

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672
1279 SCOMM 49; JOINT SPEC. COMM. ON LEGISLATIVE SALARIES 1985-86



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Date

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#49:46



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

MEMORANDUM

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

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

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

Salary Comparison

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

Retirement Benefits/Cost to the State

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

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

Assumptions

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

46,800
30,684

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

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

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

The Alaska Salary Commission

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

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

Representative Larson
September 6, 1985
Page Four

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

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

* * *

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

DT

Attachments

8/29/85
96-024

MEMORANDUM

January 18, 1985

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

FROM: Pam Calhoun, Manager
Division of Administrative Services

SUBJECT: Legislators Pay Increase

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Thank you.

PC:gsp

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

515294

COL 01114 WHITE

Old	New	Old	New
PER5	PER5	EPOR5	EPOR5
10.1	32.1	10.1 + 11.1	32.1 + 11.1
16.73 c/mc	3900.00 mc	2006.33 mc	4233.33 mc

Examining structure
Pay on average then 3 under
PERS + every current
salary for EPRS

Chairman, all legislative
service

20 years of service
(EMRS-159: max)

15 years of service

10 years of service

5 years of service.

STATE OF ALASKA
~~JUNE 1971~~ RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Pouch CR Juneau, Alaska 99811
AS 22.25

EPORS

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

NAME: LAST, FIRST, M.I.	PRO or TEO NUMBER	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
RETIREMENT PAY CALCULATION CONTINUATION NEW $22A (3900.00 \times 12) + 4000.00 \div 12 = \\$4233.33$		
AGE AT RETIREMENT	<u>60 yr. mo.</u>	NEW PLUS ALLOWANCE
EFFECTIVE DATE:		
PREPARED BY:		
CREDITED SERVICE	<u>20.000</u>	<u>15.000</u> <u>10.000</u> <u>5.000</u>
PERCENTAGE:	X <u>.05</u>	X <u>.05</u> X <u>.05</u> X <u>.05</u>
BENEFIT FORMULA:	<u>75% MAX</u>	<u>75%</u> <u>50%</u> <u>25%</u>
MONTHLY SALARY:	X <u>4233.33</u>	X <u>4233.33</u> X <u>4233.33</u> X <u>4233.33</u>
SUBTOTAL:	<u>3175.00</u>	<u>3175.00</u> <u>2116.67</u> <u>1058.33</u>
EARLY RETIREMENT FACTOR	X	X
SURVIVOR BENEFIT FACTOR	X	X
NET PAY:	<u>\$ 3175.00</u>	<u>\$ 3175.00</u> <u>\$ 2116.67</u> <u>\$ 1058.33</u>
5/EPORS/K1		

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

PERS

NAME: LAST, FIRST, M.I.	PRO or TEO NUMBER	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
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RETIREMENT PAY CALCULATION CONTINUATION

OLD 10A \$1673.00 mo

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

RETIREMENT PAY CALCULATION CONTINUATION

NEW 22A \$3900.00 mo

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

ALASKA SALARY COMMISSION (Under Department of Administration)

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

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

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

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

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

ALASKA SALARY COMMISSION

KATHLEEN DIEBELS, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM FELL
CLIFFORD HARTMAN
KARL JOHNSTADT

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

Standard ...
...
...
1976

Commission : 1976
Ray ~~W. H.~~ Davis
William F. ...
C. H. H. ...
APPOINTED
By
GOV.

372

... Committee

...
...
...

...
...
...
...
...

SB 182

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

Coletta
Hackney
Hohman
Sturgulewski
Sumner

SUMMARY

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

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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

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

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

FISCAL NOTE

See attached.

RELATED LEGISLATION

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

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

FOURTH STATE CANTON
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
927 411 1810

MEMORANDUM

January 31, 1979

SUBJECT: Salary Commission
(Work Order No. 6156)

TO: Senator Mike Colletta

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

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

(1) The salary commission's recommendation of 1977 (approved by Legislative Resolve 94) set salaries of supreme court justices at \$52,992; a reference to Step E, Range 28 analogous to that before 1976 would result in a salary of \$64,958.40;

(2) The salary commission's recommendation of 1977 set salaries of superior court judges at \$48,576; a reference to Step E, Range 28 analogous to that before 1976 would result in a salary of \$59,545.20;

(3) The salary commission's recommendation of 1977 set salaries of district court judges at \$41,068; a reference to Step E, Range 28 analogous to that before 1976 would result in a salary of \$50,342.76.

2
January 31, 1979

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

KEV:nem

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 13, 1979

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

TO: Senator Mike Colletta

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

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

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

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

Senator Mike Colletta
Page 2
February 13, 1979

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

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

KEV:nem

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 182

Title Relating to compensation of public officers and employees

Requested by _____ Date 2/15/79

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Executive and Judicial Branches

Program Category Affected all categories

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Office of the Governor

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

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

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

This fiscal note shows the funds needed to add to the FY 80 budget for the impact of SB 182 on executive and judicial branches only. Impact on the legislature would be prepared by the legislative affairs agencies. Funds in this fiscal note would be appropriated to the Governor's Office for further distribution.

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

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

Total executive and judicial: \$232,900

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

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

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

Dated 2/27/79

Replaces Fiscal Note dated 2/21/79

SALARY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION COMPARISON

Page 2.

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

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>SALARIES EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1977</u>	<u>SALARIES UNDER SB 182</u>	<u>SALARIES REDRAFT SB 182</u>	<u>SALARY COMM. RECOMMENDATION JAN 1, 1979</u>
Governor	\$52,922.00	\$50,000.00	\$	\$57,231.00
Lieut. Governor	47,304.00	44,000.00		51,088.00
Chief Justice	52,992.00	54,029.00	44,000.00	57,231.00
Associate Justice	52,992.00	54,029.00	44,000.00	57,231.00
Superior Ct. Judge	48,576.00	49,526.00	33,000.00	52,462.00
Dist. Ct. Judge	41,068.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,353.00
House Speaker	12,250.00	14,858.00	9,500.00	13,190.00
Representative	11,750.00	14,858.00	9,000.00	12,690.00
Senate President	12,250.00	14,858.00	9,500.00	13,190.00
~~Senator~~ Commissioner	~~11,750.00~~ 47,304.00	~~14,858.00~~ 49,526.00	~~9,000.00~~ 40,000.00	~~12,690.00~~ 51,088.00
Deputy Comm.	42,372.00	38,868.00- 45,020.00	32,328.00- 37,452.00	45,762.00
Chairman, ACFEC	39,872.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,853.00
Commissioner, AFEC	39,372.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,353.00
Chairman, APUC	39,872.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,853.00
Commissioner APUC	39,372.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,353.00
Chairman, APC	39,872.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,853.00
Commissioner APC	39,372.00	41,872.00	33,500.00	44,353.00

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SALARY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION COMPARISON

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

STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

February 28, 1979

The meeting was called to order by Senator Tim Kelly.

41

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

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

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

d

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kelly recommended a work session.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SB182

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

AMENDED TITLE: 1983 *

PRIME SPONSORS: COLLETTA

CO-SPONSORS: HACKNEY HORMAN STURGULEWS SUMNER

DATE	TIME	JOURNAL PAGE	SENATE ACTION	DATE	SEQ. NO.	JOURNAL PAGE	HOUSE ACTION
04/03/79	13	0825	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS	04/03/79	13	0825	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
08/06/79	14	SS10	MOVED FROM S.A. TO FIN BY UNAN CONSENT	08/06/79	14	SS10	MOVED FROM S.A. TO FIN BY UNAN CONSENT
08/06/79	15	SS11	FIN -- DHP01, CS09 TAKEN UP IMMEDIATELY	08/06/79	15	SS11	FIN -- DHP01, CS09 TAKEN UP IMMEDIATELY
08/06/79	16	SS13	SECOND READING	08/06/79	16	SS13	SECOND READING
08/06/79	17	SS13	FIN CS ADOPTED BY UNAN CONSENT	08/06/79	17	SS13	FIN CS ADOPTED BY UNAN CONSENT
08/06/79	18	SS13	ADVANCED TO 3RD READING BY UNAN CONSENT	08/06/79	18	SS13	ADVANCED TO 3RD READING BY UNAN CONSENT
08/06/79	19	SS14	THIRD READING	08/06/79	19	SS14	THIRD READING
08/06/79	20	SS14	PASSED BY DIV 22-17-01	08/06/79	20	SS14	PASSED BY DIV 22-17-01
08/06/79	21	SS14	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 34-05-01	08/06/79	21	SS14	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 34-05-01
02/12/80	29	0308	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 28-11-01	02/12/80	29	0308	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 28-11-01
01/28/80	23	0135	FAILED TO RECEDE FRM AMS BY DIV 00-32-08	01/28/80	23	0135	FAILED TO RECEDE FRM AMS BY DIV 00-32-08
01/28/80	25	0136	FCC -- DUNCAN FREEMAN BETTISWORT	01/28/80	25	0136	FCC -- DUNCAN FREEMAN BETTISWORT
02/12/80	28	0308	FCC REPORT ADOPTED BY DIV 25-14-01	02/12/80	28	0308	FCC REPORT ADOPTED BY DIV 25-14-01
04/03/79	06	0702	SECOND READING				
04/03/79	07	0702	FIN CS ADOPTED BY VOICE VOTE				
04/03/79	08	0702	ADVANCED TO 3RD READING BY UNAN CONSENT				
04/03/79	09	0702	THIRD READING				
04/03/79	10	0702	PASSED BY DIV 13-07-00				
04/03/79	11	0703	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 20-00-00				
04/03/80	27	0137	EFFECTIVE DATE PASSED BY DIV 19-00-01				
04/03/79	12	0703	EXPLN PAPER-SEN SUPPL #16				
01/28/80	22	0103	FAILED TO CONC IN (H) AMS BY DIV 03-16-01				
01/28/80	24	0103	FCC -- SACKETT RAY COLLETTA ←				
02/01/80	26	0137	FCC REPORT ADOPTED BY DIV 13-06-01				
02/13/80	30	0268	TRANSMITTED TO GOVERNOR				
02/18/80	31	0288	SIGNED BY GOVERNOR-CH0003, EFF 00/00/00				

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

David Teal et 3991

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

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

TO: David Teal
House Research Agency

DATE: 8/30/85

FROM: Gina Spartz
Legislative Finance Div.

SUBJECT: Bill Request:
SB 143
SB 182

David:

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

Tape #: RCC-00 Pay Bills

RECORDER LOG

Date: 1/27/00Beg. #: 000Time: 8:40 a.m.End #: 096Page: 1

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

Present: SENATE

HOUSE

Sen. John Sackett, Chairman

Rep. Jim Duncan, Chairman

Sen. Ray

Rep. Freeman

Sen. Colletta

Rep. Bettisworth

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

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

General Subject: State Employee Pay Bills

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

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

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

[illegible]



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

DATE: January 31, 1980

Mr. President:
Mr. Speaker:

The FREE Conference Committee which has had

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

under consideration, recommends that

The Free Conference Committee Substitute for SB 182

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

be adopted.

Senate Members:

John C. Sackett
Senator Sackett, Chairman

Earl Ray
Senator Ray

Mike Colletta
Senator Colletta

House Members:

Jim Duncan
Representative Duncan, Chairman

Paul Freeman
Representative Freeman

Robert H. Bettisworth
Representative Bettisworth

WORK DRAFT PAPER

WORK DRAFT PAPER

WORK DRAFT PAPER

WO 6156
Chenoweth

Original sponsors: Colletta, Hackney,
Hohman, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

2 FREE CONFERENCE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 182

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 (d) In this section

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Election District

Pay Steps Above Basic

Salary Schedule

FCCSSB 182

WORK DRAFT PAPER

WORK DRAFT PAPER

WORK DRAFT PAPER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28

29

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

for

FCCS for SENATE BILL NO. 182

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

Section No.

Effect

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

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

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



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

January 25, 1985

MEMORANDUM

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

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

Legislative Compensation Commissions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 2

State Compensation Commissions

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

TABLE 2--Continued

State Compensation Commissions

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

Source: Oregon Legislative Research Report 82:146, January 1983

TABLE 2--Continued

State Compensation Commissions

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

Representative Hurley
January 25, 1983
Page Four

Previous Legislation

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

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

GK

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A. LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION

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

Table 6
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

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

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

Montana	\$49.21	90L		\$49.21	None	20.5	Four	\$45 (U)
Nebraska			\$4,800			21	One	None
Nevada	\$104	(q)		\$104	(q)	20	(r)	\$56 (V)
New Hampshire			\$100(x)	(s)	(s)	38, first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	Unlimited	None

New Jersey			\$25,000			0		None
New Mexico	\$75	60C (odd) 30C (even)		\$75	30C	25	One	None
New York			\$32,960			0		\$55 (V)
North Carolina			\$6,936(t)			25	Weekly	\$50/C (U)
North Dakota	(u)	(v)		(u)	None	20	Weekly	(u)
Ohio			\$22,500			20	Weekly	None
Oklahoma			\$20,000			22	Weekly(w)	\$35 for each night away from home on state business during regular and special sessions. Legislators are only compensated for 90L during regular session, and as per governor's call order for special session (w)
Oregon			\$8,400			0		\$44/C (U)
Pennsylvania			\$35,000(x)			20	Weekly	Up to \$75/d (U)
Rhode Island	\$5	60L				8	Unlimited	None
South Carolina			\$10,000(y)			23	Weekly	\$50/L (V)
South Dakota			\$3,200/odd(z) \$2,800/even(z)			21	Each weekend legislature is in session	\$50 (U) for up to 35L in even-numbered years and up to 40L in odd-numbered years. After Jan. 1, 1985, \$75 for the same
Tennessee			\$8,308.08			19.96	Weekly	\$66.47 (U)
Texas	(aa)	(aa)	\$7,200(aa)	(aa)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	None
Utah 1984	\$25	60C (odd) 20C (even)		\$25	30C	23	One	\$25 subsistence. Everyone who lives outside of Salt Lake or Davis receives \$35 or mileage but not both.
1985	\$65	60C (odd) 20C (even)		\$65	25(dd)			
Vermont	\$55/L (ee)	(ee)		\$55/L (ee)	(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 (U)
Wyoming	\$30	40L (odd) 20L (even)		\$30	None	20	One	\$60 (U)

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

Key:

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

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS—Continued

- (a) Legislators are reimbursed for whatever expenses are incurred in coming to and from the capital one time. This includes any moving expenses. (V)
- (b) In addition to the annual salary of \$7,500, legislators receive per diem salary of \$20/L.
- (c) Legislators are provided a leased state car up to \$265/m and gasoline credit card.
- (d) Legislators are compensated for one round trip per two-year session if using other than leased car. (V)
- (e) Paid only to those who do not live in the Denver metro area.
- (f) Unless special session is extended by 1/5 vote of each house and approved by governor.
- (g) Travel allowance to neighbor islands during a session on official legislative business, (excluding attendance at a legislative session for neighbor island legislators) to be equal to the maximum allowance for such expenses payable to any public officer or employee. Presently, this equals \$45/d inter island, \$60/d out-of-state. (U)
- (h) Legislators are paid \$800/m for January, February and March; \$300/m for April through December, plus \$35/d for interim business.
- (i) In addition, legislators receive \$40/L during special sessions.
- (j) Member's organizational session per diem and expense allowance are identical to such compensation for regular or extraordinary sessions, except payment is based on meeting days rather than calendar days. An organizational session may continue for not more than 10 legislative, or meeting, days.
- (k) While regular sessions are limited to 60L every other year, per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session.
- (l) Per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session, which is unlimited in duration.
- (m) In addition, the legislators receive a monthly expense allowance totaling \$16,800/y.
- (n) \$6,500 first year of biennial session, \$3,500 second year.
- (o) Legislators automatically receive one round trip mileage per week. They may claim additional trips (to a maximum of one per day) in lieu of lodging for each session day.
- (p) The travel allowance is available only to outstate legislators who must move to St. Paul.
- (q) While there is no limitation on the number of days the legislature may be in session, the constitution limits the number of days for which legislators may receive compensation. Beyond the 60th day of the regular session and the 20th day of the special session, salaries cease and legislators may only draw upon their expense allowance.
- (r) Legislators have a supplemental travel allowance of up to \$3,500 for a regular session and \$1,000 for

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

North Carolina
South Dakota
Ohio

Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania

Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York

Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts

Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri

Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York

North Carolina
South Dakota
Ohio

Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania

Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York

Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts

Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri

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

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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	
Texas	(a)	0			
Utah	(c)		(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.

Abb.

d—day

y—year

b—biennium

m—month

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Official title is vice-president.

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

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

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

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

(j) Official title is speaker of the Senate.

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

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

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

(n) Compensation shown effective December 1, 1984.

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

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

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

Table 8
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS

State	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
Alabama	\$2/d	0	0	0	
Alaska	\$500/y	0	0	0	
Arizona	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	\$2,500/y(a)	0	0	0	
California	0	0	0	0	
Colorado	\$50/d to max. \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max. \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max. \$5,000/y	\$50/d to max. \$5,000/y	
Connecticut	\$5,000/y	\$3,000/y(b)	\$4,000/y	\$4,000/y	Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$3,000/y; Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: \$2,000/y; Cmte. Chmn.: \$1,000/y
Delaware	\$193.50/m		\$161.30/m	\$161.30/m	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$129/m; Joint Finance Cmte. Mbrs.: \$64.40/m; V-Chmn., Joint Finance Committee: \$161.30/m(c)
Florida	\$13,000/y	0	0	0	
Georgia	(d)	\$2,800/y	\$2,400/y(e)	\$2,400/y(e)	Admin. Flr. Ldr.: \$2,400/y(e)
Hawaii	0	0(f)	0	0	
Idaho	0		0	0	
Illinois	\$10,000/y		\$7,500/y	\$10,000/y	Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: \$6,000/y; Maj. Whips, Min. Whips, Maj. Conf. Chmn., Min. Conf. Chmn.: \$5,000/y
Indiana	\$3,000/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$2,000/y	Maj. Whip, Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn., Ways & Means Cmte. Chmn., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldr.: \$1,500/y
Iowa	\$6,800/y(g)	0	\$2,300/y	\$2,300/y	
Kansas	\$4,200/y	\$1,800/y	\$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)		(j)	(i)	Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: (i)
Maryland	\$5,000/y(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	Major Cmte. Chmn.: (j); Major Delegations Chmn.: (j)
Massachusetts	\$35,000/y		\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	Asst. Maj. Flr. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldrs.: \$15,000/y
Michigan	\$18,000/y	0	0	\$8,600/y(k)	Appropriations Cmte. Chmn.: \$2,000/y
Minnesota	\$7,400/y		\$7,400/y	\$7,400/y	
Mississippi	\$25,900/y(l)				
Missouri	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	0	0	
Nebraska					Unicameral Legislature--
Nevada	\$2/d(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)
New Hampshire	\$50/b	0	0	0	
New Jersey	\$8,333.33/y(n)	0	0	0	
New Mexico	0		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	\$8,500/y	Asst. Maj. Flr. Ldr.: \$4,500/y; Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$2,500/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$6,500/y; Chmn., Standing Cmtes.: \$1,500/yr; Chmn., Standing Sub-Cmtes.: \$750/y
Oklahoma	\$9,330/y	0	\$6,440/y	\$6,440/y	
Oregon	\$700/m	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania(q)	\$19,600/y		\$15,680/y	\$15,680/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$11,900/y; Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn.: \$7,420/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy., Maj. Policy Chmn., Min. Policy Chmn., Maj. Caucus Admin., Min. Caucus Admin.: \$4,900/y

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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			
Utah	0(s)		0(s)	0(s)	
Vermont	(t)		0	0	
Virginia	\$17,000/y(u)		0	0	
Washington	0	0	0	0	
West Virginia	\$35/d	0	\$15/d	\$15/d	
Wisconsin	\$25/m	0	0	0	
Wyoming	\$3/d	0	0	0	

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

Key:

d—day

y—year

b—biennium

m—month

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

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

(b) Official title is deputy speaker.

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

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

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

(f) Official title is vice speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(p) Speaker pro tempore is also majority leader.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS

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

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

Compensation for committee or official business during interim

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

Compensation for committee or official business during interim

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



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

October 3, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Ron Larson

ATTN: Linda Firestone

FROM: David Teal, Director

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

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

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

DT

Attachment



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

October 2, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Ron Larson
ATTN: Linda Firestone
FROM: Brad Pierce *BP*
Legislative Analyst
RE: Legislative Salaries
Research Request 86-031

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

Alaska Teachers' Salaries

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

University of Alaska Salaries

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

Alaska Railroad Salaries

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

Representative Larson
October 2, 1985
Page Two

Alaska State Employees

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

Alaska Legislative Salaries Compared to Other States

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

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

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

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

BP

Attachments

A RANKING OF STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES

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

Average

15,570

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985.

A RANKING OF LEGISLATORS' SALARIES TO STATE EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

RANK	STATE	1982			1982		1982	TOTAL	LEGISLATOR
		LEGISLATORS'	SESSION	SPECIAL	TOTAL	SALARY			
		SALARIES PER DIEM	LENGTH	SESSION	SALARY	PER DAY	STATE	AVERAGE	SALARY/
							SALARY		STATE
1	Massachusetts	30,000	50	364	0	48,200	132	17,780	2.68
2	Pennsylvania	35,000	75	64	0	39,800	622	18,840	2.11
3	California	28,110	62	257	56	47,516	152	24,756	1.92
4	New York	32,960	55	73	5	37,250	478	20,940	1.78
5	Alaska	48,000	0	144	0	48,000	333	28,884	1.66
6	Maryland	21,000	68	90	1	27,188	299	17,856	1.52
7	Illinois	28,000	36	65	0	30,340	467	20,808	1.46
8	Michigan	33,200		351	0	33,200	95	22,836	1.45
9	Wisconsin	22,631	42	130	43	29,897	173	20,592	1.45
10	Oklahoma	20,000	35	86	0	23,010	268	18,060	1.27
11	Arizona	15,000	40	103	177	26,200	94	21,360	1.23
12	New Jersey	25,000	0	76	1	25,000	325	20,568	1.22
13	Missouri	15,000	35	70	19	18,115	204	15,612	1.16
14	Ohio	22,500	0	108	0	22,500	208	20,040	1.12
15	Oregon	8,400	44	203	39	19,048	79	19,764	0.96
16	Colorado	14,000	40	139	0	19,560	141	20,760	0.94
17	Florida	12,000	50	67	19	16,300	190	17,628	0.92
18	Mississippi	8,100	44	96	16	13,028	116	14,292	0.91
19	Minnesota	18,500	36	34	23	20,552	361	22,944	0.90
20	Washington	13,750	44	90	7	18,018	186	20,856	0.86
21	Virginia	11,000	75	61	1	15,650	252	18,240	0.86
22	South Carolina	10,000	50	90	0	14,500	161	16,944	0.86
23	Iowa	13,700	30	104	0	16,820	162	19,860	0.85
24	North Carolina	6,936	50	127	5	13,536	103	16,800	0.81
25	Hawaii	13,650	20	99	2	15,670	155	19,740	0.79
26	Alabama	4,800	65	105	29	13,510	101	18,240	0.74
27	Delaware	12,255	0	170	1	12,255	72	17,172	0.71
28	Arkansas	7,500	44	66	0	10,404	158	16,332	0.64
29	Tennessee	6,308	66	32	0	10,420	326	17,712	0.59
30	Georgia	7,200	59	40	6	9,914	216	17,232	0.58
31	Connecticut	10,500	0	63	27	10,500	117	18,252	0.58
32	Indiana	9,600	65	30	0	11,550	385	20,664	0.56
33	West Virginia	5,136	50	60	2	8,236	133	15,264	0.54
34	Idaho	4,200	44	73	0	7,412	102	19,140	0.39
35	Texas	7,200	0	140	8	7,200	49	19,728	0.36
36	Nebraska	4,800	0	60	7	4,800	72	15,516	0.31
37	South Dakota	3,200	50	35	0	4,950	141	17,184	0.29
38	Louisiana	0	75	60	0	4,500	75	16,728	0.27
39	Kentucky	0	75	60	0	4,500	75	17,004	0.26
40	Nevada	0	56	101	0	5,656	56	22,404	0.25
41	Montana	0	45	90	6	4,320	45	20,388	0.21
42	Kansas	0	50	68	0	3,400	50	17,736	0.19
43	Maine	0	45	50	3	2,385	45	17,540	0.14
44	Vermont	0	28	66	0	1,848	28	18,036	0.10
45	Wyoming	0	60	20	0	1,200	60	22,500	0.05
46	Utah	0	25	20	5	625	25	18,936	0.03
47	New Mexico	0	0	30	19	0	0	17,676	0.00
48	New Hampshire	0	0	49	13	0	0	15,540	0.00
49	Rhode Island	0	0	66	3	0	0	19,140	0.00
50	North Dakota	0	0	60	0	0	0	19,392	0.00
Average						15,570		19,050	0.82

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985.

A RANKING OF STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES TO TEACHERS' SALARIES

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

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

October 2, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Ron Larson

ATTN: Linda Firestone

FROM: Brad Pierce *BP*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Legislative Salaries
Research Request 86-031

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

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

Alaska [REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED] of Alaska Salaries

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

Alaska [REDACTED] Salaries

The Alaska Railroad Corporation has 541 employees. [REDACTED]

Representative Larson
October 2, 1985
Page Two

Alaska State Employees

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

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

BP

Attachments

1962

1962

LEGISLATORS

RANK STATE

SALARIES PER DIEM

SESSION LENGTH

SPECIAL SESSION

TOTAL SALARY

1	██████████	35,000	75	64	0	0	39,800	██████████
2	New York	32,960	55	73	5	5	37,250	██████████
3	Illinois	28,000	36	65	0	0	30,340	██████████
4	Indiana	9,600	65	30	0	0	11,550	██████████
5	Minnesota	18,500	36	34	23	23	20,552	██████████
6	██████████	██████████	0	144	0	0	46,000	██████████
7	Tennessee	8,308	66	32	0	0	10,420	326
8	New Jersey	25,000	0	76	1	1	25,000	325
9	Maryland	21,000	68	90	1	1	27,186	299
10	Oklahoma	20,000	35	86	0	0	23,010	268
11	Virginia	11,000	75	61	1	1	15,650	252
12	Georgia	7,200	59	40	6	6	9,914	216
13	Ohio	22,500	0	108	0	0	22,500	208
14	Missouri	15,000	35	70	19	19	18,115	204
15	Florida	12,000	50	67	19	19	16,300	190
16	Washington	13,750	44	90	7	7	18,018	186
17	Wisconsin	22,631	42	130	43	43	29,897	173
18	Iowa	13,700	30	104	0	0	16,820	162
19	South Carolina	10,000	50	90	0	0	14,500	161
20	Arkansas	7,500	44	66	0	0	10,404	158
21	Hawaii	13,650	20	99	2	2	15,670	155
22	California	28,110	62	257	56	56	47,516	152
23	South Dakota	3,200	50	35	0	0	4,950	141
24	Colorado	14,000	40	139	0	0	19,560	141
25	West Virginia	5,136	50	60	2	2	8,256	133
26	Massachusetts	30,000	50	364	0	0	48,200	132
27	Connecticut	10,500	0	63	27	27	10,500	117
28	Mississippi	8,100	44	96	16	16	13,028	116
29	North Carolina	6,936	50	127	5	5	13,536	103
30	Idaho	4,200	44	73	0	0	7,412	102
31	Alabama	4,800	65	105	29	29	13,510	101
32	Michigan	33,200	351	351	0	0	33,200	95
33	Arizona	15,000	40	103	177	177	26,200	94
34	Oregon	8,400	44	203	39	39	19,048	79
35	Louisiana	██████████	75	60	0	0	4,500	75
36	Kentucky	██████████	75	60	0	0	4,500	75
37	Delaware	12,255	0	170	1	1	12,255	72
38	Nebraska	4,800	0	60	7	7	4,800	72
39	Wyoming	██████████	60	20	0	0	1,200	60
40	Nevada	██████████	56	101	0	0	5,656	56
41	Kansas	██████████	50	66	0	0	5,400	50
42	Texas	7,200	0	140	8	8	7,200	49
43	Maine	██████████	45	50	0	0	2,385	45
44	Montana	██████████	45	90	6	6	4,320	45
45	Vermont	██████████	28	66	0	0	1,848	28
46	Utah	██████████	25	20	5	5	625	25
47	New Mexico	██████████	0	30	19	19	0	0
48	New Hampshire	██████████	0	49	13	13	0	0
49	Rhode Island	██████████	0	66	3	3	0	0
50	North Dakota	██████████	0	60	0	0	0	0

Average

15,570

Source 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985

A RANKING OF LEGISLATORS' SALARIES TO STATE EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

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

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Prepared by the House Research Agency, October 1985

A RANKING OF STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES TO TEACHERS' SALARIES

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

Source: 1984-1985 Book of the States

Reprinted by the House Research Agency, October 1985



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

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

January 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Tony Vaska

FROM: Jonathan Sherwood
Research Staff

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

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

SALARY DIFFERENTIALS

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

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

Representative Vaska
January 15, 1982
Page Two

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 39.27.011

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

§ 39.27.011

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

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

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