



WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

Memorandum

DATE June 8, 2026
TO Members, Joint Appropriations Committee
FROM Elizabeth Martineau, Senior Fiscal Analyst
SUBJECT Interim Topic Priority #5, Salaries Set by Statute.

This memorandum relates to the Joint Appropriations Committee (JAC) Interim Topic #5:

The Committee will review the salaries and compensation structures established in statute for judges, elected officials, district attorneys and county and prosecuting attorneys. The Committee will evaluate whether current salary levels set in statute and state contribution models are adequate and equitable to recruit and retain qualified individuals for these positions. The Committee may examine recruitment, retention, and workload impacts across the judicial branch and elected offices resulting from statutorily set salaries. The Committee will consider alternative policy or funding frameworks to promote consistency, sustainability, appropriate salary adjustments and fiscal predictability beyond the current biennium. This topic may result in draft legislation for the 2027 General Session.¹

The following summary provides the historical salaries and salary ranges set in statute for the five statewide elected officials, legislators, justices, judges, district attorneys, county and prosecuting attorneys, and other elected county officials.

I. STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

The Wyoming Constitution establishes initial annual salaries for all five statewide elected officials, including the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in Article 4, Section 13. Statute currently establishes those salaries.² Since the 1970s, the Legislature has adjusted the compensation for the five statewide elected officials six times, with the most recent adjustment taking place during the 2022 Budget Session as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. Historical Statewide Elected Officials salaries from 1975 through 2022.

Year	Governor	Secretary of State	State Auditor	State Treasurer	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Citation
1975	\$45,000	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$28,000	1975 Wyo. SL, Ch. 138
1978	\$55,000	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$37,500	1978 Wyo. SL, Ch. 39
1981	\$70,000	\$52,500	\$52,500	\$52,500	\$52,500	1981 Wyo. SL, Ch. 113
1991	\$95,000	\$77,000	\$77,000	\$77,000	\$77,000	1991 Wyo. SL, Ch. 244
2002	\$105,000	\$92,000	\$92,000	\$92,000	\$92,000	2002 Wyo. SL, Ch. 94
2022	\$140,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	2022 Wyo. SL, Ch. 111

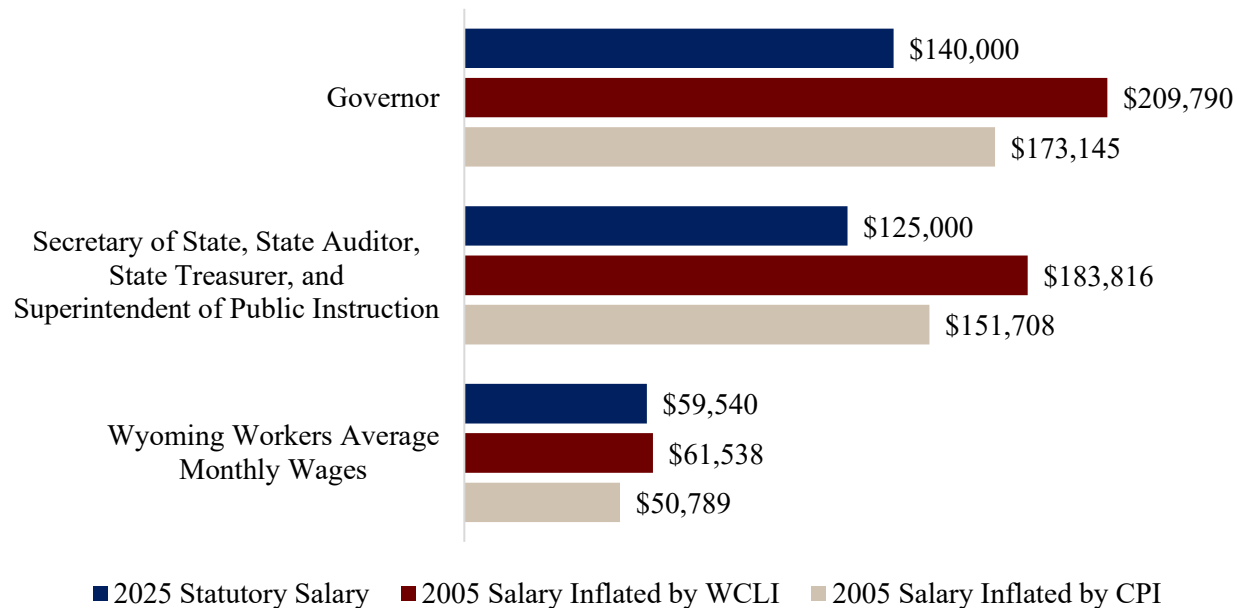
Source: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes, session laws, and legislative appropriations.

¹ 2026 Appropriations Interim Topics, Priority #5. Available at: <https://wyoleg.gov/Committees/2026/J02>.

² W.S. 9-3-101.

To provide additional context, LSO staff calculated the inflation-adjusted salary of the five statewide elected officials by using the 2005 statutory salary of \$105,000 for the Governor, and \$92,000 for the Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, as a base and converted it to 2025 dollars using the Wyoming Cost of Living Index (WCLI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI).³ As shown in Figure 1, the statutory salaries for the five statewide elected officials have not kept pace with inflation between 2005 and 2025. Comparatively, the Wyoming workers' average monthly wages are close to the WCLI and outpaced CPI during this same period.

Figure 1. Comparison of Statewide Elected Officials Salaries and Wyoming Workers Average Monthly Salary for 2005 Inflated to 2025.⁴



Sources: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes and session laws, Department of Workforce Services Statewide Average Monthly Wages, and the Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division, WCLI and CPI.

Additionally, as another comparison, LSO staff calculated the year-over-year change in salary for the five statewide elected officials and Wyoming workers' average monthly wages. LSO staff then compared these amounts to enterprise-wide state employee compensation increases from 2005 through 2025, as well as the cumulative changes in WCLI and CPI.

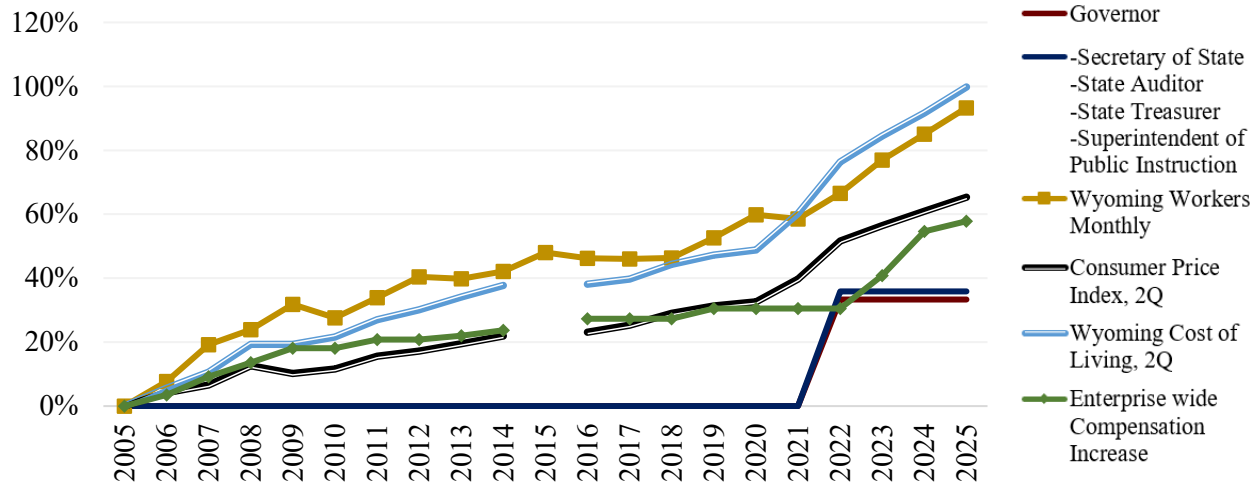
As shown in Figure 2, despite a substantial one-time salary increase in 2022, the statutory salaries of the five statewide elected officials have not kept pace with inflation, enterprise-wide state employee compensation increases, or wage growth among Wyoming workers between 2005 and 2025.

³ As a general caveat, inflation-adjusted analyses are sensitive to both the choice of base year and the inflation index. Changes in either assumption can produce materially different results. For consistency throughout this memorandum, LSO staff use 2005 as the base year because it is the earliest year for which comparable salary data are immediately available across all comparator salaries and salary ranges set in statute.

⁴ The Wyoming Workers Monthly Wage data comes from the Department of Workforce Services, Statewide Average Monthly Wages. LSO staff calculated the amounts shown in Figure 1 by multiplying the average monthly wage by twelve months. Available here: <https://dws.wyo.gov/dws-division/workers-compensation/employers/wage-reporting-and-coverage/>.

The WCLI and the CPI data comes from the Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division. Available here: <https://ai.wyo.gov/divisions/economic-analysis/cost-of-living-index>

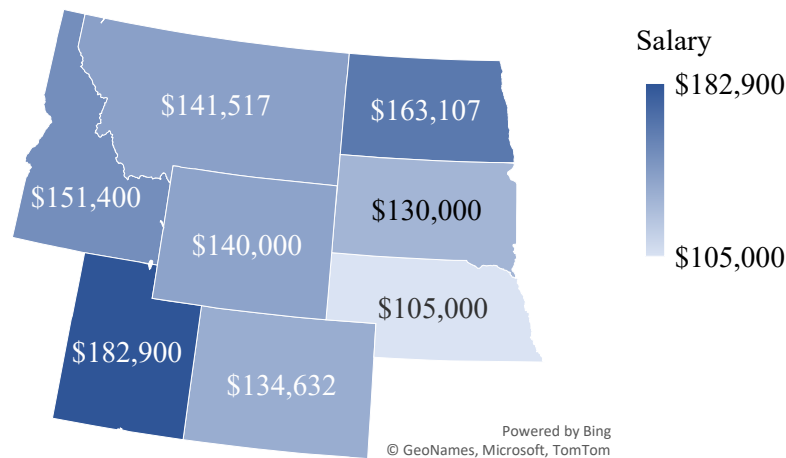
Figure 2. Comparison of Statewide Elect Officials Salaries, Wyoming Enterprise wide State Employee Compensation Increases, Wyoming Workers Average Monthly Salary, CPI, and WCLI from 2005 through 2025. ⁵



Sources: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes and session laws, Department of Workforce Services, Statewide Average Monthly Wages, and the Department of Administration and Information, employee compensation data, and Economic Analysis Division, WCLI and CPI.

As a final point of comparison, Figure 3 provides a map showing the salaries of governors in states surrounding Wyoming.⁶

Figure 3. Governors' Compensation for Surrounding States as of 2026. ⁷



Source: Legislative Service Office staff review of other states' legislative websites and statutes.

⁵ The break in the lines shown in Figure 2 results from the Department of Administration and Information converting its reporting annual compensation from calendar year to a fiscal year in 2015.

⁶ LSO staff limited this comparison of salaries for the five elected officials to the governor of these states, as data for the other elected official positions is not consistent across all states.

⁷ See Colorado General Assembly website. Available here: <https://content.leg.colorado.gov/agencies/legislative-council-staff/salaries-legislators-statewide-elected-officials-and-county>. See Idaho Code 59-501. See Montana Code 2-16-405 and Montana Department of Administration, Pay Plans & Salary Survey. Available here: <https://doa.mt.gov/SHRD/pay-plans>. See Nebraska Revised Statute 84-101.01. See North Dakota Century Code 54-07-04. See South Dakota Codified Law 3-8-2.1 and 2.2. See Utah State Legislature, Senate Bill 235 Governor Compensation Amendments. Available here: <https://le.utah.gov/Session/2026/bills/static/SB0235.html>.

II. LEGISLATORS

In accordance with statute, the current salary for a legislator is \$150 per day of legislative work.⁸ This amount was originally established during the 2002 Budget Session, effective January 3, 2005.⁹ All legislators receive the same daily salary during the interim for those days in which they were engaged or preparing for authorized committee work.¹⁰

During the 2005 General Session, in addition to the established daily salary for authorized interim work, the Legislature adopted a monthly salary for members for each month that the Legislature is not in session, effective January 5, 2009.¹¹ The currently monthly salary for a presiding officer is \$900, for the majority floor leader, minority floor leader, and committee chairmen it is \$600, and for all other legislators it is \$300. Since 2005, the Legislature has not adopted a daily salary increase; the legislative changes in 2011 addressed obsolete laws.

In 2022, the Management Council created a Subcommittee on Legislator Compensation.¹² The Subcommittee met twice during the interim to review legislative compensation in Wyoming compared to other states and to review previously introduced legislation.¹³ The Subcommittee chairman and LSO staff presented the Subcommittee's findings and bill draft requests to the Management Council at its October 24, 2022, meeting.¹⁴ Management Council sponsored legislation addressing legislative per diem, legislator constituent service allowances, and legislator health care. Of the three bills, the Legislature adopted only the bill that increased the legislative per diem and linked it to the per diem rates established by the U.S. General Services Administration for locations within Wyoming.¹⁵

Table 2 provides the historical salaries for legislators since 1973.

Table 2. Historical Legislative salaries from 1973 through 2023, in Session.

Year	Effective Date	Salary - Session	Salary - Interim	Monthly Salary	Citation
1973	January 1, 1971	\$15/day	\$15/day		1973 Wyo. SL, Ch. 40
	January 1, 1975	\$15/day	\$15/day		
	January 1, 1977	\$30/day	\$30/day		
1981	January 1, 1985		\$75/day		1981 Wyo. SL, Ch. 65
1991	January 9, 1995		\$125/day		1991 Wyo. SL, Ch. 244
2002	January 3, 2005		\$150/day		2002 Wyo. SL, Ch. 95
2005	January 5, 2009		\$150/day	Presiding Officers - 6 days	2005 Wyo. SL, Ch. 217
				Majority and Minority Floor Leaders - 4 days	
				Committee Chairmen - 4 days	
				Other Legislators - 2 days	
2011		Repealed			2011 Wyo. SL, Ch. 129

Source: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes and session laws.

⁸ W.S. 28-5-101(d).

⁹ See **2002 Wyoming Special Session Laws, Chapter 85**.

¹⁰ W.S. 28-5-101(e).

¹¹ See **2005 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 217**.

¹² See 2022 Subcommittee on Legislator Compensation. Available at: <https://www.wyoleg.gov/Committees/2022/S29>.

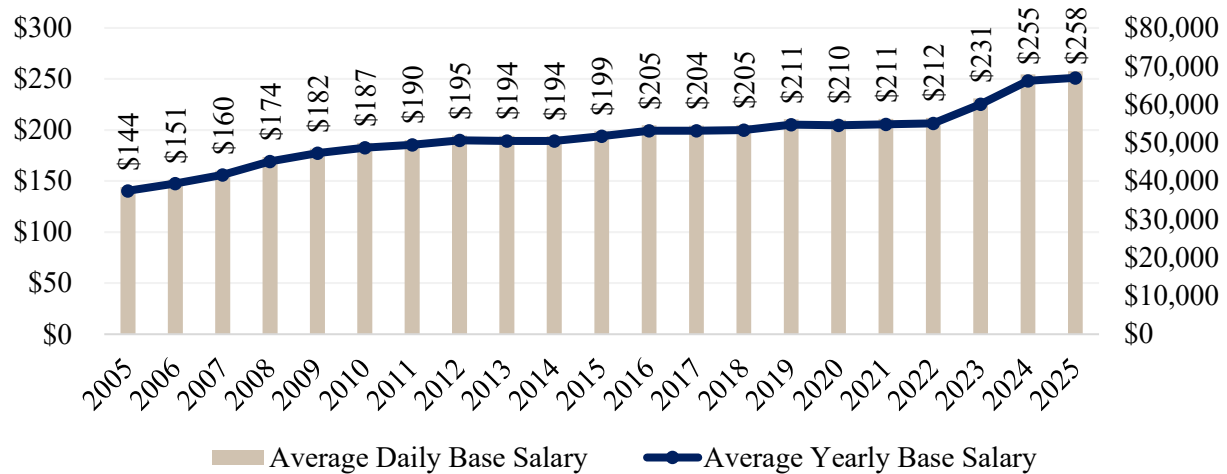
¹³ See LSO Short Report on Legislator Compensation: Comparison of Wyoming to Other States. Available here: <https://wyoleg.gov/InterimCommittee/2022/S29-2022071522SR001wAppendices.pdf>.

¹⁴ See 2022 Management Council, October 24, 2025, minutes. Available here: <https://wyoleg.gov/InterimCommittee/2022/SMC-20221024830MeetingMinutes.pdf>.

¹⁵ See **2023 Session Laws, Chapter 167**.

As a comparison, according to the Department of Administration and Information, the average hourly rate for state employees in the executive branch is \$32.20 per hour, or \$257.60 per day. The annual average salary is \$66,974, before benefits.¹⁶ Figure 4 illustrates how this daily and annual salary has changed from 2005 through 2025.

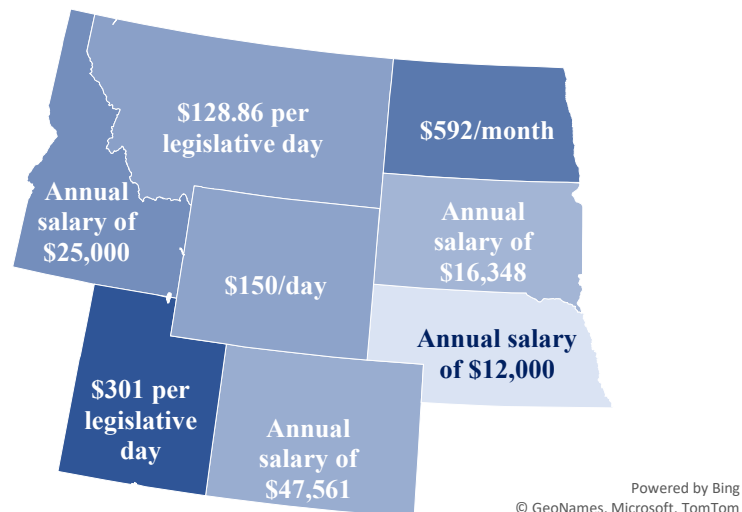
Figure 4. Average Annual Base Salary and Average Daily Base Salary for State Executive Branch Employees (FY 2005 through FY 2025).



Source: Department of Administration and Information Workforce Reports.

As a final point of comparison, Figure 5 presents an excerpt from a document showing 2025 legislator compensation as compiled by the National Conference of State Legislatures.¹⁷ (See Attachment A)

Figure 5. Legislator Compensation for Surrounding States as of 2025.



Source: Legislative Service Office staff review of the National Conference of State Legislatures 2025 Legislator Compensation data.

¹⁶ See Department of Administration and Information Workforce Reports. Available here: <https://ai.wyo.gov/divisions/human-resources/consultative-services/hrd-publications>.

¹⁷ See National Conference of State Legislatures 2025 Legislator Compensation data. Available here: <https://www.ncsl.org/about-state-legislatures/2025-legislator-compensation>.

III. JUDGES

Statute establishes the salaries for four categories of justices and judges including: Supreme Court Justices, District Court Judges, Circuit Court Judges, and Chancery Court Judges. Table 3 summarizes the compensation increases received by these justices and judges since the 1980s. The most recent change took place during the 2024 Budget Session.

Table 3. Historical Supreme Court Justices, District Court Judges, Circuit Court Judges and Chancery Court Judges salaries from 1988 through 2024.

Year	Supreme Court Justices	District Court Judges	Circuit Court Judges	Chancery Court Judges	Citation
1988	\$66,500	\$63,500	\$46,500 ¹⁸		1988 Wyo. SL, Ch. 96
1990	\$72,000	\$68,750	\$50,000		1990 Wyo. SL, Ch. 45
1991	\$85,000	\$77,000	\$60,000		1991 Wyo. SL, Ch. 244
1998	\$93,000	\$83,700	\$69,750 ¹⁹		1998 Wyo. SL, Ch. 105
2002	\$105,000	\$100,000	\$82,000		2002 Sp. Wyo. SL, Ch. 97
2004	\$108,200	\$103,000	\$84,500		2004 Wyo. SL, Ch. 89 (July 1, 2004)
2004	\$111,400	\$106,100	\$87,000		2004 Wyo. SL, Ch. 89 (July 1, 2005)
2007	\$119,300	\$113,600	\$93,200		2007 Wyo. SL, Ch. 81 (July 1, 2007)
2008	\$126,500	\$120,400	\$98,800		2008 Wyo. SL, Ch. 46 (July 1, 2008)
2008	\$131,500	\$125,200	\$102,800		2008 Wyo. SL, Ch. 46 (July 1, 2009)
2012	\$165,000	\$150,000	\$119,000		2012 Wyo. SL, Ch. 89
2017			\$125,000		2017 Wyo. SL, Ch. 175
2019	\$175,000	\$160,000	\$145,000		2019 Wyo. SL, Ch. 98
2019				\$160,000	2019 Wyo. SL, Ch. 200
2023	\$187,250	\$171,200	\$153,700	\$171,200	2023 Wyo. SL, Ch. 94, Section 101, Footnote #4
2024	\$187,250	\$171,200	\$153,700	\$171,200	2024 Wyo. SL, Ch. 54, Section 101, Footnote #1

Source: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes, session laws, and legislative appropriations.

During the 2008 Budget Session, the Legislature amended W.S. 5-1-110 by specifying:

(b) In addition to the salaries provided in subsection (a) of this section, the legislature may provide through the budget process salary cost of living increases comparable to the increases provided to other state employees. Any such cost of living salary increases shall be specifically stated in a footnote to the budget bill by stating the total appropriation required as a result of any such increases along with the new salary amount to be provided to the supreme court, district court and circuit court. Any salary increase under this

¹⁸ The 1988 Session Law did not specify the salary for Circuit Court judges. The amount shown here comes from the 1990 Session Law. See [1990 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 45, Section 2](#).

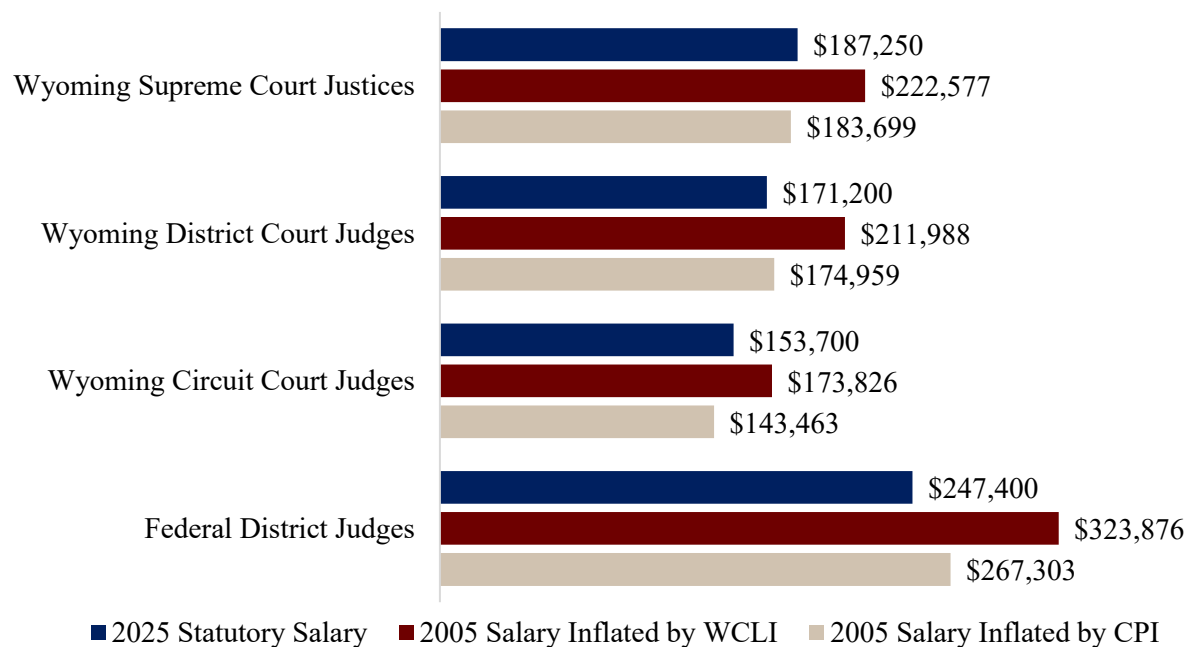
¹⁹ During the 1998 Budget Session, the Legislature amended W.S. 5-1-110 to provide that District Court judges' salaries would equal 90 percent of a Supreme Court justice's salary, while Circuit Court judges' salaries would be equal to 75 percent of a Supreme Court justice's salary. During the 2002 Special Session, the Legislature amended W.S. 5-1-110, reverting to the previous practice of specifying a fixed dollar amount for District Court and Circuit Court judges rather than using percentage-based calculations. For 1998, LSO staff calculated the value shown in Table 3 based on statute. See [1998 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 105](#) and [2002 Wyoming Special Session Laws, Chapter 97](#).

subsection shall be subject to constitutional and statutory provisions concerning when salaries can become effective.²⁰

The Legislature has used W.S. 5-1-110(b) once to increase judicial compensation during the 2023 General Session. During the 2024 Budget Session, the Legislature sustained the 2023 increases for the FY 2025-2026 biennium and subsequent biennia through the judicial branch budget request.²¹

To provide additional context, LSO staff calculated the inflation-adjusted salary of the Wyoming and federal district judges by using the 2005 salary as the base and converting these amounts to 2025 dollars using the WCLI and CPI.²² As shown in Figure 6, the statutory salaries for Wyoming justices and judges have kept pace with inflation as measured by the CPI but have not kept pace with inflation as measured by the WCLI between 2005 and 2025. Similarly, federal district judges salaries have not kept up with inflation.

Figure 6. Comparison of Salaries for Wyoming Judges and Justices and Federal Judges and Justices for 2005 Inflated to 2025.



Sources: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes and session laws, United States Courts, Judicial Compensation history, and the Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division, WCLI and CPI.

Additionally, as another comparison LSO staff calculated the year-over-year change in salary for Wyoming and federal district judges. LSO staff then compared these amounts to the cumulative changes in WCLI and CPI. As shown in Figure 7, Wyoming justices and judges salaries have kept pace with inflation as measured by CPI but have not kept up with inflation as measured by the WCLI between 2005 and 2025.

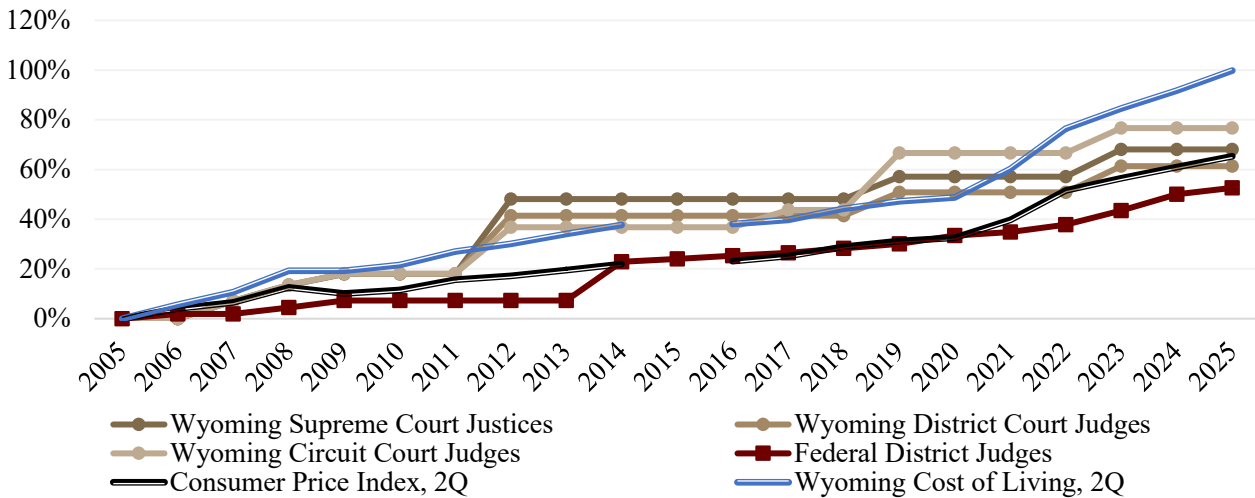
²⁰ W.S. 5-1-110(b).

²¹ See **2023 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 94, Section 101, Footnote #4** and **2024 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 54, Section 101, Footnote #1**.

²² The United States Courts, Judicial Compensation history. Available here: <https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/about-federal-judges/judicial-compensation>. (See Attachment B)

The WCLI and the CPI data comes directly from the Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division. Available here: <https://ai.wyo.gov/divisions/economic-analysis/cost-of-living-index>

Figure 7. Comparison of Wyoming Judges and Justices and Federal District Judges, U.S. CPI, and WCLI from 2005 through 2025.

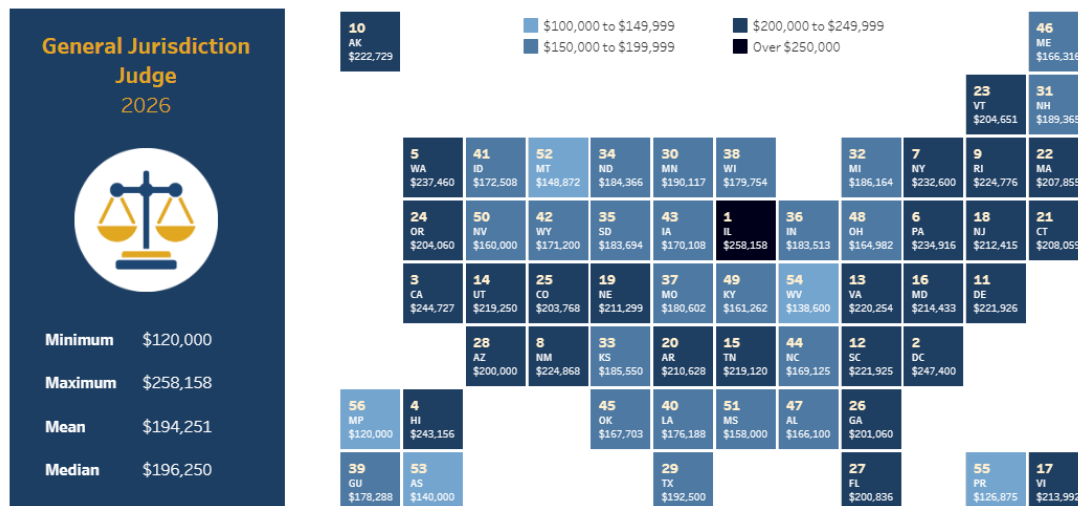


Sources: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes and session laws, United States Courts, Judicial Compensation history, Department of Workforce Services, Wyoming Wage Survey, and the Department of Administration and Information, employee compensation data and Economic Analysis Division, WCLI and CPI.

As a final point of comparison, Figure 8 presents an excerpt from a document showing the salaries and ranking for all 50 states as compiled by the National Center for State Courts. (See Attachment C)

According to data from the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), Wyoming ranks 42nd among the 50 states in general jurisdiction judge salaries as depicted in Figure 8. When adjusted for cost of living, Wyoming ranks 44th nationally in the same category. The national mean salary for general jurisdiction judges is \$194,251 as reported by NCSC.²³

Figure 8. National Center for State Courts, Survey of Judicial Salaries as of February 2026.



Source: Information provided by the Wyoming Judicial Branch from the National Center for State Courts, Survey of Judicial Salaries as of February 2026.

²³ See National Center for State Courts, Survey of Judicial Salaries as of February 2026. Available here: <https://www.ncsc.org/resources-courts/state-state-tracking-judicial-salaries>.

IV. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Starting in 1981, the Legislature established:

There shall be in each judicial district in which any one (1) county has reached a population of sixty thousand (60,000) or more the office of district attorney. In each of the remaining judicial districts there shall be the office of district attorney whenever a majority of the county commissioners in each county within the judicial district shall resolve that such an office of district attorney should be created in that judicial district.²⁴

In 1983, Laramie County became the First Judicial District and then Natrona County became the Seventh Judicial District, with each district electing its own District Attorney.²⁵ The annual salary for each district attorney shall not be “greater than the salary authorized for a circuit court judge in W.S. 5-1-110 as determined by the legislature”.²⁶ The current salary for a circuit court judge is \$153,700.

Table 4 provides a summary of the compensation increases for district attorneys since 1981.

Table 4. Historical District Attorney salaries from 1981 through 2023.

Year	District Attorney	Citation
1981	\$45,000	1981 Wyo. SL, Ch. 21
1990	\$48,500	1990 Wyo. SL, Ch. 45
1991	\$60,000	1991 Wyo. SL, Ch. 244
1998	\$69,750 ²⁷	1998 Wyo. SL, Ch. 105
2002	\$94,500	2002 Wyo. SL, Ch. 97
2009	\$100,000	2009 Wyo. SL, Ch. 142 (January 3, 20110
2022	\$145,000	2022 Wyo. SL, Ch. 109
2023	\$153,700	2023 Wyo. SL, Ch. 94, Section 101, Footnote #4
2024	\$153,700	2024 Wyo. SL, Ch. 54, Section 101, Footnote #1

Source: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes, session laws, and legislative appropriations.

To provide additional context, LSO staff calculated the inflation-adjusted salary of district attorneys by using the 2005 salary as the base and converting these amounts to 2025 dollars using the WCLI and CPI. As shown in Figure 9, the statutory salaries for the district attorneys have kept pace with inflation as measured by the CPI but have not kept pace with inflation as measured by the WCLI.

Figure 9. Comparison of Salaries for District Attorneys for 2005 Inflated to 2025.



Sources: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes and session laws, and the Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division, WCLI and CPI.

²⁴ See **1981 Wyoming Special Session Laws, Chapter 21** and W.S. 9-1-801.

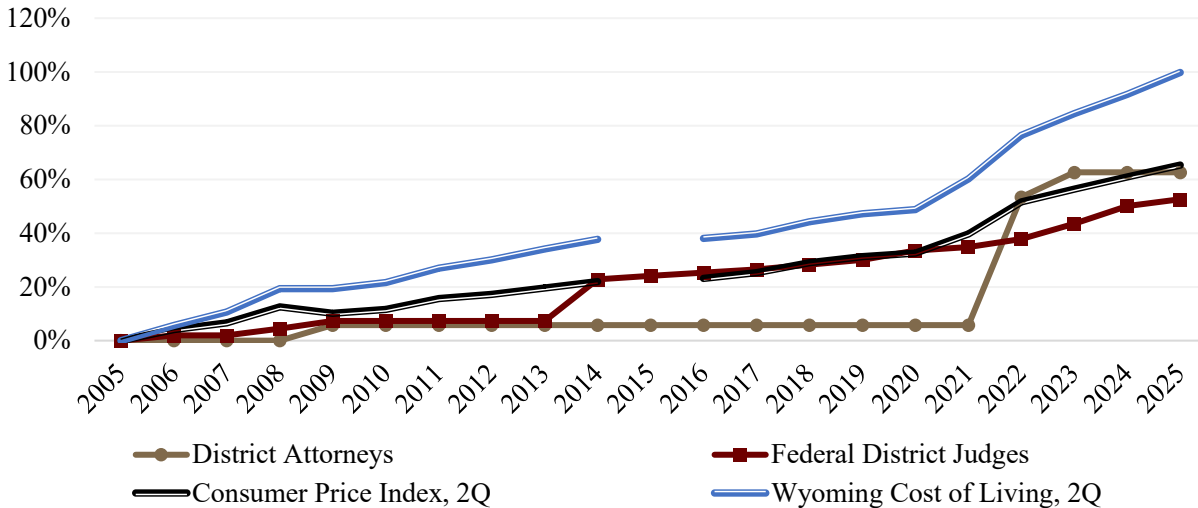
²⁵ For state budgeting purposes, Judicial District #1 and the District Attorney for Laramie County can be found as Agency 151. Judicial District #7 and the District Attorney for Natrona County can be found as Agency 157.

²⁶ W.S. 9-1-802(d).

²⁷ During the 1998 Budget Session, the Legislature amended W.S. 9-1-802(d) to provide that District Attorneys' salaries would equal 75 percent of a Supreme Court justice's salary. During the 2002 Special Session, the Legislature amended 9-1-802(d), reverting to the previous practice of specifying a fixed dollar amount rather than using percentage-based calculations. For 1998, LSO staff calculated the value shown in Table 4 based on statute. See **1998 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 105** and **2002 Wyoming Special Session Laws, Chapter 97**.

Additionally, as another comparison, LSO staff calculated the year-over-year change in salary of district attorneys. LSO staff then compared these amounts to the cumulative changes in WCLI and CPI. As shown in Figure 10, salaries for district attorneys have kept pace with inflation as measured by CPI but have not kept up with inflation as measured by the WCLI between 2005 and 2025.

Figure 10. Comparison of Wyoming Judges and Justices and Federal Judges and Justices, U.S. CPI, and WCLI from 2005 through 2025. ²⁸



Sources: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes and session laws, United States Courts, Judicial Compensation history, Department of Workforce Services, Wyoming Wage Survey, and the Department of Administration and Information, employee compensation data and Economic Analysis Division, WCLI and CPI.

V. COUNTY AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

According to statute, “In judicial districts in which the office of district attorney has not been created there shall be **elected** in each county a county and prosecuting attorney” whereas “In those judicial districts in which the office of district attorney has been created **the county commissioners shall appoint** an attorney to the office of county attorney for a term of one (1) year, who may be reappointed on a year-to-year basis” (**emphasis added**).²⁹ Currently, twenty-one counties have an elected county and prosecuting attorneys.³⁰

According to statute, the annual salary for county and prosecuting attorneys, “From and after January 2, 2023 and to the extent permitted under the constitution and statutory law, not less than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000.00) nor more than the salary authorized for a circuit court judge under W.S. 5-1-110.”³¹ For reference, the current salary for a circuit court judge is \$153,700.

Statute establishes the annual salary for an assistant county and prosecuting attorney at “not less than twenty percent (20%) of the above named officer's salary.”³² According to the county and prosecuting attorneys budget request, there is currently an average of seventy-eight assistant county and prosecuting attorneys.³³

Table 5 provides a summary of the compensation history for county and prosecuting attorneys since 1981.

²⁸ The break in the lines shown in Figure 10 results from the Department of Administration and Information converting its reporting annual compensation from calendar year to a fiscal year in 2015.

²⁹ W.S. 18-301(a).

³⁰ Both Laramie County and Natrona County have a District Attorney’s Office, and the county commissioners therefore appoint a separate county attorney to advise and represent their respective county in civil matters.

³¹ W.S. 18-3-107(a)(ii)(D).

³² W.S. 18-3-107(e).

³³ See Wyoming [County and Prosecuting Attorneys 2027-2028 budget request](#), page 9.

Table 5. Historical County and Prosecuting Attorneys salaries from 1981 through 2024.

Year	Effective Date	Part-time		Full-Time ³⁴		Citation
		Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary	
1981	January 1, 1979	\$10,000	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$45,000	1981 Wyo. SL, Ch. 21
1981	January 1, 1983	\$10,000	\$40,000			1981 Wyo. SL, Ch. 13
1993	January 1, 1995	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$35,000	\$60,000	1993 Wyo. SL, Ch. 152
1998	January 1, 1999	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$35,000	\$70,000	1998 Wyo. SL, Ch. 95
2005	January 1, 2007	\$10,000	\$75,000	\$35,000	\$85,000	2005 Wyo. SL, Ch. 162
2007	January 1, 2009			\$35,000	\$94,500	2007 Wyo. SL, Ch. 31
2009	January 3, 2011	\$10,000	\$100,000	\$35,000	\$100,000	2009 Wyo. SL, Ch. 142
2022	January 2, 2023			\$35,000	\$145,000	2022 Wyo. SL, Ch. 109
2022	January 2, 2023	\$10,000	\$145,000			2022 Wyo. SL, Ch. 110
2023	July 1, 2023	\$10,000	\$153,700	\$35,000	\$153,700	2023 Wyo. SL, Ch. 94, Section 101, Footnote #4
2024	July 1, 2024	\$10,000	\$153,700	\$35,000	\$153,700	2024 Wyo. SL, Ch. 54, Section 101, Footnote #1

Source: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes and session laws.

In terms of specific salary, according to statute,

Salaries shall be paid in equal monthly installments. The board of county commissioners of each county shall meet not later than June 1, 1978, and on or before the same date each four (4) years thereafter, for the purpose of setting salaries, which shall not be changed during the term of each official for whom a salary is determined.³⁵

Starting in 1981, at the same time the Legislature established district attorneys, the State also established a cost sharing mechanism to pay a portion of the annual salaries for county and prosecuting attorneys and assistant county and prosecuting attorneys.³⁶ While the statute has consistently set the State share at fifty percent (50%) subject to legislative appropriation, there has been some variation in the maximum allowable State contribution as noted in Table 6.

According to the current version of the statute,

(f) Subject to legislative appropriation, the state will pay a portion of each county and prosecuting attorney and assistant county and prosecuting attorney's salary as provided in this subsection. The state will pay fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) or fifty percent (50%) of the salary of the county and prosecuting attorney, whichever is less, per year to each qualifying county. The state will pay thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) or fifty percent (50%) of the salary of each assistant to the county and prosecuting attorney, whichever is less, per year. Payments under this section shall be made annually on or before June 30. In any fiscal year in which the legislative appropriation is insufficient to make all payments authorized by this subsection, the state treasurer shall provide a reduced payment by multiplying the payment authorized under this subsection by a fraction, the numerator of which is equal to the remaining legislative appropriation for the program for the biennial

³⁴ The Legislature adopted **2007 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31**, which sets salaries for “County Attorney” and “County and Prosecuting Attorneys” the same. Prior to 2007, the primary difference was that the statute set the minimum salary for County Attorneys at \$30,000 and the initial maximum salary at \$40,000.

³⁵ W.S. 18-3-107(a)(iii).

³⁶ See **1981 Wyoming Special Session Laws, Chapter 21**, W.S. 9-1-801 and W.S. 18-3-107(f).

budget period and the denominator of which is equal to the total payments to be made under this subsection for the current fiscal year.³⁷

The State General Funds (GF) appropriated for county and prosecuting attorneys can be found in Agency 160 and are summarized in Table 6. For the 2027-2028 biennium, the Legislature adopted the Governor's recommended budget of \$6.78 million GF. The Legislature also appropriated \$3 million GF for compensation *in addition to* the required state contributions.³⁸

Table 6. Historical Appropriations for County and Prosecuting Attorneys, Agency 160, from the 1991-1992 biennium through the 2027-2028 biennium.

Biennium	Legislative Appropriations	Other Legislation and Notes
1991-1992	\$1,114,471	
1993-1994	\$1,178,000	
1995-1996	\$1,178,000	
1997-1998	\$1,178,000	
1999-2000	\$1,214,000	
2001-2002	\$1,214,000	
2003-2004	\$1,306,000	
2005-2006	\$1,306,000	
2007-2008	\$3,242,000	2007 Wyo. SL, Ch. 30 amended subsection (f) to eliminate the maximum of \$20,000 and other population-based considerations.
2009-2010	\$5,828,250	
2011-2012	\$6,105,700	
2013-2014	\$6,026,897	2013 Wyo. SL, Ch. 176 amended subsection (f) to include a provision if legislative appropriations are insufficient.
2015-2016	\$6,388,897	
2017-2018	\$6,293,064	
2019-2020	\$6,336,338	
2021-2022	\$6,201,954	2022 Wyo. SL, Ch. 109 amended subsection (f) to include a maximum payment of \$50,000 or 50 percent of the county and prosecuting attorney salary, whichever is less.
2023-2024	\$6,264,405	
2025-2026	\$6,296,655	
2027-2028	\$9,780,000	2026 Wyo. SL, Ch. 44, Footnote #1 appropriated \$3 million GF for compensation <i>in addition to</i> the required state contributions.

Source: Legislative Service Office staff review of Wyoming statutes, session laws, and legislative appropriations.

VI. COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIES

Several county elected officials have a statutorily set salary range, rather than a specific salary amount, including county assessors, county clerks, county sheriffs and county treasurers.³⁹ According to statute, the maximum annual salary for these county officials is the same amount established for part-time county and prosecuting attorneys. A history of the range of salaries and historical adjustments can be found in Table 5 in the two "Part-Time" columns. Currently, the minimum annual salary for these county officials is \$10,000

³⁷ W.S. 18-3-107(f).

³⁸ See **2026 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 44, Section 160, Footnote 1.**

³⁹ W.S. 18-3-107(a).

and the maximum annual salary is no more than the salary for a circuit court judge under W.S. 5-1-110.⁴⁰ For reference, the current salary for a circuit court judge is \$153,700.

Separately, statutes require county commissioners to meet once every four years to set their salaries but does not specify a minimum or maximum amount.⁴¹

⁴⁰ W.S. 18-3-107(a)(ii)(D).

⁴¹ W.S. 18-3-107(d).

2025 Legislator Compensation

State/Territory/D.C.	Base Salary	Mileage (cents per mile)
Alabama	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$62,212.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Alaska	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$84,000.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
American Samoa	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$25,000. The delegate from Swains Island receives an annual salary of \$20,000.	Members do not receive mileage reimbursement.
Arizona	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$24,000.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Arkansas	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$45,244.	No data available.
California	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$132,703.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Colorado	Legislators whose terms started in 2025 receive an annual salary of \$47,561. Legislators whose terms started in 2023 receive an annual salary of \$43,977.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Connecticut	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$43,600.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Delaware	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$51,692.	50 cents per mile. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
District of Columbia	Councilmembers receive an annual salary of \$171,547.60	In-town mileage is not reimbursable. Out-of-town mileage is reimbursed if the member is on official business and the destination is farther than 50 miles one way from the District of Columbia. Members must present proof of actual mileage incurred and it is reimbursable at rates established by the federal GSA schedule.
Florida (data from 2024)	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$29,697.	44.5 cents per mile. Legislators are reimbursed for actual travel
Georgia	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$25,315.32.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Guam	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$55,307.	Members do not receive mileage reimbursement.
Hawaii	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$74,160.	For the House: Members do not receive mileage reimbursement. For the Senate: 70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Members can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Idaho	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$25,000.	70 cents per mile, set by the Idaho Board of Examiners. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Illinois	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$93,712.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate.
Indiana	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$33,032.24.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.

Attachment A

State/Territory/D.C.	Base Salary	Mileage (cents per mile)
Iowa	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$25,000.	50 cents per mile. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Kansas	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$43,000.	70 cents per mile. Legislators can receive one round trip reimbursement per week during session. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Kentucky	Legislator salary is based on a daily rate.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate.
	For those elected before 12/31/2024: \$203.28 per calendar day during session.	Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
	For those elected after 1/1/2025: \$221.94 per calendar day during session.	
	Legislators can receive daily salary during interim on approved days.	
Louisiana	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$16,800 plus an additional \$6,000 per year as an unvouchered expense.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Maine	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$25,000 in the first legislative session and \$20,000 in the second legislative session.	The lesser of either 55 cents per mile or the federal standard mileage rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Maryland	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$55,526.	70 cents per mile. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Massachusetts	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$82,044.31.	Members do not receive mileage reimbursement.
Michigan	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$71,685.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Minnesota	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$51,750.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Mississippi	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$23,500.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Missouri	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$41,770.	70 cents per mile. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Montana	Legislator salary is based on a daily rate of \$128.86 on any legislative day during session and on committee days during the interim.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Nebraska	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$12,000.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.

Attachment A

State/Territory/D.C.	Base Salary	Mileage (cents per mile)
Nevada	Legislator salary is based on a daily rate of \$130. The constitution specifies that compensation cannot be paid for more than 60 days of regular session and 20 days of special session.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate.
New Hampshire	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$100.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
New Jersey	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$49,000.	Members do not receive mileage reimbursement.
New Mexico	Legislators do not receive a salary.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
New York	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$142,000.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate.
North Carolina	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$13,951.	29 cents per mile. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
North Dakota	Legislator salary is based on a monthly rate of \$592 each month during the term of office.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Northern Mariana Islands	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$32,000.	No data available.
Ohio	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$72,343.	58 cents per mile.
Oklahoma	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$47,500.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Oregon	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$43,440.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Pennsylvania	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$110,015.54.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Puerto Rico	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$73,775.	Members are entitled to reimbursement for one weekly round trip during session at a rate of 30 cents per kilometer. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Rhode Island	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$19,817.	67 cents per mile.
South Carolina	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$10,400.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
South Dakota	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$16,348.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Tennessee	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$33,060.	70 cents per mile. Mileage reimbursement is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.

Attachment A

State/Territory/D.C.	Base Salary	Mileage (cents per mile)
Texas	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$7,200.	Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement during and outside of session. Amounts are unavailable.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$85,000.	No data available.
Utah	Legislator salary is based on a daily rate of \$301 per legislative day. A legislative day is defined as days during the Annual General Session, a special session, an extraordinary session, or attending a meeting authorized by the Legislative Management Committee.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Vermont	Legislator salary is based on a weekly rate of \$897.29.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Virginia	Delegates receive an annual salary of \$17,640. Senators receive an annual salary of \$18,000.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Washington	Representatives receive an annual salary of \$61,997. Senators receive an annual salary of \$60,191.	For the House: 70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session. For the Senate: Legislators do not receive mileage reimbursement during session but may receive it in the interim at the federal rate.
West Virginia	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$23,000.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Wisconsin	Legislators receive an annual salary of \$60,924.	51 cents per mile. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.
Wyoming	Legislator salary is based on a daily rate of \$150.	70 cents per mile. Mileage is tied to the federal rate. Legislators can receive mileage reimbursement outside of session.

Judicial Compensation

Find out how much federal judges are paid currently and since 1968.

Year	District Judges	Circuit Judges	Associate Justices	Chief Justice
2026	\$249,900	\$264,900	\$306,600	\$320,700
2025	\$247,400	\$262,300	\$303,600	\$317,500
2024	\$243,300	\$257,900	\$298,500	\$312,200
2023	\$232,600	\$246,600	\$285,400	\$298,500
2022	\$223,400	\$236,900	\$274,200	\$286,700
2021	\$218,600	\$231,800	\$268,300	\$280,500
2020	\$216,400	\$229,500	\$265,600	\$277,700
2019	\$210,900	\$223,700	\$258,900	\$270,700
2018	\$208,000	\$220,600	\$255,300	\$267,000
2017	\$205,100	\$217,600	\$251,800	\$263,300
2016	\$203,100	\$215,400	\$249,300	\$260,700
2015	\$201,100	\$213,300	\$246,800	\$258,100
2014 ^{1}	\$199,100	\$211,200	\$244,400	\$255,500
2013	\$174,000	\$184,500	\$213,900	\$223,500

Attachment B

2012	\$174,000	\$184,500	\$213,900	\$223,500
2011	\$174,000	\$184,500	\$213,900	\$223,500
2010	\$174,000	\$184,500	\$213,900	\$223,500
2009	\$174,000	\$184,500	\$213,900	\$223,500
2008	\$169,300	\$179,500	\$208,100	\$217,400
2007	\$165,200	\$175,100	\$203,000	\$212,100
2006	\$165,200	\$175,100	\$203,000	\$212,100
2005	\$162,100	\$171,800	\$199,200	\$208,100
2004	\$158,100	\$167,600	\$194,300	\$203,000
2003	\$154,700	\$164,000	\$190,100	\$198,600
2002	\$150,000	\$159,100	\$184,400	\$192,600
2001	\$145,100	\$153,900	\$178,300	\$186,300
2000	\$141,300	\$149,900	\$173,600	\$181,400
1999	\$136,700	\$145,000	\$167,900	\$175,400
1998	\$136,700	\$145,000	\$167,900	\$175,400
1997	\$133,600	\$141,700	\$164,100	\$171,500
1996	\$133,600	\$141,700	\$164,100	\$171,500
1995	\$133,600	\$141,700	\$164,100	\$171,500
1994	\$133,600	\$141,700	\$164,100	\$171,500

Attachment B

1993	\$133,600	\$141,700	\$164,100	\$171,500
1992	\$129,500	\$137,300	\$159,000	\$166,200
1991 ^{2}	\$125,100	\$132,700	\$153,600	\$160,600
1990	\$96,600	\$102,500	\$118,600	\$124,000
1989	\$89,500	\$95,000	\$110,000	\$115,000
1988	\$89,500	\$95,000	\$110,000	\$115,000
1987 ^{3}	\$89,500	\$95,000	\$110,000	\$115,000
1986	\$78,700	\$83,200	\$104,100	\$108,400
1985	\$78,700	\$83,200	\$104,100	\$108,400
1984	\$76,000	\$80,400	\$100,600	\$104,700
1983	\$73,100	\$77,300	\$96,700	\$100,700
1982	\$73,100	\$77,300	\$96,700	\$100,700
1981	\$70,300	\$74,300	\$93,000	\$96,800
1980	\$67,100	\$70,900	\$88,700	\$92,400
1979 ^{4}	\$61,500	\$65,000	\$81,300	\$84,700
1978	\$54,500	\$57,500	\$72,000	\$75,000
1977 ^{5}	\$54,500	\$57,500	\$72,000	\$75,000
1976 ^{6}	\$44,000	\$46,800	\$66,000	\$68,700
1975	\$42,000	\$44,600	\$63,000	\$65,600

Attachment B

1974	\$40,000	\$42,500	\$60,000	\$62,500
1973	\$40,000	\$42,500	\$60,000	\$62,500
1972	\$40,000	\$42,500	\$60,000	\$62,500
1971	\$40,000	\$42,500	\$60,000	\$62,500
1970	\$40,000	\$42,500	\$60,000	\$62,500
1969 ⁷	\$40,000	\$42,500	\$60,000	\$62,500
1968	\$30,000	\$33,000	\$39,500	\$40,000

Explanatory Notes

Unless otherwise indicated, all increases were the result of annual salary adjustments, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 5, 44(d), 135, and/or 461. By statute, the salary of a bankruptcy or magistrate judge is equal to 92 percent of the salary of a district judge. 28 U.S.C. §§ 153, 634(a).

¹ These salary levels reflect two separate adjustments. *Beer v. United States*, 696 F.3d 1174 (Fed. Cir. 2012), *cert. denied*, 133 S.Ct. 1997, held that the denial of certain cost-of-living adjustments for judges was an unconstitutional deprivation of judicial compensation in violation of the Compensation Clause and that a 2001 amendment that barred judges from receiving additional compensation except as Congress specifically authorized did not override the provisions of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-194. In an order filed on December 10, 2013, in *Barker v. United States*, No. 12-826 (Fed. Cl. filed Nov. 30, 2012), this holding was applied to other Article III judges, effective that date. As directed by these decisions, the salaries were reset to include the missed adjustments, resulting in the salaries of circuit judges set at \$209,100, district judges at \$197,100, the Chief Justice at \$253,000 and the Associate Justices at \$242,000. These salary levels were then further adjusted by the one percent cost-of-living adjustment provided to nearly all federal government employees and officials, in accordance with Executive Order No. 13655 (Dec. 23, 2013), effective January 1, 2014.

² These salary levels reflect two separate adjustments that both became effective on January 1, 1991: a 25 percent increase provided to judges and other senior government officials by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-194, § 703, 103 Stat. 1716, 1768; and a 3.6 percent cost-of-living adjustment for the 1991 fiscal year.

Attachment B

³ These salary levels reflect two separate adjustments. First, Public Law Number 99-500, § 406, provided a three percent cost-of-living adjustment for the Judiciary as of January 1, 1987, bringing the salaries of circuit judges to \$85,700, district judges (and other top government officials) to \$81,100, the Chief Justice to \$111,700, and the salaries of the Associate Justices to \$107,200. Then on January 5, 1987, President Reagan recommended to Congress further adjustment for justices, judges, and other executive level officers under the Federal Salary Act of 1967, as amended, 2 U.S.C. § 358, to the rates shown. These rates became effective March 1, 1987, following Congressional failure to effectively disapprove them.

⁴ *United States v. Will*, 449 U.S. 200 (1980), held that 1979 legislation violated the Compensation Clause of Article III in denying judges joint implementation of annual cost-of-living adjustments in 1978 and 1979.

⁵ These salary levels reflect varying percentage increases proposed and implemented under the Quadrennial Commission process, effective March 1, 1977.

⁶ Implementation of the 1976 annual cost-of-living adjustment, pursuant to *United States v. Will*, *supra*, holding that retroactive cancellation of the 1976 adjustment violated the Compensation Clause of Article III.

⁷ These salary levels reflect varying percentage increases proposed and implemented under the Quadrennial Commission process, effective March 1, 1969.



SURVEY OF Judicial Salaries

ncsc.org/salarytracker

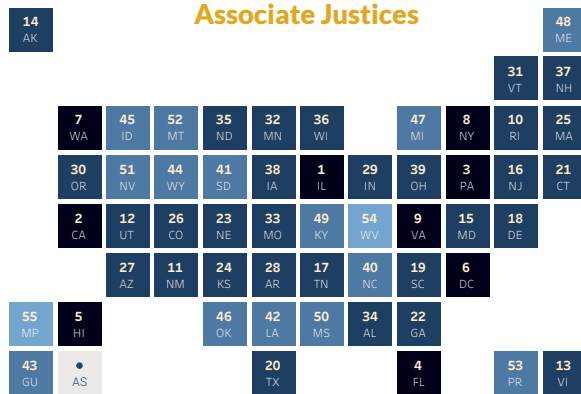
Published February 2026 — Vol. 51, No. 1
Data and Rankings as of January 1, 2026

These graphics depict the rankings of judicial salaries, with the highest salary for each position having a rank of "1."

Data as reported by each jurisdiction to NCSC.

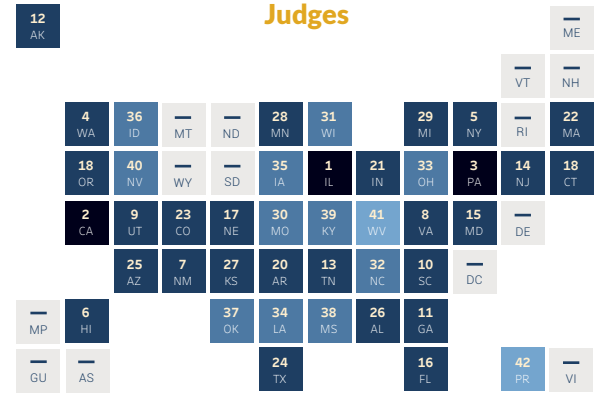
Less than \$100,000 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 More than \$250,000

Court of Last Resort Associate Justices



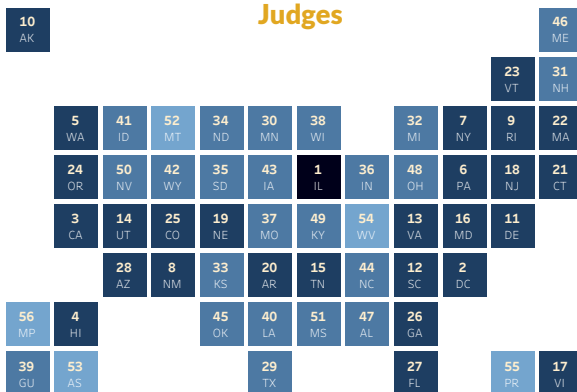
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Intermediate Appellate Court Judges

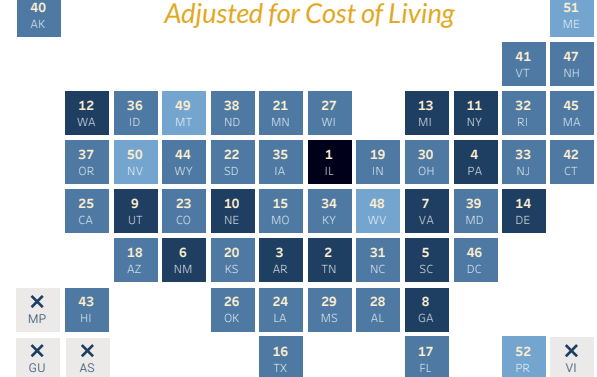


— States without an intermediate appellate court

General Jurisdiction Judges



General Jurisdiction Judges Adjusted for Cost of Living



X C2ER does not provide cost of living index for U.S. Territories (except for San Juan, Puerto Rico)

Judicial Salaries at a Glance

	Mean	Median	Range
Chief, Highest Court	\$226,061	\$228,431	\$130,000 to \$313,257
Associate Justice, Court of Last Resort	\$217,853	\$222,318	\$126,000 to \$298,910
Judge, Intermediate Appellate Court	\$210,523	\$214,388	\$139,563 to \$281,331
Judge, General Jurisdiction Trial Court	\$194,251	\$196,250	\$120,000 to \$258,158

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Salaries and Rankings - Listed Alphabetically by Jurisdiction Name

The table below lists the salaries and rankings for associate justices of the courts of last resort, associate judges of intermediate appellate courts and judges of general jurisdiction trial courts. Salaries are ranked from highest to lowest, with the highest salary for each position having a rank of "1." The adjustment factor for general jurisdiction courts is available for 52 of the jurisdictions. Salaries are as of January 1, 2026.

	Court of Last Resort		Intermediate Appellate Court		General Jurisdiction Court		General Jurisdiction Court <i>Adjusted for Cost-of-Living Index</i>		
	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	Factor	Salary	Rank
Alabama	\$207,625	34	\$206,439	26	\$166,100	47	93.2	\$178,232	28
Alaska	\$240,864	14	\$227,546	12	\$222,729	10	131.9	\$168,926	40
American Samoa	No Response		Not Applicable		\$140,000	53	Not Available		
Arizona	\$225,000	27	\$210,000	25	\$200,000	28	102.8	\$194,629	18
Arkansas	\$222,318	28	\$215,736	20	\$210,628	20	90.1	\$233,883	3
California	\$298,721	2	\$280,052	2	\$244,727	3	135.2	\$181,063	25
Colorado	\$226,129	26	\$212,535	23	\$203,768	25	111.2	\$183,203	23
Connecticut	\$230,334	21	\$216,336	18	\$208,059	21	127.4	\$163,303	42
Delaware	\$234,217	18	Not Applicable		\$221,926	11	109.6	\$202,529	14
District of Columbia	\$262,300	6	Not Applicable		\$247,400	2	158.6	\$155,960	46
Florida	\$264,136	4	\$223,318	16	\$200,836	27	101.6	\$197,735	17
Georgia	\$230,000	22	\$227,700	11	\$201,060	26	93.6	\$214,706	8
Guam	\$189,598	43	Not Applicable		\$178,288	39	Not Available		
Hawaii	\$263,652	5	\$245,088	6	\$243,156	4	149.3	\$162,832	43
Idaho	\$186,508	45	\$178,508	36	\$172,508	41	99.8	\$172,926	36
Illinois	\$298,910	1	\$281,331	1	\$258,158	1	99.9	\$258,510	1
Indiana	\$221,024	29	\$214,852	21	\$183,513	36	95.7	\$191,847	19
Iowa	\$201,609	38	\$182,709	35	\$170,108	43	97.5	\$174,388	35
Kansas	\$226,600	24	\$204,105	27	\$185,550	33	98.3	\$188,686	20
Kentucky	\$175,151	49	\$168,191	39	\$161,262	49	92.4	\$174,550	34
Louisiana	\$195,627	42	\$183,207	34	\$176,188	40	97.2	\$181,284	24
Maine	\$177,424	48	Not Applicable		\$166,316	46	116.8	\$142,396	51
Maryland	\$236,433	15	\$223,633	15	\$214,433	16	126.1	\$170,021	39
Massachusetts	\$226,187	25	\$213,924	22	\$207,855	22	132.3	\$157,081	45
Michigan	\$181,483	47	\$201,494	29	\$186,164	32	91.3	\$203,803	13
Minnesota	\$214,935	32	\$202,528	28	\$190,117	30	101.8	\$186,824	21
Mississippi	\$173,800	50	\$168,467	38	\$158,000	51	88.7	\$178,050	29
Missouri	\$209,484	33	\$191,479	30	\$180,602	37	90.5	\$199,640	15
Montana	\$162,503	52	Not Applicable		\$148,872	52	103.5	\$143,893	49
Nebraska	\$228,431	23	\$217,010	17	\$211,299	19	100.9	\$209,321	10
Nevada	\$170,000	51	\$165,000	40	\$160,000	50	111.5	\$143,468	50
New Hampshire	\$201,903	37	Not Applicable		\$189,365	31	121.9	\$155,313	47
New Jersey	\$235,434	16	\$224,254	14	\$212,415	18	121.4	\$174,903	33
New Mexico	\$249,161	11	\$236,706	7	\$224,868	8	100.6	\$223,503	6
New York	\$257,500	8	\$245,100	5	\$232,600	7	112.5	\$206,702	11
North Carolina	\$197,802	40	\$189,621	32	\$169,125	44	95.5	\$177,180	31
North Dakota	\$207,249	35	Not Applicable		\$184,366	34	106.9	\$172,472	38
Northern Mariana Islands	\$126,000	55	Not Applicable		\$120,000	56	Not Available		
Ohio	\$200,647	39	\$187,013	33	\$164,982	48	92.8	\$177,689	30
Oklahoma	\$185,612	46	\$175,844	37	\$167,703	45	93.3	\$179,830	26
Oregon	\$220,596	30	\$216,336	18	\$204,060	24	118.1	\$172,780	37
Pennsylvania	\$270,622	3	\$255,346	3	\$234,916	6	101.8	\$230,700	4
Puerto Rico	\$153,519	53	\$139,563	42	\$126,875	55	102	\$124,387	52
Rhode Island	\$249,661	10	Not Applicable		\$224,776	9	127.9	\$175,772	32
South Carolina	\$233,606	19	\$227,765	10	\$221,925	12	98.9	\$224,446	5
South Dakota	\$196,669	41	Not Applicable		\$183,694	35	99.4	\$184,798	22
Tennessee	\$234,756	17	\$226,944	13	\$219,120	15	92.3	\$237,379	2
Texas	\$231,000	20	\$211,750	24	\$192,500	29	96.7	\$199,021	16
Utah	\$241,200	12	\$230,200	9	\$219,250	14	103.9	\$211,062	9
Vermont	\$215,280	31	Not Applicable		\$204,651	23	121.2	\$168,860	41
Virgin Islands	\$241,091	13	Not Applicable		\$213,992	17	Not Available		
Virginia	\$250,752	9	\$231,889	8	\$220,254	13	102.3	\$215,242	7
Washington	\$262,011	7	\$249,417	4	\$237,460	5	115.1	\$206,357	12
West Virginia	\$149,600	54	\$142,500	41	\$138,600	54	95.0	\$145,941	48
Wisconsin	\$201,973	36	\$190,540	31	\$179,754	38	100.3	\$179,243	27
Wyoming	\$187,250	44	Not Applicable		\$171,200	42	105.2	\$162,724	44
Mean	\$217,853		\$210,523		\$194,251				
Median	\$222,318		\$214,388		\$196,250				
Range	\$126,000 to \$298,910		\$139,563 to \$281,331		\$120,000 to \$258,158				

*The figures presented use the C2ER Cost-of-Living Index. The Council for Community and Economic Research-C2ER is the most widely accepted U.S. source for cost-of-living indices. C2ER does not provide cost of living index for U.S. Territories (except for San Juan, Puerto Rico). Due to the rounding of C2ER factors to the nearest hundredth for publication purposes, user calculations of our adjusted salary figures may not equate to the published totals. More detailed information can be found at www.c2er.org.