SOURCE: The Book of the States, 1982-83, p. 201; and Legislative Research review of state statutes.

Change: NCSL

EXAMPLES OF ADDITIONAL EXPENSE ALLOWANCES
FOR LEGISLATURES

ALABAMA		\$600/month for office expenses	Lt. Governor, Speaker & Speaker t Pro Tem have full-time security protection with car if requested.
ALASKA		\$4,000 annual allowance for stationery, and postage for constituent mailings	
IDAHO	Interim per diem of \$30		
CONNECTICUT	Interim per diem of \$65		
DELAWARE			
FLORIDA			
GEORGIA		\$4,800 allowance for district mailings, stationery, etc.	
HAWAII		\$2,000 annual allowance for business cards, stationery and parking expenses	
MINNESOTA	Interim per diem of \$48		
NORTH CAROLINA		\$209/month per legislator \$770/month for Speaker House Speaker Pro Tem \$279/month Senate Majority Leader House Minority Leader Senate Minority Leader \$500/month Senate President Pro Tem	25¢ a mile for one round trip home every week
OREGON	Interim per diem of \$44 for a scheduled cmte meeting or special session	\$300/month expense allowance	
TENNESSEE		\$325/month per legislator \$2,400 allowance for presiding officer \$3,000 secretarial allowance \$300 for supplies and postage	

State lawmakers gather in Seattle

Thousands of state legislators are in Seattle today through Friday for the 11th annual National Conference of State Legislatures. Topics: health care, education, technology. Salaries and allotments for living expenses during legislative sessions:

State	Salary	Living expenses
Alabama	\$10 a day	\$85 a day
Alaska	\$46,800 a year	none
Arizona	\$15,000 a year	\$60 a day ¹
Arkansas	\$7,500 a year	\$44-\$84 a day
California	\$33,732 a year	\$66 a day
Colorado	\$17,500 a year	\$75 a day
Connecticut	\$13,000 a year	\$75 a day
Delaware	\$12,198 a year	\$2,500 a year
Florida	\$12,000 a year	\$50 a day
Georgia	\$7,200 a year	\$59 a day
Hawaii	\$15,600 a year	\$45 a day
Idaho	\$30 a day	\$35-\$60 a day
Illinois	\$28,000 a year	\$69 a day
Indiana	\$11,600 a year	\$65 a day
Iowa	\$14,600 a year	\$25-\$45 a day
Kansas	\$49 a day	\$50 a day
Kentucky	\$100 a day	\$75 a day ²
Louisiana	\$16,800 a year	\$75 a day
Maine	\$7,500 a year	\$50 a day
Maryland	\$21,000 a year	\$72 a day
Massachusetts	\$30,000 a year	none
Michigan	\$34,860 a year	\$6,700 a year
Minnesota	\$21,140 a year	\$32-\$36 a day
Mississippi	\$8,100 a year	\$44 a day ³
Missouri	\$8,078 a year	\$35 a day ⁴
Montana	\$50 a day	\$45 a day
Nebraska	\$4,800 a year	\$25-\$55 a day
Nevada	\$6,240 a year	\$56 a day
New Hampshire	\$100 a year	none
New Jersey	\$25,000 a year	none
New Mexico	\$75 a day	none
New York	\$43,000 a year	\$55 a day
North Carolina	\$8,400 a year	\$60 a day
North Dakota	\$40-\$90 a day	\$50 a day ⁵
Ohio	\$22,500 a year	none
Oklahoma	\$20,000 a year	\$35 a day ⁶
Oregon	\$8,400 a year	\$44 a day
Pennsylvania	\$35,000 a year	\$75 a day
Rhode Island	\$5 a day	none
South Carolina	\$10,000 a year	\$68 a day
South Dakota	\$3,200 a year	\$75 a day ⁶
Tennessee	\$12,500 a year	\$71 a day
Texas	\$7,200 a year	\$30 a day
Utah	\$65 a day	\$25 a day
Vermont	\$11,000 a year	\$60 a day
Virginia	\$11,000 a year	\$65 a day
Washington	\$13,750 a year	\$44 a day
West Virginia	\$6,500 a year	\$20-\$70 a day
Wisconsin	\$27,222 a year	\$20-\$42 a day
Wyoming	\$75 a day	\$60 a day

¹ \$35 a day for Maricopa County legislators — both are new allotments effective Wednesday

² per actual day of attendance

³ for Jackson legislators, daily attendance only

⁴ for daily attendance only

⁵ for legislators outside Capitol

⁶ five-day week

Source: National Conference of State Legislators 1985 survey



**National
Conference
of State
Legislatures**

Headquarters
Office
(303) 292-6600

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Denver,
Colorado
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President
John T. Bragg
Deputy Speaker
House of Representatives
State of Tennessee
Executive Director
Earl S. Mackey

June 7, 1985

Linda Firestone
Special Joint Committee on Legislative Salaries
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Linda:

In response to your recent request for information on legislator salaries and benefits, I have enclosed the following items:

- "Annual Legislative Salaries"
- "Living Expenses for Legislators During Session"
- "Additional Compensation for Legislative Leaders"
- "Additional Compensation for Committee Chairmen"

Also, to answer your question on how each state sets the salaries for legislators, I have enclosed a "Research Monograph" on Legislative Salaries. On page 4 of the monograph the report discusses the method of setting salaries and provides tables and charts on the methods used.

I hope this information answers your questions on legislator salaries and benefits. Don't hesitate to call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Linda F. Worell

Linda F. Worell
Research Analyst
Legislative Management

LFW/pv
enc

 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

NCSL STAFF CONTACT: MARY FAIRCHILD
 303/292-6600

REV. DATE: 01/01/85

Legislative Compensation
 and
 Living Expenses During Session

STATE	* SALARIES	* LIVING EXPENSES DURING SESSION
AL	\$10.00/day	\$85 per diem (unvouchered)
AK	46,800/year	None
AZ	15,000/year	\$40 per diem (\$20 for Maricopa County legislators) (unvouchered)
AR	7,500/year	\$44 per diem (7 day week) \$20 (actual attendance) (vouchered)
CA	33,732/year	\$66 per diem (unvouchered)
CO	17,500/year	\$75 per diem (unvouchered)
CT	13,000/year	\$3,500 annually (unvouchered)
DE	12,198/year	\$2,500/year (unvouchered)
FL	12,000/year	\$50 per diem (unvouchered)
GA	7,200/year	\$59 per diem (unvouchered)
HI	15,600/year	\$45 per diem (for legislators outside of Oahu) (unvouchered)
ID	\$7/day (not in session) \$30/day during session	\$60 per diem (\$35 for in town legislators) (unvouchered)
IL	32,500/year	\$69 per diem (unvouchered)
IN	11,600/year	\$65 per diem (unvouchered)
IA	14,600/year	\$40 per diem (unvouchered) (\$25 for Polk County legislators)
KS	\$49/day	\$50 per diem (unvouchered)
KY	\$100/day	\$75 actual daily attendance per diem (unvouchered)
LA	16,800/year	\$75 per diem (unvouchered)
ME	7,500 (1985) 4,000 (1986)	\$50 per diem vouchered

MD	21,000/year	\$68 per diem (1984) (unvouchered) \$72 per diem (1985) (unvouchered)
MA	30,000/year	Receive no per diem, but receive mileage for every session day
MI	34,860 (1985) 2 36,520 (1986)	Total of \$6,700 annually (vouchered)
MN	21,140/year (1985) 22,350/year (1986)	\$36 per diem (\$23 for metropolitan legislators) (unvouchered)
MS	8,100/year	\$44 per diem for actual daily attendance (none for Jackson legislators) (unvouchered)
MO	18,078/year	\$35 per diem for actual daily attendance (unvouchered)
MT	\$50.02/day	\$45 per diem (unvouchered)
NE	4,800/year	\$55 per diem (\$25 for capitol city legislators)
NV	\$104/day (up to \$6,240) 3	\$56 per diem (unvouchered)
NH	\$100/year	NONE
NJ	25,000/year	NONE
NM	\$75/day	NONE
NY	43,000/year	\$55 per diem (vouchered)
NC	8,400/year	\$60 per diem (unvouchered)
ND	\$90/day or \$40/day 4	\$50 per diem for legislators outside Bismarck (unvouchered)
OH	30,152/year	NONE
OK	20,000/year	\$35 per diem (only milage during session if legislator lives at home) (vouchered)
OR	8,400/year	\$44 per diem (unvouchered)
PA	35,000/year	\$75 per diem (vouchered)
RI	\$5/day	NONE
SC	10,000/year	\$68 subsistence (vouchered)
SD	3,200 (1985) 2,800 (1986)	\$75/5-day week (unvouchered)

TN	12,500/year	\$71 per diem (unvouchered)
TX	7,200/year	\$30 per diem (unvouchered)
UT	\$65/day	\$25 per diem
VT	\$285/week/session (1985) \$300/week (1986) (maximum of \$11,000/year)	\$60 per diem (23.75 per diem if legislator lives at home (unvouchered))
VA	11,000/year	\$65 per diem (unvouchered)
WA	13,750/year	\$44 per diem (unvouchered)
WV	6,500/year	\$70 per diem (\$20 for Charleston legislators) (unvouchered)
WI	27,222/year	\$41.63 per diem (\$20.81 if legislator lives inside Dane County) (unvouchered)
WY	\$75/day	\$60 per diem (unvouchered)

NOTE: DAILY SALARIES ARE PAID DURING REGULAR SESSION

- 1 Changes pending
- 2 Changes effective unless rejected by the legislature before Feb. 1, 1985.
- 3 For legislators elected before November 1982, the maximum salary remains \$4,800
- 4 \$90/day for legislators who reside in Bismarck; \$40/day for legislators from outside Bismarck

For a table of additional compensation for Committee Chairs, type
SEE ADCOMPCC

For a table of additional compensation for Legislative Leaders, type
SEE ADCOMPLL

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

NCSL STAFF CONTACT: MARY FAIRCHILD
303/292-6600

REV. DATE: 01/01/85

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR COMMITTEE CHAIRS
January 1983

ALABAMA	NO
ALASKA	NO
ARIZONA	NO
ARKANSAS	NO
CALIFORNIA	NO
COLORADO	NO
CONNECTICUT	YES
DELAWARE	YES (Chairs and Vice Chairs of Joint Finance Only)
FLORIDA	NO
GEORGIA	NO
HAWAII	NO
IDAHO	NO
ILLINOIS	NO
INDIANA	YES (Senate Finance and House Ways and Means only)
IOWA	NO
KANSAS	YES (Ways and Means only)
KENTUCKY	YES
LOUISIANA	YES (Joint Budget Chair only)
MAINE	NO
MARYLAND	NO
MASSACHUSETTS	YES
MICHIGAN	YES (Appropriations only)
MINNESOTA	NO
MISSISSIPPI	NO
MISSOURI	NO
MONTANA	NO
NEBRASKA	NO
NEVADA	NO
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NO
NEW JERSEY	NO
NEW MEXICO	NO
NEW YORK	YES
NORTH CAROLINA	NO
NORTH DAKOTA	YES
OHIO	YES
OKLAHOMA	NO
OREGON	NO
PENNSYLVANIA	NO
RHODE ISLAND	NO
SOUTH CAROLINA	NO
SOUTH DAKOTA	NO
TENNESSEE	NO
TEXAS	NO
UTAH	NO
VERMONT	NO
VIRGINIA	NO
WASHINGTON	NO
WEST VIRGINIA	NO
WISCONSIN	NO
WYOMING	NO

 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

NCSL STAFF CONTACT: MARY FAIRCHILD
 303/292-6600

REV. DATE: 02/01/85

 ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR LEGISLATIVE LEADERS
 January 1985

HOUSE

State	Presiding Officer	Majority Leader	Minority Leader	Other Leaders
AL	\$2/day/session	NONE	NONE	NONE
AK	\$500/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
AR	\$2,500/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
CO	\$75/day up to \$7,500 (during interim)	\$75/day up to \$7,500 (during interim)	\$75/day up to \$7,500 (during interim)	NONE
CT	\$5,000/year	\$4,000/year	\$4,000/year	YES
DE	\$193.50/month	\$161.30/month	\$161.30/month	YES
FL	\$13,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
GA	\$2,800/year	\$2,400/year	\$2,400/year	YES
IL	\$10,000/year	\$7,500/year	\$10,000/year	YES
IN	\$3,000/year	\$1,500/year	\$2,000/year	YES
IA	\$7,300/year	\$2,500/year	\$2,500/year	NONE
KS	\$4,200/year	\$3,240/year	\$3,240/year	NONE
KY	\$75/day/session	\$70/day/session	\$70/day/session	YES
LA	\$15,200/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
ME	\$3,750 - 1985 \$2,000 - 1986	\$1,825 - 1985 \$1,000 - 1986	\$1,825 - 1985 \$1,000 - 1986	YES
MD	\$5,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
MA	\$35,000/year	\$22,500/year	\$22,500/year	YES
MI	\$18,000/year	NONE	\$8,600/year	NONE
MN	\$8,456/year	\$8,456/year	\$8,456/year	NONE
MS	\$25,900/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
MO	\$2,500/year	\$1,500/year	\$1,500/year	NONE
MT	\$5/day/session	NONE	NONE	NONE
NV	\$2/day/session	NONE	NONE	NONE
NH	\$50/biennium	NONE	NONE	NONE
NY	\$30,000/year	\$25,000/year	\$25,000/year	YES
NC	\$16,644/year	\$4,104**	\$2,100/year	YES
ND	\$5/day/session	\$5/day/session	\$5/day/session	NONE
OH	\$12,500/year	\$9,500/year	\$8,500/year	YES
OK	\$9,330/year	\$6,440/year	\$6,440/year	NONE
OR	\$700/month	NONE	NONE	NONE
PA	\$19,600/year	\$15,680/year	\$15,680/year	YES
RI	\$5/day	NONE	NONE	NONE
SC	\$11,000/year	NONE	NONE	YES
TN	\$6,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
UT	\$1,000/year	\$500/year	\$500/year	NONE
VT	\$6,055/year plus \$50/week/session	NONE	NONE	NONE
VA	\$9,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
WV	\$50/day/session plus \$100/day, up to 80 days per year	\$25/day/session	\$25/day/session	NONE
WY	\$3/day/session	NONE	NONE	NONE

SENATE

State	Presiding Officer	Majority Leader	Minority Leader	Other Leaders
AL	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
AK	\$500/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
AR	\$2,500/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
CO	\$75/day up to \$7,500 (during interim)	\$75/day up to \$7,500 (during interim)	\$75/day up to \$7,500 (during interim)	NONE
CT	\$5,000/year	\$4,000/year	\$4,000/year	YES
DE	\$193.50/month	\$161.30/month	\$161.30/month	YES
FL	\$13,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
GA	\$2,800/year	\$2,400/year	\$2,400/year	YES
IL	\$10,000/year	NONE	\$10,000/year	YES
IN	\$3,000/year	\$1,500/year	\$2,000/year	YES
IA	NONE	\$2,500/year	\$2,500/year	NONE
KS	\$4,200/year	\$3,240/year	\$3,240/year	NONE
KY	\$75/day/session	\$70/day/session	\$70/day/session	YES
LA	\$15,200/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
ME	\$3,750 - 1985 \$2,000 - 1986	\$1,825 - 1985 \$1,000 - 1986	\$1,825 - 1985 \$1,000 - 1986	YES
MD	\$5,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
MA	\$35,000/year	\$22,500/year	\$22,500/year	YES
MI	NONE	\$18,000/year	\$8,600/year	NONE
MN	\$8,456/year	\$8,456/year	\$8,456/year	NONE
MS	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
MO	\$2,500/year	\$1,500/year	\$1,500/year	NONE
MT	\$5/day/session	NONE	NONE	NONE
NV	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
NH	\$50/biennium	NONE	NONE	NONE
NY	\$30,000/year	NONE	\$25,000	YES
NC	\$6,600/year	\$2,100/year	\$2,100	YES
ND	\$5/day/session	\$5/day/session	\$5/day/session	NONE
OH	\$12,500/year	NONE	\$8,500/year	YES
OK	\$9,330/year	\$6,440/year	\$6,440/year	NONE
OR	\$700/month	NONE	NONE	NONE
PA	\$19,600/year	\$15,680/year	\$15,680/year	YES
RI	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
SC	\$3,600/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
TN	\$6,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
UT	\$1,000/year	\$8,500/year	\$500/year	NONE
VT	\$6,055/year plus \$50/week/session	NONE	NONE	NONE
VA	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
WV	\$50/day/session plus \$100/day, up to 80 days per year	\$25/day/session	\$25/day/session	NONE
WY	\$3/day/session	NONE	NONE	NONE

*Presiding Officer refers to the legislative office of the President, President Pro Tem or Speaker, depending on the title used in each state.

**Speaker Pro Tem

R E S E A R C H M O N O G R A P H

LEGISLATIVE SALARIES



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82:146

LEGISLATIVE SALARIES

82:146

Legislative Research was asked to provide information on legislative salaries in other states. This monograph compares biennial salaries and expense allowances in each state and how salaries and allowances are set. The use of special compensation commissions is also discussed.

Salaries and Allowances

In 38 states legislators are paid a specific amount, regardless of the length of session. Data compiled by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) indicate that biennial salaries in these states range from \$200 in New Hampshire to \$65,920 in New York. The average is \$29,051.

In the remaining 12 states legislators are paid a salary based on the number of days or weeks the legislature is in session. Daily rates range from \$5 in North Dakota and Rhode Island to \$104 in Nevada.

Salaries in full-time legislatures. Biennial salaries in states with full-time legislatures are considerably higher than those in other states. The Council of State Governments considers eight states to be full time. The average salary in these states is \$53,926, whereas the average in the other 31 states with a specified salary is \$22,418.

Expenses. In 40 states legislators receive an expense allowance while attending legislative sessions or attending to legislative business. Daily expense allowances range from \$15 in Utah to \$85 in North Dakota. The average is \$50. Legislators in

Connecticut and Michigan receive an annual expense allowance of \$2,500 and \$6,200 respectively.

Table I shows how legislators are compensated in each state.

TABLE I
Legislative Compensation
in the 50 States

<u>State</u>	<u>Biennial Salary</u>	<u>Daily Salary (Session limit)</u>	<u>Daily Expense Allowance</u>
Alabama	\$ ---	\$ 10 (210 days)	\$ 65
Alaska	¹⁰ 40,152	---	80*
Arizona	30,000	---	40*
Arkansas	15,600	---	44
California	⁴ 56,222	---	62
Colorado	28,000	---	40*
Connecticut	21,000	---	2,500 (annual)
Delaware	24,396	---	none
Florida	24,000	---	50
Georgia	14,440	---	44
Hawaii	27,300	---	45*
Idaho	---	30 (no limit)	60*
Illinois	⁵ 56,000	---	36
Indiana	19,200	---	50
Iowa	27,400	---	30
Kansas	---	45 (no limit)**	50
Kentucky	---	50 (60 days)***	75
Louisiana	¹⁷ 33,600	---	75 <i>plus mileage</i>
Maine	10,000	---	45*
Maryland	⁹ 42,000	---	65
Massachusetts	60,000	---	mileage only
Michigan	² 62,000	---	6,200 (annual)
Minnesota	¹² 37,500	---	36*
Mississippi	16,200	---	44
Missouri	30,000	---	35
Montana	---	48.42 (90 days)	45
Nebraska	9,600	---	none
Nevada	---	104 (60 days)****	44
New Hampshire	200	---	mileage only
New Jersey	36,000	---	none

TABLE I--continued
Legislative Compensation
in the 50 States

<u>State</u>	<u>Biennial Salary</u>	<u>Daily Salary (Session limit)</u>	<u>Daily Expense Allowance</u>
New Mexico	\$ ---	\$40 (90 days)	none
New York	165,920	---	\$55
North Carolina	13,872	---	50
North Dakota	---	5 (80 days)	85
Ohio	4 45,000	---	mileage only
Oklahoma	11 40,000	---	35*
Oregon	15,792	---	44
Pennsylvania	650,000	---	69
Rhode Island	---	5 (120 days)	mileage only
South Carolina	20,000	---	50
South Dakota	6,000	---	50
Tennessee	16,606	---	66.47
Texas	14,400	---	30
Utah	---	25 (80 days)	15
Vermont	---	270 (weekly)	50*
Virginia	16,000	---	58 - 75
Washington	24,000****	---	44
West Virginia	10,272	---	50*
Wisconsin	7 45,264	---	30*
Wyoming	---	30 (60 days)	60

SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures, January 1983 survey; Council of State Governments, The Book of the States, 1982-83, pp. 192-193 and 210-211.

- * Less for legislators from the capitol city or its environs.
- ** 90-day limit in even-numbered years.
- *** Increases to \$100 in 1984.
- **** For senators elected in 1980 and after, salary is \$80 per day in Nevada and \$19,600 in Washington.

Method of Setting Salaries

Table II shows the method of setting compensation in each state. In ~~some~~ states salaries are set by the constitution. In 22 states, including Oregon, setting salaries is solely the responsibility of the legislature. In ~~2~~¹ states a compensation commission advises the legislature on salary matters.

TABLE II
Method of Setting
Legislative Compensation

<u>State</u>	<u>Constitution</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Legislature and Compensation Commission</u>
Alabama	X		
Alaska		X	
Arizona			X
Arkansas	X		
California		X	
Colorado			X
Connecticut			X
Delaware		X	X
Florida			X
Georgia			X
Hawaii			X
Idaho			X
Illinois			X
Indiana		X	
Iowa			X
Kansas		X	
Kentucky			X
Louisiana			X
Maine		X	
Maryland			X
Massachusetts			X
Michigan			X
Minnesota		X	
Mississippi		X	
Missouri		X	

TABLE II--continued

Method of Setting
Legislative Compensation

<u>State</u>	<u>Constitution</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Legislature and Compensation Commission</u>
Montana			X
Nebraska	X		
Nevada		X	
New Hampshire	X		
New Jersey		X	
New Mexico	X		
New York		X	
North Carolina		X	
North Dakota	X		
Ohio		X	
Oklahoma			X
Oregon		X	
Pennsylvania		X	
Rhode Island	X		
South Carolina		X	
South Dakota			X
Tennessee		X	
Texas	X		
Utah	X		X
Vermont		X	
Virginia		X	
Washington			X
West Virginia			X
Wisconsin		X	
Wyoming		X	

20 states

SOURCE: The Book of the States, 1982-83, p. 201; and Legislative Research review of state statutes.

Changes: NCSL

Compensation Commissions

In 19 states boards, committees, or commissions make recommendations regarding legislative compensation. Several also recommend salaries for certain elected officials and judges. Commissions in 12 states act only in an advisory capacity. They make recommendations to the governor or the legislature, but the legislature has final authority to set salaries, expense allowances, and benefits for its members.

In Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, and Michigan compensation commissions recommendations become effective unless the legislature enacts a resolution to the contrary. Existing salary levels are continued if the legislature rejects the commission's recommendations. In West Virginia the commission's recommendations must be enacted into law to become effective. The legislature may reduce, but not increase the proposed salary levels. Recommendations made by Oklahoma's commission are final and are not subject to legislative review. In Arizona the commission's recommendations for changes in legislative salaries are submitted to the voters for approval. In many states new salaries do not become effective until the following session of the legislature.

In some states commission members are appointed exclusively by the governor, but in others the appointing authority is shared by the governor and legislative leadership. In Washington persons holding certain positions are automatically appointed to the commission.

Table III summarizes the major organizational and functional aspects of each state commission, including the number of commission members, appointing authority, and scope and frequency of commission recommendations.

TABLE III

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 III--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

SOURCE: Legislative Research review of state statutes

TABLE III--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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Elmendorf AFB, Ak.



COLA changes implemented; tables explain

November 1 signaled the start of two changes in cost of living allowances. The first change lifts the \$20,000 "cap" on spendable income, enabling the Air Force to pay members whose income is less than \$50,000 their full COLA entitlement. The other change lowers the index used to figure COLA.

COLA is paid in overseas areas like Alaska to offset the higher living costs by keeping buying power equal to that of people "outside." Basically, "market baskets" of similar items are priced yearly in the continental United States and at the overseas location. If the overseas market basket costs more than the CONUS one, an index based on the price difference is established. For example, if the overseas basket costs 10 percent more than the CONUS one an index of 110 would be established. This index is multiplied by a person's spendable income to arrive at the amount of COLA he or she would receive. Spendable income is basic pay, quarters and subsistence allowance, and the tax advantage associated with non-taxable allowances, minus taxes, savings and housing costs.

The change to more current spendable income tables and the higher \$50,000 cap will benefit everyone, but has a greater effect on those whose spendable incomes are above \$20,000. The drop in the COLA index will hurt everyone equally.

To see what your new COLA will be, use the tables below and follow these steps:

1. On Table I (with dependents) or Table Ia (without dependents), look up the annual compensation for your grade and years of service. Your grade and years of service for pay purposes are shown on the right side of your monthly Leave and Earnings Statement just above your name. For a Staff Sergeant (E-5) with 6 to 8 years of service and three dependents, this would be \$18,234.

2. Taking this annual compensation amount of \$18,234 to Table II, it falls on

the line for \$18,000 to \$19,999. Coming across this line to three dependents, our Staff Sergeant has an average spendable income of \$10,000.

3. Next, multiply the spendable income by the COLA index below for your location. Then divide the result by 360 to get a daily rate.

Anchorage area (includes Elmendorf AFB and Ft Richardson)	.22
Fairbanks area (includes Eielson AFB, Ft Wainwright, and College, AK)	.24
Delta Junction area (includes Ft Greeley)	.26

If your Staff Sergeant is at Elmendorf, his \$10,100 is multiplied by .22 to get \$2222 a year. This is divided by 360 to get a daily rate of \$6.17. Then multiply this daily rate by the days in the month. For November, this would be \$6.17 times 30 days, for \$185.10.

While the net effect of these changes isn't good news for everyone's paycheck, it's better than it would have been without the new spendable income tables. While the Staff Sergeant at Elmendorf loses 33 cents a day under the new method, he would have lost \$1.40 a day with the new lower COLA index and the old tables. For a Captain (O-3) at Elmendorf with 6 to 8 years of service and three dependents, the new method means a gain of \$1.66 a day. Under the new lower index and the old tables he would have lost \$1.55 a day.

The reduction in the COLA indexes throughout Alaska means that cost of living in Alaska is not going up as fast as it is in the continental United States. The lower indexes were originally scheduled to go into effect in April 1984, but were delayed until the new spendable income tables could be developed to minimize the effect of any reductions in members' paychecks. The 4 percent pay raise scheduled for January 1985 will increase the annual compensation figures on Tables I and Ia, and may also help some people gain back part of any reductions.

continued on page 10

APPENDIX A

PART I

STATION ALLOWANCES

(TRAVEL PER DIEM ALLOWANCES ARE CONTAINED IN APPENDIX A, PART II)

1. GENERAL. This Appendix lists alphabetically all areas presently authorized station allowances. Where a country or island is listed, it is intended to include all territory within the boundaries of that country or island including any off-shore islands in the same general vicinity. It will not include territories or possessions located elsewhere even though considered an integral part of the parent country or island. In such cases, no cost data pertinent to such territories and possessions were used in determining the indexes. When a political subdivision smaller than a country is named, such as: state, province, department, city, town, village, etc.; it will include the corporate limits of such political subdivision or the limits of territory within the normal boundary thereof if it is not incorporated. Posts, camps, or stations named will include the area falling within the fixed boundaries thereof. In

cases of doubt, the "All Places Not Listed" rates will be used. Data and particulars involving the case should be forwarded to the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee for resolution.

2. HOUSING AND COST-OF-LIVING INDEX CODE NUMBERS. The index code numbers appearing in the "Housing Allowances" column listed in the table of par. 3, correspond to the index code numbers provided in Appendix B, Table II, "Station Housing Allowances." This table provides precomputed daily housing allowance rates by pay grade and dependency status. In order to determine a daily allowance corresponding to the index number appearing in the "Cost-of-Living Allowances" column, refer to the instructions and tables provided in Appendix C.

3. AREA LISTING. Footnotes are published at the end of the listing.

Locality	Housing Allowances		Cost-of-Living Allowances	
	Index	Eff. Date	Index	Eff. Date
All places not listed	None	11-1-82	None	11-1-82
Afghanistan	None	1-1-63	140	3-1-79
Alaska: ⁴				
Adak	None	5-1-82	112	11-1-84
Anchorage:				
Officers	X16	10-1-82	122	11-1-84
Enlisted	X29	10-1-82	122	11-1-84
Barrow	X23	10-1-82	148	11-1-84

Locality	Housing Allowances		Cost-of-Living Allowances	
	Index	Eff. Date	Index	Eff. Date
Alaska: (Cont'd)				
Bethel	X61	10-1-82	148	11-1-84
Clear AFS	None	5-1-85	120	5-1-85
College:				
Officers	X13	10-1-82	124	11-1-84
Enlisted	X24	10-1-82	124	11-1-84
Cordova	X47	10-1-82	142	4-1-85
Deadhorse	None	5-1-82	None	3-22-76
Delta Junction:				
Officers	X15	10-1-82	126	11-1-84
Enlisted	X18	10-1-82	126	11-1-84
Dillingham	X13	10-1-82	148	11-1-84
Eielson AFB:				
Officers	X13	10-1-82	124	11-1-84
Enlisted	X24	10-1-82	124	11-1-84
Elmendorf AFB:				
Officers	X16	10-1-82	122	11-1-84
Enlisted	X29	10-1-82	122	11-1-84
Fairbanks:				
Officers	X13	10-1-82	124	11-1-84
Enlisted	X24	10-1-82	124	11-1-84
Ft. Greely:				
Officers	X15	10-1-82	126	11-1-84
Enlisted	X18	10-1-82	126	11-1-84
Ft. Richardson:				
Officers	X16	10-1-82	122	11-1-84
Enlisted	X29	10-1-82	122	11-1-84
Ft. Wainwright:				
Officers	X13	10-1-82	124	11-1-84
Enlisted	X24	10-1-82	124	11-1-84
Galena	X50	10-1-82	148	11-1-84
Homer:				
Officers	X22	10-1-82	142	4-1-85
Enlisted	X37	10-1-82	142	4-1-85
Juneau	X28	10-1-82	136	11-1-84
Kenai:				
Officers	X23	10-1-82	142	4-1-85
Enlisted	X18	10-1-82	142	4-1-85
Ketchikan:				
Officers	X24	10-1-82	136	11-1-84
Enlisted	X22	10-1-82	136	11-1-84
King Salmon	None	5-1-82	None	3-22-76

Locality	Housing Allowances		Cost-of-Living Allowances	
	Index	Eff. Date	Index	Eff. Date
Alaska: (Cont'd)				
Kodiak:				
Officers.	X33	10-1-82	128	11-1-84
Enlisted.	X43	10-1-82	128	11-1-84
Kotzebue.	X15	10-1-82	148	11-1-84
Murphy Dome	None	5-1-82	None	6-20-75
Nome:				
Officers.	X23	10-1-82	148	11-1-84
Enlisted.	X22	10-1-82	148	11-1-84
Petersburg.	X36	10-1-82	136	11-1-84
Seward.	X20	10-1-82	142	4-1-85
Shemya AFB.	None	5-1-82	None	3-22-76
Sitka-Mt. Edgecombe	X28	10-1-82	136	11-1-84
Spruce Cape	None	5-1-82	128	11-1-84
Valdez.	X50	10-1-82	142	4-1-85
Wainwright.	X15	10-1-82	148	11-1-84
Yakutat	None	8-16-83	142	4-1-85
Other	X13	8-16-83	148	11-1-84
Albania	None	1-1-63	None	2-1-59
Algeria	None	8-16-68	162	10-1-84
American Samoa:				
Officers.	X22	10-1-82	116	9-1-84
Enlisted.	X14	10-1-82	116	9-1-84
Antigua and Barbuda	None	9-16-83	114	3-1-79
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires:				
Defense Attache Personnel:				
Leases dated prior to 10-1-81	X137	10-1-82	None	4-1-83
Leases dated after 9-30-81 but prior to 10-21-81.	X184	10-1-82	None	4-1-83
Leases dated after 10-20-81	Y42	1-1-84	None	4-1-83
Other Personnel:				
Officers:				
With Dependents	X211	10-1-82	None	4-1-83
Without Dependents.	X120	10-1-82	None	4-1-83
Enlisted.	X169	10-1-82	None	4-1-83
Other	None	4-22-69	None	2-1-59

APPENDIX C
COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES (COLA)

1. **GENERAL.** To determine the cost-of-living allowance (COLA) a member is entitled to, the following information is required:

- a. Member's pay grade,
- b. Years of service,
- c. Member's annual compensation (Basic Military Compensation)—Table I,
- d. Number of dependents,
- e. Member's average annual spendable income—Table II,
- f. Member's duty station and Cost-of-Living Allowance Index—Appendix A.

2. **COMPUTATION OF ALLOWANCE.** To determine the cost-of-living allowance payable in any case, follow these steps.

Step A. Ascertain the member's annual compensation in Table I based on the member's pay grade and years of service.

Step B. Locate the line in Table II in the column headed "Annual Compensation" within the limits of which the annual compensation ascertained under Step A is included and read the member's "Average Annual Spendable Income" in the column corresponding to the member's dependency status.

Step C. Ascertain the COLA Index prescribed for the member's duty station. COLA Indexes are listed in Appendix A.

Step D. Subtract 100 from the COLA Index prescribed for the member's duty station and convert the remainder to a percentage (decimal).

Step E. Multiply the member's "Average Annual Spendable Income" ascertained in Step B by the percentage (decimal) derived in Step D. The result is the member's annual cost-of-living allowance. Divide this amount by 360 and carry the result to 5 digits to the right of the decimal. Multiply the result by the number of days for which the allowance is payable and round to the nearest penny. The result is the member's cost-of-living

allowance.

EXAMPLE

SITUATION:

A member in pay grade E-8 with 19 years service is assigned to a permanent duty station outside the United States for which Appendix A prescribes Cost-of-Living Allowance Index 124. The member is accompanied by spouse and 2 children. The member is entitled to a cost-of-living allowance for the month of July (31 days).

SOLUTION:

★**Step A.** The member's annual compensation (E-8 with 19 years service) in Table I is \$29,815.

Step B. The member has a spouse and 2 children (3 dependents) at the duty station. The member's Average Annual Spendable Income in Table II is \$13,300 in the column for 3 dependents on the line \$28,000-\$29,999.

Step C. The Cost-of-Living Allowance Index in Appendix A for this member's duty station is 124.

Step D. Subtracting 100 from Cost-of-Living Allowance Index 124 ascertained in Step C results in a remainder of 24. Converting the remainder (24) to a decimal produces the multiplier .24 to be used in Step E.

Step E. Multiplying the member's Average Annual Spendable Income (\$13,300) ascertained in Step B by the multiplier (.24) ascertained in Step D results in an annual cost-of-living allowance of \$3,192 ($.24 \times \$13,300 = \$3,192$). Divide this amount by 360 and carry the result to 5 digits to the right of the decimal ($\$3,192 \div 360 = \8.86667). Multiply the result (\$8.86667) by the number of days for which the allowance is payable (31 days) and round to the nearest penny. The result ($\$8.86667 \times 31 \text{ days} = \$274.86677 = \$274.87$) is the member's cost-of-living allowance.

★TABLE I
COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES
ANNUAL COMPENSATION (MEMBERS WITH DEPENDENTS)*
(EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY 1985)

GRADE	(YEARS OF SERVICE)													
	UNDER 2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
O-10	76554	78844	78844	78844	78844	81261	81261	84569	84569	84569	84569	84569	84569	84569
O-9	69161	70670	71928	71928	71928	73464	73464	76042	76042	81261	81261	84569	84569	84569
O-8	63728	65290	66568	66568	66568	70670	70670	73464	73464	76042	78844	81261	83882	83882
O-7	54763	57743	57743	57743	59840	59840	62680	62680	65290	70670	74734	74734	74734	74734
O-6	41979	45297	47622	47622	47622	47622	47622	47622	48915	55280	57611	58649	61489	65792
O-5	34514	39092	41272	41272	41272	41272	42300	44170	46535	49391	51774	53073	54618	54618
O-4	29604	34410	36196	36196	36723	37993	40113	41999	43604	45163	46189	46189	46189	46189
O-3	26724	29121	30712	33256	34547	35568	37110	38608	39435	39435	39435	39435	39435	39435
O-2	23203	24832	28697	29492	30004	30004	30004	30004	30004	30004	30004	30004	30004	30004
O-1	20423	21038	24259	24259	24259	24259	24259	24259	24259	24259	24259	24259	24259	24259
O-3E	-	-	-	33256	34547	35568	37110	38608	39946	39946	39946	39946	39946	39946
O-2E	-	-	-	29492	30004	30776	32046	33032	33796	33796	33796	33796	33796	33796
O-1E	-	-	-	24259	25573	26315	27072	27834	28897	28897	28897	28897	28897	28897
W-4	27607	29134	29134	29649	30696	31759	32774	34582	35873	36888	37660	38651	39756	42407
W-3	24989	26582	26582	26838	27076	28606	29928	30724	31496	32227	33006	34055	35073	36088
W-2	22299	23598	23598	24117	25118	26176	26931	27692	28459	29266	30049	30827	31804	31804
W-1	18926	20880	20880	21133	22867	23614	24370	25172	25922	26675	27413	28217	28217	28217
E-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	31411	31966	32521	33086	33663	34178	35597	38315
E-8	-	-	-	-	-	27020	27587	28138	28705	29287	29815	30385	31787	34538
E-7	20591	21679	22230	22760	23296	23831	24389	24947	25785	26335	26893	27154	28549	31340
E-6	18184	19229	19765	20335	20852	21381	21932	22715	23218	23776	24047	24047	24047	24047
E-5	16242	17136	17667	18171	18960	19492	20039	20560	20832	20832	20832	20832	20832	20832
E-4	15064	15526	16081	16910	17356	17356	17356	17356	17356	17356	17356	17356	17356	17356
E-3	14299	14713	15042	15382	15382	15382	15382	15382	15382	15382	15382	15382	15382	15382
E-2	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007	14007
E-1	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206	13206

*This table applies to members who have command sponsored dependents residing in the vicinity of the member's duty station. Annual compensation for members without dependents or with individual sponsored dependents residing in the vicinity of the member's duty station is shown at Table I, Cost-of-Living Allowances, Annual Compensation (Members Without Dependents).

★ TABLE I
 COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES
 ANNUAL COMPENSATION (MEMBERS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS)
 (EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY 1985)

GRADE	(YEARS OF SERVICE) UNDER													
	2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
O-10	75682	77824	77824	77824	77824	80240	80240	83578	83578	83578	83578	83578	83578	83578
O-9	68492	70066	71355	71355	71355	72792	72792	75204	75204	80240	80240	83578	83578	83578
O-8	62822	64452	65785	65785	65785	70066	70066	72792	72792	75204	77824	80240	82863	82863
O-7	53760	56691	56691	56691	58855	58855	61786	61786	64452	70066	73980	73980	73980	73980
O-6	41351	44651	47106	47106	47106	47106	47106	47106	48384	54537	56765	57837	60768	65286
O-5	34071	38768	40941	40941	40941	40941	41919	43779	46278	49084	51393	52678	54206	54206
O-4	29167	34066	35861	35861	36409	37751	39897	41691	43274	44924	45986	45986	45986	45986
O-3	26243	28607	30165	32828	34092	35092	36738	38324	39109	39109	39109	39109	39109	39109
O-2	22550	24123	27972	28741	29236	29236	29236	29236	29236	29236	29236	29236	29236	29236
O-1	19582	20216	23481	23481	23481	23481	23481	23481	23481	23481	23481	23481	23481	23481
O-3E	-	-	-	32828	34092	35092	36738	38324	39596	39596	39596	39596	39596	39596
O-2E	-	-	-	28741	29236	30009	31366	32366	33115	33115	33115	33115	33115	33115
O-1E	-	-	-	23481	24769	25516	26277	27035	28062	28062	28062	28062	28062	28062
W-4	27418	28895	28895	29394	30443	31533	32614	34423	35724	36789	37627	38667	39741	42263
W-3	24453	26077	26077	26343	26584	28083	29362	30151	30958	31745	32556	33583	34579	35611
W-2	21632	22961	22961	23463	24429	25507	26276	27037	27779	28559	29316	30086	31140	31140
W-1	18148	20153	20153	21469	22222	22960	23690	24465	25231	25989	26731	27515	27515	27515
E-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	30274	30843	31420	32021	32619	33128	34518	37354
E-8	-	-	-	-	-	26025	26608	27141	27689	28252	28762	29314	30722	33540
E-7	19225	20368	20936	21489	22049	22579	23119	23658	24467	25028	25598	25869	27235	29942
E-6	16827	17922	18467	19046	19586	20133	20701	21527	22052	22592	22854	22854	22854	22854
E-5	15104	16024	16589	17127	17949	18489	19045	19585	19866	19866	19866	19866	19866	19866
E-4	13996	14540	15137	15980	16455	16455	16455	16455	16455	16455	16455	16455	16455	16455
E-3	13366	13855	14248	14645	14645	14645	14645	14645	14645	14645	14645	14645	14645	14645
E-2	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641	12641
E-1	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526	11526

Cost-of-Living Allowances

Appendix C, Table I

TABLE II
COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES
AVERAGE ANNUAL SPENDABLE INCOME
(EFFECTIVE 1 NOVEMBER 1984)

ANNUAL COMPENSATION ¹	NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS (EXCLUDING SELF) ²					
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
\$50,000 & Over	13,900	15,700	17,400	18,300	20,000	20,900
48,000-49,999	13,700	15,400	17,100	18,000	19,700	20,500
46,000-47,999	13,400	15,100	16,800	17,600	19,300	20,200
44,000-45,999	13,200	14,800	16,500	17,300	19,000	19,800
42,000-43,999	12,900	14,500	16,100	16,900	18,500	19,300
40,000-41,999	12,600	14,100	15,700	16,500	18,100	18,800
38,000-39,999	12,200	13,800	15,300	16,100	17,600	18,400
36,000-37,999	11,800	13,300	14,800	15,500	17,000	17,800
34,000-35,999	11,400	12,900	14,300	15,000	16,400	17,200
32,000-33,999	11,000	12,400	13,800	14,500	15,900	16,600
30,000-31,999	10,600	12,000	13,300	14,000	15,300	16,000
28,000-29,999	10,200	11,400	12,700	13,300	14,600	15,200
26,000-27,999	9,700	11,000	12,100	12,700	13,900	14,500
24,000-25,999	9,200	10,400	11,500	12,100	13,200	13,800
22,000-23,999	8,700	9,800	10,900	11,400	12,500	13,100
20,000-21,999	8,200	9,300	10,300	10,800	11,800	12,400
18,000-19,999	7,700	8,600	9,600	10,100	11,000	11,500
16,000-17,999	7,100	8,000	8,900	9,300	10,200	10,700
14,000-15,999	6,500	7,300	8,100	8,500	9,300	9,700
12,000-13,999	5,800	6,600	7,300	7,700	8,400	8,800
under-11,999	5,200	5,800	6,500	6,800	7,500	7,800

¹"Annual Compensation," as used in this table is the sum of basic pay, basic allowance for quarters, basic allowance for subsistence, and tax advantage. "Annual Compensation" by grade and years of service is shown in TABLE I.

²Refers to the number of dependents the member has at or in the vicinity of his/her duty station.



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Earl S. Mackey

June 26, 1985

Ms. Linda Firestone
c/o Representative Mitch Abood
Special Joint Committee on
Legislative Salaries
1024 W. 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Linda:

I have enclosed the information we discussed relating to additional allowances given to legislators:

- Leader's Letter with salary updates
- Examples of additional expense allowances
- District Office Report
- Tables 6-9 from 1984-85 The Book of the States: Legislative Compensation (the NCSL Salary & Per Diem has been updated from The Book of the States).

I am in the process of updating the methods of setting legislative compensation, specifically Utah and Delaware which have changed over to using compensation commissions. I should be able to have this information to you by the first of next week.

Let me know if I can help you with any additional information.

Sincerely,

Linda F. Worrell

Linda F. Worrell
Research Analyst
Legislative Management

LFW/js

Enclosures

DISTRICT OFFICE PROGRAMS

Most state legislatures do not provide allowances for office budgets outside of the capitol. Some provide money through various appropriations which may be used for district office expenses, but are not designated specifically for that. The National Conference of State Legislatures surveyed most of those states which allocate money specifically for district offices. They range from those which simply allocate funds for district offices to those which set up distinct agencies with detailed systems for administering the funds. Summaries of the allowances and programs of eight states follow.

CALIFORNIA

In California, members receive a lump sum for both capitol and district office expenses. This figure averages \$182,000 per assembly member, and \$388,000 per senate member. Assembly leadership and committee chairs receive additional monies for their capitol and district office expenses.

Senators may hire up to nine staff members and place them accordingly in either their capitol or district office. Some senators may receive additional district staff based on geographic considerations. Assemblymen and senators hire their own district staff. Senators must follow the California Personnel system guidelines in hiring staff.

In regards to specific district office expenses, assembly members are allowed to spend \$10,000 for rent a year, \$200 for postage during the session and \$100 during the interim. Office equipment is supplied by the Assembly Rules Committee and there is no limit on telephone usage. The Assembly Rules Committee pays bills by voucher upon request for payment by assembly members. Senators receive \$700 a month postage allowance which covers both capitol and district offices. Assembly Rules Committee pays expenses for members through a voucher system. Office equipment and telephones are paid by the Senate Rules Committee and Senators are provided a car and gasoline credit card.

Senate district offices have a formal newsletter program for constituents. The newsletter is sent to registered voters district wide or to a target group within the district. Other constituent services are independently decided on by the member. Assembly members also receive a constituent newsletter allowance separate from their allotment.

CONNECTICUT

The Joint Legislative Management Committee is responsible for setting the spending policy and handling the accounting and processing of member accounts. Members do not have district offices, but receive an unvouchered expense check for \$3,500 a year which generally is used to cover district office expenses. Members do not have to account for how the money is utilized. Each member is provided with a capitol office, furniture, general office supplies and telephone services. The Joint Legislative Management Committee reviews all requests for furniture and supplies. Senators receive 10,000 sheets of stationery and envelopes per year and representatives receive 7,500. Members have franking privileges for general correspondence, but must pay for any district wide mailings. Individual members, except for

top leaders, do not have personal staff, but can draw from committee caucus staffs.

FLORIDA

As of July 1, 1985, legislators will receive \$1500 a month for district office expenses including telephone, rent, utilities, supplies, additional furniture and equipment not provided by the house or senate. Members do not have to account for how the money is expended. Senators must use the print shop for stationery and other needs. Stationery is allotted to senators in increments of 500 to 1,000 pieces at a time. Representatives have no restrictions on the amount of stationery allotted them. House members receive a postage allowance of \$700 a week during the session which is cumulative. A \$5,000 yearly allowance is provided for senators to cover telephone toll charges, postage, in-state travel, district staff travel and clipping services.

Members are allowed to hire two staffers, generally a secretary and an aide, whose salaries are paid out of the senate and house operation budgets. All expenses must conform to guidelines and regulations established and administered by the Joint Legislative Management Committee. All vouchers must be signed by the Executive Director of the Joint Legislative Management Committee and the clerk of the house and Speaker or the secretary of the senate and President. Member expenses are audited once a year.

ILLINOIS

Senators receive \$37,000 a year and representatives receive \$27,000 a year for rental of a district office, telephone expenses, district office supplies, postage equipment rental and personal staff.

House members usually staff their district office with a secretary and an administrative assistant. Representatives pay their district staff salaries from their own yearly allotment. The representatives' staff is trained by the clerk's office on accounting and voucher procedures. Individual caucuses in the house and senate train staff in constituent services. Senators usually hire one full-time secretary and part-time aides. District staff salaries for senators is paid out of their allotment.

Senators receive 1,000 pieces of stationery and envelopes a year, but house members must pay for stationery out of the \$27,000 allowance. House members purchase equipment and furniture for their offices which becomes the property of the House. If the member leaves, furniture and equipment can be transferred to the new member or sent back to the clerk for redistribution.

Any overspending by the members of the yearly allotted amount is taken out of their personal funds. All out-of-state travel must be approved by leadership. All expenses must be vouchered and verified by the house clerk or secretary of the senate and signed by the Speaker or President.

LOUISIANA

Members are allocated \$325 a month for district office expenses such as rent, utilities, office supplies and telephone expenses. All expenses must be vouchered and documented with receipts and approved by the secretary of

the senate, clerk of the house, Speaker or President. In the senate, furniture, general office supplies, postage, printing, stationery and telephone services are provided as necessary. Senators and representatives are each allowed to hire one staff person in their district office. The position and salary range must conform with the classification plan. If members overspend their monthly allotment they must pay for their expenses from their own funds.

MARYLAND

In Maryland, delegates receive \$10,850 for district office expenses. Of this allowance \$4,000 must be used for clerical help as delegates are not provided with full-time secretaries out of the General Assembly expenses. Senators are given a full-time secretary paid out of the General Assembly expenses, and allocated \$7,050 for other district office expenses. In the house the top four leaders and the five major committee chairs receive \$12,200 for district offices and the five major delegation chairman receive \$11,550. The top four leaders in the senate and four committee chairs receive an additional \$600 for district office expenses.

Senate members usually hire one full-time secretary and one sessional secretary. House members hire secretaries from a pool of employees used by the house with the approval of the Speaker. For district office expenses members are allowed \$500 for postage, \$50 for subscriptions and \$1000 for telephone expenses annually.

Bills for district office expenses are paid by the Legislative Accounting Office directly to the vendors or to a member upon submission of a receipt. Members cannot overspend their yearly allocation, but they can exceed certain limitations, such as telephone expenses with justification.

NEW YORK SENATE

Staff allowances vary for senators according to seniority, party affiliation and position. Each senator usually receives between one and six staff members. They are allocated by the majority leader. The minority leader negotiates with the majority leader for minority members' staff.

Rent and utilities are limited to \$10,000 per year and are paid for by Maintenance and Operations. Senators may have one satellite office in addition to their district offices, but the total expenses must be within the same limitation. The President Pro Tem may approve an additional rental allowance for areas where rental rates exceed the allowance. State leases must be used for office rental. After the initial sites are selected by the senators, the leases are negotiated by the Senate Maintenance and Operations Agency signed by the secretary of the senate. A district office may not be leased in buildings which a senator owns or has a business in nor which are owned by or contain political organizations. There may be exceptions to these restrictions in rural areas where office space is scarce.

Telephone service and office equipment and supplies are provided by Maintenance and Operations. A \$1000 per year general office account covers any expenses or supplies which are unavailable through Maintenance and Operations. A postage meter with \$1000 per year on it is provided, but the \$120 per year rental for the meter comes out of the general office account. Heavy mailings may be done in Albany through Maintenance and Operations.

Printing is done by the Senate Printing Shop. All expenditures must have prior approval and are reimbursed using a voucher system.

NEW YORK HOUSE

Assembly members are allocated a basic staff allowance of \$22,000 per year. Leadership and committee chairs receive additional staff allowances which vary according to the work load. The members may allocate this money as they wish between different staff positions and between capitol and district offices. The state sets a minimum salary of \$2,500 per year or \$1500 per session for any one position. The maximum salary depends upon the position.

Rent and utilities are paid for by the assembly's District Office Program. State leases are not used, but the leases must contain a number of particular provisions such as anti-discrimination, termination and renewal clauses. The leases must be approved by several state agencies before they become effective. Telephone service, office equipment and supplies are provided by the District Office Program. Some postage is provided, but it is only for answering constituent mail, not for target mail. There is no provision for printing. The program director has discretionary power to approve expenditures, but money is restricted to essential items. He will only provide supplies that will be used in conjunction with equipment owned or leased by the state of New York. For example, paper will not be provided for a member's personal computer used for legislative purposes. If a member needs funds in excess of the limitations, the Speaker's approval is required. A voucher system is used for reimbursement of all expenses.

PENNSYLVANIA

Senators may have as many district offices as they wish. Each senator has at least one district office. Some have as many as three or four. District office expenses are provided for out of two accounts. A \$12,500 per year district office expense account is provided for district office rental and supplies. The amount of this account is set by the President Pro Tem and also may be used for transportation. A \$10,000 per year personal account is provided for transportation, lodging and meals. These funds also may be used for office expenses if the district office expense account is insufficient.

Rent and utilities (excluding telephone) may not exceed \$1100 per month. If the district office is in a senator's home or in a building he owns and charges rent for, the office must be independently appraised for its fair market value. Furniture, equipment, stationery, telephones and items over \$200 with a useful life over one year are provided as necessary by the chief clerk's office. Requests are granted as long as they are reasonable. Supplies and equipment that are not bought by the chief clerk's office are reimbursed to senators through a voucher system.

Staff salaries are allocated to the party caucuses according to the number of members in each caucus. Each senator is allowed one staff person who may be used either in the capitol or the district office. Committee chairs also receive extra staff members. Members can request additional staff from their caucus administrator or the floor Leader. The caucus administrator may grant more staff as long as the total salary expenditure does not exceed the caucus allocation. Salaries granted by the floor leader are discretionary and come out of a separate appropriation.

District expenses for representatives are provided out of three accounts. A home office expense account of \$8000 per year covers rent, utilities and all district office expenses. A personal account of \$10,000 per year is for transportation, lodging and meals; the amount is set by statute. It can also be used for home office expenses if the home office expense account has been depleted. There is also a \$1,000 per year postage account. The amounts for the home office and postage accounts are set by the Committee on Rules. All expenses are reimbursed through a voucher system.

Caucus leaders have absolute discretion as to how much staff members receive. Members must justify the need for staff and agree to supervise and be responsible for the staff.

TEXAS

On the first day of the session, the Texas Legislature passes a housekeeping resolution which establishes budgetary limits for district and capitol office expenses and staff. The Administration Committee of each house is responsible for setting management policies and handling the accounting and processing of member accounts.

Senators are allowed two district offices, There are no limits on office expenses, and any reasonable request is granted. However, any expenditure over \$500 must be approved by the Administration Committee which is comprised of the chairs of the standing committees.

Combined salaries for capitol and district office staff are limited to \$13,500 per month during the session and \$12,500 during the interim. Very few members use the full allocation and most use considerably less.

In the house, capitol and district office expenses are limited to \$6,500 per month during the session and \$5,500 per month during the interim. This includes staff salaries which are limited to \$1850 per month for each staff member. Postage is limited to \$220 per month. If postage money is requested but unused, it may be carried over to the next month. If it is not requested, it is lost. Travel reimbursement during the interim is limited to eight days at \$70 per day. Rent is included in the allocation for district office expenses. State leases are used, and they are co-signed by the chair of the Administration Committee and the representatives. Members are reimbursed for four round trips between their districts and Austin during the session in addition to the other expenses provided.

No voucher system is used in either house. The state pays bills directly. Unused staff salary in the senate may be accumulated but may not be carried over to the next session. Unused expense funds in the house may be accumulated, and a maximum of \$5000 may be carried over to the next session. For both houses, except as otherwise noted, expenses may exceed the monthly limit at times and be offset by cutting back in later months.

1986 - LEGISLATIVE SESSION CALENDAR

	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Limits</u>
ALABAMA	Jan. 14 - April 28	30 legislative in 105 cal. days
ALASKA	Jan. 13 - mid-May	120 calendar days
ARIZONA	Jan. 13 - late April	April 26 (by legislative rule)
ARKANSAS	No regular session	60 calendar days
CALIFORNIA	Jan. 6 - Aug. 31	None
COLORADO	Jan. 8 - May 27	140 calendar
CONNECTICUT	Feb. 5 - May 7	May 7
DELAWARE	Jan. 14 - June 30	June 30
FLORIDA	April 8 - June 6	60 calendar days
GEORGIA	Jan. 13 - early March	40 legislative days
HAWAII	Jan. 15 - mid-April	60 legislative days
IDAHO	Jan. 6 - mid-March	None
ILLINOIS	Jan. 8 - June 30	None
INDIANA	Jan. 13 - March 15	March 15
IOWA	Jan. 13 - late April	None
KANSAS	Jan. 13 - April 12	90 calendar days
KENTUCKY	Jan. 7 - April 15	April 15
LOUISIANA	April 21 - July 14	60 legislative in 85 cal. days
MAINE	Jan. 8 - early April	50 legislative days
MARYLAND	Jan. 8 - April 7	90 calendar days
MASSACHUSETTS	Jan. 1 - all year	None
MICHIGAN	Jan. 8 - all year	None
MINNESOTA	Session dates uncertain	120 legislative or 1st Monday after 3rd Saturday in May
MISSISSIPPI	Jan. 7 - April 6	90 calendar days



MISSOURI	Jan. 8 - May 15	May 15
MONTANA	No regular session	90 legislative days
NEBRASKA	Jan. 8 - early April	60 legislative days
NEVADA	No session	None
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Jan. 8 - April	45 legislative days
NEW JERSEY	Jan. 14 - all year	None
NEW MEXICO	Jan. 21 - February 19	30 calendar days
NEW YORK	Jan. 8 - all year	None
NORTH CAROLINA	Probable June session. Not certain until adjournment of 1985 session.	None
NORTH DAKOTA	No regular session	80 legislative days
OHIO	Jan. 6 - all year	None
OKLAHOMA	Jan. 7 - June	90 legislative days
OREGON	No regular session	None
PENNSYLVANIA	Jan. 7 - all year	None
RHODE ISLAND	Jan. 7 - May	None
SOUTH CAROLINA	Jan. 14 - June	None
SOUTH DAKOTA	Jan. 7 - late February	35 legislative days
TENNESSEE	Jan. - May	90 legislative days
TEXAS	No regular session	140 calendar days
UTAH	Jan. 13 - February 26	45 calendar days
VERMONT	Jan. 8 - April	None
VIRGINIA	Jan. 8 - March 8	60 calendar days
WASHINGTON	Jan. 13 - March 13	60 calendar days
WEST VIRGINIA	Jan. 8 - March 8	60 calendar days
WISCONSIN	Jan. 28 - March 26 and May 20-22 - Floor period. Jan. 1-Jan. 27 Committee work period.	None and March 31-May 19
WYOMING	Feb. 11 - early March	20 legislative days

● leaders' letter

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Dear Leader:

around the states: Most state legislatures are moving through the final rites of spring as they attempt to conclude work on legislation and budget issues. As of May 1, 16 states had adjourned.

Budget business ... In most states, the final touches are yet to be made on fiscal decisions, but for a handful of states, major tax and spending questions have been hurdled. **NEW YORK** has passed the largest gross personal income tax cut in its history. Nearly half a million low-income people will be dropped from tax rolls as the state trims an estimated \$634 million in taxes this year alone. **IOWA** lawmakers have approved a significant tax reform package which will ease the tax burden on farmers and businesses. The **OREGON** Legislative Assembly has agreed to place a five percent sales tax proposal before the voters in September. **OREGON** is one of only five states without a sales tax, and if passed the new levy would raise an estimated \$926 million a year.

Budget work has not been easy in some states. In **WASHINGTON** legislators adjourned without a budget after end-of-session revenue projections showed a \$250 million shortfall over the next two years. A special session is expected in June after the spring tax receipts are reported. In **NEW MEXICO**, where Governor Toney Anaya vetoed the legislature's budget in a dispute over the interim committee appointments and state spending plans, legislative leaders have petitioned for a special session and indicated that a compromise has been reached.

Pay raises approved ... While lawmakers in **NEW HAMPSHIRE** voted down the opportunity for their first pay raise in 100 years, legislators in **CALIFORNIA**, **GEORGIA**, and **MISSISSIPPI** have approved increases. Though House members approved the bill, the **NEW HAMPSHIRE** Senate rejected legislation that would have raised the annual pay of legislators from \$100, the lowest in the nation, to \$1,350. **CALIFORNIA** solons will receive a ten percent pay hike in December 1986, when their yearly salaries will go to \$37,105. **GEORGIA** lawmakers approved a bill raising their salaries to \$10,000 per year and authorized legislators to receive regular future pay increases based on half of the percentage increase given to state employees. **MISSISSIPPI** legislators voted for their first pay increase in ten years by approving a \$1,900 hike to \$10,000 a year. The **MISSISSIPPI** lawmakers also approved increases in expenses to \$67 per diem during session and \$500 per month out of session. In **ARIZONA**, legislation granting lawmakers an increase in their monthly expense allowances is awaiting the signature of the governor.

No smoking please ... NEW MEXICO and WEST VIRGINIA have joined the list of 36 other states with laws regulating smoking in public places. NEW JERSEY and WASHINGTON have amended their no-smoking bans to be more restrictive, and tougher anti-smoking legislation is under consideration in other states including ILLINOIS, OHIO, OREGAN, PENNSYLVANIA and TEXAS.

Ante up ... The IOWA legislature has approved enabling legislation for a state lottery, while VERMONT has jointed NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE in a tri-state lottery. Lottery bills are still pending in five states.

Legislative powers and politics ... NEVADA lawmakers are considering a proposal for annual sessions which if passed would mean that only seven states still have constitutional mandates for biennial sessions. Members of the Democratically-controlled NORTH CAROLINA General Assembly rejected Republican Governor James Martin's push for a constitutional amendment to grant the gubernatorial veto. NORTH CAROLINA is the only state with no gubernatorial veto. The partisan alignment in NEBRASKA's unicameral legislature has shifted to a tie with the change in party registration of one senator. Though NEBRASKA lawmakers run on a nonpartisan ballot, the number of officially registered Republicans had previously outnumbered Democrats 25 to 23.

from d.c. :

Reapportionment wrangles ... The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear an NAACP-backed challenge to legislative districts drawn by the NORTH CAROLINA General Assembly, but rejected a Republican-sponsored appeal seeking review of the congressional districts drawn by the CALIFORNIA Legislature. The NORTH CAROLINA case, Thornburg v. Gingles, alleges the dilution of minority strength. The suit claims that multi-member districts were drawn in several House districts where black-dominated districts could have been developed and that minority voting concentrations were split in certain Senate districts. The case represents the High Court's first review of key sections of the Voting Rights Act and will focus on whether the law "guarantees" safe seats for minorities.

More on banking ... The Supreme Court has agreed to review the Federal Reserve Board's efforts to regulate "nonbank banks" by accepting for review an appeals court decision blocking the Fed from regulating the limited service banks. The Court's review, which is not expected until next spring, should increase the pressure on congressional banking committees to develop legislation to close the loophole that allows certain financial institutions to skirt interstate banking prohibitions by simply limiting their services to either taking demand deposits or making commercial loans, but not both. Meanwhile, Fed Chairman Paul Volker has advised Congress to lift interstate banking barriers while retaining safeguards against concentrations in the industry. NCSL will sponsor a national forum June 14 and 15 in Washington D.C. (Contact: Diane Chaffin, Denver)

Budget update ... In the unraveling of the budget compromise between Republican Senate leaders and the Reagan Administration, there was good news for state legislatures. The Senate by a 93-6 margin accepted an amendment proposed by Senator Robert Packwood (R-OR) to reject the cap on Medicaid payments to the states. The Administration cap was estimated to cost the states \$4.8 billion over the next three fiscal years. A Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee has also rejected a Reagan Administration proposal to phase out sewer construction grants to the states. The subcommittee approved legislation providing \$2.4 billion a year to the states through 1988 and \$1.2 billion annually through 1990. (A complete update on budget actions will be in the next issue of Capital to Capital.)

Tax reform movement ... While the Treasury Department appears committed to ending deductibility of state and local taxes, efforts are underway in Congress to oppose this plan. Resolutions with bi-partisan backing have been introduced in both the Senate and House calling for retention of deductibility. State legislators are urged to contact members of their congressional delegation.

leadership notes: SOUTH DAKOTA House Majority Leader Joseph H. Barnett died May 1 of a heart attack at his home in Aberdeen. Representative Barnett served 19 years in the House of Representatives, including seven years as majority leader, the key leadership position within the House because of the tradition of rotating speakership. Before becoming majority leader, he served two terms as speaker from 1975 to 1979 and was the only speaker in modern times to break the tradition of rotation. Representative Barnett was an attorney and served as chairman of the NCSL Legislative Organization and Management Committee from 1983 to 1984.

Senator Arthur J. Miller, Jr. is the new minority leader for the Democrats in the Michigan Senate. Senator Miller replaced Senator William Faust who stepped down after the Democrats failed to win a special Senate election in March which could have tied the Senate at 19 to 19. Previously, Senator Faust also had served as majority leader.

Senator Clayton Lodoen has replaced Senator Chester Reiten as president pro tem of the NORTH DAKOTA Senate. Senator Lodoen is a real estate broker from West Fargo.

A recent analysis of the backgrounds of members of the 99th Congress indicates that 22 of the federal legislators held state legislative leadership positions prior to their election to Congress. By far, state legislative service is the most common state government experience that congressmen bring to their offices. A total of 239 members of Congress served in one or both houses of their state legislature.

House Speaker Pro Tem John L. O'Brien has been unanimously selected by the board of directors of the Washington Society of Certified Public Accountants as the recipient of the society's 1985 Public Service Award.

point of order: A national seminar focusing on state strategies to control hospital costs will be held May 23 to 25 in Orlando, FLORIDA. (Contact: Barbara Yondorf, Denver) The Skills Development Seminar for legislative staff will be held July 7 to 10 in Boulder, COLORADO. (Contact: Janean Surek, Denver) A special seminar to explore the applicability of dispute resolution techniques in economic development matters and conflicts over industrial facility siting will be held in Indianapolis, INDIANA, on July 10 and 11. (Contact Doug Sacarto, Denver) A new publication on state tax policies for senior citizens is now available from NCSL. (Contact: Cris Tracy, Denver)

Plans are underway for a special NCSL leaders meeting to be held in Innisbrook, FLORIDA in conjunction with the State Government Affairs Council's annual business Issues Seminar. The leaders meeting will address institutional innovations, legislative management concerns, and critical policy issues. The leaders meeting is scheduled for November 21 to 23 and will be followed immediately by the Business Issues Seminar on November 24 to 26. (Contact: Rich Jones, Denver)