## Method of Setting Legislative Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Constitutional Amendment 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Compensation Commission Send to a Public Vote Arizona Revised Statutes 41:1103 and 41:1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>State Constitution - Art. III, §8, which establishes a compensation commission.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Colorado Stat. 2-2-307 (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Del. Code Ann. Title 29, §710 et seq.; §3301-3304; Are implemented automatically if not rejected by resolution.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Florida Statutes §11.13(1); statute provides members same percentage increase as state employees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Ga. Code Ann. §45-7-4 and §28-1-8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Hawaii State Constitution Article XIV §3.5; Legislative Salary Commission recommendations take effect unless rejected by concurrent resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Idaho Code 67-406a and 406b; Citizen's Committee on Legislative Compensation makes recommendations that the legislature can reduce or reject, but not increase</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>25 ILCS 120 Compensation Review Act and 25 ILCS 115 General Assembly Compensation Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>IC 2-3-1-1: An amount equal to 18% of the annual salary of a judge under IC 33:38-5-6, as adjusted under IC 33:38-5-8.1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Iowa Code Ann. §2.10; Iowa Code Ann. §2A.1 thru 2A.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Kentucky Rev. Stat. Ann. §6-226-229 The Kentucky committee has not met since 1995; the most recent pay raise was initiated and passed by the General Assembly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Maine Constitution Article IV, part third, §7 and 3 MRSA, §2 and 2-A. Increase in compensation is presented to the legislature as legislation; the legislature must enact and the governor must sign into law. Takes effect only for subsequent legislatures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Art. III, §15. Commission meets before each four-year term of office and presents recommendations to the General Assembly for action. Recommendations may be reduced or rejected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Massachusetts Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 3, §§99, 10. In 1998, the voters passed a legislative referendum that, starting with the 2001 session, members will receive an automatic increase or decrease according to the median household income for the Commonwealth for the following two-year period.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Article IV §12. Compensation Commission recommends legislation by majority vote, must approve or reduce for change to be effective for the session immediately following the next general election.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Minn. Stat. Ann. §3.099 et seq.; §15A.082; The Council submits salary recommendations to the presiding officers by May 1 in odd numbered years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Miss. Code Ann. 5-1-41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Art. III, §§16, 34; Mo. Ann. Stat. §21.140; Recommendations are adjusted by legislature or governor if necessary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Mont. Laws 5-2-301; Tied to executive broadband pay plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Neb. Const. Art. III, §7; Neb. Rev. Stat. 50-123.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>§218.210–§218.225</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Art. XV, part second</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Article IV Sec. IV, 7, 8; NJSA 52:10A-1; NJSA 52:14-15.111-114</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Art. IV, §10; 2-1-8 NMSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Constitution - Art. 3, §6; Consolidated Laws of NY - Legislative Law, Section 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>N.C.G.S. 120-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>NDCC 54-03-10 and 54-03-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Art. II, §31; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. title 1 ch. 101.27 thru 101.272</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Okla. Stat. Ann. title 74, §291 et seq.; Art V, §21; Title 74, §291.2 et seq.; Legislative Compensation Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Or. Rev. Stat. §171.072</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Art. VIII, §3</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>S.C. Code Ann. 2-3-20 and the annual General Appropriations Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Art. III, §4 and Art. XXI, §2; S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §20402 et seq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Art. II, §23; Tenn. Code Ann. §3-1-166 et seq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Art. III, §24; in 1991, a constitutional amendment was approved by voters to allow Ethics Commission to recommend the salaries of members. Any recommendations must be approved by voters to be effective. The provision has yet to be used.</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
<td>Art. VI, §9; Utah Code Ann. §36-2-2, et seq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Article II §§23 and 43.03.060, Washington Rev. Code Ann. §43.03.028. The salary commission sets salaries of the legislature and other state officials based on market study and input from citizens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Art. 6, §33; W.Va. Code §4-2A-1 et seq.; Submits by resolution and must be concurred by at least four members of the commission. The Legislature must enact the resolution into law and may reduce, but shall not increase, any item established in such resolution.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Wisconsin Statutes §§20.923 and 230.12; created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and amended by 1983 Wisconsin Acts 27 and 33. Generally, compensation is determined as part of the state compensation plan for non-represented employees and is approved by vote of the joint committee on employment relations.</td>
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**Source:** National Conference of State Legislatures 2016.