

**REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION STUDYING THE COMPENSATION
OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
TO
THE GOVERNOR
AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 18

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND
1982**

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

Delegate Richard M. Bagley - Chairman
Senator Edward E. Willey - Vice Chairman
John S. Battle, Jr.
Julian F. Carper
Walter W. Craigie, Jr.
Russell L. Davis
James W. McGlothlin
Fred G. Pollard
Toy D. Savage, Jr.

STAFF

Legal and Research

Virginia Division of Legislative Services

John A. Banks, Jr., Director
John A. Garka, Economist
E. M. Miller, Jr., Senior Attorney

**Report of the
Commission Studying the Compensation
of the Members of the
Virginia General Assembly
To
The Governor and the General Assembly of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia
January, 1982**

To: Honorable Charles S. Robb, Governor of Virginia
and
The General Assembly of Virginia

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of the compensation of the members of the Virginia General Assembly was the result of the following resolution passed at the 1981 Session of the General Assembly:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 158

WHEREAS, members of the General Assembly have traditionally been compensated in accordance with specific statutory salaries as are set forth in § 14.1-17.1 of the Code of Virginia; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of § 14.1-17.1 of the Code of Virginia have not been reviewed or otherwise amended since the 1976 Session of the General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of Virginia provides that the compensation of an elected official may not be changed during the term for which he was elected; and

WHEREAS, to effect a change in the salaries set forth in § 14.1-17.1 to be applicable on and after January of 1984 for those members elected to office in November of 1983, a study of this subject matter must be undertaken during 1981; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That there is hereby created a commission to study the compensation of members of the General Assembly of Virginia. The Commission shall consist of the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, two citizens appointed by him, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, two citizens appointed by him, and three citizens appointed by the Governor. The members of the Commission shall receive the compensation set forth in § 14.1-18 and their actual and reasonable expenses incurred in performance of duties as members. For such compensation, expenses, and such other expenditures as may be necessary, there is allocated from the general appropriation to the General Assembly the sum of \$3,000. The Commission shall report its recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than December 1, 1981.

Pursuant to this directive, the following were appointed to serve on this Commission. Senator Edward E. Willey appointed Mr. James W. McGlothlin of Bristol and Mr. Toy D. Savage, Jr. of Norfolk. Delegate Richard M. Bagley appointed Mr. Julian F. Carper and Mr. Walter W. Craigie, Jr., both of Richmond. The Governor appointed Mr. John S. Battle, Jr. and Mr. Fred G. Pollard both of Richmond and Mr. Russell L. Davis of Rocky Mount. Senator Willey and Delegate Bagley also served on the Commission with Delegate Bagley serving as Chairman and Senator Willey as Vice Chairman.

The Commission was assisted in its study by the Division of Legislative Services. Specific staff assigned were John A. Garka, Economist and E. M. Miller, Jr., Senior Attorney.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Commission was established by Senate Joint Resolution No. 158 enacted by the 1981 Session of the Virginia General Assembly. The Commission has thoroughly studied the compensation provided to members of the Virginia General Assembly as well as the compensation of legislators in other states. The Commission also examined the costs associated with serving in the General Assembly.

The General Assembly has changed greatly over the past few decades and especially since the adoption of the 1971 Constitution of Virginia, however, the General Assembly continues to be composed of citizens serving as part-time legislators. The Commission believes that today's legislator spends an increasing amount of time dealing in legislative affairs. However, the Commission believes that Virginia General Assembly should continue its tradition of being a part-time citizen legislature. The Commission's basic purpose was to examine the annual salary and expense reimbursements provided to Virginia's legislators to ensure that they remain current and appropriate and roughly in line with those provided by other states. With this basic philosophy in mind the Commission makes the following recommendations.

The Commission recommends that the present \$8,000 annual salary be increased to \$11,000 effective January, 1984. This salary adjustment is based on the fact that legislators have been impacted by inflation just like all citizens of the Commonwealth. The Commission notes that the last salary increase Virginia legislators received was less than half of the rate of inflation during that time period. As a result, the salary of Virginia legislators has fallen to 29th among all the 50 states and 9th among the 15 states in the Southern region. Moreover, Virginia legislators received far less than their counterparts in many Southern states. This was of particular significance to the Commission since these states have legislatures with similar duties and philosophies.

The recommended salary adjustment would basically cover the rate of inflation since the previous increase, and still leaves Virginia comparable to other neighboring states and behind the Southern states of Maryland, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Florida. The increase would become effective for the 1984 General Assembly since the Constitution of Virginia provides that a General Assembly can only change salaries for a future General Assembly. The 1984 effective date would also continue the long tradition of adjusting salaries for both houses at the same time.

The Commission also recommends adjustments in expense allowances. At the present time, Virginia legislators receive \$50 per day (unvouchered) during the Session for meal and lodging expenses. The Commission has found that given today's prices it is costing some members money out of their pocket to stay in Richmond during the Session. The Commission firmly believes that legislators should be provided sufficient funds for expenses. The Commission notes that four Southern states provide more funds for living expenses than does Virginia.

The Commission studied various expense reimbursement options, however, the present system of unvouchered expenses is favored by most legislators since they do not need to bother keeping detailed receipts for hotels, meals and other expenses. In addition, the present \$50 provision represents the maximum amount the Internal Revenue Service will allow for unvouchered expenses. If additional unvouchered funds were provided the member would either have to claim the additional amount as income or if more than \$50 was spent keep detailed itemized records to prevent the additional amount from being counted as income.

Based on these factors, the Commission recommends that the present \$50 per day for meal and lodging expenses be paid on an unvouchered basis for those members who either may spend less than \$50 or who choose not to keep expense records and provide up to \$75 per day, on a vouchered basis, for those who spend more than \$50 and who wish to itemize those expenses.

Also, during the Session each legislator is allowed one round trip home each week at 20¢ per mile reimbursement which is the same reimbursement provided to state employees when they use their personal vehicle for official state business. The Commission has found Virginia's mileage reimbursement allowance in line with what other states provide state legislators. The Commission believes the mileage reimbursement appropriate and recommends no change at the present time.

The Commission also examined the funds provided Virginia legislators outside the Session.

Currently, members receive \$200 per month outside the Session for office expenses and supplies on an unvouchered basis. The Commission wishes to note that this amount has been unchanged since 1976 and ranks far below allowances provided legislators in other Southern states. The Commission recommends this allowance be increased by 25% to \$250 per month and recommends further that this allowance be paid every month. The Commission notes that these funds are used not only to pay for office expenses and supplies but also to pay for personnel costs associated with constituent work.

Another area of expenses examined by the Commission is the allowance provided to members who attend legislative committee meetings outside of the Session. Members receive \$50 per day for attending a meeting plus expenses, if any, and mileage. This amount has been unchanged since 1974. The Commission recommends the \$50 per day be increased to \$125 per day. The Commission notes that attending a meeting in many cases requires a member who lives further away from Richmond to lose two days from their regular jobs. The Commission also notes that this is considerably less than the per day compensation paid during the Session based on an \$8,000 annual salary. The Commission believes the recommendation would make the compensation for attending a meeting more appropriate as well as adjusting it for inflation.

Finally, the Commission examined the amount a legislator can spend for a secretary and/or an aide. The Commission believes this a budgetary matter and thus, leaves it to the wisdom of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees.

In summary, the Commission believes that it is important that the compensation of General Assembly members be reviewed on a regular basis and adjustments be made to reflect cost increases. Due to the size of Virginia's budget and the services it provides the citizens of Virginia, the demands and workloads placed on our legislators have increased dramatically in recent years. Their compensation should reflect these changes as well as the burden of inflation which affects us all. The adjustments the Commission recommends attempt to balance the need to pay higher amounts to legislators to offset higher costs but not pay so much as to encourage legislators to become full time. The Commission urges the General Assembly to adopt its recommendations effective July 1, 1982 with the salary changes becoming effective January, 1984.

The Commission wishes to note that Delegate Bagley and Senator Willey made clear at the outset that their role would be to assist in the administrative workings of the Commission and to respond to questions about the General Assembly and its workload. They abstained from voting and expressing opinions on the compensation questions.

III. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Annual Salary

The annual salary of Virginia legislators is \$8,000 per year. (Please see Table 1 for a listing of annual salaries in other states. Table 2 shows that the last salary increase provided to Virginia legislators covered less than half the rate of inflation during that same period of time. Partly as a result of this Virginia ranks 29th in terms of the annual salary provided its legislators (Table 3). New York pays its legislators \$28,878 a year while the bottom state, New Hampshire, pays its legislators \$100. The Commission notes that some states have legislatures that are in effect full-time bodies, such as New York, California and Pennsylvania.

To gain a better perspective of states similar to Virginia the Commission has examined our annual salary ranking with neighboring and Southern states (Table 4). Virginia ranks 9th among these 15 states. The Commission found that Virginia ranks well below a surprising number of these states. Virginia legislators receive less than half of the salary paid to Maryland legislators and approximately half of what is paid to legislators in Oklahoma and Louisiana. Clearly, as other states increase their salaries Virginia will fall further and further behind unless some adjustment is made. Currently, the mean salary for these states (excluding Alabama) is approximately \$10,000. Alabama was excluded for this calculation because their annual salary is artificially low since it is established in the Constitution.

The Commission was interested in examining the workloads of various legislatures. Although workload is virtually impossible to measure it seems reasonable that it may be affected by the

number of people in a state as well as its level of economic activity. The Commission examined Virginia's ranking in personal income and population. The Commission found that Virginia ranks 11th in personal income (Table 5) behind both Texas and Florida in the Southern region. In terms of population, Virginia ranks 14th (Table 6), behind Texas, Florida and North Carolina. The Commission notes the disparity between Virginia's rank in annual salary (29th) and Virginia's rank in population and personal income.

Another measure of workload the Commission examined was the average size of constituency for legislators. The Commission believes that workload is at least partly correlated with the number of people that a legislator represents. Table 7 presents information on the average size of constituency for members of the Senate while Table 8 presents information for members of the House. As the tables show, Virginia ranks 14th in Senate constituency and 11th in size of House constituency. Again, the Commission found that this is in sharp contrast to Virginia's rank in annual salary.

As a result of these findings and considerations the Commission recommends that the present annual salary of \$8,000 be increased to \$11,000 effective January, 1984. This increase will keep legislative salaries in line with inflation but will not materially change Virginia's ranking compared to other states. The Commission wishes to emphasize that Virginia should continue its tradition of being a part-time legislature.

Expenses

The Commission has also examined other compensation provided to members of the Virginia General Assembly. The Commission has examined the area of living expenses provided during the Session, mileage allowances, funds provided for office expenses and supplies, and expenses and allowances provided for attending meetings outside the Session.

The first item examined by the Commission was the living expenses provided to Virginia legislators. During the Session members of the Virginia General Assembly receive \$50 per day for meal and lodging expenses. This is paid on an unvouchered basis. Fifty dollars is the maximum amount that IRS will allow for unvouchered expense reimbursement. If a greater amount were paid, the legislator would have to keep detailed expense records to document these expenses. The difference between the amount paid and actual expenses (but not less than \$50) would have to be reported as income. Table 9 presents background on the amounts paid for expenses during the Session over the last 10 years. Clearly, inflation has increased much more rapidly than the funds provided for expenses.

The Commission was concerned that the amount currently paid to legislators is not sufficient to pay for the meal and lodging expenses incurred by legislators. It has come to the attention of the Commission that some legislators must add their own funds to the expense allowance provided in order to stay in Richmond during the Session. The Commission does not believe that this situation should arise.

The Commission studied various expense reimbursement options, however, the present system of unvouchered expenses is favored by most legislators since they do not need to keep detailed expense records to substantiate their expenses. The Commission has examined the amounts and the basis of payments in other states (Table 10). The Commission found that the vast majority of states provide living expenses on an unvouchered basis. Moreover, the Commission found that a number of states provide more funds than does Virginia. This is particularly true among the Southern states where four states provide a larger allowance than Virginia.

After considering these facts, the Commission recommends that the present \$50 per day continue to be paid during each day of the Session. This provides the members the convenience of not keeping detailed records and not requiring the members to count this expense money as income. However, in order not to penalize those members who incur expenses greater than \$50 the Commission recommends that members who spend more than \$50 and who wish to keep detailed records of their expenses be allowed to receive up to \$75 per day on a vouchered basis. The Commission believes this recommendation would retain the simplicity of the present system while not penalizing those that must spend more than \$50 per day.

Currently, members are allowed one round trip home per week during the Session. The member is reimbursed at 20¢ per mile. The Commission finds that the one round trip reimbursement is

appropriate and is the same treatment provided by most other states. The 20¢ per mile reimbursement is the same paid to state employees who use their private vehicles on state business. In addition, this is the same reimbursement that is provided to federal employees as well as that provided by a large number of other states. The Commission recommends that no change be made in this area.

The Commission also examined the area of expenses and compensation provided outside the Session. At the present time, Virginia legislators receive \$200 per month for office expenses and supplies for months outside of the Session. This is paid on an unvouchered basis. The funds are used by some members to establish a district office while the majority of members use these funds to compensate personnel and pay for facilities used to handle constituent work and liaison with their particular local governments. The office expense reimbursement has been unchanged since 1976.

The Commission examined whether our neighboring and Southern states provide any office expenses. (Table 11) Of the 15 states, 12 provide funds for office expenses, the majority on an unvouchered basis. Of those states that provide funds on an unvouchered basis, Kentucky provides \$750 per month, the highest amount while Tennessee provides the lowest at \$166 per month. Although Florida, Maryland and Texas provide much higher amounts on a vouchered basis these states include salaries for aides.

Overall, the Commission found Virginia's office expense slightly low. Also, this has occurred at a time when the workload of legislators has increased as well as the workload related to constituent work.

The Commission recommends that the office expense allowance be increased to \$250 per month and that the allowance be paid every month. The Commission believes that the increase will help to cover a portion of inflation related cost increases. The Commission further believes that the funds should be paid monthly. It appears to the Commission that the cost of office space and the costs associated with constituent work actually increase during the Session and therefore that these funds should be paid during the Session as well.

The next area of examination was the area of expenses paid to attend a legislative committee meeting outside of the Session. Currently, if a member is on a standing committee and the committee meets outside the Session the member receives \$50 for the day of the meeting plus expenses, if any, and a mileage reimbursement. This is the same treatment afforded all members of commissions, boards, etc. The \$50 paid for attendance at a meeting has been unchanged since 1974. This amount has remained unchanged while the CPI has increased 85%.

The Commission was also concerned that some members who are required to attend a meeting lose not just one day but two days for traveling longer distances to Richmond.

With these considerations in mind, the Commission recommends that the amount paid to legislators for attending meetings should be increased to \$125 per day. However, the Commission recommends that the expense and mileage reimbursements remain unchanged.

The last item the Commission considered was the question of funds provided to legislators, on a vouchered basis, for secretarial assistance and an aide during the Session. Currently, each member is allowed up to \$6,760 per year for this purpose. The Commission concluded that this area is better left to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees who are better able to gauge costs of such personnel as well as needs.

The Commission recommends these changes as a package to the General Assembly. The Commission has closely examined the salary, compensation and expense provisions relative to members of the Virginia General Assembly. The Commission has examined the compensation programs of other states, and particularly the Southern and neighboring states which have legislatures philosophically closer to Virginia's. The Commission believes that overall Virginia's salary and expense provisions are relatively low and need to be adjusted. The Commission's package of recommendations retains the part-time citizen legislature philosophy while attempting to adjust for inflation and to ensure that the legislator does not have to use his own funds for his expenses.

The Commission strongly urges the General Assembly to adopt this package of compensation proposals. The recommendations were unanimous with the exception of Delegate Bagley and Senator

Willey who abstained.

Respectfully submitted,

**Delegate Richard M. Bagley
Senator Edward E. Willey
John S. Battle, Jr.
Julian F. Carper
Walter W. Craigie, Jr.
Russell L. Davis
James W. McGlothlin
Fred G. Pollard
Toy D. Savage, Jr.**

TABLE 1

ANNUAL SALARY OF STATE LEGISLATORS
IN ALL STATES, 1981.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL SALARY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL SALARY</u>
Alabama	\$ 1,050	Montana	\$ 1,778
Alaska	11,500	Nebraska	4,800
Arizona	15,000	Nevada	2,400
Arkansas	9,400*	New Hampshire	100
California	28,110	New Jersey	18,000
Colorado	14,000	New Mexico	1,800
Connecticut	8,500	New York	28,878
Delaware	9,630	North Carolina	6,936
Florida	12,000	North Dakota	200
Georgia	7,200	Ohio	22,500
Hawaii	12,000	Oklahoma	18,000*
Idaho	4,200	Oregon	7,848
Illinois	28,000	Pennsylvania	25,000
Indiana	9,600*	Rhode Island	300
Iowa	13,700*	South Carolina	10,000
Kansas	2,700	South Dakota	1,800
Kentucky	5,000*	Tennessee	8,308
Louisiana	16,800*	Texas	7,200
Maine	2,250	Utah	1,000
Maryland	18,500*	Vermont	2,750
Massachusetts	10,525	VIRGINIA	8,000
Michigan	28,000	Washington	9,800
Minnesota	19,500	West Virginia	5,136
Mississippi	8,100	Wisconsin	22,638
Missouri	15,000	Wyoming	900

TABLE 2

RECENT SALARY CHANGES AND INFLATION

<u>Date of Increase</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Percentage Change in Salary From Previous Period</u>	<u>Percentage Change In CPI From Previous Period</u>
1972	\$5,475		
1980	8,000	+ 46%	+ 97%
1982 (est.)			+ 17%

TABLE 3

RANKING OF STATES BY ANNUAL SALARY OF LEGISLATORS

<u>RANK</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL SALARY</u>
1	New York	\$28,878
2	California	28,110
3	Illinois	28,000
	Michigan	28,000
5	Pennsylvania	25,000
6	Wisconsin	22,638
7	Ohio	22,500
8	Minnesota	19,500
9	Maryland	18,500
10	New Jersey	18,000
	Oklahoma	18,000
12	Louisiana	16,800
13	Arizona	15,000
	Missouri	15,000
15	Colorado	14,000
16	Iowa	13,700
17	Florida	12,000
	Hawaii	12,000
19	Alaska	11,500
20	Massachusetts	10,525
21	South Carolina	10,000
22	Washington	9,800
23	Delaware	9,630

Continued

<u>RANK</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL SALARY</u>
24	Indiana	\$ 9,600
25	Arkansas	9,400
26	Connecticut	8,500
27	Tennessee	8,308
28	Mississippi	8,100
29	VIRGINIA	8,000
30	Oregon	7,848
31	Georgia	7,200
	Texas	7,200
33	North Carolina	6,936
34	West Virginia	5,136
35	Kentucky	5,000
36	Nebraska	4,800
37	Idaho	4,200
38	Vermont	2,750
39	Kansas	2,700
40	Nevada	2,400
41	Maine	2,250
42	New Mexico	1,800
	South Dakota	1,800
44	Montana	1,778
45	Alabama	1,050
46	Utah	1,000
47	Wyoming	900
48	Rhode Island	300
49	North Dakota	200
50	New Hampshire	100

TABLE 4

RANKING OF ANNUAL SALARY OF LEGISLATORS IN
SOUTHERN AND NEIGHBORING STATES, 1981

<u>RANK</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL SALARY</u>
1	Maryland	\$18,500
2	Oklahoma	18,000
3	Louisiana	16,800
4	Florida	12,000
5	South Carolina	10,000
6	Arkansas	9,400
7	Tennessee	8,308
8	Mississippi	8,100
9	Virginia	8,000
10	Texas	7,200
	Georgia	7,200
12	North Carolina	6,936
13	West Virginia	5,136
14	Kentucky	5,000
15	Alabama	1,050

TABLE 5

TOP 20 STATES RANKED BY PERSONAL INCOME

<u>Annual Salary Rank</u>	<u>Personal Income Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Personal Income (Millions of \$)</u>
2	1	California	\$255,647
1	1	New York	177,658
27	3	Texas	134,846
3	4	Illinois	121,039
5	5	Pennsylvania	109,942
7	6	Ohio	101,237
3	7	Michigan	90,976
13	8	Florida	86,944
9	9	New Jersey	79,051
16	10	Massachusetts	57,243
25	11	VIRGINIA	50,229
31	12	Indiana	49,030
29	13	North Carolina	45,919
6	14	Wisconsin	43,444
10	15	Missouri	43,402
21	16	Maryland	43,338
27	17	Georgia	43,241
18	18	Washington	42,641
8	19	Minnesota	38,738
22	20	Tennessee	35,395

TABLE 6

TOP 20 STATES RANKED BY POPULATION

<u>Annual Salary Rank</u>	<u>Population Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>1980 Population (000's)</u>
2	1	California	23,669
1	2	New York	17,557
27	3	Texas	14,228
5	4	Pennsylvania	11,867
3	5	Illinois	11,418
7	6	Ohio	10,797
13	7	Florida	9,740
3	8	Michigan	9,258
9	9	New Jersey	7,364
29	10	North Carolina	5,874
16	11	Massachusetts	5,737
31	12	Indiana	5,490
27	13	Georgia	5,464
25	14	VIRGINIA	5,346
10	15	Missouri	4,917
6	16	Wisconsin	4,705
22	17	Tennessee	4,591
21	18	Maryland	4,216
36	19	Louisiana	4,204
18	20	Washington	4,130

TABLE 7

RANKING OF STATES BY SIZE OF
AVERAGE SENATE CONSTITUENCY, 1980 POPULATION

<u>Size Of Constituency Rank</u>	<u>SENATE</u> <u>State</u>	<u>Size of Constituency</u>	<u>Annual Salary Rank</u>
1	California	591,714	2
2	Texas	458,980	27
3	Ohio	327,195	7
4	New York	292,621	1
5	Michigan	243,641	3
6	Florida	243,500	13
7	Pennsylvania	237,335	5
8	Illinois	193,533	3
9	New Jersey	184,101	9
10	Missouri	144,631	10
11	Massachusetts	143,426	16
12	Wisconsin	142,586	6
13	Tennessee	139,114	22
14	VIRGINIA	133,657	25
15	North Carolina	117,489	29
16	Alabama	111,145	45
17	Indiana	109,804	31
18	Louisiana	107,794	36
19	Georgia	97,576	27
20	Kentucky	96,353	44
21	Arizona	90,596	10
22	Maryland	89,712	21
23	Oregon	87,755	26
24	Connecticut	86,322	32
25	Washington	84,289	18

(continued)

<u>Size of Constituency Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Size of Constituency</u>	<u>Annual Salary Rank</u>
26	Colorado	82,538	12
27	South Carolina	77,980	17
28	Arkansas	65,300	23
29	Oklahoma	63,026	20
30	Minnesota	60,853	8
31	Kansas	59,080	38
32	Iowa	58,268	30
33	West Virginia	57,342	33
34	Utah	50,381	46
35	Mississippi	48,474	24
36	Nevada	39,959	39
37	Hawaii	38,600	13
38	New Hampshire	38,359	50
39	Maine	34,081	40
40	Nebraska	32,041	34
41	New Mexico	30,952	41
42	Delaware	28,344	19
43	Idaho	26,970	35
44	Alaska	20,024	15
45	South Dakota	19,719	41
46	Rhode Island	18,943	48
47	Vermont	17,049	37
48	Montana	15,734	43
49	Wyoming	15,094	47
50	North Dakota	13,054	49

TABLE 8

RANKING OF STATES BY SIZE OF AVERAGE
HOUSE CONSTITUENCY, 1980 POPULATION

<u>Size of Constituency Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Size of Constituency</u>	<u>Annual Salary Rank</u>
1	California	295,857	2
2	New York	117,049	1
3	Ohio	109,065	7
4	Texas	94,856	27
5	New Jersey	92,052	9
6	Michigan	84,167	3
7	Florida	81,167	13
8	Illinois	64,511	3
9	Pennsylvania	58,457	5
10	Indiana	54,901	31
11	VIRGINIA	53,464	25
12	North Carolina	48,954	29
13	Wisconsin	47,529	6
14	Tennessee	46,371	22
15	Arizona	45,298	10
16	Colorado	44,444	12
17	Oregon	43,878	26
18	Washington	42,144	18
19	Louisiana	40,038	36
20	Alabama	37,048	45
21	Kentucky	36,614	44
22	Massachusetts	35,856	16
23	Minnesota	30,426	8
24	Georgia	30,357	27
25	Missouri	30,168	10

(continued)

<u>Size of Constituency Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Size of Constituency</u>	<u>Annual Salary Rank</u>
26	Oklahoma	29,953	20
27	Maryland	29,904	21
28	Iowa	29,134	30
29	South Carolina	25,155	17
30	Arkansas	22,855	23
31	Mississippi	20,661	24
32	Connecticut	20,580	32
33	Nevada	19,980	39
34	West Virginia	19,496	33
35	Utah	19,480	46
36	Hawaii	18,922	13
37	New Mexico	18,571	41
38	Kansas	18,506	38
39	Delaware	14,518	19
40	Idaho	13,485	35
41	Alaska	10,012	15
42	South Dakota	9,860	41
43	Rhode Island	9,471	48
44	Montana	7,887	43
45	Wyoming	7,594	47
46	Maine	7,448	40
47	North Dakota	6,527	49
48	Vermont	3,410	37
49	New Hampshire	2,302	50

TABLE 9

BACKGROUND ON EXPENSES PAID DURING SESSION

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage Increase</u>	<u>CPI Change</u>
Jan, 1981 - Present	\$50	+13.6%	+69.6%
July, 1974 - Jan, 1981	\$44	+22.2%	+17.9%
July, 1972 - July, 1974	\$36		

TABLE 10

LIVING EXPENSES FOR LEGISLATORS
DURING SESSION, ALL STATES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
Alabama	\$65	unvouchered
Alaska	60	unvouchered
Arizona	40 (\$20)	unvouchered
Arkansas	44	vouchered
California	46	unvouchered
Colorado	40 (\$20)	unvouchered
Connecticut	--	unvouchered - \$2,000
Delaware	0	
Florida	50	unvouchered
Georgia	44	unvouchered
Hawaii	20 (\$10)	unvouchered
Idaho	44	unvouchered
Illinois	36	unvouchered
Indiana	50	unvouchered
Iowa	30 (\$15)	unvouchered
Kansas	50	unvouchered
Kentucky	75	unvouchered
Louisiana	75	unvouchered
Maine	35	vouchered
Maryland	50	vouchered
Massachusetts	Mileage daily	
Michigan	Actual	to \$5,200 vouchered
Minnesota	27 (\$17)	unvouchered
Mississippi	44 (\$0)	unvouchered
Missouri	35	unvouchered

Continued

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
Montana	\$40	unvouchered
Nebraska	0	
Nevada	44	unvouchered
New Hampshire	Mileage daily	
New Jersey	0	
New Mexico	40	vouchered
New York	55	vouchered
North Carolina	50	unvouchered
North Dakota	70	unvouchered
Ohio	0	
Oklahoma	35	vouchered
Oregon	44	unvouchered
Pennsylvania	58	unvouchered
Rhode Island	Mileage daily	
South Carolina	50	vouchered
South Dakota	50	unvouchered
Tennessee	66	unvouchered
Texas	30	vouchered
Utah	15	unvouchered
Vermont	37.50 (\$17.50)	unvouchered
Virginia	50	unvouchered
Washington	44	unvouchered
West Virginia	50	unvouchered
Wisconsin	30 (\$15)	unvouchered
Wyoming	44	unvouchered

TABLE 11

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL SALARY, FUNDS FOR OFFICE EXPENSES,
AND LIVING EXPENSES DURING SESSION, SOUTHERN STATES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL SALARY</u>	<u>FUNDS FOR OFFICE EXPENSES</u>	<u>LIVING EXPENSES DURING SESSION</u>
Alabama	\$ 1,050	\$ 400/month	\$65
Arkansas	9,400	385/month (outside session)	\$44 (vouchered)
Florida	12,000	1,000/month (vouchered)	\$50
Georgia	7,200	400/month (vouchered) (outside session)	\$44
Kentucky	5,000	750/month (outside session)	\$75
Louisiana	16,800	325/month (vouchered) (outside session)	\$75
Maryland	18,500	House \$525/month (vouchered) Senate \$805/month (vouchered)	\$50 (vouchered)
Mississippi	8,100	210/month (outside session)	\$44
North Carolina	6,936	172/month	\$50
Oklahoma	18,000	-0-	\$35
South Carolina	10,000	-0-	\$50 (vouchered)
Tennessee	8,308	166/month	\$66
Texas	7,200	House \$4,500/month (vouchered) Senate \$9,000/month (vouchered)	\$30 (vouchered)
VIRGINIA	8,000	200/month (outside session)	\$50
West Virginia	5,136	-0-	\$50 (vouchered)

